

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1999 Number 1

January 1999

BLM-NM Response to NMAC on Permit Practices Expected Soon

See President's and Legislative Reports.

New MOU Resolves Archaeological Concerns at Coronado State Park & Monument

See page 12.

Federal Anti-Archaeology?

See page 18.

ABQ West Side Growth Intensifies Pressure for Paseo Extension

See page 19.

NMAC Election Results

Winners of the ballots for 1999-2000 officers were as follows:

Vice President: Gary Brown
Secretary: Mary (June-el) Piper
Editor: Alan Shalette

Dave Phillips will continue as chair of the Legislative Committee, and Meade Kemrer will continue to work with him on the BLM-NM micro-area permitting issue.

We're also pleased to have John Acklen serve as NMAC's Treasurer through the end of 1999. [Ed.]



President's Report

Chris Turnbow

NMAC has had a busy period as we move into the new year.

The Nomination Committee led by Wolky Toll produced an excellent slate of candidates for Vice President, Secretary, and Editor. We wish to thank all the candidates for their willingness to serve. NMAC would have been in good hands no matter whom was elected. I would like to welcome Gary Brown as Vice President, June-El Piper as Secretary, and Alan Shalette back for another term as editor.

Our main focus this fall has been to work with the BLM in the development of a new permit system that is fair and equitable to both the BLM and those seeking permits while protecting the cultural resources. On October 30th, NMAC hosted an open meeting between the BLM and its archaeology permittees. Held at the BLM office in Albuquerque, the meeting was attended by at least 48 members, BLM permit holders, representatives of ACRA, and BLM archaeologists. Steven Fosberg of the BLM requested that the discussions focus on the number

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*Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Apr. 1999 issue
will be Mar. 20, 1998.*



Calendar

NMAC

- Jan 29 **Membership meeting** (details to be announced).
- Mar 20 **Latest date to submit material for NewsMAC 1999(2).**
- Apr 9 **Membership meeting** (details to be announced).
- Jul 17 **Membership meeting** (details to be announced).

OTHER

- Feb 5-6 **Annual Statewide Preservation Conference** – sponsored by the NM Heritage Preservation Alliance. Info: NMHPA, P.O. Box 2490, Santa Fe NM 87504-2940. Conference headquarters: Hotel St. Francis, 210 Don Gaspar, 1-800-529-5700 x350.
- Mar 6 **Southern AZ Protohistoric Ceramics Workshop** – sponsored by the AZ Archaeological Council, in conjunction with the AZ Archaeology Expo. Info: Linda Gregoinis (520) 323-9338; < Lmgregoinis@msn.com >.
- Apr 8-11 **Historical Society of New Mexico 1999 Annual Conference** – info: HSNM President Robert Torrez, (505) 476-7955; fax (505) 476-7909.
- Apr 9-10 **Eighth Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair** – benefit for the Maxwell Museum's archives & library, Friday eve. 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm and Saturday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. UNM Continuing Education Center, 1734 University Blvd NE. Info: Alan Shallette (505) 291-9653; < AISHAL@aol.com >.
- Apr 16-18 **Southwest Oral History Association Annual Meeting** – proposals for papers are being solicited through Oct. 30. Info: Susan Douglass Yates, UCLA Oral History Program, A253 Bunche Hall, Box 951575, Los Angeles CA 90095-1575; (310) 825-7524; fax:
- May 10-14 **Recent Advances in Archeological Prospection Techniques** – sponsored by the NPS. Workshop on practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques in CRM. Info:
- Apr 30 – May 2 **Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting** – sponsored by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. Dick Chapman of UNM/OCA will be Bandelier Speaker. Info: Nancy Wood-
- May 8-16 **NM Historic Preservation Week**
- May 15 **1999 New Mexico Archaeology Fair** – info: RoseMarie Havel at (505) 887-6544 or <rhavel@nm.blm.gov>, or Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist, at (505) 827-3989 or <gdean@lvr.state.nm.us > [see
- May 23-28 **International Rock Art Congress (IRAC)** – info: ARARA, Donna L. Gillette, 1642 Tiber Ct., San Jose CA 95138; fax (408) 223-2248; < rockart@ix.netcom.com >.
- Aug **1999 Pecos Conference** – no details as yet.
- Pinedale AZ

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

and configuration of the permit areas and the individual requirements to receive a permit. After a healthy dialog, those in attendance voted for four permit areas.

A working group also was formed to prepare a formal position statement to the BLM. This group includes Carol Condie, Richard Chapman, Cherie Scheick, Regge Wiseman, Regan Giese, Meade Kemner, John Acklen, David Kirkpatrick, and David Phillips.

As discussed by Dave Phillips later in the newsletter, the group met with Steven Fosberg of the BLM on December 18th. During the meeting, Steven outlined the proposed changes to BLM state handbook on cultural resource management and the permit system. Basically, the BLM plans to reduce the permit areas to five and to reduce the days of experience in each area from 120 to 80 days for field supervisors. The BLM also will have a grandfather

clause so people with current permits will not lose them with any future changes in permit boundaries. The working group acknowledges that these are major changes and commends the BLM in its efforts. In a letter to the BLM dated December 31, 1998, the group concurred with the five permit areas and most other changes to the handbook; reaffirmed NMAC's commitment to help the BLM develop permittee groups, workshops, and other measures to improve the quality of CRM work on public land; and recommended an alternative to the present system of experience requirements for the Field Supervisor permit. This letter is presented in its entirety below.

The Bylaws Committee has prepared a preliminary draft of the bylaws for splitting NMAC into a 501(c)(3) organization (the New Mexico Archaeological Foundation) and a 501(c)(6) organization (New Mexico Archaeological Council). We are pleased to have Linda Medlock join the committee composed of Alan Shalette, David Phillips, and Chris Turnbow. There is still much to be done and

1999 NM Archaeology Fair: What Is Archaeology?

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, is pleased to announce that the Sixth Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held at the Carlsbad Mall on 15 May 1999 from about 9:00 AM to about 6:00 PM.

The theme for this year's fair is "What Is Archaeology?" It will provide an opportunity for archaeologists and archaeological firms to showcase projects and activities in New Mexico in general, and the Carlsbad/Southeast New Mexico/adjacent Texas area in particular.

Archaeologists and archaeological firms in New Mexico and adjacent Texas are invited to participate in the Fair. All you need is some kind of exhibit and one or two people willing to talk to the public about archaeology for a few hours.

Six-foot tables and chairs will be provided at the Mall and electricity is available. Mount

photos on posterboard, compile a three-ring notebook with photos of a project in the field or in the lab, mount a demonstration of flintknapping or some other technology, run a video, the sky's the limit! Convey the most information about the profession of archaeology as well as your firm's activities through one-on-one conversations with the public.

Mark your calendars and join friends, colleagues, and the HPD archaeology staff for a day of Archaeology at the Mall!

Local arrangements will be coordinated by the Carlsbad BLM; for information, to make any special requirements known, and to tell us you'll be coming, contact RoseMarle Havel at (505) 887-6544 or <rhavel@nm.blm.gov>, or Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist, at (505) 827-3989 or <gdean@lvr.state.nm.us>.

See you in May!

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist

President's Report

we probably need to get legal council review before it is submitted to the members.

Our educational outreach activities continue to be a shining component of NMAC. Loni Viklund and Glenna Dean have a report later in the newsletter, but I want to thank them for their dedication. Good show! Speaking of outreach opportunities, the New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held in Carlsbad this May. Whether you join us at the fair or find another opportunity, I hope you will participate in an public outreach program this year. We need you!

NMAC has also encouraged the University of New Mexico to adopt a positive and proactive position concerning the future administration of Coronado State Park and the protection of the cultural resources found there. The decision by the New Mexico State Parks Division of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department to abandon its responsibilities in administering Coronado State Park, and the subsequent closure of the park facility by the State Monuments Division of the Office of Cultural Affairs, has jeopardized a major avenue of public access and appreciation of the Kuaua site and its unique setting. NMAC requested that the University of New Mexico, the owner of the state park grounds, to support the initiative by Sandoval County and the town of Bernalillo in their efforts to assume management of the park facility. As of this week, the University has signed a Memorandum of Understanding that will ultimately allow the park to be managed by the Town of Bernalillo and Sandoval County.

In September, NMAC held its second field trip. Led by John Acklen, Doug Campbell, and Mike Bremer, the tour group visited number of great sites on the north slopes of the Jemez Mountains. Many were excavated as part of the OLE project, sponsored by Public Service Company of New Mexico. The trip included a game trap, Tsiping Pueblo, a smaller pueblo, a small field house, and several massive lithic scatters, including one with Clovis points.

By the way, at the October meetings, Jim Copeland, BLM archaeologist in the San Juan Field Office, offered to give NMAC a great field trip any time other than gnat season! This trip would serve two purposes. First, it will serve as excellent training for the unique cultural resources of the San Juan region. Second, it will give us a chance to in-

teract with the BLM in a fun, educational experience that would be good of all of us.

This coming year we will have NMAC meetings on January 29, April 9, and July 17. A fall meeting will be set later. The January meeting will occur at the Office of Contract Archaeology at the University of New Mexico. TPAS offered to host the spring NMAC meeting in Roswell. We will probably use the July meetings to hold a symposium on archaeological quality control. I plan to ask various state and federal archaeologists to discuss what they are looking for in site forms, maps, reports, analyses, and research designs. If you are interested in sponsoring a workshop this year, please let me know.

Minutes of October 30, 1998 Business Meeting

The business meeting convened at 10 a.m. at the BLM Office in Albuquerque. Chris Turnbow presided. The meeting was divided into an open discussion of the BLM permit system and a regular business meeting. Approximately 48 people were in attendance.

BLM Permit Discussions

Chris Turnbow welcomed everyone to the meeting and outlined the structure and goals of the BLM permit discussions. He also requested that the discussions be on a professional and constructive level. After presenting the history of how NMAC became involved, he asked Steven Fosberg, State BLM Archaeologist, to address the group. Steven went through the development of the permit process in New Mexico and explained the reasons for the various changes in the permit areas through time. He acknowledged that the August 6, 1998 proposal that he submitted for consideration was null and void and that from his perspective, we were starting with a clean slate. He then asked to hear what the NMAC members felt about the permit system. Approximately two hours of discussions ensued that focused on the number and boundaries of the permit areas and the experience requirements for field supervisors. The BLM archaeologists on hand felt that due to the tremendous work load, quality control was extremely important. By restricting contract work to qualified, experienced archaeologists, problems with identification, interpretation, and reporting were greatly reduced. Those in attendance, however, believed

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that quality and experience did not necessarily equate to 60 days of survey within a small permit area. At the end of the session, a vote was taken on seven different permit divisions. These varied from one permit area to more than 12. The most popular was a physiographic division (mountains, desert, and plains with the Dinetah) with 45.8% of the vote. It was followed by one area with 22.9%.

Before ending the discussions, a BLM Task Group was created to formulate a NMAC response for the BLM on the permit issues. The four most popular permit divisions were to be submitted with the nomination ballots to toll the entire membership on how to best subdivide the state into permit areas. The task force includes Carol Condie, Richard Chapman, Cherie Scheick, David Kirkpatrick, Regge Wiseman, Regan Giese, Meade Kemmer, John Acklen, and David Phillips. Steven Fosberg gave the group to the Christmas season to submit their comments and recommendations.

General Business Meeting

After the conclusion of the BLM permit discussions, a general business meeting was convened.

Membership: Chris Turnbow asked Alan Shalette about the number of current members. There are 232 at present. Alan will send out the renewal forms in November. **Nominations:** The terms of the Vice President Wolky Toll, Secretary J.R. Gomolak, and NewsMAC Editor Alan Shalette will expire at the end of 1998. Alan has offered to continue as editor. Wolky has been active in soliciting potential candidates for the other positions.

Award: NMAC received an Award of Merit from the Albuquerque Conservation Association for its involvement in the New Mexico Archaeological Fair in Albuquerque.

Field Trips: Two field trips were sponsored by NMAC in 1998. The Folsom site trip, conducted in July provided an excellent opportunity to see the current excavations carried out by Southern Methodist University under the direction of Dr. David Meltzer. The Jemez Mountain trip examined Tsiping Pueblo, game traps, and a number of other interesting sites. Jim Copeland has invited NMAC to the San Juan and Dinetah areas for a field trip in 1999.

Bylaws Revision: David Phillips and Alan Shalette are revising the NMAC bylaws and prepared bylaws to the New Mexico Archaeological Foundation. The bylaws need further work and will be

submitted to the membership sometime next year.

Education Committee: Glenna Dean reviewed the progress made the outreach programs and the Speaker's Bureau. Grants of \$250 each were provided to the Springer Library and the Office of Statewide Programs in Education to buy archaeology books.

Legislative Committee: David Phillips noted that the Paseo del Norte issues are still ongoing. Richard Chapman discussed the possible threats to Coronado State Park if it is transferred to another group. NMAC will prepare a letter voicing its concern about the park [see pg. 12. Ed.]

TPAS Report: Linda Medlock noted that TPAS has been active this year. TPAS has submitted its dues to NMAC and Linda needed to know how to be reimbursed from their account. Chris Turnbow asked Linda to send the requests directly to him.

Treasury: No Treasurer's report was given for the meeting. Chris Turnbow noted that there is \$36,962.20 in the NMAC accounts as of October with approximately \$12,000 obligated to various publications, educational activities plus TPAS. David Phillips noted that the treasurer's position is difficult to fill and that if an accountant kept the books, more people might consider the job. Those in attendance agreed unanimously to fund an accountant to organize the books, at least on a yearly basis.

Several in the group voiced concerns about Lori Rhodes, the current Treasurer. She has not been in communication with anyone in NMAC for a long time and Alan Shalette, Wolky Toll, Glenna Dean, and David Phillips had not received checks needed for reimbursement or ongoing NMAC expenses. Furthermore, Chris Turnbow noted that the Treasurer had not submitted the New Mexico Taxation Department or New Mexico State Corporate Department forms and fees for 1998. He was going to file the State Corporation papers along with a late fee and write to the Taxation Department with a request not to terminate NMAC's tax status. He also stated that he would both write and call Lori as soon as possible.

Copyright Issues: Alan Shalette mentioned that NMAC had received a request via the Copyright Clearance Center Inc. from the University of New Mexico for permission to photocopy sections of NMAC Special Publication No. 2. Those in attendance generally agreed that if the request was for educational purposes, NMAC should allow the copies. David Phillips made a motion that the

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President has the authority to grant permission for educational institutions to reproduce portions of NMAC publications. The motion passed unanimously.

Meetings were adjourned at 3:30 p.m.



Legislative Report

Dave Phillips

At this time (late December), the working group established at our October 30 meeting is still working with BLM state archaeologist Stephen Fosberg on the language in the BLM state handbook on cultural resource management.

By the next NewsMAC the BLM permitting regulations should be in place, which should be an appropriate time to submit a full report to the NMAC membership.

Meanwhile, anyone who wishes to know the latest developments on BLM permitting can contact me directly at < dphillips@swca.com > or at (505) 254-1115.

Meeting with the BLM: A Report

David Phillips

[Via nmac-l] Nov. 2, 1998

On Friday, October 30 the BLM hosted a meeting with NMAC members and its New Mexico permittees (with a great deal of overlap between those two) about the NM permitting procedures. The meeting was well-attended. After much discussion, the group found greatest agreement on an approach involving three basic divisions plus one special are: Desert versus Mountain-Plateau versus Plains, plus Dinetah. Runner-up approaches included (in order of decreasing popularity): New Mexico as a single permit unit; Southwest versus Plains, plus Dinetah; and Anasazi versus Mogollon versus Plains, plus Dinetah. Other approaches were considered but received much less support.

Based on the discussion, NMAC will come up with a formal proposal for permitting that incorporates the most widely accepted approach and also addresses other permittee concerns about how much experience and what kind of experience should be needed to become permissible within an area.

Other prominent threads of discussion worth

noting are: (1) permittee concerns that the BLM do quality control based on actual performance by permitted individuals, rather than by continuing to raise the bar on getting a permit; and (2) making it possible for individuals to transfer their "permissibility" from one employer to another with minimum delays and hassles.

If you have questions about what happened or want to provide additional input, I encourage you to post your queries or comments to NMAC-L. It would also be helpful to get some BLM comments on how the meeting went, what the future steps will be, and how this fits into the greater BLM plans for cultural resources (e.g., the state protocol). Finally, if anyone's perceptions of the meeting differ from what I've just stated, please feel free to say so.

[Text of a letter the NMAC Working Group sent to Steve Fosberg following its meeting with NM-BLM on December 18 follows. Mr. Fosberg reports that he is now preparing a response to the letter and expects it to be in the hands of NMAC President Chris Turnbow within a week. Ed.]

December 31, 1998

Dr. Stephen Fosberg, State Archaeologist
USDI, Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 27115
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502-7115 .

Dear Steve:

Based on the meeting of December 18, the NMAC-sponsored working group of permittees wishes to provide the following comments on the BLM's revised cultural resource handbook for New Mexico.

First, we support the permit boundaries proposed by the BLM, dividing New Mexico into five areas (Northwest, Dinetah, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest).

Second, we recognize the need to define "comparable experience" in "adjacent areas." If the BLM is willing to leave those undefined for the moment, in order to meet its timetable for adoption of the new handbook, the committee will work with the BLM in 1999 to develop the appropriate definitions (including supporting maps).

Third, our support for the new permit area boundaries is based on the notion that they will not become arbitrary barriers for highly experienced archaeologists who seek to supervise fieldwork for which they are legally responsible. To that end, we propose that the field experience re-

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quirement for crew chiefs be rewritten as follows:

"iv. At least 80 days of field experience (including at least 60 days of inventory experience) within the BLM permit areas, or adjacent areas if projects involved similar cultural resources. This may be part of the experience required for (i) above. Permit areas are defined and depicted on maps in Appendix _ to this Handbook.

"v. For a person already permitted for an area as a PI or PD, but who does not meet the requirement in Section (iv), the alternative field experience requirement for crew chief positions is as follows:

"(1) 36 months of prior CRM experience at the PD level or higher in New Mexico, and/or in adjacent portions of Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Sonora, or Chihuahua if projects involved similar cultural resources;

"(2) 60 days of inventory experience in New Mexico, of which at least 20 days is in the permit area. (For the Dineta area, the PI/PD must also be permissible in the Northwest permit area.)

"vi. The BLM may credit training courses organized by itself or by a public or private institution as counting towards up to half the days of field experience required for crew chiefs in a permit area, provided that each course is approved in advance by the BLM and that permit applicants submit photocopies of certificates of completion for the training."

A number of other issues were brought up, discussed, and agreed on at the meeting. Among these were making permit renewals coincide with the beginning of the calendar year, adopting a two-year permit, and issuing 'permit certificates' to individuals so that the BLM can quickly change permits when previously permitted individuals are hired by a different firm. We encourage the BLM to incorporate these and other points of agreement in the handbook.

Finally, we reaffirm our commitment to help the BLM develop permittee groups, workshops, and other measures to improve the quality of CRM work on public land.

Sincerely,

John Acklen, Dick Chapman, Carol Condie, Regan Giese, Meade Kemrer, Dave Kirkpatrick, Dave Phillips, Cherie Scheick, Tim Seaman, Chris Turnbow, Reggie Wiseman.

NMAC-BLM: Areas of Agreement, Disagreement, & Need for Further Discussion

Stephen Fosberg, BLM < sfosberg@nm.blm.gov >
[Via nmac-l] Dec. 4, 1998

Attached for your information is a letter I sent to the NMAC committee on permitting issues. It indicates areas of agreement, disagreement, and need for further input from NMAC representatives.

On December 18, 1998, the NMAC committee will meet at the BLM State Office to hear a comparison between our old permitting Handbook and a new draft. Committee members will be given the opportunity to provide additional input on any remaining "red flag" issues not already considered.

As I have indicated to Dave Phillips, Chris Turnbow, and others, our desire for an ongoing dialogue and input on permitting issues will not end with the issuance of the new Handbook. We hope that advisory groups organized by permit areas can be established and will work with the BLM to develop and enforce more consistent standards for site recording and report preparation among other things.

On a personal note, as you can probably appreciate, the BLM will never be in a position to issue detailed rebuttals to the various charges that are raised against us on NMAC-L ACRA-L and other lists... We are serious about the need for an ongoing dialogue with NMAC and the need to receive and consider your input. But... inflammatory [e-mail] postings do nothing to develop trust between the parties and hurt your chances that NM BLM upper management will view your concerns sympathetically.

Stephen Fosberg

[Text of the letter follows. Ed.]

November 25, 1998

Dear Colleagues:

We would like to share with you the perspectives of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regarding various changes in procedures and policies suggested by Dave Phillips. Dave Phillips' suggestions are a follow-up to the New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC) meeting of October 30, 1998 though they reflect ideas he posed several weeks before the meeting. There are a number of

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areas where we are already in accordance with the proposals. Other topics may not be productive pursuing. We would like to ask for your input in a couple of areas not addressed by Dave Phillips' package.

Memorandum of Understanding

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is not needed to document the process in which we are engaged. The New Mexico BLM is now updating its Handbook governing permitting policies and procedures. Towards that end, we have met with NMAC officials several times, held innumerable conversations with permittees, attended the NMAC sponsored meeting on October 30th, and are engaged in this dialogue with you as a member of the ad hoc volunteer committee from NMAC. We take your suggestions seriously and we will do our utmost to incorporate them where we have found common ground. The Handbook represents a formal, public document of stated policy and procedure. If we are not following it, we can and should be called to task for that failure. Our Handbook remains the most appropriate document that explains our role as regulators of fieldwork affecting public heritage resources.

Maps of Permitting Areas

We appreciate receiving the map which will show the four permitting areas recommended by those attending the October 30th meeting. In our final Handbook, we anticipate being able to reduce the number of permitting units currently in existence considerably and likely will end up with a map that is similar, though not identical, to the one provided.

Crew Chief Qualifications

The individual qualifications for crew chief were updated in 1996 and have worked well since that time. The field supervisor/crew chief qualifications elaborate upon a requirement for four months of experience in the geographic and/or culture area involved that has been in the Handbook since 1987. The current wording is compatible with the direction provided in the National BLM Manual 8130.

As we have explained a number of times, field experience other than survey experience has always counted towards the minimum professional experience required in order to be authorized as either a project director/principal investigator or a

field supervisor/crew chief. Regarding the field supervisor/crew chief qualifications, we already allow one month of the four months of field experience to be from excavations. IN the case of the project director/principal investigator, nearly all of the professional experience could derive from excavations if the individual was now applying to be a project director for a survey job, provided that at least some of the professional experience included duties similar to those proposed in the application.

However, we are not willing to accept a complete substitution of excavation or laboratory experience for field experience surveying anywhere in the world for local survey experience, both of which would be permitted under Dave Phillips' proposal. After all, we are talking about a SURVEY PERMIT IN NEW MEXICO here. We feel that we have allowed a sufficient amount of credit to be given for other professional experience already. Excavation and laboratory experience while valuable cannot substitute for the experience of observing and recording a variety of site types in the region – experience that is necessary in order to make the critical decisions a crew chief must make during the course of supervising an archeological inventory. The BLM has legitimate concerns with resource identification and protection and requiring local survey experience to become a survey crew chief is the best way to insure that sites will be recognized and properly recorded/interpreted.

Grandfathering

Regarding "grandfathering" clauses, we agree with Dave Phillips' third point that "In all future changes in definitions of permit boundaries, all persons permitted as a survey crew chief will be grandfathered in for any newly defined permit area for which they were previously approved in whole or in part." Our updated Handbook will contain this phrasing.

We are not comfortable with several of the other suggested grandfathering clauses, however. Since the boundaries of the Dineta permit area have not changed, the grandfathering sentence does not seem applicable. Also the BLM must reserve its right to require qualifications of applicants sufficient to meet the needs for the proper identification, recordation, and evaluation of the resources. We are satisfied that the updated Handbook will express those individual qualifications adequately and we do not anticipate changing them any time soon. However, if the need arises to

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change those permittees, we will work with permittees to come up with a reasonable time and process for them to meet the qualifications.

Other Issues

We are interested in hearing your suggestions as to what role NMAC could play as an observer/participant in cases of disputed professional performance. When considering disciplinary action against a permittee for unacceptable performance, it might be appropriate to include a NMAC representative on the panel that considers the seriousness of the deficiencies and the recommended sanctions.

As staff from the Archeological Records Management Section can testify, there is a great deal of variability in how site record forms and reports are completed. Can NMAC work with the BLM to more effectively enforce statewide standards so there is more consistency in the product your members produce and your clients pay for? We think Meade Kemrer's suggestions for advisory groups could have merit, particularly if they are organized by permit area and help define the standards for local site recordation. *[Kemrer's suggestions follow below. Ed.]*

Our current qualifications for crew chief allow the individual to qualify if they have 3 months (60 work days) of inventory experience within the permitted area or adjacent areas if project involved similar cultural resources. Can you suggest some guidance for defining "similar cultural resources?"

We wrote to all permittees on November 21, 1995, August 23, 1996, and February 5, 1998 suggesting a common format for vitaes and charts of experience. Despite these requests, permit applications frequently do not contain the information we required in a format that is easy to locate and evaluate. Can you suggest a common format for vitaes and field experience that we could adopt? We will include this as a requirement in the Handbook.

Timeframe

The BLM cultural staff met on November 20, 1998 to discuss these issues and further refine draft sections of the new Handbook. The updated Handbook is now into typing and our hope is to have it finalized by the first of the new year. We realize the holidays are coming up but if you give us some feedback on the issues discussed above by Christ-

mas we would really appreciate it.

Thanks so much.

Stephen L. Fosberg
State Archaeologist

Distribution: David Phillips, John Acklen, Dick Chapman, Regan Giese, Dave Kirkpatrick, Cherie Scheick, Tim Seaman.

BLM-CRU Administrative Structure: A Proposed Essential Addendum

Meade Kemrer <mkemrer@zianet.com>

[Via nmac-l] Oct. 27, 1998

Premise: Permittees carry out BLM mandates under NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Permittees are therefore BLM's agents. As BLM agents, it follows that permittees must be allowed to be involved in resolving any problems and identifying issues that directly relate to these mandates.

Proposal: The current attempt to enhance cultural resource inventory quality was designed empower the individual BLM field office archaeological staff by creating FO-specific permitting subareas. Unfortunately, BLM permittee agents were not involved in the empowerment process. Permittees should support the FO administrative empowerment concept. It is an approach successfully applied to CRM quality, particularly when the permittees are partners with their BLM counterparts. Farmington FO developed such a system, proven to be effective that enhanced quality. The elements of this system should be emulated by all of the BLM field offices:

1. Establish Cultural Resource Groups comprised of FO archaeological staff and permittees. Farmington also encouraged the oil/gas companies to send representatives for Group meetings, when appropriate.

2. Meetings reflect a true partnership among the attendees. All parties create agenda items. Discussions are open, informal and are candid designed to resolve problems. Resolution is by consensus.

Does this approach work? Here are a few examples of the accomplishments from the BLM-Farmington Cultural Resource Group:

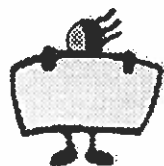
1. Formed a study group and developed a protocol for distinguishing Anasazi from Early Navajo grayware ceramics. This reduced field inventory cultural designation error.

2. Instructive field meetings were often initi-

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ated by the Group. Topics include: tree-ring sampling, feature identification, and field procedures.

3. BLM-Farmington published, under the name of the Cultural Resource Group, produced a data recovery manual. This document includes, field procedures, feature analysis, ceramic analysis, stone artifact analysis, biocultural sampling and analysis, and chronometric sampling and analysis. Each topic was tackled by a committee. All committees contained both BLM and permittees. All topic drafts were critically examined by the entire Group. The manual was used for the Fruitland Data Recovery Program and successfully applied to the excavation, analysis, and reporting for at least 100 sites performed by approximately seven different CRM organizations.



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund & Glenna Dean

The NMAC Education Committee sent out the flyer for the Speakers Bureau Directory this fall (thank you for your help, Chris!). Our mailing count this year is 1,462, sending fliers to every school in the state as well as museums, libraries and civic groups. Between this mailing and the one previously, sent in August of 1997, we received 36 requests for speakers and/or the Archaeological Resources list; our two latest requests were from November of this year, from a Santa Fe high school teacher asking for a speaker and a teacher from Oregon wanting a copy of the Resources list. We anticipate many more requests over the coming year.

As we did in the last issue of NewsMAC, we include another classroom exercise using archaeology. This lesson is called *PREDICTIONS: Reading Between the Lines*.

It is adapted from *Clues From the Past*, edited by Pam Wheat and Brenda Whorton, and published in cooperation with the Texas Archaeological Society by Hendrick-Long Publishing Company, PO Box 12311, Dallas, TX 75225-1123. I found the exercise in Vol 5, No. 1, Sept. 1994, *Archaeology and Public Education*, put out by the SAA Public

Education Committee.

PREDICTIONS: Reading Between the Lines

Overview: Students predict the types of archaeological evidence that might be found at a hypothetical sites, based on information from a historical account.

Objectives/Skills: Students will 1) obtain data from varied sources, 2) use written records to predict archaeological remains, and 3) practice the skills of prediction hypothesis, comparison, analysis.

Subjects: Language arts, social studies, science.

Age Level: Grades 6 through 8.

Materials: accounts of early expeditions and surveys of the area.

Vocabulary:

artifact: an object made or modified by a human being.

assemblage: artifacts found together that presumably were used at the same time for similar or related tasks.

feature: associated cultural evidence that is more complex than a single artifact, e.g., a trash pit, hearth, burial.

Background: Archaeologists read journals and history books when considering an area for investigation. Clues to sites often are found in the authors' descriptions of places in which they lived and routes that they traveled. Archaeologists locate and investigate sites to verify the written record and to expand ideas on how the people lived. Sites that have been described in written accounts include ancient sites in literature such as Troy, fortifications of empires like the Romans in England, colonization such as Jamestown or sites in the West Indies, historic Indians such as the Apache, and early settlements like Strawberry Bank, NH.

Procedure:

- 1) Read aloud to students from a journal or diary about an early expedition to a selected area. As you read, have the students list or draw artifacts and features that they would expect to find at a site from that area.
- 2) Compare their predictions with recorded sites. Emphasize the types of materials that do remain and the information that can be gained from these assemblages.



State CRM Update

Who's New At SHPO?

Lynne Sebastian, NM SHPO
[Via nmac-l] Nov. 11, 1998

The State Historic Preservation Division is very pleased to announce the arrival of four new staff members – a full house at last!

Jan Biella, who needs no introduction to New Mexico archaeologists, is our new Deputy SHPO for archaeology programs – contact her at 827-4045 or e-mail < JBiella@lvr.state.nm.us >.

James Hewat is our new architectural historian. James, who comes to us from the Maine SHPO office, is in charge of National and State Register and historic building survey projects. Contact him at 827-3990 or e-mail < JHewat@lvr.state.nm.us >.

ARMS has two new folks: Roy Corey (Software Engineering Specialist) and Jeremy Kulisheck (Cultural Resource Specialist). They can be reached at 505-827-6347, extension 585 and 569, respectively.



ARMS Report

Appointments Required for Visits to ARMS

Tim Seaman

Effective 1 January 1999, all visitors to ARMS must have an appointment.

We apologize for this inconvenience, but we currently only have space for two researchers at a time!

We hope to have some additional space for users in the next 12-18 months, but until we do, appointments will be required.

To make an appointment call 505-827-6347 x520, or e-mail to: < register@arms.state.nm.us >

Try this:

< http://www.usgs.gov/public/press/public_affairs/press_releases/pr637m.html >.



Local CRM Update

Santa Fe County Hires Consulting Archaeologist

[Via nmac-l] Nov. 16, 1998

[NMAC-L is in receipt of the following letter from the County of Santa Fe, dated November 10, 1998. Dave Phillips.]

Santa Fe County has the pleasure to announce that we have a consulting archaeologist on board, Mr. Charles Haecker.

Charles has an impressive history of preparing archaeological surveys in New Mexico, reviewing others' work, writing professional papers and working with the public to preserve cultural resources.

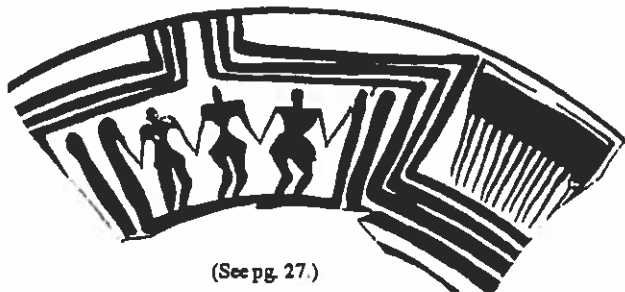
Among the many services Charles will provide to the County include the review of all archaeological surveys submitted to the Land Use Department and answering questions regarding the County's archaeological survey requirements.

If you have questions for Charles, please contact him during the day at (505) 988-6757 or in the evening at (505) 473-1326.

We will soon be updating our list of Archaeologists who are approved to prepare reports to meet the County Land Development Code requirements.

Those who wish to remain on that list or to be added to it will need to have an Archaeological Survey Permit issued by the State's Cultural Properties Review Committee and will need to submit resumes of those people who will be conducting or supervising field surveys, and/or preparing archaeological reports. Any address or phone number changes should be reported to us.

Sincerely,
Rudy Garcia
Land Use Administrator



(See pg. 27.)



Coronado Monument Under Siege

New MOU Resolves Archaeological Concerns at Coronado State Park & Monument

Richard Chapman, Chair
UNM Board of Archaeologists
Jan. 8, 1999

Kim Murphy, director of UNM Real Estate has informed me that the university has signed a Memorandum Of Understanding which paves the way to allow the town of Bernalillo and Sandoval County to work out their agreement to assume reopening and management responsibilities for the Coronado State Park campsite facility located adjacent to the Coronado State Monument.

Confusion has existed concerning management of the monument (museum and ruins) and the park (campsite and trailer hookup facilities) in the Coronado Monument/Park locale. The monument has been open and will stay open. The park has been temporarily closed, and decisions to reopen the park are those still being worked out by the Town of Bernalillo and Sandoval County.

UNM has been involved because it holds sole title to the 26-acre parcel upon which most of the Coronado State Park is located (between the monument and the Rio Grande).

The new MOU therefore, preserves the parcel's archaeological interests.

[NMAC sent the following letter to UNM regarding report of their plan to sell the 26-acre strip. See NewsMAC 1998(4), pg. 18 ff. Ed.]

October 31, 1998

Dr. William C. Gordon, President
The University of New Mexico
Scholes Hall, Rm. 160
Albuquerque, NM 87131

Dear Dr. Gordon:

The New Mexico Archaeological Council, a state-wide organization representing New Mexico's professional archaeologists and their interests, wishes to encourage the University of New Mexico to adopt a positive and proactive position concerning the future administration of Coronado State

Park. The decision by the New Mexico State Parks Division of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department to abandon its responsibilities in administering Coronado State Park, and the subsequent closure of the park facility by the State Monuments Division of the Office of Cultural Affairs, has jeopardized on major avenue of public access and appreciation of the Kuaua site and its unique setting.

We are aware that University of New Mexico is a joint tenant of lands that contain the present Coronado State Monument, and is sole owner of the adjacent 26 acres containing part of the present Coronado State Park. We encourage the University to support the initiative by Sandoval County and the town of Bernalillo in their efforts to assume management of the park facility.

The current situation has presented the University of New Mexico with an excellent opportunity to exercise its mandate as a steward of this unique and important example of New Mexico's multicultural heritage -- a mandate we hope you will exercise for the public good.

Sincerely,

Chris Turnbow, President
New Mexico Archaeological Council

cc: Larry Willard, UNM Board of Regents
Kim Murphy, UNM Real Estate
UNM Board of Archaeologists

[Despite execution of the MOU noted above, the Coronado State Monument remains under siege by developments planned by Santa Ana Pueblo -- new casino to the west, new shopping center to the east, new hotel and resort to the north.

By comparison to the Paseo del Norte tumult, lack of outcry about desecration of the prehistoric and historic cultural resources, and the bosque's tranquility in the area reveals a lot about local politics.

More about the situation follows. Ed.]

Pueblo Set On Shopping Center Plan Developers Want To Attract Chain Store To Draw Crowds

Rory McClannahan

The Albuquerque Journal Dec. 29, 1998

Santa Ana Pueblo and an Albuquerque development company are planning a shopping center at the northwest corner of N.M. 44 and N.M. 528 on

Coronado Monument Under Siege

pueblo land.

The pueblo and Trammel Crow Co. have entered into a joint agreement to develop the center on 33 acres.

A large sign seeking retailers for the development was put up at the intersection several weeks ago, but there are no building plans or stores that have signed on to move into the shopping center yet, said Linda Davis with Trammel Crow.

"We are at the very early stages," Davis said.

She said once the idea is sold to retailers, construction could start "sometime in 1999."

Roy Montoya, Santa Ana tribal administrator, said the shopping center fits in nicely with other development on tribal land.

The pueblo is expanding the Star Casino and moving forward with plans for a 400-room Hyatt Hotel. The pueblo also has built a golf course and a soccer complex in recent years.

A shopping center had been planned on the south side of N.M. 44 across from the casino about two years ago, but that deal languished, he said.

Davis said for the shopping center to be viable, developers must find an anchor store – a large national or regional chain store that will draw people to the center. Davis said her company is courting several stores, but wouldn't disclose details.

She said the number of stores in the center will depend on the anchor store and how many retailers are attracted to the site. But plans are being made to include several pad sites – places for stand-alone stores, Davis said.

She said the possibilities are limitless as to the type of stores, saying Trammel Crow will try to attract varied types of stores including clothes, grocery or convenience stores.

"We consider it a neighborhood shopping center plus some extras," Davis said.

Trammel Crow has done marketing surveys on the area, Davis said, and the area has a lot of potential for growth.

"The traffic through that intersection is very good," she said.

Montoya said the pueblo has had plans for development at the intersection for about 20 years.

"This has been an ongoing process for a long time," Montoya said.

Bernalillo May Sign Park Deal This Week

Andrew Padilla

The Albuquerque Journal Dec. 22, 1998

A Bernalillo official believes it might take another month before the town and Sandoval County can reopen the former Coronado State Park.

Bernalillo Administrator Ron Abousleman said Monday the town might sign a contract this week to run the park jointly with the county.

The University of New Mexico, which owns part of the park area, signed the agreement last week, but the state and county have yet to sign.

"I'm assuming that we'll sign the agreement if our attorney tells us there are no substantial changes," Abousleman said.

The town and county agreed to run the 37-campsite park, which is about 15 miles north of Albuquerque near Bernalillo, after the state announced this year it would no longer run it.

A contract with the state was close to being signed earlier this year, but UNM, which got involved only after a controversy erupted over who should run the park, requested it be a party to the contract.

Abousleman said UNM made only minor changes to the initial contract the town agreed to. Those changes, he said, mandate that the town and county report information about the park's operation not only to the state but to UNM as well.

"It's the same contract that we had before, except now it includes UNM," Abousleman said.

He estimated it might be a month before the contract is finalized.

Officials with the state Office of Cultural Affairs, which was given control of the park in June, couldn't be reached for comment Monday.

Sandoval County spokesman Gayland Bryant said the county hasn't seen a copy of the latest contract, but said it is "anxious to get (the matter) resolved."

He said it's the state's responsibility to run the park, but if the state won't do it, the town and county will have to pick up the slack.

In late June, Gov. Gary Johnson's administration transferred control of the park, which was run by the State Parks Division, to the Office of Cultural Affairs, which runs the adjacent Coronado State Monument.

The Office of Cultural Affairs, which oversees the Museum of New Mexico and the state Monuments Division, received no staff or funds to operate the park.

Cultural Affairs tried to run the park for more

Coronado Monument Under Siege

than three months with its own staff and resources, but decided it couldn't continue that way and closed the park in October.

Officials: Park Closing Cuts Coronado Visits

Andrew Padilla

The Albuquerque Journal Oct. 16, 1998

Coronado State Park near Bernalillo was closed earlier this year, and nearby Coronado State Monument has suffered because of it, officials say.

Angie Manning, manager of the monument, said Friday that the number of visitors has dropped drastically since talk of closing the park began in 1997.

"It's become very confusing, trying to get the word out that we're not closed," Manning said.

In 1996, the monument had 28,790 visitors. In 1997, there were 21,964, and this year the number has fallen to 13,208.

Manning said there are numerous reasons for fewer visitors, including inadequate signs along N. M. 44, which runs through Bernalillo and leads to the monument.

But the biggest factor, she said, is that many people who have heard the park has closed think the park and the monument are one and the same. They're not.

The park is a campground with 37 campsites named after Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado.

The nearby monument is believed to be the place where Coronado and his party camped during the winter of 1540 while searching for the "Seven Cities of Gold." It's also the site of the Tiwa pueblo of Kuaua.

Portions of the pueblo ruins, as well as some kiva murals, have been reconstructed and are part of the monument.

Paul G. McHenry, an Albuquerque resident who was visiting the monument with his family on Friday, said he's disappointed to see that visitation has slowed.

McHenry, an engineer who has specialized in adobe construction, said he helped rebuild many of the historic structures at the monument.

He said the state's decision to close the nearby Coronado park "seems like a terrible way for the state to save money," especially if [the] park was

helping draw people to the historic site.

"It seems a pity that something dumb like that is affecting the monument," McHenry said.

In 1997, Gov. Gary Johnson's administration suggested closing down Coronado State Park because the nearby communities of Bernalillo and Rio Rancho had begun to encroach on the once rural area. The administration reasoned that the area had become too urban to house a state park.

But instead of closing the park, the administration ultimately decided to transfer it to the State Monuments Division in July. The monuments division, which didn't receive any money or additional personnel for the operation, tried to keep the park open, but decided to close it last month.

Officials with the University of New Mexico, which owns the park land, and the state Office of Cultural Affairs, which oversees the Monuments Division, have said they're close to a deal that would allow the town of Bernalillo and Sandoval County to jointly run the park.

Ex-Coronado State Park Closed Bernalillo and Sandoval County Agree to Propose Joint Management of the Park

Scott Smallwood

The Albuquerque Journal Oct. 16, 1998

Lory Marohn spent Thursday morning cleaning up her campsite at the former Coronado State Park.

For the past six months, it's been a home of sorts for her and her husband, Shawn Hartley.

They've slept most nights in a 1969 Ford van that his grandfather converted into a small camper. They've even run a long extension cord to the campground bathroom, bringing electricity for the television.

At noon Thursday, the state Office of Cultural Affairs, which has been managing the park near Bernalillo since June, closed the park and its 37 campsites. The closure is likely temporary since Bernalillo and Sandoval County hope to take control of the park.

Meanwhile, Marohn and Hartley will have to find a new place.

"It's kind of a drag," Marohn said as she put a box of kitchen utensils into the back of their Toyota station wagon. "This was really affordable and pretty."

Tent campers paid \$7 a night while recreational vehicles were charged \$11.

"And they've got clean bathrooms - with hot

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showers," she added.

Marohn said they'll probably just park the van in the parking lot of the supermarket where Hartley works for the next couple of weeks. They hope to get into an apartment by Nov. 1.

As Marohn wet to take her final shower at the campgrounds, the Coronado State Monument staff strung wire through orange traffic barrels to keep visitors out.

Five campsites were used Wednesday night and the place was packed during the Kodak Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta, said Angie Manning, the manager of Coronado State Monument.

In late June, Gov. Gary Johnson's administration transferred control of the park, which was run by the state Parks Division, to the Office of Cultural Affairs, which runs the adjacent Coronado State Monument.

The Office of Cultural Affairs, which oversees the Museum of New Mexico and the state Monuments Division, received no staff or funds to operate the park.

Bernalillo, Sandoval County, and the University of New Mexico, which owns part of the park, are negotiating a deal in which the town and county would jointly run it.

Bernalillo County Commission on Thursday unanimously approved a joint powers agreement with the town of Bernalillo to take over the day-to-day operations, including law enforcement.

But county officials say there are still problems to be worked out, such as the issue of police protection by Bernalillo, whose jurisdiction stops at the town limits.

County Manager Debbie Hays said the next step will be to send the agreement to the state for approval.

Town Agrees to Help Operate Former State Park

Associated Press Sep. 28, 1998

BERNALILLO, N.M. (AP) The town has approved an agreement with Sandoval County to jointly run the former Coronado State Park, which has become somewhat of an unwanted stepchild of the state.

Town trustees approved the pact on the condition that the county sheriff's department help Bernalillo police patrol the popular campground.

The county has yet to act on the agreement, county spokesman Gayland Bryant said Tuesday. "Several commissioners have expressed their intent to help police the park," Bryant said.

The agreement negotiated between the town and the county gave all policing responsibilities to the town, Bernalillo Mayor Charles Aguilar said.

George Perez, the town's attorney, said he would ask the county to agree to the change in the agreement that the trustees approved Monday.

The Museum of New Mexico regents on Sept. 18 recommended the temporary closure of the park, adjacent to Coronado State Monument.

The recommendation came less than three months after the state agency dropped the 27-year-old campground from the state park system.

The Parks and Recreation Division announced last year it was giving up responsibility for the park because it was deemed substandard in a 1995 agency ranking of 36 state parks. Parks officials said the campground was too close to an encroaching urban area.

The administration of Gov. Gary Johnson in June transferred the park to the state Office of Cultural Affairs, which runs the nearby monument.

The Office of Cultural Affairs, which oversees the Museum of New Mexico and the state Monuments Division, received no staff or money to operate the 60-acre park about 15 miles north of Albuquerque.

The office, which has no equivalent of park rangers to patrol the campground, has been struggling to run the park by temporarily reassigning museum staff and operating on campground fees.

Security problems with vagrants who weren't paying fees prompted the closure of the northern portion of the park two weeks ago.

The number of visitors to the park and monument has dropped. The monument was once the state's top monument attraction.

Spanish conquistadors looking for gold camped in the area in the winter of 1540. The area also is home to Kuaua Pueblo, Indian ruins dating back to A.D. 1325.

An Administrative History of Coronado State Monument & Park

[From a report prepared by Barbara Raskob of the UNM Real Estate Office, dated 7/14/97. Ed.]

October 18, 1935 – A Patent was issued from the United States Government (Franklin D. Roosevelt)

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to the Regents of the University of New Mexico for land to be used for archaeological purposes by the University. A total of 218.13 acres was conveyed as follows: Lots 7, 8 and 9 and the NW ¼, Section 30, Township 13 N, Range 4E. In the event that UNM did not use the land for the purpose stated (archaeological purposes), the land would revert back to the Federal Government. (Lot 9 of Section 30 has a natural gas pipeline r-o-w granted 3/5/31 to Southern Union Gas Company.) *[Text of the Patent follows this article. Ed.]*

October 38, 1937 – Agreement for Material Pit, between UNM and State Highway Commission for Surface Material and Concrete Aggregate in the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30.

May 1, 1943 – UNM President Zimmerman outlined a proposed agreement between UNM and the Museum of New Mexico in regard to State Monuments – Joint Ownership by both, but control, administration and development should be vested in the Director of the Museum. Cost to be shared equally by both, with each institution retaining excavation rights in the property formerly owned by it, and excavation rights of property owned formerly by the other could be negotiated and agreed upon mutually.

October 1, 1943 – A 99-year lease was executed between UNM and the Museum of New Mexico giving an undivided one-half of the Coronado Monument property to the MNM. Lease was executed for the express purpose of carrying out the covenants expressed in the grant from the U.S. Congress, and as expressed by UNM President Zimmerman, giving them the duties of administration and development.

May 31, 1951 – The Commissioner of Public Lands conveyed to the State Land Office, Section 36, T13N, R3E relieving MNM of the responsibility of that portion of land (that land was never UNM land).

November 11, 1952 – UNM waived the rights to an additional 40 acres (not conveyed by the original Patent). The rights to this property were relinquished by UNM because the acreage did not have archaeological value. This acreage contained in the NW ¼, SW ¼, Section 30, T13N, R4E, was waived because several persons, including John L. Sin-

clair, Custodian of Coronado Monument, had filed small tract applications thereon.

July 3, 1958 – An easement was granted to PNM on N ½, Section 30, T13N, R4E for a power line.

January 27, 1959 – Letter stating that UNM would provide for fire insurance on the museum building and dwelling at Coronado, but MNM would provide for coverage of building contents.

October 1969 – Development plan for state park facilities at Coronado prepared for State Parks and Recreation Commission and the MNM.

July 30, 1970 – Letter from MNM to UNM stating that development of Coronado would begin.

September 25, 1971 – Easement to PNM and Mountain State Telephone.

1974 – Numerous letters and meetings between Sunnyland Development and UNM concerning building and maintenance of a roadway or right-of-way easement for access to development of lots adjacent to and east of Corps access road to Jemez Canyon Dam. (Files are not completely clear, however it seems UNM was not required to grant easement, and had misgivings because the development was mobile homes.)

April 1, 1975 – Agreement between MNM and New Mexico State Parks and Recreation Commission for the development of lands for a State Park at Coronado Monument. Agreement runs through year 2042.

1980 – Suit for Trespass filed by Santa Ana Pueblo (Plaintiff) and the Regents of the University of New Mexico, Museum of New Mexico and State Parks and Recreation (Defendants) claiming trespass on land owned by Santa Ana Pueblo (a strip along the river, east of UNM land).

August 20, 1980 – An appraisal report for damage estimate prepared by TMP Corp. for the Bureau of Indian Affairs suggested damage was approx. \$110,000.

January 1982 – Judgement/Memorandum Opinion and Order Dismissing the US's claim (on behalf of the pueblo), against UNM/MNM and State Parks and Recreation, on the grounds that it is barred by the Eleventh Amendment. (Also, it was believed that an agreement between the parties concerning a land exchange was imminent. Files indicate that

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numerous letters and meetings were held to decide how to settle the situation.)

October 1982 – A Draft Consent Decrees (Civil No. 80-193-C) was presented suggesting that the Pueblo would lease 11.8 acres in Section 30, T13N, R4E to NM Parks and Recreation for two years to continue to be used for picnic area and roadway access from June 1, 1983 to December 30, 1984. In exchange, UNM would lease to Pueblo for two years, 150 acres in Section 30, T13N, R4E for grazing. Pueblo and UNM would have option to renew for two additional years. In the meantime, Pueblo would seek to have the 98th Congress enact legislation which would authorize a fee simple land exchange for same parcels. Also, if such legislation was not enacted by 12/30/86, the State would be required to pay \$15,000 to the Pueblo to settle previous damage matters.

November 1985 – Settlement Agreement executed between UNM and Pueblo.

October 28, 1986 – Act of Congress authorizing an exchange of land between Pueblo and UNM.

March 6, 1987 – Fully executed Exchange Deeds – Pursuant to Settlement Agreement from November 1985. Besides land exchange, UNM was to establish a scholarship called the Santa Ana Award, beginning with the first semester after the conveyances of land, continuing for five years.

The Regents of UNM deeded to the U.S. Government (for the benefit of the Santa Ana Pueblo), 119.86 acres (Tract 1) west and north of the Coronado Monument.

The Santa Ana Pueblo deeded to the Regents of the UNM, 26.57 acres between Coronado Monument and the Rio Grande.

The Regents of the UNM/MNM now have a total of 124.84 acres located at the Coronado Monument site.

Text of 1935 Act Conveying Coronado Monument / Park Land to the University of New Mexico

WHEREAS, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States an order

of the Secretary of the Interior directing that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 19, 1935 (Public No. 284, 74th Congress), entitled "An Act Directing the conveyance of certain lands to the regents of the University of New Mexico," a patent issue to the Regents of the University of New Mexico, for use for archaeological purposes, for the Lots seven, eight, and nine and the northwest quarter of Section thirty in Township thirteen north of Range four east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, containing two hundred eighteen acres and thirteen hundredths of an acre, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land on file in the General Land Office:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, HAS GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DOES GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Regents of the University of New Mexico, and to their successors, the tracts of land above described, for use for archaeological purposes; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Regents of the University of New Mexico, and to their successors, forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; also, subject to such rights for pipe line purposes as the southern Union Gas Company of New Mexico may have under Section twenty-eight of the Act of February 25, 1920 (31 Stat. 437); and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

This patent is issued upon the express condition that if the said University of New Mexico fails to use the said lands for the purpose herein provided, or attempts to alienate such lands, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

(Signed Oct. 18. 1935) Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America.



Federal CRM Update

Federal Anti-Archaeology?

**The 9,400 Year-Old Man:
The White House keeps trying
to bury him. Scientists are furious.**

Mark Lasswell

The Wall Street Journal Jan. 8, 1999

The Town of Kennewick, Wash., says its name is an American Indian word meaning "winter haven," but a prehistoric skeleton known as Kennewick Man is passing his third unearthened winter in a strange sort of culture-war hell.

The July 1996 discovery of a nearly complete skeleton scattered along the Columbia River near Kennewick (pop. 44,490) was first treated as evidence of a murder – until radiocarbon dating pegged the age of the bones at around 9,400 years. At that moment the skeleton ceased to be a police matter and turned into bones of contention between scientists who want to study Kennewick Man and a coalition of the American Indians who want to bury the remains for religious purposes. This odd state of affairs has been made worse – much worse – by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Clinton White House, which together have sacrificed reason and fairness to political expediency, at least once in a scandalously underhanded way.

News of Kennewick Man's extreme age was an anthropological sensation back in 1996: Only a few skeletons that old have been found in the Pacific Northwest, and this one appeared to be physically unrelated to modern American Indians. That stirred a strong reaction in other quarters: Scientific evidence that American Indian ancestors may not have been the first inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere is a ticklish subject, not only for Indians but also, apparently, for the Clinton administration, exquisitely attuned, as always, to the nuances of multiculturalism.

Early on, the White House and the corps blocked scientific analysis of the skeleton. The corps office in Walla Walla, Wash., which administers the federal property where the bones were found, demanded their return and announced its intention to turn them over to regional Indian tribal representatives for burial. A group of eight scientists, understandably appalled, filed a lawsuit.

The corps responded that it was simply following the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

Unseen Force

The original purpose of that law was to shake loose from museums the thousands of Indian skeletons and artifacts that institutions had been clinging to for decades. There were good reasons for a law like this. But interpreting the law to mean that scientists couldn't examine 9,400-year old bones *that might not even belong to American Indian ancestors* struck Rep. Richard Hastings (R., Wash.) as a stretch. He prepared legislation to amend the law and free Kennewick Man retroactively for the lab table. But last June the White House sent someone over to Capital Hill to testify against the legislation, effectively killing its chances of passage.

And that wasn't the only thing the White House was up to. A few months earlier it had been the unseen force behind an almost laughably obvious bid to thwart scientists from studying Kennewick Man.

The Corps of Engineers let it be known that the site where Kennewick Man was found – and which the corps had barred scientists from studying thoroughly – suddenly needed to be "stabilized" to prevent erosion. Tons of rock and dirt would be dumped on the archeological dig-in-waiting. Mr. Hastings hurriedly wrote legislation ordering the corps to leave the site alone. It passed both houses of Congress, but before President Clinton could sign the legislation into law – he'd have had to, because it was attached to the budget – the usually glacial corps leaped to work. Helicopters and trucks rumbled to the site and dumped 500 tons of rock and dirt. The corps spent \$160,000 on the project, but to scientists the cost was incalculable.

"If anyone were to go out there and try to recover more evidence," says Vin Steponaitis president of the Society for American Archaeology, "that person's job has been made harder... to the point where for all practical purposes it may be impossible." Although the skeleton had been removed, nobody knew what else was to be found there. Cleone Hawkinson, a Portland anthropologist who helped form a group to champion the scientists' cause ("Friends of America's Past"), writes on the group's Web site: "All hope is lost for recovering any more bones of the Kennewick Man skeleton or information related to his context at the site."

The corps' seeming desperation to please the Indians caught the attention of "60 Minutes," which aired a segment on Kennewick Man in October. They laid the entire mess at the feet of the corps' commander in Walla Walla, Lt. Col. Don Curtis, but it was hard to believe that an Army lieutenant colonel out in Walla Walla would risk national ridicule by ordering helicopters to ferry huge buckets of rock and dirt to cover up a site of extreme scientific interest. That's not how military bureaucrats behave.

But it is the way some politicians and their staffs behave. The White House was, in fact the catalyst for covering up the site.

That information is contained in a letter, dated Dec. 19, 1997, from William Stelle, Jr., regional administrator of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Seattle. In response to a query from Lt. Col. Curtis, Mr. Stelle noted: "A White House Inquiry resulted in the formulation of an advisory group made up of representatives from the Department of Justice, Department of the Interior, and the Corps. This advisory group requested that the Walla Walla District Corps stabilize roughly 350 feet of shoreline to preserve the archaeological site."

Shrinking Evidence

Dutch Meter, press officer for the corps in Walla Walla, acknowledges the "participation and interest at the Executive level" in the Kennewick Man

(Continued on page 28)



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

[Following, in descending chronological order, are recent news articles relating to the proposed extension of Albuquerque's Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument. Additional articles were published in NewsMAC 1997(4), 1997(4a), 1998(2), 1998(3) and 1998(4). Ed.]

Water Commitments [To Black Ranch & Other West Side Developments] Concern City

Tania Soussman

The Albuquerque Journal Dec. 31, 1998

As the city moves forward with plans to buy New Mexico Utilities Inc., Mayor Jim Baca isn't the only one worried about whether the city will be forced to serve large new housing developments.

The small West Side utility has a contract to provide water and sewer service to the proposed 6,700-acre Black Ranch on the far West Mesa, which could, over time, add 19,000 houses.

Black Ranch is the largest of a dozen or so developments that New Mexico Utilities has promised to serve and it's the one raising the most concern.

The "smart growth" group 1000 Friends of New Mexico said in a letter to the mayor and Councilor Alan Armijo that serving Black Ranch would hamper the city's effort to manage growth and conserve water.

Baca has said the contracts could be a stumbling block in negotiations to buy the utility, which now serves about 5,000 customers. The city will talk with the company and directly with the developers to negotiate the terms of the contracts.

The City Council voted last month to direct the administration to enter negotiations to buy the company from its owner, California-based Southwest Water.

Figures released earlier this month showed purchasing the utility with revenue bonds financed over 12 years would cost \$34.8 million. The bonds would be repaid with company revenue.

Mayoral spokeswoman Luisa Lindsay said the city needs to study the company's contracts to be sure it can meet commit-

ments made by New Mexico Utilities. She said the city wasn't trying to get out of the contracts completely.

City officials wouldn't release the total number of customers that could be added under the contracts because that number could change in negotiations or as the projects go through city and county approval processes, Lindsay said.

But developer John Black wants to turn his family's sprawling ranch into a self-sufficient community that could house 45,000 people over the next 40 to 50 years.

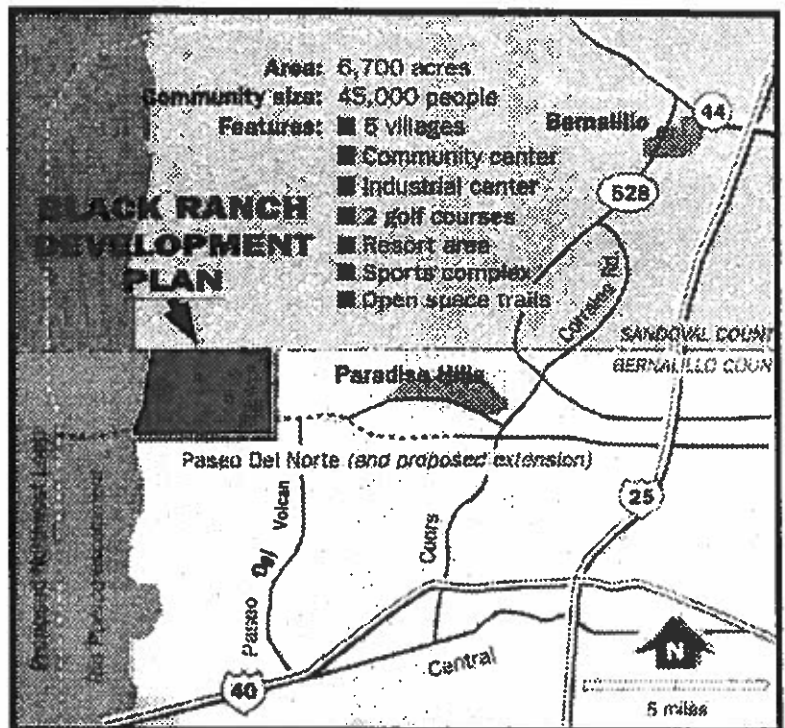
The project would have six villages, as well as a community center that would be home to major commercial and government uses. The master plan also calls for an industrial center, two golf courses, a resort area, a sports complex and a network of open-space trails and corridors.

Chief Administrative Officer Lawrence Rael said last week he was worried about a section of the contract with Black Ranch Joint Venture that requires New Mexico Utilities to provide service to the huge development in "one fell swoop."

The city normally extends water and sewer lines to new projects in smaller phases.

But Black said those fears are unfounded.

"We never would ask for that anyway," he said, adding that it wouldn't make economic sense to try to develop the entire parcel at once.



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Black said he's willing to keep an open mind and try to work with the city, but he believes the city will be obligated to fulfill the contract if it buys New Mexico Utilities.

"It's not just us," he added. "We just have a standard deal with them like a lot of people do."

Rael said the contracts don't include details of the financial commitments involved so it's hard to pin down the potential costs.

"That's the concern – what commitments were made and what assumptions were made as to how the development was going to occur," he said. "We don't know what some of this broad language means."

Of all the developments under contract, only Black Ranch is outside the city limits. The closest city water and sewer lines are at Ventana Ranch, just to the northeast of Black Ranch.

Black Ranch wants a separate sewage treatment plant on site in part to allow for waste water to be recycled for irrigation.

Because Black Ranch is a "planned community" under city and county definitions, it must provide public services "at no net expense" to the city. However the definition of no net expense is not yet clear.

The contract with New Mexico Utilities requires Black Ranch to get the necessary approvals from the city, county and agencies like the state Engineer Office to be valid, Rael said.

Black Ranch's master plan is being reviewed by the city and county. The Extraterritorial Land Use Commission, which has city and county representatives, endorsed the project earlier this month.

Since then, however, several advocacy groups have appealed the decision. The case now goes to the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority, which is made up of county commissioners, city councilors and the mayor.

If the plan is approved, Black Ranch must still add more detail, so construction is still at least two years off, said project planner Jim Strozier.

Ned Farquhar, executive director of 1000 Friends of New Mexico, has asked Baca and the City Council to "clarify as soon as possible that Albuquerque will not be put under a new obligation to provide water to Black Ranch under any circumstances."

Not doing so would be "a clear blow" to efforts aimed at promoting development within the city's

core, and could delay service to developments closer to the city, Farquhar wrote.

Black said his project will be in a different service area and shouldn't delay service to other developments, such as Mesa del Sol.

Farquhar also said New Mexico Utilities agreed to serve Black Ranch without having enough water to make good on its promise.

New Mexico Utilities has applied to the state engineer for new ground-water rights and new wells, but the application has been protested by Albuquerque, Rio Rancho and Corrales.

The city's water resources division has also raised concerns about the difficulty of pumping ground water on Black Ranch and the area's poor water quality and low rate of recharge to the aquifer.

Some have questioned the timing of the agreement between New Mexico Utilities and Black Ranch.

Company president Bob Swartwout said the utility signed a letter of intent to serve Black Ranch in October 1996.

"That was before they announced their intention to condemn," he said, referring to the city.

Despite the questions, Rael said purchasing New Mexico Utilities would be good for Albuquerque.

He said it would give the city more control over when the 12 projects under contract would be built, how large they will be and what kinds of water conservation will be required.

New Mexico Utilities would most likely grow beyond the projects it already has contracted with, so the city could control additional growth by buying the company, officials have said.

Sanchez Pushes for Unser Project

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Dec. 25, 1998

Bernalillo County Commissioner Ken Sanchez wants the county to take over a controversial city project to build the missing piece of Unser Boulevard and possibly extend Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument.

Not so fast, says Mayor Jim Baca, who hopes to put the brakes on Sanchez's plans.

Sanchez recently met with city Public Works officials to discuss what can be done to speed up several West Side road projects, including Unser.

Unser currently runs from Rio Rancho to Para-

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dise Hills and then resumes at Montaña Road, where it runs south to Central Avenue.

Sanchez said the missing piece is critical to relieving congestion on other roads like Coors.

"We have to start taking some action," Sanchez, who represents the West Side. "The traffic's only going to get worse."

But Baca said the city has more pressing road needs in older sections and on the West Side besides Unser and Paseo.

Baca, who strongly opposes the Paseo extension and says it will promote sprawl and add to congestion said he "seriously doubts the county's ability" to tackle the projects.

"I'm surprised that the county would want to take on something like that. They don't have money for the jail. There are indications they don't have enough for the courthouse," Baca said. "It's just amazing, I think there's more politics than substance to it... I'd have to look at it with a jaundiced eye."

Sanchez said he was "shocked" by Baca's comments.

"That's unfortunate he would say that. Politics is not behind it. We've been dealing with traffic on the West Side for years," he said.

The new federal highway and mass transit bill signed by President Clinton this year includes \$20 million for West Side road projects.

But the city has projects totaling more than \$60 million.

City officials are trying to decide which projects to build first and which ones would provide the most traffic relief.

"They never move as fast as people would like them," said Larry Blair, the city's Public Works director. "It's a tedious process. The mayor's aware of congestion in that part of town. It's all a matter of finding the bucks and doing it."

Baca wants to ask city voters in a mail-in election next spring to approve a ¼-cent sales tax for road, transit and bicycle trail projects.

The projects that would be funded still are unknown but Baca has said some of the money generated by the tax could be used to widen and finish roads such as Golf Course Road and McMahon Boulevard on the West Side.

At a town hall forum hosted by Sanchez in September, residents said finishing Unser should be a high priority because of congestion problems

caused by a ¾-mile, two-lane extension of Unser linking Paradise Hills and Rio Rancho.

The city allowed a developer to build the extension last summer to provide a temporary fix to relieve congestion and cut down on some of the dust created by drivers who had started using the paved four-lane section of Unser built by Rio Rancho to reach Paradise Hills.

But residents said the connection shouldn't have been built until other roads were widened or extended to handle the extra traffic dumped into Paradise Hills.

The connection allows drivers to travel from Southern Boulevard south to Paradise Boulevard.

Some residents at the forum suggested building a temporary road extending Unser south of Paradise Boulevard.

But Blair said this week the city would have to purchase land to do so.

He added that money spent on a temporary road couldn't count toward the local funds the city must come up with to get federal funding to build the permanent highway.

The latest estimates suggest it would cost at least \$36 million to build the missing Unser link.

The push for Unser Boulevard, seen by many drivers as a much-needed alternative to Coors Boulevard, began more than a decade ago.

Although portions of the road are completed, a critical piece between Montaña road and Paradise Boulevard is missing.

The so-called Unser Middle segment has been bogged down because of a lack of money and opposition from environmental groups and Native Americans who argue that the Paseo extension would cross culturally significant sites and damage the integrity of the monument.

The proposed Paseo extension would intersect Unser on the far side of the monument.

The city conducted an environmental study of the Unser Middle corridor, including the Paseo extension, in 1992. Before the Baca administration, city officials viewed Unser Middle and the Paseo extension as one project and said one shouldn't be built without the other.

But Chris Blewitt of the county's Public Works Department said the study was never "federalized" – meaning it doesn't meet requirements that would enable the city to receive federal funding to build the project.

Blewitt said too much time has passed since the first study was completed and another one has

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to be done.

"A lot of things have happened in the region. Some of that information in the old study we can salvage, but we also have to look at a lot of new stuff," he said.

Sanchez said the longer the city waits to do the study, the longer it will take to start construction on Unser and the Paseo extension.

"As long as the mayor remains totally opposed to it, nothing is going to happen. I believe the county could expedite it. I believe I can get support from the (County) Commission to move forward to complete it," he added.

Sanchez said the county should look for federal and state funding to build the projects.

But the county still would have to come up with its share of local matching dollars. Blewitt said he believes about \$650,000 was included in the new federal highway bill specifically for Unser.

Sanchez hopes to have another town hall meeting on the status of West Side roads in January.

Land-Use Panes Backs Black Ranch

Tania Soussan

The Albuquerque Journal Dec. 3, 1998

A plan to develop the 6,700-acre Black Ranch on the West Mesa won an endorsement from the city-county Extraterritorial Land Use Commission on Wednesday.

The commission voted 7-1 to recommend approval of the master plan to the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority but attached several conditions.

For example, the developer must promise to bring in jobs as houses are built and limit water use in the community to 150 gallons a person a day, which is lower than current average use in the city.

Albuquerque and Bernalillo County staff along with several members of the public expressed concerns about water, traffic, air quality and the project's potential for soaking up money that is needed by already developed areas.

"Planned communities are the wave of the future for our area," said Commissioner Chuck Gara.

Commissioner Steve Wentworth agreed. "This is the way we should have planning. It's the only

way we can make sense of our growth as a community," he said.

Black Ranch, which is north of Double Eagle II Airport, could become home to 45,000 people over the next 40 to 50 years if the plan is approved. The project would include six villages, as well as a community center, that would be home to major commercial and government uses. The master plan also calls for an industrial center, two golf courses, a resort area, a sports complex and a network of open-space trails and corridors.

Conditions commissioners placed on the project require resolutions of transportation issues, a fiscal impact analysis and a drainage plan.

Transportation planners said there isn't enough capacity on existing roads to serve the development, and it isn't clear exactly what will need to be built and how much of the cost Black will pick up.

Kevin Bean, a water-resources consultant to the city, said water is another key issue.

"The water-supply plan for Black Ranch is inadequate... It is contrary to the Comprehensive Plan. It is contrary to the city's water resources management strategy," he said.

Black Ranch plans to get its water and sewer-treatment service from the private New Mexico utilities Inc. If the city of Albuquerque goes through with plans to buy the utility, Black Ranch will still be served, said Jim Strozier, planning consultant for the project.

"Water conservation has always been one of the paramount desires of the Ranch," and there are plans to reuse waste water, Strozier said.

Alan Reed, a professor emeritus of public administration for the University of New Mexico, said the city and county should focus on infill projects before approving Black Ranch.

"It's the wrong place at the wrong time," he said. "I would like to see us work with what we've already got on our plate."

Feds Budget Funds for Petroglyph Land

Patrick Armijo

The Albuquerque Journal Oct. 17, 1998

Private landowners with holdings within the Petroglyph National Monument said Friday after almost a decade of waiting that it's about time the federal government appropriated money to buy their land.

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Budget negotiators agreed to provide \$3 million in the 1999 Interior Appropriations Bill to buy private lands within the boundaries of Albuquerque's West Side national monument that protects thousands of ancient Indian rock etchings.

The bill will be voted on by the Senate and the House as a part of a large federal appropriations bill that funds about one-third of all federal spending.

"We just want the federal government to purchase our property. It created the monument in June 1990, and here we are in October 1998, and it still hasn't bought our land. That's just not fair," said Rod Kontny, a retired Air Force colonel who heads the Rim Rock Road Property Owners Association.

While the \$3 million is good news for property owners who have been unable to sell or build on their property, Kontny, whose organization represents about 60 families, remains cautious about just how far the money will go.

"The Park Service had \$200,000 this year to purchase property, and they were unable to even get approval for two appraisals on our property," he said.

"I'd like to think the Park Service now has \$3.2 million to get appraisals done and make offers. After almost nine years, I think that would be only fair," Kontny said.

But Kontny worries that most purchase offers will go to Westland Development Company Inc., which represents descendants of an old Spanish land grant.

"Cautious is a good word to describe how I feel," Kontny said. "I would like to say I'm ecstatic that the money would go to the property owners, but I heard today a good share of it may go to Westland."

In the past, Kontny said most of the money for private purchases in the monument has disproportionately gone Westland's way.

But Barbara Page, president and chief executive officer of Westland, said her company has largely been responsible for whatever past money that has been available for private-land purchases in the monument.

"We've lobbied about 20 times in the past nine years since the government created the monument. I don't think anyone has lobbied as hard as we have," she said.

Page said Westland in 1990 owned 2,000 acres within the monument's boundaries but now owns only 362 acres.

"We're not just a private company," she said. "We're owned by about 5,600 mostly Hispanic shareholders who have had the insight to hold on to this land for over 300 years and protect this valuable gem."

Westland shareholders, Page said, are the descendants of the original Atrisco Land Grant families. The land grant was established by the king of Spain in 1692.

Page said she agrees with Kontny that the federal government has moved too slowly to acquire private lands trapped within monument boundaries.

"There's nothing any of us could do with this land once the boundaries of the monument were approved," she said.

Some 1,800 acres of the 7,244-acre monument are private land holdings.

Barbara Sulhoff, chief of the Land Resources Program Center with the National Park Service office in Santa Fe, said it was too early to tell how much of the 1,800 acres the \$3 million might buy.

Baca Feels for West Side Drivers

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 17, 1998

Albuquerque Mayor Jim Baca said he understands residents' growing frustrations with traffic congestion on the city's West Side.

But voters might have to approve a tax increase to solve the problem of clogged traffic flow west of the river, Baca said Wednesday.

Revenues from a tax increase could also be used to take care of the rest of the city's roads and improve public transportation, added Baca, who wouldn't provide details on what type of levy he is considering.

The new federal highway bill signed earlier this year by President Clinton includes \$20 million for five West Side projects such as widening Golf Course Road and extending McMahon Boulevard.

But the city sought money for projects totaling \$64.5 million. The proposal included extending Unser Boulevard south to Montano Road, which didn't get funded.

The West Side's traffic problems illustrate why the city has to change its attitudes about growth, Baca said.

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"Anything the city does up there (on the West Side) at this point in time almost comes 10 years too late," he added. "This situation has been festering up there for 30 years. We're going to have the same situation occur on the Southwest Mesa in 20 years if we don't change the way we do things."

At a town hall forum on transportation issues Tuesday, West Side residents blasted Baca for allowing a developer to build a two-lane, ¾-mile extension of Unser Boulevard linking Paradise Hills and Rio Rancho.

Traffic dramatically increased on Paradise and Irving boulevards as a result.

Residents argued the connection shouldn't have been built until other roads were widened or extended to handle the extra traffic going in and out of Rio Rancho.

Baca, who was invited to the forum but didn't attend, said Wednesday he had to go to his daughter's school open house instead.

Some people accused Baca of allowing the Unser connection to get back at Paradise Hills residents for supporting the Paseo del Norte extension through Petroglyph National Monument, which Baca opposes.

"That's a ridiculous assumption," Baca said. "That's silly and they really demean themselves when they say things like that. Nobody is trying to get anyone."

Residents at Tuesday's forum suggested barricading the road, building other temporary roads or installing a traffic signal at Paradise and Lyons.

Baca said the city was only trying to help Rio Rancho by opening the Unser connection.

We try to provide them with relief and everyone comes unglued," he said.

West Side Traffic Jams Topic of Town Meeting

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 12, 1998

Commuting on Albuquerque's West Side can sometimes feel like trying to put together a puzzle without all the pieces, according to people who live and work there.

The new highway and transit bill signed by President Clinton earlier this year includes \$20 million for five projects that would fill some of those gaps in the transportation network.

But the money won't be enough to pay for all of them, and it's uncertain when they might be started or completed.

In many minds, easing the bottleneck at the Coors Road/Interstate 40 interchange and addressing the shortage of north-south roads to relieve congestion on Coors would solve some of the problems.

While attempts to improve traffic flow have been made, such as adding lanes on Coors north of Paseo del Norte, residents say a new ¾-mile, two-lane extension of Unser connecting Rio Rancho and Paradise Hills has created a host of new problems.

"From 6 o'clock to 7:30 (am), the traffic (on Unser and Paradise) is one solid line for that hour and a half from the Sandoval County line to Paseo and Golf course," said Jo Ann Anders, a Paradise Hills resident.

Bernalillo County Commissioner Ken Sanchez is having a town hall meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the Paradise Hills Community Center to discuss the issue and other traffic concerns.

Because the federal funding won't cover all five of the projects identified, the hope is that officials can agree on which ones should be given top priority, Sanchez said.

The Unser connection was built from about the Calabacillas Arroyo to the Sandoval County line by the developer of the Tuscan housing development, just north of Paradise Hills, with approval by the city of Albuquerque. The idea was to provide a temporary fix to relieve some of the West Side traffic congestion and cut down on the dust created by motorists who had started using the four-lane paved section of Unser built by Rio Rancho to reach Paradise Hills. The paved, Rio Rancho section ended at the county line.

The \$100,000 connection, which was finished in July, allows drivers to travel between Southern Boulevard in Rio Rancho and Irving and Paradise boulevards. It also provides another entrance to Rio Rancho.

But the result is that Paradise Hills has become a dumping ground for all the extra traffic using the Unser extension, Sanchez said.

John Castillo, the city's Public Works deputy director, said the city put together a proposal of projects totaling \$64.5 million, but only received \$20 million in the new federal highway and mass transit bill.

The projects in line for funding include Unser

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from Paradise to the Sandoval County line, Golf Course from Irving to Southern in Rio Rancho, McMahon Boulevard from Unser to Golf Course, Irving from Golf Course to Unser and Paradise from La Paz to Eagle Ranch Road. The projects would expand the roads to four lanes.

Some preliminary planning and design work has been done, but Castillo said additional work might be necessary because special guidelines must be followed for projects built with federal money.

The five projects are estimated to cost \$28.5 million. The federal funding won't cover all the projects, but Castillo said 20-percent local matching funds that are required could make up some of the shortfall.

Forum Explores Black Ranch Development Plan

Cost to City, Water Raise Questions

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Aug. 20, 1998

The question of how the proposed 6,700-acre Black Ranch development will impact Albuquerque-area residents was the main topic of discussion at a growth forum Wednesday.

Developer John Black, one of the owners of the ranch, fielded questions from about 50 people at a 1000 Friends of New Mexico forum.

He said his goal is "to create a sustainable, long-term community, an area that can stand on its own."

The rolling grassland on the West Mesa could be transformed into home for as many as 45,000 people over the next 40 years if the city and county approve the plan.

Black Ranch would include six villages, as well as a community center, that would be home to major commercial and government uses. The master plan also calls for an industrial center, two golf courses, a resort area, a sports complex, and a network of open space trails and corridors.

But forum panelist Teresa Córdoba of the University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning asked Wednesday how Black Ranch would meet the city and county requirement that it develop at no net expense to the city.

"Though you've made a very compelling case for the people who are going to live there, the

question is the impact on the people who are not going to live there," she said to Black.

"Given that we have more than \$1 billion of infrastructure needs in the city, we're really talking about robbing Peter to pay Paul," Córdoba added.

But Jim Strozier, planning consultant for the project, said Black Ranch would get its water and sewer treatment service from the private New Mexico Utilities Inc. so there would be no impact on Albuquerque ratepayers.

Panelist Alan Schwartz of West Side Citizens for Better Planning said there will be other impacts like crowding in schools and more demands for fire and police protection if the land is annexed into the city.

"We're concerned about how the impact of this development, or any development in the area, is going to fall on the people who are living on the existing western perimeter of the city," Schwartz said.

Black said he wants to work closely with Albuquerque Public Schools and said the ranch's residents will generate new revenue for the city.

Hydrogeologist Frank Titus said the question of no net cost should also consider the region's water supply.

"It is now technically clear that we are using more water in the Middle Rio Grande Valley than we are going to be able to sustain in the future," he said. "As we plant more people, we're going to have to insist that those people use less water."

Black agreed.

"It's always been our goal in this project to be the most water-conserving development that's been done in New Mexico," he said. "We're very sensitive to the balance of the ecology."

Opponents of the extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument, which would be a key access route for Black Ranch, objected to the project.

"We understand that growth is probably going to happen, but it needs to be done with respect to native communities," said Laurie Weahkee, a member of the Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition.

The city-county Extraterritorial Land Use Commission is expected to consider the master plan in September.

Once it is approved, Black intends to ask the city to annex 1,000 acres in the southeast corner of the ranch. That would become the first phase of the development.



Book Review:

Soil, Water, Biology and Belief in Prehistoric and Traditional Southwestern Agriculture.

H. Wolcott Toll (ed.) 1995: New Mexico Archaeological Council (Special Pub. No. 2).

by Dorothea Bedigian, Yellow Springs OH
in *Economic Botany* vol. 52 (1998)

Most of these papers were presented at an agriculture symposium held by the New Mexico Archaeological Council in Santa Fe in October of 1992. The participants represented interdisciplinary interests: the core group was Southwestern archaeologists with active interests in the study of field systems and irrigation, and archaeobotanists who frequently work with archaeologists. The "heartening expansion of scope" came with the presence of historians, architects, agronomists, biologists, geographers and engineers, and Native American and traditional farmers.

The volume is divided into four sections: *Field Systems*, *Soil*, *Water*, and *Biology and Belief*. The section on *Field Systems* includes "A comparative study of prehistoric farming strategies;" "Anasazi field systems in Taos district;" "Diverse agricultural technologies to harvest and conserve water in Lower Rio Chama Valley, New Mexico;" "14th century dry farming features in northern Rio Grande Valley;" "Estimating agricultural carrying capacity in the Zuni region;" and "Mixed agricultural technologies in southern Arizona."

The first article in the *Soil* section is "Searching soil for clues about southwest prehistoric agriculture," by Jonathan A. Sandor. This is noteworthy since the germinal idea for the symposium was planted by David Love, a geomorphologist, who suggested a meeting on agriculture including Sander would be exciting. His paper focuses on rainfall and runoff, rather than formal irrigation. Two areas of emphasis are soil and landscape settings for prehistoric agriculture, and effects of agricultural land use on soil. Strategies for runoff agriculture are inferred from topographic and soil placement of fields. The other titles are "Biological nitrogen fixation and soil fertility: implications for Anasazi agriculture," "Water availability for plant growth in pre-Columbian terrace soils, Chihuahua,

Mexico;" and "An interpretive framework for radiocarbon dates from soil organic matter from prehistoric water control features."

The section on *Water* includes "The case for prehistoric irrigation in the northern Southwest;" "Climatic overview of the Rio Grande del Rancho Valley: background for irrigation;" "Prehistoric irrigation in the Taos Valley;" "Mogollon/Western Pueblo soil and water control systems of the Reserve phase;" and "San Saba-Menard irrigation system: origins, important variables for prehistoric irrigation studies."

Biology and Belief contains "Traditional agriculture on the Zuni Indian Reservation;" "Maize productivity and agroecology: effects of environment and agricultural practices on the biology of maize;" "Agriculture and the Mesa Verde Anasazi diet;" "The where, when and why of corn guardians;" and "Dryland gardening in southwest Colorado: past and present." Vorsila L. Bohrer's contribution on corn guardians suggests that selection pressure can be evaluated by comparing the morphology of the field crop with that of the most valued ears.

This is a unique book that belongs in college and university libraries, and in the personal libraries of all ethnobotanists with New World interests. It illustrates the power of interdisciplinary conferences and collaboration perfectly. Unfortunately, the binding of this volume is fragile and pages tear out easily.

State Brings Archives, Collections Under One Roof

Associated Press Oct. 14, 1998

Unfolding its technological splendor, the New Mexico State Library is inviting researchers and bookworms alike to check out its new state-of-the-art building during a grand opening starting Wednesday.

"Our library is four-acres under one roof, including a warehouse and records area, and two-thirds of it is public," said Robert Upton, public information officer. "This is the first time we will have all of our collections available to the public in one building."

The library completed the move from 325 Don Gaspar to its new location in an old National Guard building this summer. The \$19 million, 167,750-square-foot building also contains the State Records Center and Archives.

The state library differs a bit from the city's services in that the state facility was set up as a support base for public libraries throughout New Mexico. The state library is also a depository for federal and state documents for its respective employees.

But the state facility also has several programs available, such as genealogical resources in the archives section, technical services like the Internet, a books by mail program, and 30,000 books on cassette from the Library of Congress.

The library also sponsors a rural bookmobile service program in Cimarron, Tucumcari, Belen, and Fort Bayard near Silver City in southern New Mexico.

Sandra Jaramillo, archives and historical division director, said one of the more popular items requested are documents relating to genealogy, water rights and land grants, especially with a bill that was introduced in Congress by U.S. Sen. Pete Dominici and Rep. Bill Redmond pushing for the creation of a commission to sort out state land grant claims.

Jaramillo's department also collects family photographs and legal papers relating to significant time periods in New Mexico history.

Recently, an Española man donated one of the earliest books printed in the state, a math book, published by Father Antonio Jose Martinez in 1836. The book and documents written in the 1790s were stored in a barn.

"The book was hand-stitched. Father Martinez probably did that himself," Jaramillo said. "That is one of the things we want to encourage is for people to donate family papers and documents. Before, we didn't encourage that because we didn't have the space."

The archives and historical division is able to store original land grants and other documents in a climate-controlled room, which remains at 63 degrees. This is one example of upgrades in technology including filters, reflective lighting in study areas, and access to 1,400 periodicals on the Internet.

And soon, all public universities, school districts and libraries in New Mexico will be able to hook up to the new state library's periodical Internet services. The \$500,000-plus project will allow these agencies and American Indian libraries, as well as Chapter Houses on the Navajo reservation,

to have access to these references.

Request for Assistance Bibliography on Northwest Mexico

Dave Phillips

[Via SASIG] Jan. 5, 1999

In the early 1980s I decided to learn the archaeology of northwest Mexico and cast about for an existing synthesis that would serve as a logical starting point.

I found various useful summaries but none was comprehensive. At that point my instincts as a contract archaeologist took over: I began a "Class I" survey, or cultural resources overview. In non-bureaucratic terms, I undertook to organize the existing information into a coherent whole, as the necessary basis for more involved studies.

In my first attempt I found only 16 references, but that tiny bibliography soon became a pile of notes and then a formal manuscript. I continued to work on the overview until the early 1990s, when I set it aside.

I am now (1998) putting the bibliography from the overview on the Internet.

The bibliography is several years out of date so I ask archaeologists familiar with northwest Mexico to send me more recent references. I also welcome references I overlooked the first time around, as well as brief annotations and corrections.

Any person contributing an annotation I use will be acknowledged in the annotation. Other contributors will be listed in the acknowledgments. If a reference is unpublished I ask that you send me a copy, which I will donate to a research library so it is always available in the future.

I can be reached at: David A. Phillips, Jr., R.P. A., SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants, 8100 Mountain Road, N.E., Suite 109, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110 USA; Tel. (505) 254-1115 Fax (505) 254-1116; e-mail: < dphillips@swca.com > or < dap@unm.edu >.

Dancing and the Beginning of Art Scenes in the Early Village Communities of the Near East and Southeast Europe

Yosef Garfinkel

Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University
Cambridge Archaeological Journal 8:2 (1998)

NewsNotes

Dancing is depicted in the earliest art of the ancient Near East. It appears in many variations from the ninth to the sixth millennium BP over a vast geographical range. This article discusses the dancing performance, the social context of the dance and cognitive aspects of the dancing scenes. Ethnographic observations are used in order to gain a wider view of dancing and dancing scenes in pre-state societies. A correlation can be observed between art, symbolism, religion and social organization.

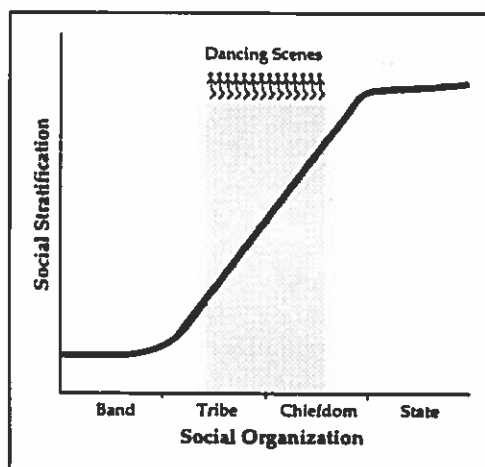


Figure 7.
Correlation between social organization, social stratification and the appearance of dancing scenes in early village communities.

Federal CRM Report

(Continued from page 18)

issue. He says that the decision to achieve "erosion control" through a massive dirt dump was also a "good faith" attempt to achieve two goals: It addressed scientific "sensitivities" about safeguarding the site (note: scientists were in fact dumbfounded by the move), and it attended to "the Native American interests: the protection of any additional skeletal material or cultural artifacts from further revelation" (no argument there).

As it happens, scientists may yet get a shot at examining Kennewick Man before he's reburied. U.S. Magistrate John Jelderks rebuked the corps in June 1997 by putting the case on hold and ordering the defendant to re-evaluate what to do with the skeleton. The corps delegated the job to the Interior Department, which announced a study plan in July but has yet even to reveal who'd do the work.

Meanwhile, the Kennewick Man lies in the Burke Museum in Seattle. Amazingly, a recent inventory by the Smithsonian anthropologist Douglas Owsley found that Kennewick Man is shrinking. Of a dozen femur pieces originally collected, only two remain. Mr. Owsley called the apparent theft "a deliberate act of desecration."

Even if Kennewick Man eventually disappears by bits and pieces while in the government's custody, the issues raised in the case are still in place. "We're going to find some remains someplace else in the country that will probably be older than this," says Mr. Hastings. "If we have to go through this hassle every time, it just doesn't make any sense at all."



Internet Notes

Survey Indicates About 70% of NMAC Members Now Use e-mail

Early results of the 1999 membership renewal survey indicate that about 70% of members now have access to e-mail. This is a substantial increase over a similar survey conducted two years ago.

About half of those who use e-mail (35% of all members) participate in Brian Kenny's S.W. Archaeology Special Interest Group (SASIG) news group while only about 15% of those using e-mail (11% of all members) participate in acra-l, the news group of the American Cultural Resources Association.

Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data - A Guide to Good Practice

Alicia Wise <aw25@york.ac.uk>
[Via acra-l] Oct. 22, 1998

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/apandrs/>

The Archaeology Data Service is pleased to announce the web publication of its second Guide to Good Practice, entitled *Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: a Guide to Good Practice*. Its authors include archaeologists, digital archivists, and geographers based in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom: Robert Bewley, Danny Donoghue, Vince Gaffney, Martijn van Leusen, and Alicia Wise.

The *Guide* is intended for individuals and organizations involved in the creation, maintenance, use and long-term preservation of digital resources derived from aerial photography or satellite imagery. It does not cover archaeological geophysics as this is being covered in a separate volume. It is endorsed by the Council for British Archaeology.

A printed version of the guide will be available from Oxbow Books. Contact Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford, OX1 1HN for more information. Their e-mail address is <oxbow@patrol.i-way.co.uk>.

This is the second volume in a series of Guides to Good Practice produced by the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS). The AHDS is a digi-

Internet Notes

tal archiving service in the UK serving the needs of researchers in archaeology, history, performing arts, text studies, and visual arts.

Information about the AHDS Guide to Good Practice series can be obtained at:

< <http://ahds.ac.uk/public/guides.html> >.

The first published title in the series covers the creation, management, and preservation of GIS datasets and is available at

< <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/gis/> >.

Other titles in this series focus on a variety of digital data types including CAD, images, moving images, and texts. Three additional guides in this series are being developed cover archiving of digital excavation records, CAD datasets, and archaeological geophysics. For more information about these Guides in particular, please see:

< <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/g2gp.html> >.

Don Simonis' Milk Can Guide Now Available Online

Brian Kenny

[Via SASIG] Dec. 30, 1998

Don Simonis' Milk Can Guide can be downloaded at the SWA Website:

< <http://www.swanet.org/mcg.pdf> >.

You'll need the Adobe Acrobat reader to view it.

paquimé-L - New List Server for NW Mexico Buffs

Christine VanPool < cvanpool@unm.edu >

[Via nmac-l] Nov. 6, 1998

Date: 98-11-06 16:23:34 EST

Dr. [Bob] Leonard and I have created a listserve named paquime-L for those interested in the pre-history of northern Chihuahua.

Instructions for subscribing are listed below. Please forward this message to anyone else who you think might be interested.

To Subscribe

- Send an e-mail message to:
< listserv@unm.edu >
- Leave the Subject field blank [if you can].
- In the body of message type (with no other text):
subscribe paquime-L Firstname Lastname

SAA / American Antiquity Current Research Online

Terry Majewski terrym@theriver.com
[Via SASIG] Dec 12, 1998

Current research, coordinated by Teresita Majewski and Brian W. Kenny, is available through the SAA's web site:

< <http://www.saa.org/Publications/CurrentResearch/current.html> >.

Beginning in 1999, materials will be updated at midyear and at the end of the year. Contributors should prepare and submit their information, following journal style, to the assistant editor for their region by the end of April and the end of October. Appropriate graphics will be considered. Assistant editors will provide contributors with specific submission instructions for text and graphics.

For more information about Current Research, contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865; < terrym@theriver.com >.

Searching for Used Books?

NewsMAC 1988(2), contained a note about searching the Internet for used books via mxbf.com.

Marketing and competitive forces have resulted in the renaming of MXBF to BookFinder, and withdrawal of two very large lists from access via BookFinder.

If you're looking for used books, I recommend you search the following sites since together, they can scan about 20 million listings.

< www.BookFinder.com >

< www.BiblioFind.com >

< www.aLibris.com >

BookFinder remains the only site which will compile lists by searching 6 or more list sites. A single click will take you to the site at which the item interest may be ordered. However, BiblioFind and aLibris are very large single sites.

Expect to find many cross-postings.

Use aLibris.com as your last resort since it's prices tend to be higher than the others.

Finally, if you like to browse, don't forget the Eighth Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair which will be held at the UNM Continuing Ed Center on April 9-10. All proceeds go to the Maxwell Museum's archives and library. [Ed.]

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership inquiries to NMAC at the address shown below.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

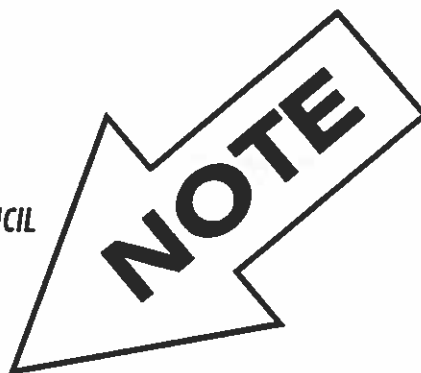
NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

Members, your expiration date is shown at the top-right of the mailing label – as of our last mail pickup on 12/31/98.

Contact Alan Shalette about problems (see above right).



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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1999 Number 2

April 1999

BLM-NM Permitting Status Not Encouraging

See Legislative Report, page 4.

T-PAS to Host NMAC Membership Meeting in Carlsbad on May 14

See T-PAS Report, right-hand column.

Recent UNM/OCA Publications

See Current Research, page 8.

Galisteo Basin Protection Initiative

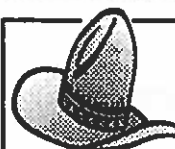
See Legislative Report, page 7.

ARMS & Y2K

See ARMS Report, page 19.

Pecos Conference Call for Presentations

See NewsNotes, page 25.



T-PAS Report

Deni Seymour

Heritage Week Activities in the Carlsbad Area

The Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society (T-PAS) will hold its next meeting at 9:30 A.M. on Friday, May 14, 1999 at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

We are pleased to announce it will use the occasion to host the next NMAC meeting.

The meeting will begin with a field trip to the Lowe Ranch Site (see below), followed by a lunch break. Lunches are available for purchase at the Washington Ranch complex, the main Carlsbad Caverns complex, or underground in the caverns.

T-PAS and NMAC meetings will be held after lunch in the conference room at the Washington Ranch complex. A detailed itinerary and precise directions to the Lowe and Washington Ranches will be made available at a later date.

A variety of archaeological activities will be available in the Carlsbad area during Heritage Preservation Week from May 8-16. Carlsbad Caverns National Park is presenting a series of lectures and/or tours on New Mexico prehistory and history. Living Desert Zoo and Gardens State Park will host the Thirteenth Annual Mescalero Apache Mountain Spirit Dances and Mescal Roast from May 13-16. The Sixth Annual Archaeology Fair is being held on Saturday, May 15 from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Carlsbad Mall.

All interested parties are welcome to attend. For further information, please contact Deni J. Seymour, Chair, at Suite 2000, 2625 Pennsylvania Avenue, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110, <djslmas@aol.com>, (505)881-0011 or contact Linda Medlock, Secretary, at P. O. Box 1225, Carlsbad, NM 88221, <medlock@cavemen.net>, (505)887-7977.

***Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Jul. 1999 issue
will be Jun. 18, 1999.***

(Continued on page 23)



Calendar

NMAC

May 14
Carlsbad NM

Membership meeting hosted by T-PAS – see page 1 for details.

OTHER

Apr 8-11
Alamogordo NM

Historical Society of New Mexico 1999 Annual Conference – info: HSNM President Robert Torrez, (505) 476-7955.

Apr 9-10
Albuquerque NM

Eighth Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair – benefit for the Maxwell Museum's archives & library, Friday eve. 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm and Saturday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. UNM Continuing Education Center, 1734 University Blvd NE. Info: Alan Shalette (505) 291-9653; < AISHAL@aol.com >.

Apr 16-18
Palm Springs CA

Southwest Oral History Association Annual Meeting – info: Susan Douglass Yates, UCLA Oral History Program, A253 Bunche Hall, Box 951575, Los Angeles CA 90095-1575; (310) 825-7524; fax: (310) 206-2796; < douglass@library.ucla.edu >.

Apr 30 – May 2
Albuquerque NM

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting – sponsored by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. See page 27.

May 6-7
Farmington NM

7th Annual Fruitland Conference – San Juan College, Henderson Fine Arts Building. The conference agenda is currently being developed. Those interested in presenting a short paper or presentation and all questions/comments please contact: Lyn Wharton, Division of Conservation Archaeology, P.O. Box 125, Bloomfield, NM 87413; 505-632-2779 (voice); 505-632-1707 (fax); email: < 102025.1557@Compuserve.com >.

May 8-16

NM Historic Preservation Week – see page 24.

May 10-14
Harpers Ferry IA

Recent Advances in Archeological Prospection Techniques – sponsored by the NPS. Workshop on practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques in CRM. Info: Mark Lynott (402) 437-5392 or Steven De Vore (303) 969-2882.

May 15
Carlsbad NM

1999 New Mexico Archaeology Fair – info: RoseMarie Havel at (505) 887-6544 or < rhavel@nm.blm.gov >, or Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist, at (505) 827-3989 or < gdean@lvr.state.nm.us > [see article on page 3] – see page 24.

May 23-28
Ripon WI

International Rock Art Congress (IRAC) – info: ARARA, Donna L. Gillette, 1642 Tiber Ct., San Jose CA 95138; fax (408) 223-2248; < rockart@ix.netcom.com >.

Jun 4
Santa Fe

Preserving the Past for the Future: A Workshop on New Mexico Cultural Properties Easements – see page 25.

Jun 14 – Jul 23
Farmington NM

Totah Archaeological Project Field School – see page 26.

Aug 12-15
Show Low AZ

72nd Pecos Conference – see call for presentations on page 25.

Jan 14-15 2000
Santa Fe NM

Southwest Symposium 2000 – at the James A. Little Theater. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations on "At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest." Info: Sarah Schlanger, NM BLM, PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115; (505) 438-7454; < sschlanger@nm.blm.gov >.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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Albuquerque NM 87103

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< HTTP://WWW.UNM.EDU/
~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM >

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Secretary's Report

Mary "June-el" Piper

Minutes of NMAC Membership Meeting on Feb. 27, 1999

As the first order of business, John Acklen was introduced as NMAC's new treasurer. John is taking over from the previous treasurer, who resigned around the first of the year. He discussed putting the accounts into Quicken® once the records are in hand. He will also look into various (conservative) investment options and make recommendations. This well-received suggestion was followed by numerous comments about the possibility of awarding grants to students, providing research support, and the resulting necessity of forming an applications review committee. No actions were taken.

Next came discussion of use of some of the funds for publications, especially of the ceramics volume (see below for discussion of workshops and on-line capabilities). Finally, there was general agreement that the executive committee should look into retaining an accountant to file yearly tax forms and perform annual audits. Also discussed was the need to maintain permanent archives.

Vice President Gary Brown mentioned that BLM Farmington Field Office archaeologist, Jim Copeland is planning a NMAC field trip to the Dinéah later this year – probably during the first half of September. The trip might be combined with a workshop and if so, would then count as credit towards field experience required by the new BLM permitting procedures. Watch for details in future *NewsMAC* issues.

President Chris Turnbow announced that the next membership meeting will be on July 17 (time and place to be announced). The meeting will include presentations by various reviewers on quality control (site forms, reports, etc.).

John Roney gave a presentation on legislation proposed for the "Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites." In the notice circulated by Dave Phillips, NMAC Legislative Chair [see page 7], Dave recommended contacting representatives and senators in Washington to show support for this legislation. It is based on the "Chaco Protection Sites" model and encourages acquisition of sites as well as cooperative agreements with private own-

ers and nonprofit groups.

Dave Phillips discussed the BLM permit situation (documented in this issue [page 4] and previous issues of *NewsMAC*), and further mention was made of the previous ceramics workshop and the possibility of organizing new workshops in conjunction with the BLM. Dave mentioned the possibility of publishing these workshop proceedings on the Web.

Bob Leonard, associate professor of anthropology at UNM, presented the results of the survey he sent to various southwestern archaeologists and anthropologists, including NMAC members. UNM's anthropology department has submitted a proposal to the Dean of Arts & Sciences for a new hire who would coordinate an "applied" program within the department. This program would take advantage of Web technology and would be directed toward members of the anthropological community – continuing education in the sense of the courses offered to medical, legal, and other professionals.

The recent reorganization of UNM's Office of Contract Archaeology (UNM/OCA) under the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology was also discussed briefly.

Lynne Sebastian, NM State Historic Preservation Officer and current secretary of the Society for American Archaeology, mentioned that the SAA is looking for organizations to help sponsor fee-based regional courses and workshops. Again, the possibility of tying these courses into BLM permit requirements was mentioned. Todd Vanpool, the UNM Anthropology Department's computer specialist, confirmed UNM's continuing support for the NMAC Website and NMAC-L and encouraged us to think about publishing the ceramics and other volumes on the web.

Lynne Sebastian provided an overview of the state laws affecting cultural resources on lands within the State of New Mexico. In addition to the better-known Cultural Properties Act and Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act, she discussed the state's burial protection laws and the little-known laws on disturbing the course of ancient acequias (73-2-6 NMSA 1978) and on damaging caves or caverns (30-15-5 NMSA 1978).

Chris Turnbow closed the meeting with special thanks directed toward J. R. Gomalak and H. Wolcott Toll, who completed their terms of office at the beginning of the year.



Legislative Report

Dave Phillips

BLM Permitting: Status Not Encouraging

When I held off discussing BLM permits in the previous *NewsMAC*, I hoped to announce in this issue that all of the key differences between the BLM and its permittees had been resolved. Some of the news is good, but some isn't; we are facing a "kinder and gentler" permit system but one that still needlessly hurts peoples' careers. This may be a good time to look back over the year-old confrontation, to gain a better perspective on it.

Many permit holders can remember when the BLM issued survey permits for the entire state of New Mexico. That changed during the recent oil and gas boom in northwest New Mexico, when the BLM defined the Dinétah special area to ensure proper identification of protohistoric Navajo sites. I still think it was a good idea: the Dinétah has the largest concentration of perishable protohistoric features in the state. Moreover, most archaeological training doesn't emphasize such remains; we're taught to look for pottery, flaked stone, and the like, not odd tangles of half-rotted branches. A limited breaking-in period makes sense for the Dinétah.

It's more difficult to explain, on logical grounds, why the BLM went from one permit for the whole state, plus special requirements for the Dinétah, to multiple permit areas. At the same time, the BLM began defining artificially high experience requirements for each of the new "micro-areas." By 1994, Southwest archaeologists with years of field experience and clean permit records were finding themselves excluded from huge swaths of New Mexico.

In response to criticism from permittees, the BLM established a procedure whereby experienced individuals with a "deficiency" in local survey time could undertake "remedial" training, including volunteer field work, in a permit area. This reduced the criticism for a while, because there was a way to gain back lost permit coverage. Meanwhile, it seemed, the situation wouldn't get any worse.

The 1998 permit renewals exploded that hope. More permit areas had been created; by my count, the state was now divided into 14 areas.

The BLM reserved the right to create additional permit areas at any time. For many of us, permit coverage was now shrinking so fast that we couldn't keep up, even through the BLM's "remedial" training. The BLM had created a permit system that punished archaeologists who tried to work with the system. It's no surprise that many archaeologists stopped trying to work with the system.

NMAC Protest Letter

On July 1, 1998, NMAC sent a letter to the BLM to protest the abuses of the existing permit system. The letter, signed by 115 archaeologists, requested four specific forms of relief:

1. "An immediate halt to the proliferation of permit 'micro-areas' and a rapid reversion to fewer and more rational permit areas."

2. "An immediate halt to the practice of stripping permittees of permit coverage for areas where they are currently permitted, without due process of law. ... We ask that permit coverage stripped since January 1, 1993 be immediately restored until such time as due process is observed."

3. "A return to a BLM permit process that recognizes a person's full range of relevant training, experience, professionalism, and quality of work."

4. "The development of handbooks on the archaeological subtleties purported to exist within given areas. ... If the 'subtleties' in question are not important enough for the BLM staff to organize and provide such reference materials, they are clearly not important enough to become the basis for denying archaeological permits."

Test Case & BLM Response

Even before this, on May 12, 1998, I had begun a "test case" by appealing the BLM's decision to deny me permit coverage in Sierra County. The BLM responded to the permit appeal on June 2, 1998, by dropping all permit "micro-areas" below the level of Field Office area if the "micro-areas" were not included in the State Handbook. On July 13, the BLM responded to the group letter. The key points of the BLM response were:

1. Reiterating the decision in the "test case," that sub-office permit areas were dropped if not listed in the State Handbook.

2. Establishing a three month conditional permit for individuals the BLM was considering for reduction of permit coverage, rather than reducing their permit coverage without warning.

3. Admitting that experience outside adminis-

Legislative Report

trative boundaries was relevant to gaining a permit, but asking that permittees explicitly identify such "outside" experience in their applications.

4. Rejecting the notion that the BLM had a responsibility to provide training courses on local archaeological "subtleties," but emphasizing the need for BLM-permittee meetings at the field office level, including field trips to examine local resources.

The letter did not address the issue of past reductions of permit coverage. The letter did state, "The BLM archaeologists will meet in July to discuss special set aside areas. ... Once we decide which [set aside] areas can be justified, they will be formally included within our handbook. We will not consider any further modifications to this list for a long period of time."

The BLM's archeologists then met and developed the promised "new" approach to permit areas. Sadly, this was as arbitrary as the old approach. As the BLM threw out its old set of 14 permit areas, it came with a new set of 14 areas. If nothing else, the fact that the BLM could reshuffle "micro-areas" so easily proved how meaningless the "micro-areas" were. On August 6, the BLM issued two letters (one to NMAC, one to its permittees) announcing the new permit areas. The BLM set a deadline of August 28 for input on the new permit areas.

Attempted BLM-NMAC Consensus Fails

In response, on August 26, 1998, NMAC president Chris Turnbow and I met with BLM State Director Michelle Chavez and BLM State Archaeologist Stephen Fosberg. We warned that the BLM's response to our grievances was unacceptable, and that if the BLM continued in its existing course, NMAC would go outside the BLM in its efforts to obtain relief for the permittees. At the meeting, the BLM agreed to drop its August 28 deadline for input and instead take part in a forum at which everyone could discuss the unresolved issues, specifically the number and extent of BLM permit areas in New Mexico.

The forum took place on October 30, 1998, at the BLM's Albuquerque field office. In that meeting, the consensus was to reduce New Mexico to three areas (Desert, Mountain/Plateau, Plains) but to retain the Dinétah as an area of special concern. Other issues remained unresolved and at the end of the meeting, BLM State Archaeologist Ste-

phen Fosberg challenged the permittees to come up with a permitting approach for the BLM to consider. The permittees therefore formed a working group that would develop the new approach, with a promise to bring the approach back to the whole group – BLM archaeologists included – before submitting a formal proposal to the BLM.

Many of us went away from the October 30 meeting with high hopes. It seemed that in a few months, we would have a consensus-based permit approach that would put an end to the confrontation between the BLM and its permittees. At this point, however, something happened that is difficult to explain away. Even though the permittees were working on an approach to present to the BLM – which we were doing at the BLM's request – the BLM archaeologists met on November 20 and adopted an approach of their own.

I was later told that the BLM never intended to follow a consensus approach beyond the October 30 meeting, because of its need to adopt a new State Handbook for CRM by January 1999. If that was the case, why didn't the BLM object to the formation of the permittee working group? And once the group was formed, why didn't the BLM attempt to tell the group that it had abandoned the consensus approach? Instead, as of mid-December the BLM was typing up new permit regulations that none of the affected parties had seen.

This news reached NMAC through a BLM letter dated November 25, 1998. Despite having ended the consensus-building process, the BLM told us (in the letter) that our input was welcome – *if* we provided the input by December 25 – which, by that point, was less than a month away. I asked for but was denied a copy of the draft regulations. In other words, we were given three weeks to provide input on a document we were not allowed to see.

NMAC FOIA Filing Prompts Another Meeting

On December 3, Chris Turnbow and I responded with a Freedom of Information Act request, which I hand-delivered to the BLM State Director's office. Meanwhile, NMAC spread the word that the BLM had abandoned the consensus process started at the October 30 meeting, and was about to adopt a new set of regulations that the permittees had not seen.

Faced with a renewal of the confrontation, the BLM changed course, inviting the permittee working group to meet with the BLM to go over the new permit regulations – *if* the meeting could take

place in December. The working group had never intended to represent the permittees during negotiations with the BLM; it was supposed to develop a proposal for all of the permittees to consider. Under the circumstances, however, NMAC president Chris Turnbow asked for the group to meet with the BLM as requested. This happened on December 18. At the meeting, NMAC was still not given a copy of the draft regulations, but BLM State Archaeologist Stephen Fosberg read through the draft almost line by line. He also shared a map with the proposed permit area boundaries with the group. It turned out that on November 20, the BLM archaeologists had modified the three-areas-plus-Dinetah approach into four-areas-plus-Dinetah, by splitting the Plains portion of New Mexico into Northeast and Southeast permit areas. In addition, the BLM archaeologists had adopted some permittee suggestions while rejecting others.

The December 18 meeting was intense but productive, with the working group proposing some final changes that would make the new permit approach acceptable. The key proposal had to do with the difficulties faced by experienced field archaeologists in getting permitted in different parts of New Mexico. The group conceded that for individuals who are just getting started in Southwest archaeology, four months of field experience in a given area may help ensure proper recognition and evaluation of local archaeological remains. For persons with years of Southwestern field experience, however, the group maintained that a much lower local threshold is appropriate – in other words, that field experience is portable. The working group was prepared to accept a limited local “breaking-in” requirement (on the order of one month of survey) for someone with a great deal of field experience elsewhere in New Mexico and the Southwest. With that concession, the group felt that the new BLM permit procedures would be acceptable. The group also looked forward to working with the BLM to establish training sessions on the archaeology of local permit areas.

After the December 18 meeting, I was cautiously optimistic that the confrontation with the BLM had come to an end. If the BLM adopted the final changes suggested by the working committee, we would still have a complex and overwrought permit system, but it would at least be something people could live with. And, if an atmosphere of

cooperation could be reestablished, in time the BLM might consider further suggestions for lightening the permit burden. I was tempted to provide the details of the December 18 meeting in the last *NewsMAC*, but as of the deadline we had not heard back from the BLM and I thought it best not to say anything prematurely.

BLM Rejects Second (Apparent) Consensus

We have now heard from the BLM. Although it had a settlement of the whole confrontation in its hands, the BLM has rejected the notion that archaeological experience is portable. Instead, experienced archaeologists must still log in as much field survey time as the greenest crew member, before being considered by the BLM as a field supervisor. The critical portion of the BLM letter reads, *We simply do not agree that the foundation in theory, research, and analysis obtained through a Ph.D. degree or the management skills obtained through directing a contract firm translate into those skills needed to recognize and properly interpret sites on survey.*

It is important to stress that neither NMAC nor the working committee ever argued that holding a Ph.D. or having business experience entitles an archaeologist to an accelerated permit approach. The argument we made on December 18 was that persons with vast amounts of regional LFIELD7 experience do not need four months of local experience to master local variations in the region's archaeology. This latest failure to agree is, above all, a simple breakdown in communication.

On January 21, NMAC's executive committee reviewed the BLM's letter. The committee rejected the BLM statement on experience requirements and asked me to continue pressing forward on the permit issue, and to reconvene the permittee working committee. I held off doing anything, however, in large part because the BLM was hiring a new assistant state archaeologist who, I'd been told, was likely to be put in charge of permits. It seemed best to wait until that person was on board. On March 15 I learned that while Sarah Schlanger has started as the new assistant state archaeologist, Pam Smith of the Las Cruces Field Office continues to be in charge of permits. With this uncertainty out of the way, it's time to resume the often strained dialogue over BLM permit procedures.

Summing Up

By any measure, the BLM's New Mexico permittees

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are better off than they were a year ago. From fourteen permit areas, we will soon be down to five. Permit areas will no longer change without warning – and if they do change, people will not lose their prior permit coverage due to the paper shuffle. Permit “yanks” without due process are a thing of the past. Instead of justifying permit denials on the basis of unnamed “subtleties,” the BLM will take its permittees to the field to show them local sites and explain what it needs to see in reports. Of the four grievances listed in the group letter of July 1, 1998, only one remains un-addressed: the fact that the BLM will not allow competent archaeologists with years of professional experience, including many months of *field* experience, to be crew chiefs for archaeological surveys. Once the BLM has a system that *rewards* people for having vast amounts of field experience, instead of punishing them for it, this confrontation will vanish.

Looking back, I am also struck by the evolution of the process itself. When the BLM let archaeologists do archaeology, no one cared how the BLM made its internal permitting decisions; in those years the “dialogue” consisted in the BLM telling us what it wanted, and the permittees doing it. In the 1990s, as permit coverage began to shrivel, the permittees tried to argue about the absurdities of the changing permit system. We were listened to, but it never seemed to make a difference. In 1998 the permittees banded together, under NMAC’s leadership, and demanded a real dialogue. Up to a point, we got one. The BLM archaeologists have obviously tried to listen, because many of the permittee’s concerns have been worked into the upcoming State Handbook.

“Up to a point”: at which, the BLM ends the dialogue and tries to formulate and adopt its rules, behind closed doors. This is a standard bureaucratic approach to making rules, but it also causes breakdowns in communication, such as the BLM’s failure to understand the working group’s position on accelerated permits. In addition, when the BLM tries to control when dialogue takes place – as if communication has a switch on it, and the BLM gets to keep its hand on the switch – it’s a sure-fire formula for continuing the discord.

In November 1998, the BLM abandoned the first round of consensus-building on the grounds that it had to adopt a new State Handbook by January 1999. As of March 15, however, the new hand-

book was still being “typed up,” which makes me wonder whether the BLM *had to* abandon the consensus approach, or *chose to*. At this point, however, are probably wise to accept what happened, to cement the gains we’ve made – but then we need to use the new handbook as a point of departure for further relief from the BLM permit burden.

The *American Heritage Dictionary*, third edition, defines “constituency,” in part, as “1. The voters represented by an ... official. ... 2. A group of supporters.” In 1998, after years of getting nowhere, New Mexico’s archaeologists banded together and insisted on being treated as a *constituency*, in the first sense of the word. The BLM responded by taking part in a dialogue – but only when the permittees forced the dialogue to happen.

Beginning in 1999, I hope the BLM will wish to *initiate and sustain* a dialogue about permit issues, until we have a system that everyone can live with.

There will be a payoff if that happens. The BLM archaeologists are a tiny group, with vast numbers of resources to protect; they need every friend they can get. If those same archaeologists begin treating their permittees as a constituency in the first sense of the word, we will become their constituency in the second sense of the word. Treated fairly, we will become the “group of supporters” they need.

Legislation Proposed to Protect Galisteo Basin Villages

Individuals and organizations in New Mexico have teamed up to develop a program for protecting the large Pueblo villages of the Galisteo Basin.

These sites are at risk from erosion, looting, and the ever-increasing pressure of suburban development. The time to begin active protection of the Galisteo Basin sites is now, before the pressure on the sites reaches a crisis point. Within the next 1-3 months Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) will introduce legislation based on the Chacoan Archaeological Resources Protection Act, a successful model for cooperative management of archaeological sites dispersed over large areas and involving multiple land owners and managers. By writing a letter of support at this time, you can help ensure that Senator Bingaman’s bill will get off to

(Continued on page 23)



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Recent Publications of the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico

Reported by Mary "June-el" Piper

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Cultural Resources along the MAPCO Four Corners Pipeline: Huerfano Station, New Mexico, to Hobbs Station, Texas (Volume 1), edited by Ronna J. Bradley and Kenneth L. Brown (1998).

This volume provides a background and overview of a cultural resources survey for the Mid America Pipeline Company's (MAPCO) Four Corners Pipeline Project, a 12-inch diameter high-pressure petroleum pipeline that runs diagonally across New Mexico from the Chaco Plant south of Bloomfield to Hobbs Station in west Texas. One hundred twenty sites were recorded during the initial survey of the pipeline corridor, 34 sites were recorded as a result of discovery situations and subsequent survey of access roads and fence lines, and 355 isolated occurrences and 58 current cultural loci were also recorded by Office of Contract Archeology (OCA) personnel. Paleoindian, Archaic, Anasazi, Mogollon, Navajo, Spanish colonial, U.S. territorial, and recent components were recorded.

The cultural resources survey and ethnographic research project was carried out by OCA between 6 February and 2 June 1995. The pipeline corridor follows existing pipelines and crosses lands owned or administered by the Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Zia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), State of New Mexico, City of Albuquerque, and private land owners. The Class III survey implemented a non-collection strategy that involved in-field data analyses, site mapping, and recording. The 100% survey of approximately 401.5 linear miles (646 km) covered 6,565 acres (2,658 ha). During the initial survey 36 previously recorded sites were relocated and 84 new sites were recorded. Additional surveys for fences and access roads resulted in documentation of three new sites; the trenching program located six sites (one of them previously recorded); discoveries during pipeline construction totaled one previously recorded and 23 new sites; and the

pipeline lateral from Huerfano Station to the Chaco Plant resulted in two new discoveries, for a total of 154 sites. One hundred eight sites were determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 43 sites were determined ineligible, and determinations could not be made at three sites because of inadequate information.

This report contains descriptions of the sites and presents artifact data from in-field analysis. Subsequent to the initial survey four additional surveys for access roads and fence lines were conducted throughout 1995 and early 1996; these additional surveys are described in an appendix.

Current cultural loci totaled 58 after the initial survey—no new ones were discerned during construction. Isolated occurrences totaled 337 after the initial survey and additional road and fence line surveys recorded 18 more, for a total of 355. No traditional cultural properties were identified. Ethnographic interviews of Navajo owners and/or users of the current cultural loci revealed that none are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The volume concludes with syntheses of thematic groupings of sites pertaining to Jornada Mogollon and Puebloan occupations in eastern New Mexico, the occupation of Las Huertas Valley, the railroads, American military presence in southeastern New Mexico and the Fort Stanton–Fort Sumner Road, and homesteads in eastern New Mexico. The final chapter presents research issues and questions that should be addressed by future researches as well as those addressed by our data recovery program, which are presented in subsequent volumes.

Data Recovery along the 1995 MAPCO Four Corners Pipeline: Prehistoric and Historic Occupations in the Estancia Basin, Pecos River Drainage, and Mescalero Sands, Torrance, De Baca, and Chaves Counties, New Mexico (Volume 5), edited by Kenneth L. Brown (1998).

Personnel of the Office of Contract Archeology (OCA) conducted data recovery in three field sessions from July 1995 to July 1997 at 65 sites containing Paleoindian, Archaic, Neolithic, Puebloan, Mogollon, Navajo, American territorial, and early twentieth-century components. Sites are grouped into five physiographic and cultural ar-

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eas: the San Juan Basin and Colorado Plateau; Jemez and Las Huertas drainages; Estancia Basin; Pecos drainage; and Mescalero Sands.

This volume presents results of data recovery and analyses for 6 sites in the Estancia Basin, 10 in the Pecos River Drainage, and 10 in the Mescalero Sands region in the eastern New Mexico counties of Torrance, De Baca, and Chaves. Site occupations include late Paleoindian, Archaic, Neolithic, Formative, and American homestead components.

The lithic assemblages from the Estancia Basin ($n = 3390$), Pecos drainage ($n = 1041$), and Mescalero Sands ($n = 534$) consist of manufacturing debris as well as expedient and formal tools. A wide assortment of lithic materials was used, with most being available locally or from nearby areas with exposed grovels.

The ceramic assemblage consists of 6 sherds from LA 25676 in the Estancia Basin as well as 52 sherds from LA 109476 and 2 sherds from LA 109484 in the Mescalero Sands. Ceramics from LA 25676 are plain brownwares similar to Corona Plain, while sherds from LA 109484 are plain brownwares. The assemblage from LA 109476 consists of plain brownwares, El Paso Bichrome (Black-on-brown), and Socorro Black-on-white.

The archeofaunal assemblages from the Estancia Basin ($n = 851$), the Pecos drainage ($n = 10$), and Mescalero Sands ($n = 144$) consist mostly of unidentified bone fragments. The shallowness of the cultural deposits and coppice dunes were not conducive to the preservation of animal bones. Identified taxa from five sites—LA 25676, LA 60985, LA 109455, LA 109487, and LA 110947—in the Estancia Basin include tiger salamander, skink, rattlesnake, desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, pocket gopher, black-tailed prairie dog, kangaroo rat, wood rat, deer/pronghorn, and cf. bison. Identified taxa from LA 109479—in the Pecos drainage—include rattlesnake, cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, and grasshopper mouse. Taxa identified from LA 25831, LA 27104, and LA 109476—in the Mescalero Sands—include gopher snake, fowl-like birds, desert cottontail, pocket gopher, and deer/pronghorn.

The archeobotanical assemblages are limited to uncharred specimens from LA 109455 (in the Estancia Basin), LA 109479 (in the Pecos drainage), and LA 109480 (in the Mescalero Sands). The

absence of carbonized botanical remains is attributed to the shallowness of the cultural deposits, the poor environment in coppice dunes for their preservation, and destruction of botanical remains by wind and abrasion.

Pollen analysis of 19 samples collected from a single column at LA 109455, located in the Estancia Basin in eastern Torrance County, also indicates extremely poor preservation. The site has late Paleoindian/early Archaic, middle Archaic, and protohistoric components.

The historical artifact assemblage is limited to refuse recorded in the field at LA 109461, an early twentieth century homestead occupation in the Estancia Basin in Torrance County. Archival research was conducted for this site as well as for LA 109498, an early to mid-twentieth century occupation along the eastern floodplain of the Pecos River in Chaves County.

Prehistoric Occupations near the Lower Placitas Arroyo: Excavations along State Road 26 West of Hatch, New Mexico, by William H. Doleman (1997).

This report presents the results of archeological testing and excavation at four sites located in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, along State Road 26 west of the village of Hatch. Work was performed by the University of New Mexico Office of Contract Archeology (OCA) in anticipation of improvements being made to NM 26 by the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department. The project was jointly sponsored by NMSHTD and the Museum of New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS). Four sites (LA 37450, LA 37451, LA 87917, and LA 98669) were tested in the fall of 1992 and found to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. A data recovery plan was prepared and excavation took place in late summer 1993. The portions of all four sites that lie outside the current highway right-of-way remain unexcavated. Two of the sites are located on state-owned land, and two are on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). All four are located on broad ridges, formed by dissection of Pleistocene-age basin-fill deposits, overlooking Placitas Arroyo to the south.

LA 37450 is a large, Archaic-age campsite with intact buried deposits and hearths, as well as a high density of lithic and fire-cracked rock artifacts. LA 37451 is an extensive, but shallow lithic

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scatter of unknown age containing thousands of artifacts, and it appears to be a quarry for local gravels. LA 87917 and LA 98669 are smaller lithic sites with limited artifact inventories and no extensive buried deposits.

The bulk of the excavation took place at LA 37450, to expose as much of the buried occupation surface as possible (215 sq m). Excavation activities were limited largely to surface collections at the other three sites, including collection of a large quarry assemblage from LA 37451. Mechanically excavated trenches were dug at all sites as stratigraphic guides and as part of a geomorphic study.

The geomorphology study largely corroborated the stratigraphic units identified during testing and excavation and revealed that prehistoric intact archeological materials occur for the most part in the middle of three Holocene eolian units that overlie eroded early-to-middle Pleistocene-age fluvial deposits. Some postdepositional erosion and disturbance of archeological deposits have occurred.

Radiocarbon dates from LA 37450 and Archaic-age dart points from LA 37450 and LA 87917 suggest that the four sites reflect prehistoric occupation during the terminal Archaic/early agricultural period in southern New Mexico. Despite radiocarbon evidence of at least partial contemporaneity between LA 37450 and several Cumbres phase pit-house sites located nearby in Placitas Arroyo, no direct links could be established between these loci on the basis of either Cumbres phase ceramics or domestic cultigens. The research presented in this volume focuses on late Archaic hunter-gatherer adaptations, in particular the organizational linkages between residential mobility, lithic technology and raw material procurement, and thermal feature use.

Despite the lack of direct evidence of exploited resources at any of the sites, several analyses shed light on past settlement and subsistence. Analysis of the distributions of features, artifacts, and radiocarbon dates at LA 37450 suggests repeated intensive use of the locus for temporary residence. In addition, analysis of thermal feature morphology and comparison of archeological fire-cracked rock from the site with an experimental assemblage suggest that hearths were used in domestic activities such as stone boiling, and not in bulk processing of gathered resources.

LA 37451 consists entirely of chipped stone artifacts, the preponderance of which can be explained as quarrying debris. Analysis of the lithic assemblage revealed evidence of the production of prepared blade and flake-blank cores for use elsewhere. Comparison of the LA 37450 and LA 37451 lithic assemblages reveals a strong complementarity, in which the occupants of LA 37450 may have utilized the LA 37451 quarry to prepare blade cores and biface blanks which were then further reduced at the LA 37450 camp. Both this evidence for embedded procurement of lithic raw materials and the evidence for primarily domestic activities at LA 37450 are consistent with a model of residential, rather than logistical, mobility for the terminal Archaic.

Both LA 87917 and LA 98669 lie largely outside the State Road 26 right-of-way, and no buried features or artifact distributions were found at either site. The recovered artifact assemblages from these sites are too limited to permit extensive interpretation. Both sites exhibit evidence of hearth use in the form of fire-cracked rock and features located outside the right-of-way, suggesting that both represent occupations similar to, but considerably smaller than, that documented at LA 37450.

Survey and Excavation in the Hidden Mountain Area: The Trisect Landfill Road Project, by William H. Doleman (1996).

Between April 1993 and February 1994, the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico conducted a series of archeological surveys, testing, and excavation at three sites along the Tri-Sect Landfill access road in Valencia County, New Mexico. The Tri-Sect Landfill is owned and operated by Safe-Waste, Inc., of Los Lunas, and is accessed via a graded road that extends south-southwest from a point just west of the Rio Puerco bridge on State Road 6. The road traverses both state and federal lands. The state lands (ca. 2 miles of right-of-way) are in Section 36, T7N R1W and Section 2, T6N R1W. The federal lands consist of ca. 800 feet of right-of-way in Sections 10, and 22, T6N R1W.

This report also presents the results of archeological monitoring of stabilization at three archeological sites along the access road conducted in February of 1994, under an agreement with the BLM as part of Safe-Waste, Inc.'s compliance with the requirements of the BLM right-of-way issuance. OCA used this opportunity to document the stabilization methods and results. Preliminary observa-

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tions indicate that (a) no damage occurred to cultural resources during stabilization, and (b) the efforts significantly reduced erosion in stabilized loci when compared with unstabilized cutbank exposures. Some limited erosion of unstabilized fill dirt added to cutbanks was observed.

Two of the sites reported, LA 100660 and LA 100659 Provenience 2, were documented by archaeological survey (Chapter 2), while two other sites, LA 98670 and LA 100659 Provenience 1, were partially excavated (Chapters 3 and 4). All four were partially destroyed by previous road construction activities. Together, the four sites reflect prehistoric occupation of the project area during three periods: (a) unspecific Archaic (ca. 6000 BC-AD 100), (b) late Basketmaker III-Pueblo I (ca. AD 400-900), and © late Pueblo II-Pueblo III (ca. AD 1000-1300). The Archaic age for LA 100659 Provenience 2 is inferred from assemblage characteristics. The late Basketmaker III-Pueblo I and late Pueblo II-Pueblo III occupations are based on radiocarbon dates from LA 100659 Provenience 1 and LA 98670, as well as diagnostic ceramic assemblages. Together with known sites in the area, these sites support a picture of limited prehistoric use of the project area prior to late Pueblo II times (ca. AD 1000), followed by what may have been rather intensive use of the area in Pueblo III times.

LA 100659 Provenience 2 probably represents one or more Archaic period occupations. The site's artifact assemblage suggests that temporary camping activities took place. The other surveyed site -- LA 100660 -- is a late Pueblo II to Pueblo III period site that probably represents a masonry pueblo and related remains, including extensive, intact midden deposits, possible pithouse depressions, and rubble. The site may represent year-round residential use.

The two partially excavated sites -- LA 98670 and LA 100659 Provenience 1 -- are located in different environmental settings and exhibit a variety of evidence for late Puebloan subsistence. LA 98670 (radiocarbon-dated to ca. AD 1270) is located at an elevation of 5120 feet near potentially arable land. The site's main feature is a pithouse that was occupied during spring and summer. Macrobotanical evidence suggests consumption of both wild and domesticated (corn) plants, and possibly the processing of recently harvested corn at the site.

LA 100659, Provenience 1 contains evidence for two occupations, including numerous hearths and one or more adobe and/or masonry structures associated with the later occupation. The earlier occupation is represented by at least one hearth radiocarbon-dated to ca. AD 685. The later one dates to ca. AD 1075 and probably produced most of the site's ceramics. Macrobotanical remains from both occupations include wild and domesticated plant foods. The site's lithic assemblage indicates a possible focus on hunting, a pattern consistent with the site's upland location some 300 feet higher than that of LA 98670.

Differences in the ceramic assemblages at the two excavated sites may be related to regional cultural interactions or population fluctuations.

The two sites appear to represent late Pueblo exploitation of the varied resources present in the broad environmental transition zone between the river-related resources of the Rio Puerco Valley and the true uplands of the Lucero Uplift to the west, including use of both wild and domesticated foods. Some cultigens may have been produced in the project area, including the broad drainage bottom near LA 98670. Although data from the project area generally reflect regional trends in population growth, they are not consistent with Formative period settlement and subsistence models for either the nearby lower Rio Puerco Valley, or the Rio Abajo region some 30-plus miles to the southeast. It is concluded that the project area's late Pueblo II-Pueblo III occupants were at least partially self-sufficient.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity Ethnographic Study, by Susan E. Perlman (1997).

From November 1991 through February 1994, the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico conducted an ethnographic and historic study of the Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA), McKinley County, New Mexico. The purpose of the study was to conduct a sample survey and an initial assessment of Traditional Cultural Properties, including ancestral archaeological sites and historical sites, ancestral human remains and associated funerary objects, sacred places, agricultural areas, sacred springs, cultural landscapes, sacred trails, and collection areas located on the FWDA that are significant to the Navajo and Zuni people. This objective was accomplished by reviewing historical documents and working in consultation with the Zuni Heritage and Historic Preservation

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Office and Navajo tribal members from Chapters adjacent to the FWDA. Navajo Nation officials at Window Rock consulted at the beginning of the project in 1992 referred the author to local consultants because the lands involved were not held in fee or trust by the Navajo Nation.

The FWDA occurs on approximately 32.5 square miles (20,816 acres) located ca. 8 miles east of the city of Gallup. Cibola National Forest is located to the south and east of the depot, while Navajo Tribal Trust lands border the FWDA on the north and west. The original Fort Wingate dates back to the 1850s (and was located to the east of the present FWDA); the present facility was constructed in 1941. The FWDA is located at T13-15N, R16-18W, as shown on the Bread Springs, Church Rock, Gallup East and Fort Wingate, New Mexico 7.5' USGS quadrangles. The current land status is federal, presently administered by the Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah.

The ethnographic assessment of the FWDA encompassed several stages of work. First, a literature search of primary and secondary documents regarding the Fort Wingate area and its cultural and military history was performed. Research also included a search of published and unpublished resources pertaining to Navajo and Zuni history, ceremony, and social, political, and economic organization. Next, consultation was initiated with the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Bread Springs, Church Rock, and Iyanbito chapters of the Navajo Nation.

Ethnographic fieldwork was conducted by OCA Project Ethnographer Susan Perlman in consultation with members of the Navajo Tribe and the Zuni Cultural Resources Advisory Team. Fieldwork took place during the summer and fall of 1992 and the summer and fall of 1993. The Navajo ethnography team consisted of Interpreter Dorothy Rogers, Rosella Largo, Mary C. Begay, Ralph Livingston, Wilson C. Skeet, and Charley Y. Begay. The Zuni Cultural Resources Advisory Team consisted of Cultural Preservation Coordinator Andrew L. Othole and Zuni traditional leaders. Charles W. Amsden served as OCA's principal investigator during the 1992 season; Richard C. Chapman was the principal investigator for the 1993 work.

As a result of this study and previous investigations in the project area and its vicinity, 15 of the 24 sites identified are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic

Places. Eight burials identified during the study are eligible for protection under NAGPRA and consideration under AIRFA. One site warranted protection under ARPA.

The Navajo consultants expressed several concerns regarding protection of the cultural resources located at FWDA and request that the federal government protect and treat these resources with respect. They also feel that the Navajo Tribe should be given possession of the depot and, if this is not possible, Navajo people should be given access to the FWDA for cultural and religious reasons.

It is the position of the Zuni Tribe that a complete inventory of the FWDA to identify places and sites of traditional significance should be undertaken to formally identify, assess, and evaluate Zuni Traditional Cultural Properties on the FWDA.

To address concerns raised by the Navajo consultants and the Zuni Tribe during the course of this project, a more intensive ethnographic investigation of the FWDA would be required.

Cycles of Closure: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico, edited by Jeanne A. Schutt and Richard C. Chapman.

This report presents the results of a Class III cultural resources inventory survey on the Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA) in McKinley County, New Mexico, just east of the city of Gallup. The FWDA covers 20,816 acres, which is slightly over 32.5 square miles. The pedestrian survey was carried out in 15 m intervals, and 759 archeological sites comprising 1,001 components were recorded. Another 1,962 isolated occurrences were recorded. Eighty-nine historical buildings in the administration area and all standing buildings in the survey area were also inventoried. An ethnographic study to identify Native American traditional and religious issues, sites, and places of importance to the Navajo and Zuni is documented in a separate report (Perlman 1997).

The fieldwork for the cultural resources inventory was undertaken in four phases beginning in October 1991 and ending in October 1995. The first phase was a stratified random sample survey aimed at identifying the kind and density of cultural resources that occur in various topographic and environmental zones. A sample of 1,717 acres in five major topographic/vegetative zones across the FWDA was surveyed in two field seasons dur-

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ing 1991 and 1992. Eighty-four prehistoric and historical sites and 170 isolated occurrences were recorded. A reconnaissance of the previously defined Fenced-Up Horse Canyon Community ridge was also completed during the first survey phase. This survey identified 78 additional prehistoric and historical archeological sites within a 489-acre tract. Consultation with the Pueblo of Zuni and the Navajo Nation began during this initial phase.

The second phase of fieldwork was carried out in the spring and fall of 1993. Another 6,544 acres were surveyed, and 258 prehistoric and historical sites and 713 isolated occurrences were recorded. The third phase of fieldwork was initiated in May 1994 and continued through October 1994. Crews surveyed 6,456 additional acres and recorded another 261 sites and 566 isolated occurrences. A testing program was carried out at 32 sites that did not contain adequate surface data to determine National Register eligibility. Fifteen of these sites were eventually recommended as eligible for the National Register.

The inventory survey was completed between May and October of 1995 during the fourth fieldwork phase. Crews surveyed an additional 5,489 acres and recorded 78 new sites and 513 isolated occurrences.

Data recovered from the FWDA has provided information on prehistoric and historical settlement on the fort and within the region. No Paleoindian remains were recorded. The Archaic period (5500 BC-AD 400) exhibits increasing use of the area through time, with most components occurring in the late Archaic. Very little evidence of Basketmaker III or Pueblo I occupation was identified. During the Pueblo II period (AD 900-1125) use of the area increased, and settlements were more dispersed, occurring in the broad floodplains as well as on ridges. The Pueblo II occupation of the FWDA appears to be intimately linked to the developments in Chaco Canyon, some 60 miles to the north. The Pueblo III period (AD 1125-1300) is characterized by a continued post-Chacoan occupation, but sites are concentrated in larger settlements on ridges adjacent to the Fenced-Up Horse Canyon arroyo. No evidence of residential occupation is found on the FWDA between AD 1300 and ca. 1850.

Historical Native American and Navajo settlement patterns appear to relate to the military oc-

cupation of Fort Wingate as well as to regional trends. The most intensive use of the fort occurred at the turn of the century (1880-1920) and was characterized by mostly Navajo seasonal occupation focusing on shepherding. During the 1910s-1930s a shift to more sedentary residences took place. The reduced residential occupation of the area between 1930 and 1940 was a direct result of policies enacted to remove civilians from the fort, and many of the Navajo people moved to the surrounding communities. Since 1941, residential use of FWDA has been restricted to military personnel.

A Presidio Community on the Rio Grande: Phase III Testing and Historical Research at San Elizario, Texas, edited by Bradley J. Vierra, June-el Piper, and Richard C. Chapman (1997).

This two-volume report summarizes archeological testing and historical research conducted in the communities of San Elizario and Socorro, Texas, to evaluate the nature, extent and National Register of Historic Places eligibility of 36 archeological sites potentially impacted by construction of a waste water collection system. The work was undertaken by the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, under contract with the Lower Valley Water District (formerly the El Paso County Lower Valley Water District Authority), and was sponsored by the Texas Water Development Board on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency. Archeological and historical research fieldwork was conducted between April 24 and July 9, 1995. Archeological testing was conducted at 30 site locations and entailed excavation of 31 backhoe trenches, 54 1 by 1 m hand excavated units, and 2,250 square meters of subsurface electromagnetic conductivity survey. As a result of the combined archeological and historical research, 26 of the tested sites were determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, structures and features in the present community of San Elizario were evaluated and documented for inclusion in the San Elizario Historic District, and that district nomination was accepted in August 1996 by the Texas Historical Commission. Twenty-four of the archeologically tested sites were included in the district nomination.

This final report documents the results of archeological and historical research addressing themes of presidial community settlement evolu-

tion, culture group interaction among Native American, Hispanic and Anglo populations, and flooding and drought episodes. In addition to chapters documenting the archeological excavations, extensive analyses concerning manufacture of local earthenware ceramics, imported Mexican ceramics, Euro-American artifacts, archeofaunal remains, archeobotanical remains, pollen, slag, lithic artifacts, and radiocarbon dating results are presented in 18 chapters and 10 appendices.

Historical Documentation of Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection Projects: Corrales to San Marcial, by K. Lynn Berry and Karen Lewis (1997).

This document provides a historical summary of flooding and the need for flood control in the middle Rio Grande valley. History of the former, of course, stretches deep into geologic time, but here we are concerned only with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when communities in the floodplain experienced ruinous and repeated flooding which resulted in a public clamor for assistance in flood protection. Numerous projects were eventually undertaken by individual communities and, later, the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (MRGCD) so that, by the 1930s, a majority of the communities were protected in some way. Nevertheless, more than twenty years ago it was determined that flood protection in the middle valley was inadequate, given the nature and extent of development in the area.

A series of studies and plans have been developed in the ensuing years to upgrade the levees within the MRGCD. Documents such as the 1979 *Interim Feasibility Report: Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen, New Mexico* set the stage for the current project (proposed action) which includes levee rehabilitation in three of the four divisions of the MRGCD: the Albuquerque Division, Corrales Unit; the Belen Division; and the Socorro Division, San Acacia to Bosque del Apache Unit (San Acacia). The proposed action will include the removal of old levee alignments followed by construction of new (better engineered) levees in the same location, which are capable of providing greater flood protection.

The agency primarily responsible for the design and implementation of the proposed action is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Albu-

querque District.

CRM Technology Survey

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[Via acra-l]

In Feb. I sent a note to the list asking "What technology tool(s) have you found in the last few years that improve your CRM work the most and which you would recommend to others?"

I received 28 responses with a weeks time. Some people listed one or two technologies, other more. As you will see from the list of responses below, the responses were all over the place. I only grouped responses where I knew people were talking about the same thing. If I knew more, I could have done more of that, but I don't, so you are likely to see some overlap. Each "x" next to a technology represents one response. The list is alphabetical.

If you have questions or want to contact someone who is using a particular technology, please contact me directly.

- Aerial Photography xx
- CD Writer x
- Cellular Phones x
- Color Printer x
- Computers xxx
- Computers - Portable xx
- Computer-aided drafting xxxxx
- Data Collector xx
- Desktop Publishing xx
- Digital Cameras xxx
- Digital Maps xx
- Digital Storage (CD-Rom) x
- Electronic Distance Meters (EDM) xxx
- Electronic Marker System (EMS) x
- Electronic Spreadsheets x
- E-Mail xx
- GPS (Handheld) xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
- GIS Software xxxxxxxxxxxx
- Gradiometer x
- Internet xx
- Laser Level x
- Laser Transits x

Current Research

- Microstation x
- Quality Shovel x
- Relational Databases xxx
- Remote Sensing/Geophysics
 - Satellite Imagery x
 - GPR x
 - Magnetometer xx
 - Resistivity xxx
- Scanners xxx
- Total Station xxx

Crisco Jars as an Index Fossil

From: Neal Ackerly <nackerly@zianet.com>
[Via SASIG]

I received this little nugget from the Crisco folks regarding packaging of Crisco during World War II. It might be of interest to folks working on historic sites:

"During World War II, metal was in short supplies. So from 1942-1945, Crisco was packed in a glass jar with a screw lid." - USA Crisco Team.

>From: Neal Ackerly - I am an archaeologist and have recovered a glass container marked "Crisco" from a mine site here in New Mexico. Could you please tell me when Crisco began to be packaged in glass containers? Thanks.

Sir Walter Raleigh Tobacco Can

Joseph M. Nixon <whiteoak@koan.com>
[Via acra-l]

Does anyone have bracket dates for the Sir Walter Raleigh tobacco can?

Carol Agard
<Agard_Carol/r2_blackhills@fs.fed.us>

We have always used the following info. If you hear something different, I would like to know so we can update our references.

The SWR trademark was introduced in 1923. It was nationally advertised in 1927 by the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company. (From: "A Brief Commentary on Cans," by Jim Rock (Klamath National Forest).

Windmill Chronology

Deborah S. Dosh <Kinlanideb@aol.com>
[Via SASIG]

We recently completed a project which recorded several historic windmills. I put together this brief chronology for windmills and thought it would be appropriate to share on the SWA web site *Windmill Chronology* by Deborah S. Dosh, Kinlani Archaeology, Ltd., P.O. Box 67, Flagstaff, Arizona 86002, (520) 526-9797.

Dating many historic ranches and ranch-associated sites in Arizona is often difficult due to the lack of artifacts and the general lack of temporally diagnostic architecture. On a recent project, archaeologists from Kinlani Archaeology were faced with a problem of dating a site and its associated features which the client wanted to tear down. One of the remaining intact features was a windmill and its associated water tank. It appeared to be around 50 years old, but the exact date was uncertain. In an effort to preserve the site and the remaining structures, an attempt was made to date the windmill. The following information was gathered during the research process and we think that this data could prove useful to other archaeologists who wish to verify dating of historic sites in the Southwest.

This information is for Aermotor Windmills. This brand name is the most commonly found windmill in northern Arizona. The company has been producing windmills since 1888 and was the top producer of windmills in the United States for most of the late 1800s and early 1900s.

To date a windmill three factors should be taken into consideration:

- 1 Gear box numbers
- 2 Date stamp inside the motor
- 3 Type of tower

Gear Box Numbers: This is probably the easiest information to discover while in the field, and without removing the motor helmet to view the inside of the motor.

The gear box is behind the windmill blade on the outside of the motor. It has a letter and number combination on it. It can sometimes be seen with a pair of binoculars or the naked eye depending upon the height of the tower.

Letters indicate the size of the blade assembly:

X = 6 ft	A = 8 ft
B = 10 ft	C = 12 ft

Current Research

E = 14 ft

F = 16 ft

The three digit number following the letter indicates the periods of manufacture of the windmill and presumably a rough estimate of age.

402 = 1888 - 1904

502 = 1904 - 1915

602 = 1916 - 1933

702 = 1933 - 1986

802 = post 1986

Date Stamps: To locate the date stamp, remove the helmet from the motor. Inside there will be a loop of steel that holds a guide wheel. Above this is a small flat spot. The flat area has the date of manufacture stamped on it.

Granted, this method is difficult without the proper tools and could be dangerous depending on the condition of the tower.

Tower Construction: Prior to 1926, all windmills were placed on wooden towers, which were built by the company which sold and installed the windmill. Depending on this company and the remoteness of the site location, wooden towers were still used until the late 1940s.

Aermotor began production and distribution of steel towers in 1926, although it took many people several years to switch to the steel towers. Some steel towers were also manufactured by the companies performing the installation of the windmill. Aermotor stamps are placed on steel towers constructed by them.

For additional information about Aermotor windmills, go to the Aermotor web site < <http://www.aermotorwindmill.com> >, or contact Mr. Max Nelson (Aermotor representative) at 1-800-854-1656. Additional Reading:

A Field Guide to American Windmills by T. Lindsey Baker; University of Oklahoma Press (1985).

Windmills and Pumps of the Southwest by Dick Hays; Eakin Press, Austin, Texas (1983).

e-mail Newsletters

[A large majority of NMAC members now have Internet access (see NewsMAC 1999(1) page 28). Since few subscribe to e-mail newsletters which should be of interest, information about two follows. Ed.]

SWA/SASIG's "Got CALICHE?"

The Southwestern Archaeology Special Interest

Group (SASIG) delivers e-mail information daily, chiefly about the archaeology, anthropology and history of the American Southwest and northern Mexico. The newsletter, titled "Got CALICHE?", contains current articles of interest to archaeologists and anthropologists - both professionals and avocationalists.

"Got CALICHE?" articles are regularly gathered from over 16,000 internet journalism sources. Subscribers and others are also invited to e-mail information about current events and job postings to < swa@dogyears.com >. If cited, submissions should contain reference Web addresses so others can verify the source information. Anonymous messages are not posted.

The newsletter is a service of SWA (S.W. Archaeology), a nonprofit corporation headed by Brian Kenny in Phoenix. SWA also maintains a Web Site at < <http://www.swanet.org> >.

Individuals may join SASIG - and subscribe to "Got CALICHE?" - by sending the following information to < swa@dogyears.com >: name; affiliation; mailing address; phone / fax numbers; Web Site address; keywords (research interests); e-mail address.

Individuals may quit the list by sending e-mail requesting discontinuation of the service to < swa@dogyears.com >.

ACRA-L

ACRA, the American Cultural Resources Association, "promotes the professional, ethical and business practices of the cultural resources industry, including all of its affiliated disciplines, for the benefit of the resources, the public, and the members of the association."

ACRA-L is its unmoderated, free, subscription service provided to the interested public.

Anyone with an interest in the business of CRM is invited to subscribe to ACRA-L.

To subscribe send an e-mail message to < listproc@lists.nonprofit.net > containing "SUB ACRA-L" and your full name.

To unsubscribe send e-mail to the same address containing "UNSUB ACRA-L".

ACRA-L archives are posted at < <http://lists.nonprofit.net/listproc/archives/acra-l/> >.

ACRA's organizational Web Site is located at < <http://www.acra-crm.org> >.

Report problems to ACRA President, Thomas R. Wheaton at

< tomwheaton@newsouthassoc.com >.



Issues & Viewpoints

[A caution to writers, speakers, and listeners at the upcoming Pecos Conference – and to all those who don't have time to make their writing intelligible. Ed.]

Language Crimes

A lesson in how not to write, courtesy of the professors.

Denis Dutton

University of Canterbury, New Zealand

The Wall Street Journal Feb. 5, 1999

Pick up an academic book, there's no reason to expect the writing to be graceful or elegant. Many factors attract people to the scholarly life, but an appealing prose style was never a requirement for the job.

Having spend the last 23 years editing a scholarly journal, *Philosophy and Literature*, I have come to know many lucid and lively academic writers. But for every superb stylist there are a hundred whose writing is no better than adequate – or just plain awful.

While everyone moans (rightly) about the decline in student literacy, not enough attention has been given to deplorable writing among the professoriate. Things came to a head, for me, a few years ago when I opened a new book aptly called "The End of Education: Toward Posthuman-

ism." It began:

"This book was instigated by the Harvard Core Curriculum Report in 1978 and was intended to respond to what I took to be an ominous educational reform initiative that, without naming it, would deligitimate the decisive, if spontaneous, disclosure of the complicity of liberal American institutions of higher learning with the state's brutal conduct of the war in Vietnam and the consequent call for opening the university to meet the demands by hitherto marginalized constituencies of American society for enfranchisement."

This was written by a professor of English. He's supposed to teach students how to write.

Fed up, I resolved to find out just how low the state of academic writing had sunk. I could use the Internet to solicit the most egregious examples of awkward, jargon-clogged academic prose from all

over the English-speaking world. And so the annual Bad Writing Contest was born.

The rules were simple: Entries should be a sentence or two from an actual published scholarly book or journal article. No translations into English allowed, and the entries had to be nonironic: We could hardly admit parodies in a field where unintentional self-parody was so rampant.

Each year for four years now the contest has attracted around 70 entries. The judges are myself and my co-editors at *Philosophy and Literature*, and the winner is announced in the journal. (A sampling from our second winner, in 1996, appears in a box nearby.)

No one denies



"Indeed dialectical critical realism may be seen under the aspect of Foucauldian strategic reversal – of the unholy trinity of Parmenidean/Platonic/Aristotelian provenance; of the Cartesian-Lockean-Jumean-Kantian paradigm, of foundationalisms (in practice, fidelistic foundationalisms) and irrationalisms (in practice, capricious exercises of the will-to-power or some other ideologically and/or psycho-somatically buried source) new and old alike; of the primordial failing of western philosophy, ontological monovalence, and it close ally, the epistemic fallacy with its ontic dual; of the analytic problematic laid down by Plato, which Hegel served only to replicate in his actualist monovalent analytic reinstatement in transfigurative reconciling dialectical connection, while in his hubristic claims for absolute idealism he inaugurated the Contean, Kierkegaardian and Nietzschean eclipses of reason, replicating the fundamentals of positivism through its transmutation route to the superidealism of a Baudrillard."

From "Plato, etc: The Problems of Philosophy and Their Resolution" by Roy Bhaskar (Verso, 1994).

Issues & Viewpoints

the need for a specialized vocabulary in biochemistry or physics or in technical areas of the humanities like linguistics. But, among literature professors who do what they now call "theory" – mostly inept philosophy applied to literature and culture – jargon has become the emperor's clothing of choice.

Thus, in "A Defense of Poetry," English Prof. Paul Fry writes: "It is the moment of non-

construction, disclosing the absention of actuality from the concept in part through its invitation to emphasize, in reading, the helplessness – rather than the will to power – of its fall into conceptuality." If readers are baffled by a phrase like "disclosing the absention of actuality," they will imagine it's due to their own ignorance. Much of what passes for theory in English departments depends on this kind of natural humility on the part of readers. The writing is intended to look as though Mr. Fry is a physicist struggling to make clear the Copenhagen interpretation of Quantum Mechanics. Of

course, he's just an English professor showing off.

The vatic [of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy; oracular] tone and phony technicality can also serve to elevate a trivial subject. Many English departments these days find it hard to fill classes where students are assigned Milton or Melville, and they are transforming themselves into departments of so-called cultural studies, where the students are offered the analysis of movies, television programs and popular music. Thus, in a laughably convoluted book on the Nancy Kerrigan/Tonya Harding affair, we read in a typical sentence that "this melodrama parsed the transgressive hybridity of un-narrated representative bodies back into recognizable heterovisual modes."

The pretentiousness of the worst academic writing betrays it as a kind of intellectual kitsch,

analogous to bad art that declares itself "profound" or "moving" not by displaying its own intrinsic value but by borrowing these values from elsewhere. Just as a cigar box is elevated by a Rembrandt painting, or a living room is dignified by sets of finely bound but unread books, so these kitsch theorists mimic the effects of rigor and profundity without actually doing serious intellectual work. Their jargon-laden prose always suggests but never delivers genuine insight. Here is this year's winning sentence, by Berkeley professor Judith Butler, from an article in the journal *Diacritics*:

"To ask what this sentence means is to miss the point. This sentence beats readers into submission and instructs them that they are in the presence of a great and deep mind. Actual communication has nothing to do with it."

ics: "The move from a structuralist account in which capital is understood to structure social relations in relatively homologous ways to a view of hegemony in which power relations are subject to repetition, convergence, and rearticulation brought the question of temporality into the thinking of structure and marked a shift from a form of Althusserian theory that takes structural totalities as theoretical objects to one in which the insights into the contingent possibility of structure inaugurate a renewed conception of hegemony as bound up with the contingent sites and strategies of the rearticulation of power."

To ask what this sentence means is to miss the point. This sentence beats readers into submission and instructs them that they are in the presence of a great and deep mind. Actual communication has nothing to do with it.

As a lifelong student of Kant, I know that philosophy is not always well-written. But when Kant or Aristotle or Wittgenstein are most obscure, it's because they are honestly grappling with the most complex and difficult problems the human mind can encounter. How different from the desperate incantations of the Bad Writing Contest winners, who hope to persuade their readers not by argument but by obscurity that they too are the great minds of the age.



ARMS Report

ARMS & Y2K

Tim Seaman, ARMS Program Director

What follows is a brief, non-technical description of the preparations the Historic Preservation Division, Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS) is making to cope with computer problems associated with the year 2000 (AKA the "Y2K computer bug"). Y2K problems can manifest in most components of an information system. In the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIIS), vulnerable areas include computer software, database design, and computer hardware.

Software

Vendors of commercial software products used by ARMS have certified "Y2K-compliant" versions of their products available now. ARMS must upgrade to these versions before the end of this year. This migration process has been in the works for quite some time. Incompatibilities exist among the Y2K certified versions of our main operating system (Digital UNIX ver. 4), our relational database management system (Oracle ver. 7) and our geographic information system (ESRI Spatial Database Engine ver. 3), however. While this makes the process a little more complex, we are confident these compatibility issues will be resolved in time.

Applications developed by ARMS for database input and editing present a much bigger problem. These applications are extremely complex and were developed using tools that will not work with Y2K-compliant versions of the Oracle RDBMS. Over the last year, ARMS has upgraded its software development environment and is working hard at converting these crucial applications by December 1999.

Database Design

Even if Y2K-compliant software is used, the underlying database design must also be able to handle the new millennium. In NMCRIIS, some data fields contain crucial cultural resource information such as the estimated periods of archeological site occupation, but there are several other kinds of the dates that are also important. For example, the dates of specific research events, date and timestamps of crucial database-management events (e.

g., record creation, deletion, modification), and the publication dates of archeological reports. All NMCRIIS date-related fields use four digits to express the year and will have no trouble handling the new century. For computational simplicity, site occupation date fields use simple integers, rather than a true date format, to represent calendar years: BC-occupation dates are handled as negative integers and AD dates as positive numbers. In this, the NMCRIIS database design may be said to be Year 2000 BC-compliant!

Servers

Acquired in 1991, the ARMS DECSystem 5000, currently runs the production NMCRIIS database. This system uses the ULTRIX (UNIX) operating system which is NOT Y2K certified. ARMS will be migrating all database and operating system functions to a new server by the end of the year.

The ARMS AlphaServer 2100 runs a Y2K-compliant operating system (Digital UNIX). This system currently serves as a test system for database software development and for all production GIS work. As mentioned above, the AlphaServer will replace the aged DecSystem by the end of the year. Although the AlphaServer 2100 model is no longer available from the manufacturer, it is Y2K-compliant and is based on current technology with a viable upgrade path.

Desktop Computers and Software

ARMS is currently replacing its diverse and aged collection of desktop computers and terminals with DELL Optiplex computers running the Windows NT Workstation (ver. 4) operating system. These systems will be Y2K-compliant. ARMS office productivity (Microsoft Office97) and GIS (ESRI ARCVIEW) applications are now, or will be soon, certified Y2K-compliant.

NewsNotes

(Continued from page 27)

Historic House in Corrales.

Pre-registration fee is \$20.00 for the meeting up until April 19, after which it increases to \$25.00. The banquet will be \$20.00 per person. For those who wish only to hear the Bandelier lecture, the fee will be \$5.00. All registrants should send their checks, made out to: Albuquerque Archaeological Society, c/o Nancy Woodworth, P.O. Box 145, Tijeras, NM 87059.



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund & Glenna Dean

In the last couple years, several teachers have asked us in the archaeology outreach quarter to help them create their own excavation for their students. This situation appears to happen across the country and frequently at that. An article in the SAA's last Archaeology and Public Education bulletin (Vol. 8, No. 3, 1998) addresses this, adapted from a paper presented at the SAA's 61st Annual Meeting of April 1996. We present the article below as it is an important concern for all of us.

TO DIG OR NOT TO DIG?

by Nancy Hawkins, archaeological manager, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, PO Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804; (225) 342-8170.

Excavation is the part of archaeology that is most familiar to the public. It is appealing to teachers as a high-interest, hands-on educational tool. As a result, it functions as a "hook" for getting students involved in archaeology. The Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDA) has explored many types of student excavation, both simulated and real, and has had experiences that run the spectrum from disastrous to exemplary. In our experience, the primary factor that leads to a positive educational experience is direct and intensive leadership by archaeologists. Therefore, we now discourage any type of excavation, even a simulated one, unless a professional archaeologist is involved.

DIG 2: SIMULATED EXCAVATION

In the early 1980s, when our outreach program was in its infancy, we explored various avenues for working with teachers. We wanted to build on successful existing activities while introducing new ones. Local teachers who already included archaeology in their classes often mentioned two types of activities enthusiastically. The first was going on actual collecting trips led by non-archaeologists; the other was conducting simulated excavations using a commercially available activity called DIG!, which was revised and renamed DIG 2 in 1982 (Lipetzky 1982).

Dismissing collecting expeditions as inappropriate, we examined the DIG 2 project, which the teacher's guide summarizes this way: "In DIG 2,

competing teams create secret cultures. Artifacts are made that reflect these cultures. Each team buries its artifacts for the other team to excavate and reconstruct. A final confrontation reveals the accuracy of each team's reconstruction and analysis."

Among our goals in introducing archaeology to students is to teach what archaeology reveals about people, and how archaeologists collect data and draw conclusions. Additionally, the overriding goal is site protection and archaeological ethics. We assessed how well DIG 2 accomplished these goals. We noted that DIG 2 does a good job of teaching social studies concepts and helping students grasp ways in which certain aspects of culture can be expressed at archaeological sites. However, it emphasizes creative representation of cultural universals through a mural, a Rosetta Stone, a central symbol, and a secret tomb, also referred to as a "cursed" tomb.

In representing the "how" of archaeology, DIG 2 presents an introduction of metric measurement, grid system, tools, site numbers, site forms, mapping, and recording observations. It introduces archaeological terms and refers teachers to excellent published books about archaeology. Yet it also mentions the "thrill of finding mysterious artifacts" and fosters an image of archaeologists being primarily concerned with digging up symbolic and ceremonial artifacts.

The lab aspect focuses on reconstructing artifacts and preparing label cards for an open house, which may reinforce the stereotype that the point of archaeology is to provide objects for museums. However, the cards do include interpreting artifacts to figure out what they reveal about the culture.

As for ethics and site protection, the guide emphasizes context and that "archaeology is much more than collecting arrowheads and mummies." It also points out that "anyone who calls himself/herself a professional archaeologist is expected to write a final report." Conservation, however, is not a theme of the activity.

The DIG 2 activity intrigued me, and the enthusiasm of teachers using it impressed me. I decided to modify the activity to represent archaeology and sites found in Louisiana more accurately. Another goal was to decrease the wildly creative aspects of the project, replacing them with an emphasis on realistic detailed recording, analysis, and interpretation. In retrospect, I know that

Education Committee Report

this decision to make the simulation more like real archaeology ultimately backfired.

MYSTERY CULTURE EXCAVATION SIMULATION

We included the result, called "Mystery Culture Excavation," in the first edition of *Classroom Archaeology*, published in 1984. As in DIG 2, students were divided into two teams. Each team described a group of people, created a site, excavated the opposing team's site, and interpreted the site. Like DIG 2, students described cultural aspects such as technology, dwellings, food, art, and religion. However, I omitted many traits used in DIG 2, such as values, ethics, and rites of passage. These cultural components rarely are represented (or recognized) at Louisiana sites. Mystery Culture Excavation had no Rosetta Stones, murals, or tombs, but it had plenty of instructions about excavation, mapping, and labeling. It also showed how to construct screens and how to build frames for raised excavation units.

Some teachers reported that they needed a shortened version of the activity. So, for the 1987 revision of *Classroom Archaeology*, I added instructions for creating a late prehistoric circular house and a historic two-room house. This allowed a class to skip the steps of creating cultures, manufacturing artifacts, and burying artifacts. It also made more likely that the sites for the project would be similar to sites found in Louisiana.

I used the simulated excavation in teacher training programs and with students who attended a week-long workshop. It was engrossing, educational, and exciting. I felt that this activity was a success—a good substitute for both the collecting forays at real sites, and the unrealistic DIG 2. Then reports started trickling in about how people actually used the instructions. The good news was that some teachers liked it and used it as I had imagined. The bad news was that other people liked it, but put a new spin on it.

THE TREASURE HUNT

The "Treasure Hunt" occurred at a major festival in northwest Louisiana. Initially, it was conducted in conjunction with a nearby, professionally led public excavation. Festival coordinators suggested adding a kids'-only simulated excavation, and one of the organizers contacted me about this. I gave her instructions for the Mystery Culture Excava-

tion. We talked about goals and processes of archaeology and the purpose and details of conducting a simulated excavation. The plan was to simulate a site from the 1800s, which coincided with the age of the real site that was being excavated.

After the festival was over, I heard that all plans to use careful excavation techniques had been abandoned with the first onslaught of children. I contacted the organizer to discuss improvements for the future, such as more supervision and more emphasis on recording artifacts. Nonetheless, the Treasure Hunt went downhill from there. In following years, all attempts to do anything but find artifacts were discontinued. Actual artifacts were used, which children were allowed to keep. Intervention by professional and avocational archaeologists was ineffective in redirecting the event.

THE REAL EXCAVATION PHENOMENON

In 1989, LDA sent a questionnaire to recipients of *Classroom Archaeology*, asking about its usefulness. Through this process, we found out about the "real excavation phenomenon." A college student reported that he used the simulated excavation instructions to conduct an actual excavation. A teacher reported, "We carried out three digs [and] this guide was our 'Bible'." As a result, we reprinted *Classroom Archaeology* without the simulated excavation information, but as recently as this year, a teacher planning an excavation on school property noted the instructions were in *Classroom Archaeology*. She was redirected to other instructional activities.

These experiences have led me to oppose providing instructions to teachers or other non-archaeologists about how to conduct simulated excavations. Although excavation can provide a wonderful, in-depth introduction to archaeology, it also can mutate into something unexpected. Since the early 1980s, LDA has avoided classroom digging activities and currently focuses on providing activities that are short, practical, and inexpensive to conduct, that do not require in-service training and that complement the state curriculum.

THE ORANGE GROVE PLANTATION SITE

Through Louisiana Archaeology Week, LDA has been involved tangentially in several public excavation projects. For example, the project at Orange Grove Plantation site has allowed students as young as 10 years of age to excavate, screen, and record archaeological remains. Archaeologists

Education Committee Report

from Earth Search, Inc., orchestrate the project, which includes excellent late-18th century features on Cytec Industries property near New Orleans. School groups take a bus tour of the chemical plant, then visit the archaeological site. An archaeologist leads a tour of the research in progress, and provides an orientation to archaeology and an introduction to the plantation. Students then observe a technician washing artifacts and examine examples of recovered artifacts.

Discussions at the slave cabin focus on archaeological methods, 18th-century architecture, and slave life. Students walk to the great house and discuss interpretations of exposed features and artifacts. Guides discuss the difference between "digging to answer questions and digging for fun" (Dawdy 1996). They also explain that the student excavation will contribute to the research project as a whole.

Following the introduction, 15 children go to an area unlikely to have features, where they learn about excavation techniques and work for 30 minutes. Earth Search archaeologists supervise the activity and watch for features. If students uncover a feature, they are moved to another location. All recovered materials are washed and analyzed the same way as those from other parts of the site. Approximately 2,000 students from the New Orleans area participate in the project each year, and both teachers and youths report that it is a "wonderful learning experience."

During several other events in Louisiana, archaeologists have invited precollegiate students to excavate. Some experiences have been successful; other have not. The successful ones are tightly organized with intense supervision. The time digging is limited, and the archaeologists emphasize that they conduct a great deal of background research, analysis, interpretation, and writing beyond what the students see.

If dedicated archaeologists are not available to commit the time and effort required to teach students personally, teachers should avoid actual or simulated excavations. Teachers can use many excellent classroom activities without undertaking digging. They can teach about the science and results of archaeology without becoming archaeologists.

References Cited

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1996 "From Plantation to Corporation: Public Archaeology at Orange Grove." Paper presented at the 1996 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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1982 *DIG 2*. Interact Publishers, Inc., Lakeside, Calif.



Federal CRM Update

Mescalero Apache Tribe Assumes SHPO Duties

[Via FPForum & acra-l]

The Mescalero Apache Tribe has officially assumed State Historic Preservation Officer functions within the exterior boundaries of the Tribe's reservation in New Mexico effective January 22, 1999.

The Mescalero Apache Tribe is the seventeenth Tribe to assume SHPO duties pursuant to Sec. 101 (d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Among the duties assumed by the Tribe is the responsibility for consulting with Federal agencies on Federal undertakings and entering into appropriate Memoranda of Agreement pursuant to Section 106. If your agency is planning any undertaking on the Mescalero Apache reservation, you must now consult with the Tribe on the same basis as you formerly would have consulted with the SHPO.

Please address your correspondence to Ms. Donna McFadden, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Post Office Box 227, Mescalero, New Mexico 88340; (505) 671-9358; fax (505) 671-4637.

If I can answer any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 343-9558. I also encourage you to contact Ms. McFadden to begin establishing your working relationship with her.

Please advise the appropriate members of your agency's staff at headquarters and in the field as soon as possible that the Mescalero Apache Tribe has assumed these responsibilities.

H. Bryan Mitchell
Chief, Preservation Initiatives

T-PAS Report

(Continued from page 1)

Lowe Ranch Survey in Carlsbad Caverns N.P., Southeastern NM

The Lowe Ranch Site (LA 43553) in Carlsbad Caverns National Park is presently being inventoried and reevaluated. The site covers 40+ acres on the valley bottom of Upper Walnut Canyon within the Guadalupe Ridge area of southeastern New Mexico.

Cultural components include the stone foundations of a historic Late Territorial-Early Statehood Period Ranching complex and Prehistoric to Historic Period Native American components. Native American features include an extensive complex of ring middens (15+), other large fcr middens (20+), numerous hearths, lithic debitage locales, and good potential for structural remains.

The Lowe Ranch Site is one of the larger concentrations of Native American features known at Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The Historic Period components will provide useful information on the Late Territorial-Early Statehood Period of sheep, goat, and cattle ranching operations in the Guadalupe Ridge area. Continuing and future work will include producing a detailed GPS/GIS map, a volunteer non-surface disturbing remote sensing survey, and reevaluation of the site as to significance in local, regional, and southeastern New Mexico prehistory and history.

Other planned projects include a NPS Intermountain Office-conducted sampling survey of Walnut Canyon in FY 1999, and continued in-house inventory of sites in Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Institutions and researchers interested in long term research opportunities may contact Mr. Jeff Denny, Museum Curator, at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Volunteer Excavation in Carlsbad During Heritage Week

Lone Mountain Archaeological Services is sponsoring a volunteer excavation on LA 107939 for Heritage Week. This site is located west of Carlsbad on Azotea Mesa and has large ring middens and an artifact scatter.

Lone Mountain's employees will be on hand to oversee volunteers during field work. The Bureau

of Land Management will also provide staff to assist with the fieldwork and is financing the processing of samples and curation of artifacts collected from the site.

Volunteers are welcome to attend on May 8th and 9th and 15th and 16th. Please call, fax, or e-mail notice that you will be attending as we are limiting the number of participants. Archaeologist who would like to assist are encouraged to contact Lone Mountain as well. The more archaeologists available the more volunteers we can accommodate.

Each morning we will meet at 8:30 am at the BLM in Carlsbad for an escort to the site.

Contact Deni Seymour or Michelle Martz at 505-881-0011, fax: 505-881-0020, or e-mail to <lonemtn94@aol.com>.

Legislative Report

(Continued from page 7)

a smooth start. Please write both senators and your representative.

Watch NMAC-L and *NewsMAC* for further developments on this the proposal.

GALISTEO BASIN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The proposal is modeled closely on the Chacoan Archeological Resources Protection Act, P.L. 96-550.

- Designates 24 "Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites", totaling approximately 3500 acres.

- Encourages the Secretary of Interior to continue to search for sites which Congress should add, and to recommend changes in boundaries of the protection sites.

- Encourages the Secretary to develop cooperative agreements with owners of the protection sites.

- Authorizes the Secretary to provide technical and financial support pursuant to cooperative agreements.

- Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands and interests within the boundaries of the protection sites, and to acquire access easements to them.

(Continued on page 29)



Heritage Preservation Week News From HPD

Lynne Sebastian <LSebastian@lvr.state.nm.us>
State Historic Preservation Officer

1999 Archaeology Fair

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, is pleased to announce that the Sixth Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held at the Carlsbad Mall on 15 May 1999 from about 9:00 AM to about 6:00 PM. The focus of the Fair is "What is Archaeology?" and provides an opportunity for people to talk with archaeologists about their projects and activities in New Mexico in general, or the Carlsbad/Southeast New Mexico and adjacent Texas area in particular.

Archaeologists from all over New Mexico and adjacent Texas will be there. See a demonstration of flint knapping or other ancient technology, a video about archaeology or history, the sky's the limit! Bring your questions about the past and talk with the experts.

Mark your calendars and join the Historic Preservation Division archaeology staff for a day of Archaeology at the Mall! For information, contact RoseMarie Havel at the Carlsbad office of the Bureau of Land Management at (505) 887-6544 or by e-mail at <rhavel@nm.blm.gov>, or Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist, at (505) 827-3989 or <gdean@lvr.state.nm.us>. See you in May!

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week Calendar of Events May 8-16, 1999

Contrary to its name, "New" Mexico is a very old place! People have lived here for more than 12,000 years, first in open camps and rock shelters, later in villages, pueblos, towns and cities. Through all those years, the people of what is now New Mexico have left behind a record of their time here in the places where they lived, worked, worshipped, learned, and experienced all the joys and sorrows of life. A part of that record is preserved today in our archaeological sites and historic buildings and districts. These places range from palatial to humble, from incredibly ancient to yesterday's news. Some of them are known and dear only to local communities, while others are of national or even international significance.

The record of the past that is preserved in our historic and prehistoric sites is surprisingly fragile and is threatened by both slow deterioration and the destruction that development pressures can bring. Each year the Historic Preservation Division sponsors New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week - a celebration of our rich and varied heritage and a time for all of us to learn more about the past and the importance of preserving that past. The tangible traces of our history connect us to the past, make our towns and villages beautiful and unique, and remind us of who we have been and who we are. Helping others preserve this wealth of historic places for future generations is the mission of the Historic Preservation Division and an important part of our quality of life as New Mexicans.

As always, this year's calendar of events offers a wide variety of fascinating opportunities to connect with the past. The Division wishes to thank all of the volunteers who make these events so enjoyable, and we encourage you to attend as many events as possible. This year's Heritage Preservation Week poster features a beautiful image of Tsé bit'a'i, a place of traditional cultural importance to the Navajo people. Please contact the Division at (505) 827-6320 if you wish to receive a copy of the poster.

The Spring issue of the SHPO newsletter, *New Mexico Preservation*, will include the full Preservation Week calendar of events.

Anyone who doesn't get our newsletter, and would like to, just send me your mailing address.

The Historic Preservation Division

It is the mission of the Historic Preservation Division to ensure that our remarkable heritage is preserved and passed on to future generations. This is accomplished through a variety of means including public outreach, registration of properties for the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Cultural Properties, administration of preservation grants and loans, provision of technical assistance to government agencies and owners of historic properties, and maintenance of information on historic and prehistoric sites in New Mexico. For more information about our programs or to receive our newsletter, *New Mexico Preservation*, please call (505) 827-6320.

Oh, and by the way, check your email addresses for SHPO staff -- those of us who do not work at ARMS have had new e-mail addresses for

about a year but our old "@arms.state, etc" addresses continued to forward. The ARMS computer folks are about to end that forwarding mechanism, so be sure you have addresses for all of us that read "@lvr.state, etc."

Preserving the Past for the Future: A Workshop on New Mexico Cultural Properties Easements on June 4

In 1995 the State of New Mexico passed the Cultural Properties Preservation Easement Act. This act provides property owners an avenue for establishing voluntary cultural property preservation easements to help preserve the important archaeological sites, historic structures, cultural landscapes, or traditional cultural properties on their private holdings. This fairly new law also creates the means for communities to participate positively in the preservation, conservation and maintenance of New Mexico's cultural heritage by forming partnerships among private property owners and nonprofit preservation organizations. The property owner who grants an easement not only is assured the property's unique cultural, historical or archaeological value will be preserved for the benefit of future generations but the property also may qualify for an income tax and/or estate tax reduction.

The process of establishing an easement usually requires the participation of accountants, attorneys, financial planners, archaeologists, historic architects, realtors and appraisers, all of who might not yet be familiar with cultural property preservation easements. This workshop is designed to communicate this important piece of legislation to the professionals involved in the easement process. In turn, these professionals can help educate their peers as well as assist clients who might own important cultural properties that merit preservation.

The Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes is pleased to provide a free day-long workshop to educate and assist professionals in helping landowners and communities develop, draft and implement these easements. This workshop also will help familiarize professionals with the state and federal laws governing easements, the tax incentives available to landowners who grant easements, the easement process,

and the professional's role in the process. Panelists participating in the workshop include lawyers, accountants, appraisers, city and county planners, representatives of the State Historic Preservation Division, historic architects, and Native American nonprofits, all of whom have been involved with cultural preservation easements both within and outside of New Mexico. This workshop is made possible by a grant from the National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund, and administered by the Historic Preservation Division, State of New Mexico. The Historic Santa Fe Foundation provided additional support.

The workshop will be held June 4, 1999 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Auditorium in Santa Fe. The workshop is free to registered attendees. Lunch and snacks will be provided, though we ask that participants make a \$5 donation on the day of the workshop to help defray lunch costs. As space is limited, participation is on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Mail or e-mail your request along with your name, street address, e-mail address, and phone number by May 20, 1999 to Rio Grande Foundation for Communities & Cultural Landscapes, P.O. Box 8617; Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-8617.

For additional information, contact Cherie Scheick (505-984-8086) or Tracey Conner (505-982-8201) about the workshop and Jane Sandoval for registration information (505-983-5829). You also can e-mail questions or registration requests to Cherie Scheick at <cscheick@aol.com>.

The Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes is dedicated to the protection of New Mexico's rich cultural heritage by working with New Mexico communities concerned with conserving and sustaining their cultural knowledge, customs and lifeways. Through educational opportunities and technical assistance, we share tools and strategies for a community's cultural survival.

Call for Presentations 72nd Pecos Conference August 12-15, Show Low AZ [Via SASIG]

The theme of the 72nd Annual Pecos Conference is "Networks and Links."

Between August 10 and 15, 1999, you will be part of a "network" exploring more than a century

NewsNotes

of southwestern archeology and forming "links" to the 21st Century. Our challenge to you is to remember and recognize the important people, places and events that got you this far; or, to look at how our science is positioned as we approach a new millennium.

Suggested formats for presentations are:

- Papers – eight minutes of your best narrative.
- Poster Session – if visuals make a difference, consider this format.
- Workshop – one-hour to half-day focused sessions scheduled Wednesday or Thursday preceding the conference. We have one proposal for a Thursday afternoon roundtable focused on the history of southwestern archeology. This is proposed as a public session to be held at Northland Pioneer College in Show Low. The conference area will be available, and there are many other options - call if interested.
- Public Programs Area – share educational materials, interpretive ideas and issues, and much more.
- Photo Contest – send your best historical photos (copies, scanned, etc) of people, places and events. During the conference, we will find out who recognizes or remembers the most.
- Timeline – send your list of important people, places, events (dates mandatory) for inclusion in a timeline

Proposals are due June 1, 1999 to Linda Martin, POB 640, Springville, AZ, 85938; 520-333-4301; <lmartin/r3_apachesitgreaves@fs.fed.us>. This information is posted at <<http://www.swanet.org/pecos.html>>.

Total Archaeological Project Field School in Farmington Jun 14 – Jul 23

The San Juan College Foundation and Bolack Foundation have joined forces to support an archaeological field school, the Total Archaeological Project. The six-week session will be held in the Farmington area from June 14 to July 23, 1999.

In the first year, the field school will focus on a Pueblo II habitation with Chacoan affiliation. Discovered by B-Square Ranch owner, and amateur archaeologist, Tommy Bolack, it is a very deep site located along the San Juan River.

Participants in the field school session will receive instruction in archaeological excavation, survey, and laboratory process of recovered cultural materials. Lectures on southwestern archaeology and tours of local sites are included in the class.

San Juan College field school participants will be limited to 15 individuals. The class will provide 9 hours of lower level undergraduate Humanities credit at a cost of \$15.00 per credit for NM residents, or \$25.00 per credit for out-of-state students. An additional fee will be charged to cover miscellaneous equipment and administrative costs. Room and board will be the responsibility of the student.

For further information, contact Linda Wheelbarger or Meredith Matthews, San Juan College Cultural Resources Management Program, 4601 College Blvd., Farmington NM 87402; (505) 599-0344; fax (505) 599-0343; <wheelbarger@sjc.cc.nm.us>.

New Book

Tobacco Use By Native North Americans: Sacred Smoke and Silent Killer

Joseph C. Winter

505-277-5853 <jwinter@unm.edu>

Director, Traditional Native American

Tobacco Seed Bank and Education Program

[Via SASIG]

A book titled *Tobacco Use By Native North Americans: Sacred Smoke and Silent Killer*, will be published late in 1999, by the University of Oklahoma Press, in its Civilization of the American Indian Series.

The book will cover all aspects of Native American tobacco use, including the positive religious values associated with the appropriate use of small amounts of traditional tobacco; the traditional ways that Native Americans use tobacco; the negative health effects of tobacco misuse; the skyrocketing increase in the rates of commercial tobacco use by Native American youth; the botanical description of the 10 species of *Nicotiana* used by Native North Americans; the prehistoric origins of tobacco use, the archeological, palynological, archeobotanical/botanical identification of tobacco,

the range of uses by Native Americans, the adverse health effects associated with tobacco harvesting by native migrant workers, the use of tobacco in the Native American religious rights prison movement, and many other topics that relate to a variety of disciplines and interests.

There are 19 authors, both native and non-native, mainly from the U.S. but also from Mexico and Canada. The authors' fields of specialization include medicine, medical research, anthropology, Native American Studies, archeology, ethnobotany, archeobotany, and a number of other fields. In short, the book should be interest to a wide range of readers, from many backgrounds and disciplines.

We won't know the price until the publisher figures out the exact price, but I have been told that it will be around \$40.00, because of the many photographs and length. I realize this may be a bit much; I will be able to purchase copies at a 40% discount, so maybe something can be worked out.

New Publication

The Sand Canyon Archaeological Project: Site Testing

Mark Varien < mvariens@crowcanyon.org >
[Via SASIG]

Ancient Puebloan communities thrived in the Mesa Verde region of the American Southwest for centuries, and the abandonment of the region by Puebloan peoples as an area of year-round residential settlement remains an important and intriguing subject of archaeological research.

Environmental change, resource depletion, and conflict are but a few of the proposed causes of the thirteenth-century emigration from the region. The keys to unraveling the numerous factors that contributed to this phenomenon are to be found in the many pre-Columbian communities scattered across the landscape.

The Sand Canyon Archaeological Project was designed to examine in detail the ancient Puebloan communities of the Sand Canyon locality, approximately 10 miles northwest of Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado.

In this study, editor Mark D. Varien and his colleagues examine 13 sites from two residential communities in the Sand Canyon locality: 10 sites in the Sand Canyon Community, located near the

head of Sand Canyon, and three in the Castle Rock Community, located in lower Sand Canyon.

Published in CD-ROM format, *The Sand Canyon Archaeological Project: Site Testing* presents a detailed chronological reconstruction of community settlement patterns, develops new methods for measuring the length and season of site occupation, and examines site-formation processes in an effort to better understand the details of individual site abandonment.

In addition, a reconstruction of the paleoenvironment and an evaluation of community organization and change contribute to a broader understanding of Puebloan life in the thirteenth century. Archaeologists will value the careful attention given to sampling, which produced a rich database for comparative studies. This volume should be an useful resource for anyone interested in the method and theory used to study ancient communities and the phenomenon of abandonment.

The CD-ROM includes 124 color photographs, 188 maps and charts, and 195 tables. Hyperlink and search capabilities allow the reader to easily navigate through text, tables, figures, and references. The report can also be viewed on the Internet at < <http://www.crowcanyon.org> > by selecting "research information and projects" from the Crow Canyon home page. CD-ROM LC 98-10878 \$34.95 ISBN 0-9624640-8-2 1999.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico 1999 Annual Meeting

Joan Mathien
[Via SASIG]

The 1999 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will be hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. All events will be held at the Rio Grande Inn, 1015 Rio Grande Boulevard, NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104.

A reception will be held on Friday evening April 30, from 6-8 PM. Papers, the dinner, and Bandelier lecture (on archaeology in the area of the Cochiti Dam, given by Dr. Richard Chapman) will take place on Saturday, May 1.

Field trips will be conducted on Sunday, May 2, leaving from the hotel parking lot. Scheduled trips will go to Piedras Marcadas Canyon in Petroglyph National Monument, to visit sites on the Dixon Ranch near Cochiti Dam, and to Casa San Ysidro, a Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period

(Continued on page 19)



Internet Notes

Prehispanic Copper Bells of Northwest Mexico and the U.S. Southwest

Victoria D. Vargas VicDVargas@aol.com
[Via SASIG]

This Web site presents Prehispanic copper bell typology (illustrations and verbal descriptions) and the current inventory for bells found in the U.S. Southwest and Northwest Mexico.

There will soon be an on-line form that people can fill out to notify me of new bell finds or omissions / corrections on the current inventory.

Espanol:

< <http://www.unm.edu/~paquime/> >

English:

< <http://www.unm.edu/~paquime/engindex.html> >

Bibliography on the Archaeology of Northwestern Mexico

[Dave Phillips' request for assistance in compiling a bibliography on the archaeology of northwestern Mexico was printed in NewsMAC 1999(1) on page 27. Here's the Web address. Ed.]

< <http://www.unm.edu/~paquime/bibliography/nwmhome.html> >



**NAVAJO
NATION
ARCHAEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT**

Navajo Nation Archaeology Dept. Web Site Updated

Tony Klesert, Director & Web Master
Navajo Nation Archaeology Department
<tklesert@juno.com>

[Via nmac-l]

The revised and expanded NNAD web site at:

< www.cnetco.com/~cklesert/index.html >

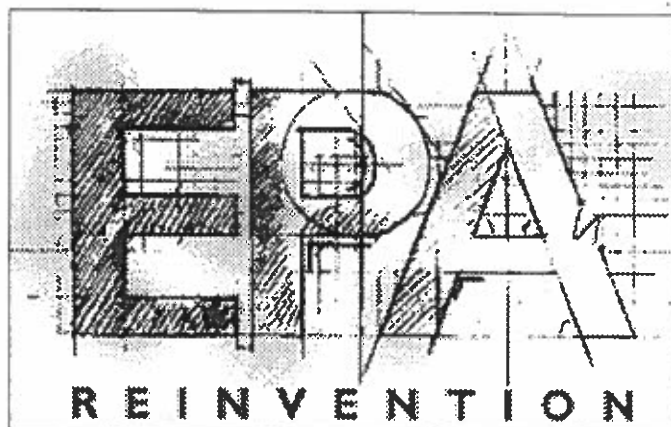
Bibliographies for Archaeological Research

Kevin E. Smith <kesmith@FRANK.MTSU.EDU>
[Via histarch & acra-l]

"Bibliographies for Archaeological Research" is an on-line resource maintained on the Tennessee Archaeology Net web pages at:

< <http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET/archpage.html> >.

The pages include links to over 140 bibliographies on a wide range of topics pertinent to archaeology. Please direct any additions or corrections to my attention.



Environmental Policy Bibliography Online

Jeff Morin, Webmaster
Office of Reinvention, US EPA
202-260-5067 <Jeff@epamail.epa.gov>
[Via acra-l]

To those following the environmental policy reading club idea, at

< <http://www.epa.gov/reinvent/notebook/bibliog.htm> >

is a partial bibliography of books, reports, etc., about thinking in environmental policy published over the past 2-6 years. The list gives mainly authors and titles but I'm not able to provide more in-depth about each piece.

Kennewick Man Bibliography

K. Kris Hirst <Kris-Hirst@uiowa.edu>

Internet Notes

Office of the State Archaeologist, Univ. of Iowa
[Via acra-l]

I've posted my Kennewick Man bibliography at:

< [http://archaeology.miningco.com/
blkennewick.htm](http://archaeology.miningco.com/blkennewick.htm) >

UCLA's Digital Imprint Project

Marc Kodack < mkodack@icon-stl.net >
[Via acra-l]

The University of California's Institute of Archaeology proposes to develop standards over the next two years for the digital publication of archaeological reports. Their proposal can be found at:

< [http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/labs/digital/
imprint/imprint.html](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/labs/digital/imprint/imprint.html) >

ACHP 106

New 106 Regulations Online

Stephanie A. Woronowicz
[Via acra-l]

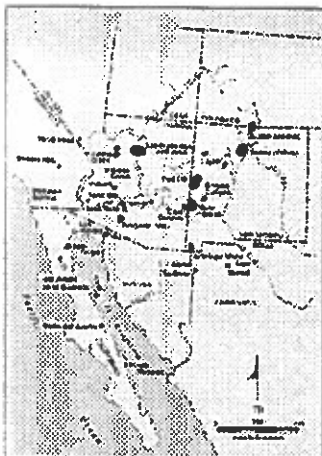
The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation formally adopted new Section 106 regulations at its business meeting February 12. For more information, see our news release at

< <http://www.achp.gov/newsregs.html> >

or contact Assistant General Counsel Javier Marques at < jmarques@achp.gov >.

Sources of Archaeological Obsidian in the Greater American Southwest

[Via SASIG]



A site created by M. Steven Shackle at U.C. Berkeley Presents an image map with hotspots linked to descriptions and images of the sources. Just click on the source location.

< [http://obsidian.pahma.
berkeley.edu/
swobsrsrcs.htm](http://obsidian.pahma.berkeley.edu/swobsrsrcs.htm) >

Legislative Report

(Continued from page 23)

ments to them.

- Acquisitions can be by donation, purchase, or exchange.
- Provides for preservation of the archeological sites, and for archeological research.
- Directs the Secretary (in consultation with the Governor of New Mexico and other interested parties) to prepare a general management plan for identification, research, protection, and public interpretation of the archeological protection sites.

SAMPLE LETTER

Dear Senator/Representative [Name]:

I am writing to draw your attention to the important and dramatic archeological and historical sites found in the Galisteo Basin south of Santa Fe. These are some of the most important archeological sites in the nation. They include a number of large pueblos ranging up to 2000 rooms or more in size, as well as spectacular rock art and some of the earliest Spanish settlements in the United States.

These sites contain the record of initial contact between Native Americans and Europeans, and many of them were occupied at the time of the Pueblo Revolt in 1680.

Today many of these sites are threatened by natural causes, by urban development, and by outright looting. Some have already been completely destroyed, and others have been badly damaged. There is a pressing need to act now to preserve those sites which remain in good condition. In the near future, Senator Bingaman will be introducing legislation to support the preservation of the Galisteo Basin sites. [If you write to Sen. Bingaman, indicate that you know he will be introducing this legislature and that you support his efforts.] I sincerely hope that you will join the ongoing efforts to protect this national treasure.

Sincerely,
[Name]

Congressional addresses and phone numbers are listed in the NMAC Handbook or can be found at:

< <http://thomas.loc.gov> >.

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership inquiries to NMAC at the address shown below.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

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CHRISTOPHER A. TURNBOW [1999]
TRC MARIAH ASSOCIATES INC.
4221-B BALLON PARK ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE NM 87109

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1999 Number 3

July 1999

NMAC Grant Program Initiated

See page 4.

HPD Plan to Define NM Regional Archaeology Contexts

See State CRM Update, page 15.

Black Ranch Site Plan Gets the Green Light; Paseo Extension Moves Closer

See Petroglyphs at the Crossroads, page 17.

Revised Section 106 Regulations Off to Rocky Start

See Federal CRM Update, page 20
and Legislative Report, page 23.

*Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Oct. 1999 issue
will be Sep. 17, 1999.*



President's Report

Chris Turnbow

Another Great NM Archaeological Fair

The sixth annual New Mexico Archaeological Fair was held in Carlsbad in May. The folks at the BLM office in Carlsbad organized this year's Fair. Special thanks go to Tiffany Sullivan of the BLM and the archaeologists and preservationists who worked so hard to make the 1999 Fair a major success. Hundreds of people visited during the day. They were treated to excellent educational displays, demonstrations of flintknapping and bone tool making, hands-on activities, and an actual excavation. Looking around, I counted five NMAC members who have attended all six fairs: David Phillips, Glenna Dean, Carol Condie, John Acklen, and Chris Turnbow. We have enjoyed every one of them. Not only did we get to better know the other archaeologists around the state, but we also had the opportunity to interact with the public from whom we draw our support.

NMAC-TPAS Business Meeting

On May 14th, NMAC and TPAS held a joint business meeting at the Washington Ranch outside of Carlsbad Caverns. Linda and Ray Medlock made the arrangements for the meeting and we appreciate their efforts. The NMAC portion of the meeting dealt primarily with preservation announcements, ideas for future workshops, and BLM handbook. Stephen Fosberg and Sarah Schlanger of the BLM discussed the changes the BLM handbook and the new permit areas. The group also was updated on the Galisteo Basin legislative proposal and threats to the Coronado State Park; the Selva site in Albuquerque; and the Keystone site in El Paso, Texas.

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

- Jul 10 - Dec 31**
Blanding UT **Petroglyphs and Pictographs of the Rio Grande** - exhibit at the Edge of Cedars State Park. Info: (801) 678-2238
- Jul 15**
El Paso TX **The Saga of a Recovering Potaholic** - lecture by Tom Middlebrook, MD sponsored by the El Paso Archaeological Society. At the Neill Auditorium in the Business Administration Building at UTEP, 7:30 pm. Tom is President of the Texas Archeological Society. Info: 751-3295 or < www.epas.com >.
- Jul 20**
Lakewood CO **NPS Strategic Plan Public Meeting** - to solicit public comments on revisions to the NPS' Strategic Plan for the period FY 2000 to FY 2005. Of interest will be if the proposed revisions to the strategic plan address a conflict suggested in witness testimony before the Senate (4/20/99; see < http://www.senate.gov/~scia/1999hrsg/nagpra4.20/nag_wit.htm >, that is, how/should the NPS administer NAGPRA? 4-7 PM, Vitamin Cottage Natural Food Market, 12612 West Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, CO. Info: Ron Thoman (303) 987-6702.
- Aug 4**
Santa Fe **Current debates in Southwest Archaeology** - lecture by Eric Blinman; one of the Southwest Seminars Lecture Series. Admission is \$8 at the door. Info: Southwest Seminars, 219 Ojo de Vaca, Santa Fe, NM 87505. (505) 466-2774.
- Aug 11**
Santa Fe **Prehistoric Farming** - lecture by Tim Maxwell. See Aug. 4 for details.
- Aug 12-15**
Show Low AZ **72nd Pecos Conference** - see NewsMAC 1999(2) pg. 25.
- Oct 8-10**
Denver CO **Ground-Penetrating Radar Techniques for Discovering and Mapping Buried Archaeological Sites** - workshop sponsored by the Univ. of Denver and NCPTT. Info: Univ. of Denver (303) 871-2684; < www.du.edu/anthro/GPRCLASS2.html >.
- Oct 28-31**
Santa Fe **Clovis and Beyond: Peopling of the Americas Conference** - Sweeney Convention Center, 201 West Marcy Street. Sponsored by the Center for the Study of the First Americans, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Museum of New Mexico - Laboratory of Anthropology. Accompanied by an exhibition of Clovis materials at the Museum of Fine Arts. Info: Clovis and Beyond, P.O. Box 8174, Santa Fe, NM 87504; (505) 983-8461; < www.clovisandbeyond.org >.
- Nov 17-21**
Chicago IL **American Anthropological Association 98th Annual Meeting** - theme is *Time at the Millennium*.
- Dec 27-30**
Dallas TX **Archaeological Institute of America 101st Annual Meeting.** - Info: AIA (617) 353-9361.
- Jan 4-9 2000**
Quebec City **Society for Historical Archaeology 33rd Conference** - theme is *Waterways and Landscapes*.
- Jan 14-15**
Santa Fe NM **Southwest Symposium 2000** - at the James A. Little Theater. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations on "At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest." Info: Sarah Schlanger, NM BLM, PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115; (505) 438-7454; < sschlanger@nm.blm.gov >.
- Apr 5-9**
Philadelphia PA **Society for American Archaeology 65th Annual Meeting** - info: < www.saa.org >.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023
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~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM](http://www.unm.edu/~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM) >

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

Carlsbad Caverns Field Trip

Carlsbad Caverns National Park hosted an archaeological field trip in conjunction with the New Mexico Preservation Week and the NMAC-TPAS business meeting. Jeff Denny of the National Park Service gave the members of TPAS and NMAC a great tour of the Lowe Ranch site. This site contains an historic ranch component as well as prehistoric occupations. Later, after the caverns were closed to the public we were given a very special tour of the cave. All of us want to thank Jeff and the National Park Service for their gracious gift.

Workshops

NMAC will be organizing a number of workshops for the upcoming year. Those training courses sponsored by the BLM may be credited towards the number of survey days needed for a permit. Two days of credit will be awarded for every day of training received. Stephen Fosberg has also offered to help fund some of them. Gary Brown and I will be working with Sarah Schlanger of the BLM to develop several of these workshops. NMAC has offered to organize the workshops, maintain the lists of people who have successfully completed the training courses, and issue the participant's certificate of completion. This is an excellent opportunity for us to interact with the BLM in a positive way. I strongly urge all of the CRM managers to encourage, coerce, or require your crew chiefs and crewmembers to attend these courses. While you are at it, give them a NMAC membership application.

Our first one will be in the San Juan Field Office area. As planned, the workshop will begin with a hands-on ceramic workshop taught by Lori Reed of Animas Ceramic Consulting, Inc. The following day Jim Copeland of the BLM will give a tour of archaeological sites in the Dinétah. Although the dates have not been set, the course is planned for the fall. Other BLM sponsored workshops that have been discussed deal with ceramics, chipped stone artifacts, historic artifacts, and standing architecture.

Not all NMAC workshops will be amenable to the BLM permit credit offer. We are also looking into courses on field photography, human osteology, traditional cultural properties, and taking oral histories.

Hantavirus Alert

The number of people who have contracted hantavirus in New Mexico has risen to six. Four have died. Thus far, all of the victims were from the northwestern portion of the state. Please take the time to refresh yourselves on this airborne killer and take proper precautions.

NMAC GRANT PROGRAM INITIATED

may be
divided
based on need

NMAC is pleased to announce establishment of a NMAC Grant Program dedicated to the mission and purposes of the council (see last page of *NewsMAC*).

Grant funds may be used for research, preservation, travel, education, or publication expenses.

Up to \$1,000 will be made available this year and grants may be made for all or portions of this amount. Grants will not be limited to NMAC members.

Application letters should be on official letterhead – student applications should be endorsed by a faculty member. Applications for the current year are due to NMAC by September 30, 1999. The NMAC Executive Committee will review all applications received by the due date and notify winners by November 1, 1999.

Conditions of the award include: 1) NMAC will be acknowledged in any paper or publication derived from the funds, and 2) upon completion, a project summary will be prepared for publication in *NewsMAC*. Conditions for disbursement of the funds will be determined at the time of the award.

For further information, please contact Chris Turnbow, NMAC President, at (505) 761-0099 or <cturnbow@swcp.com>.

Written grant requests should be sent to: New Mexico Archaeological Council, P. O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.



Secretary's Report

Mary "June-el" Piper

On May 14 the joint Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society (TPAS)/NMAC meeting began at Carlsbad Caverns National Park with a tour of the Lowe Ranch site, a multicomponent ring midden (roasting pit) and twentieth-century goat and sheep ranch site. After lunch at the Washington Ranch conference center, the joint business meeting began with a welcome from Frank Deckert, park superintendent. Under "old business," Steve Fosberg (BLM state archaeologist) discussed permits and the new handbook. Portions of the handbook will be on the BLM's Website. He is also looking into the feasibility of a joint ARMS/BLM web-based management system showing permit areas and permittees (note that permit areas \neq BLM district areas). Currently permit meetings are to be scheduled by area, but a centrally located statewide meeting is possible if contractors (permittees) would prefer that. Steve offered funding assistance for the joint NMAC/BLM workshops (to help with speakers' fees and costs of duplicating training manuals) that can be used as 2-for-1 credit for field experience in permit areas. Sarah Schlanger, who began working at the state BLM office in the spring, will be involved in permit meetings and workshops as well.

For those interested in the BLM on-call contact, advertised in early June, Steve mentioned that land exchanges should be picking up over the next five years. The BLM is also working with Glenna Dean (NM state archaeologist) on a cooperative effort to write a regional research design for southeastern New Mexico. Experts from academic and public archaeology will be invited to intensive, several-day work sessions involving presented papers, discussions, and revisions that will culminate in an edited volume. Glenna hopes to begin the process late in 1999 for southeastern New Mexico; other regions will follow.

Chris Turnbow opened the discussion of "new business" with plans for a day trip to Dinetah offered by Jim Copeland in September, possibly preceded by a ceramics workshop by Lori Reed. Attendance at the workshop and field trip would be recognized by the BLM as field experience for permitting purposes. Other possible workshops would involve the Mimbres region and ceramics, and a statewide lithics analysis session.

The next NMAC meeting will include a "quality control" workshop on what the agencies need to see in terms of site forms, field maps, data collection methods, and curation plans.

Cochiti and other pueblos and landowners are apparently willing to testify in support of the Galisteo Basin protection bill, which Senator Bingaman has introduced (S 1093, 5/20/99; see < www.thomas.loc.gov >). Domenici is reportedly still in favor of the bill, but letters of support are always needed. The bill was introduced in the House by Udall (HR 1970, 5/26/99); it would be a good idea to contact Rep. Heather Wilson and enlist her support.

A 63-acre lot containing the Silvia Site, in Tijeras Canyon, is for sale. This site may be part of San Miguel de Carnue, a settlement dating to 1763. Attempts are underway to purchase and protect the site. Another 7 acres of the Keystone site near El Paso have been acquired, but the site is still vulnerable to impacts by development. Concerns are ongoing about who will assume responsibility for the management of Coronado State Park.

The NMAC meeting was adjourned and the TPAS meeting followed. Of interest to NMAC was the discussion of TPAS becoming a chapter of NMAC (decision to be postponed until their August meeting) and continuing problems with the accounts resulting from NMAC's records and accounts not being available. (TPAS dues were deposited in NMAC's account, and without records the officers cannot compile a list of members.)

The meeting ended with an after-hours tour of the caverns. Jeff Denny, NPS curator, was our tour guide both at the Lowe Ranch site and in the cave; Deni Seymour and Lone Mountain made arrangements for lunch at the Washington Ranch complex; and Tiffany Sullivan and Rose Marie Havel coordinated the Archaeology Fair at the Carlsbad Mall on Saturday. NMAC would like to thank them for organizing a memorable weekend!



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund & Glenna Dean

Unlike last year, the NMAC Education and Awareness Committee has received very few requests for Speakers Bureau archaeologists. While cultural heritage still is an important aspect of the curric-

Education Committee Report

ula, educators seem to be fulfilling their needs through history sources this year.

Interest in archaeology outreach continues, however. Some of the messages Glenna Dean has received through E-mail this year include:

The KIDS Report – a publication of Internet Scout, helping students discover and investigate various sites around the world. The message comes from Susan Calcari and the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, 1994-1999. The Internet Scout Project is located in the Computer Sciences Department at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The KIDS Project is published through the support of the Internet Scout Project and the National Sciences Foundation with a generous grant from Tashia and John Morgridge. It is a bi-weekly publication produced by the students themselves (kindergarten through grade 12) for other students and is an ongoing cooperative effort of 12 classrooms from around the US. While educators assist and support the students, it is the students who select, evaluate and annotate the resources included in each issue of *The KIDS Report*. The issue of the April 27, 1999 *KIDS Report* was written and produced by students at Elmore Elementary School of Green Bay, Wisconsin. The issue includes information on:

- (1) Arbuckle's Fort: An Archaeological Adventure < <http://web.mountain.net/~ghs/fort.html> >.
- (2) Diggin' Up the Facts About Archaeology < <http://tqjunior.advanced.org/5751/welcome.htm> >.
- (3) Lower East Side Tenement Museum < <http://www.wnet.org/archive/tenement> >.
- (4) Mysteries of Catalhoyuk < <http://www.smm.org/catal/> >.
- (5) NOVA Online-Ice Mummies < <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/icemummies/> >.
- (6) Odyssey in Egypt < <http://www.website1.com/odyssey/home.html> >.
- (7) Old Sturbridge Village < <http://www.osv.org/index.html> >.
- (8) The Tomb of the Chihuahua Pharaohs < <http://members.aol.com/crakkkrjack/index.html> >.

Examples of some of the students' reviews are as follow.

Arbuckle's Fort – reviewed by Christopher S. "This is a fun site to look at; it is divided into three parts. The excavation has a calendar page that shows what day each piece was discovered. October 4, 1997, the last day of the dig, they found 1/4 of a Spanish coin and gun flints. The History section tells the story of Arbuckle's Fort in West Virginia, named after Captain Matthew Arbuckle in 1774. The Exhibit shows photographs of artifacts like wrought iron nails. It was so interesting that I could have read it for hours."

Mysteries of Catalhoyuk – reviewed by Nicholas J. "Mysteries of Catalhoyuk is a good site to go to for archaeology. It is organized into five information categories. Artifacts and Recent Findings shows old pottery, human remains, and ground stone tools. In People and Processes, you explore the process archaeologists use to dig things up. Catal Tour gives you a virtual tour of Catalhoyuk. About Catalhoyuk has facts about the town in Turkey. The last category, Mysteries and Activities, has games, paintings and questions to answer. The site contains a good amount of information. I think you will like it."

The Tomb of the Chihuahua Pharaohs – reviewed by Suzanne J. "In this site you will find three chihuahuas dressed as Egyptian pharaohs. Each chihuahua will guide you through their section of the tomb. In Corankhamun Explains Mummification, there is pop-up trivia where it tells you something extra about the paragraph that you just read. In Neferchichi's Egyptian Graphics, you can get Egyptian Clip art that show gods and goddesses [sic] with animal ears or faces! In Learn about Egypt with Neferkiki, there is a bibliography of books and activities about Ancient Egypt. These are the three chihuahuas on the home page. Clicking on them leads to even more things to explore. I really enjoyed it."

To subscribe to the *KIDS Report*, send e-mail to: < listserv@cs.wisc.edu > with the following message: subscribe kids yourfirstname yourlastname. Questions and comments can be sent to the facilitating teacher at Elmore Elementary School, Mr. Mark Waggoner, at < mwaggoner@greenbay.k12.wi.us >.

Questions and comments about the *KIDS Report* in general are welcomed at < scout@cs.wis.edu >.



Current Research

Archaeological Data Recovery at the Continental Mine, Grant Count NM

Gary M. Brown

Western Cultural Resources Management, Inc. (WCRM) has just completed the first of two recent data recovery projects at the Continental Mine in Grant County NM. Extensive surveys, testing, and excavation of one previous Mogollon habitation site (Lake Valley Site) dating to the Mimbres phase have been previously completed by WCRM over the last five years. The Tailings Pond Enlargement (TPE) project was done to evaluate and mitigate the effects of inundation on four prehistoric sites. The project was done on behalf of Cobre Mining Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Phelps-Dodge Mining Company, between October 1996 and August 1997. The sites were on lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Las Cruces Field Office.

The four TPE sites and another four sites situated around a localized water source in the southern foothills of the Piños Altos Range formed a complex referred to as the Breccia site cluster. The project produced knowledge on Archaic, Mogollon, and Historic aboriginal occupations in the Mimbres region and addressed aspects of the local cultural ecology.

The TPE sites were limited base camps occupied by hunting-gathering groups as part of their seasonal rounds. During the late Archaic and Historic periods, these base camps witnessed repeated occupations during late summer and fall, targeting plant seeds and nuts, large game, and probably additional wild resources. Less direct evidence of subsistence pursuits was obtained from the Mogollon components, but they also appear to be oriented around wild resource procurement during both the Pithouse and Pueblo periods. Archaeobotanical analyses yielded no indication of cultivated plants during any time period.

The Breccia cluster served as an upland logistical base for "collector" systems during a time of the year when domesticates should have been present had they been grown in the project area; local subsistence tasks were instead focused on wild resources.

The final report on the TPE project is com-

pleted. A draft of the second report detailing the South Waste Rock Expansion (Buckhorn Gulch) project is nearly complete. The Buckhorn project included excavations at two Mogollon habitation sites dating to the Mimbres phase, a multicomponent Mogollon and Protohistoric/Historic site, and a Protohistoric burned rock midden site.

A limited number of perfect-bound copies of the TPE report, entitled *Archaeological Data Recovery in the Tailings Pond Enlargement Area at the Continental Mine, Grant County, NM* are available at cost (\$24.00, including tax, shipping, and handling) from WCRM, 550 DeKalb Ste A, Farmington NM 87401. The Buckhorn report will be available within a few months.

Magnetometer Studies in Southern New Mexico

Meade Kemrer < mkemrer@zianet.com >

Archaeological Consulting recently acquired a dual-sensor gradiometer and has put the instrument through its paces. BLM-Las Cruces permitted us to establish a test plot used to enhance reliable error-free high resolution detection of buried archaeological features and materials. Our report to BLM documents of the field methods that produced the least operator/instrument noise. Test results also indicate that higher data collection density is necessary for reliable site and feature characterization mapping than those normally reported by previous studies in New Mexico.

Controlled Near-Surface Magnetometer Studies in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, by Meade F. Kemrer. A reconnaissance gradiometer survey was performed on April 29, 1999 at LA 107939, the site tested sponsored by BLM-Carlsbad during Heritage Week. One of the two survey blocks identified a roasting "oven." Testing confirmed the magnetic finding. A profile of a ring midden also produced a clear magnetic anomaly. The results demonstrate that magnetic surveys can successfully detect burned features in the limestone hills area of southeastern New Mexico, the first such study performed in this area. Our survey will be incorporated into the Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc. testing report.

High resolution magnetometer surveys were conducted in the A.D. 1000-1150 Classic Mimbres pueblo, the Gap Hill site, LA 125819 during the May 25-29, 1999 interval for BLM-Las Cruces. Despite intensive mechanical pothunting, a series of

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intact buried wall alignment and room segments were clearly defined. The magnetic map also portrays a signature for severe vandalized areas. The results demonstrate that high resolution noninvasive magnetometry can be used to efficiently map and characterize pueblo content and condition. Our report is currently in progress.

Recent Publications of the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico

Reported by Mary "June-el" Piper

For more information, contact OCA/UNM, 1717 Lomas NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

The Boyd Land Exchange Project, II: Archeological Investigations at 17 Sites in West-Central New Mexico by Peggy A. Gerow and Janette Elyea, 1997. OCA/UNM 185-520. This report provides a description of investigations completed by the University of New Mexico's Office of Contract Archeology at seventeen sites on six of the Boyd Exchange Land parcels in west-central New Mexico. This second and final phase of the data recovery program was conducted at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, Las Cruces District.

The data recovery at eight Archaic sites focused on extensive surface collection and limited surface stripping to recover subsurface artifacts and to probe for subsurface features. The objective of this research was to obtain basic data on cultural affinity and settlement-subsistence patterns. Most of the sites are largely surficial and appear to be remnant camps or special activity areas possibly related to hunting or plant extraction. The heaviest occupation appears to have been during the middle and late Archaic periods. One of the Archaic sites contained a small structure, and one also contained an early Apache component.

Data recovery at two Formative sites consisted of the total excavation of a single-structure special-use site and extensive excavations at a permanent habitation site. Three historical homestead sites were mapped with a transit, and a mining site was mapped and the associated trash deposits were sampled. The results of excavations conducted at a day-use field facility during Phase I are also described in this report, as is the work done at the historical site in Nogal Canyon.

The Hawk-Rio Puerco Project: Excavations at Seven Sites in the Middle Rio Puerco Valley, New Mexico, by Peggy A. Gerow, 1998. OCA/UNM 185-372. This report provides a description of investigations completed by the University of New Mexico's Office of Contract Archeology at seven sites within the Hawk-Rio Puerco study area in the middle Rio Puerco Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. This second phase of the data recovery program was conducted at the request of the New Mexico Office of Military Affairs.

Radiocarbon assays, ceramics, and other diagnostic artifacts suggest that the sites represent two major occupations, one during the late Archaic-Basketmaker II period and one during the Basketmaker III-Pueblo I period. Incidental use of the area was also seen during the Pueblo II and Pueblo IV periods. Sites dating to the late Archaic consist of small residential camps containing one or more hearths. The Basketmaker II period is marked by structures, storage facilities, and charred corn. The Basketmaker III-Pueblo I period sites encompass structures, storage facilities, middens, extramural areas, and limited activity loci.

The project resulted in a few surprises. Specifically, the Basketmaker II and Pueblo I occupations were more intensive than originally thought, and the Basketmaker III occupations proved to be more limited than the testing results had indicated.

Spiritual Land, Historical Land: Tomé Hill, New Mexico (historical guide) by Dan Scurlock, Joseph C. Winter, and Ron Stauber, 1999. Funding for the illustrated color brochure was provided by the Federal Highway Administration, the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department, and the Valley Improvement Association, Rio Communities; additional funding by the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities, the New Mexico Department of Tourism, and the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division. Copies available from the Valley Improvement Association (505-864-6654).

Request for Contributions Fire Effects on Sites

A. Trinkle Jones <A.TrinkleJones@nps.gov>
[Via nmac-l] Apr 1, 1999

The National Park Service/Western Archeological and Conservation Center is seeking information from archeologists nationwide regarding recorded

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and/or subjectively observed fire effects on cultural resources. This information will be synthesized in a proposed USFS fire management publication. The publication will aid both archeologists and fire managers when planning prescribed burn programs by permitting them to make objective, knowledgeable decisions regarding how to best protect cultural resources that could be affected by prescribed fires. Categories of requested information are as follows (these categories are not exhaustive, but suggest types of information needed):

Prehistoric and Historic Structures (standing, collapsed, and partially buried) affected/not affected by fire:

- Location within the U.S., elevation, average precipitation, vegetation cover at time of fire, time of year of the fire, construction material(s) (e.g., ponderosa logs, adobe, planks, field stone, multi-construction materials such as interior/exterior plaster).

Prehistoric and Historic Artifacts:

- Location, elevation, vegetation cover and time of year of fire.
- Lithics – did the fire cause scorching, spalling, crazing, non-culturally created heat treatment, loss of obsidian hydration rind, cracking of cobbles.
- Ceramics (prehistoric and historic) – did the fire cause damage to glaze and decoration, spalling.
- Glass – did the fire cause the glass to melt, change color, fuse with other artifacts, burn-off of enamel paint label, obliterate alpha/numeric information (e.g., number code information on base).
- Metal – did the fire cause the metal artifact to warp, speed the oxidation process, loss of paper and enamel paint labels.
- Organic remains (e.g., paper, leather, basketry) – did the fire consume, scorch, discolor the artifacts.
- Features (e.g., rock-lined hearths) – did the fire result in consuming, scorching, possibly contaminating radiocarbon source material, burn-off of protective vegetative cover, resulting in erosion.

If this information is published, please provide the reference and an accompanying short statement (e.g., surveyors noted that the grass fire had no effect on lithic scatters and can scatters, but

scorched prehistoric ceramics and discolored glass fragments). Anecdotal, non-published observations are also useful. If provided, please give your name, the above information (location, elevation, veg. cover, time of year of fire) and observed effects on structures, artifacts, and features.

Contributors will be identified as such in the publication. Please respond to Trinkle Jones, NPS—WACC, 1415 North 6th Ave, Tucson, AZ 85705 or email to a_trinkle_jones@nps.gov. If you'd prefer to chat, she can be reached at (520) 670-6501 ext. 239.

The Scientific Nature of Postprocessualism

Christine S. and Todd L. VanPool
American Antiquity 64(1) 1999

The compatibility of processual and postprocessual [a manifestation of the growing influence of postmodern thought] archaeology has been heavily debated. This discussion is frequently phrased in terms of scientific vs. nonscientific/humanistic archaeology, and is largely unnecessary when a more reasonable view of the nature of science is considered.

To demonstrate this point, we begin our discussion by identifying several commonalities within most postprocessual approaches to provide a foundation for our discussion. We then consider the two classic criteria used to differentiate science and nonscience, Baconian inductivism and falsification, and demonstrate why these views lead to an incomplete and inaccurate understanding of science.

We next examine seven attributes that are commonly accepted as characteristics of science in order to provide a more accurate view of the nature and workings of science.

"The philosophy of science can be divided into two broad areas: the epistemology of science and the metaphysics of science. The epistemology of science discusses the justification and objectivity of scientific knowledge. The metaphysics of science discusses philosophically puzzling aspects of the reality uncovered by science."

David P Papineau
The Oxford Companion to Philosophy

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Based on this discussion, we argue that much postprocessual research is in fact scientific, and we ultimately conclude that postprocessual approaches as currently applied can contribute to a scientific understanding of the archaeological record.

[The following two articles were taken from Journal of Anthropological Research v.54 n.4 - a Special Issue on Anthropological Interpretations from Archaeological Ceramic Studies in the U.S. Southwest. Ed.]

The Brown and the Gray: Pots and Population Movement in East-central Arizona

J. Jefferson Reid and Barbara K. Montgomery

Decorated ceramics have long been used as markers of trade, population movement, and ethnic identity in the American Southwest. Undecorated ceramics have also functioned as ethnic markers. Brown wares have been equated with mountain people and gray wares with plateau people.

Most of these studies have not distinguished the movement of pots from the movement of people. In this study, undecorated ceramics are shown to be useful in tracing population movement over short distances within a region, which decorated ceramics are more useful in detecting movement between regions.

Defining Material Correlates for Ceramic Circulation in the Prehistoric Puebloan Southwest

María Zedeño

The circulation of material goods plays a crucial role in the organization and evolution of social networks in pre-industrial societies. In the American Southwest, the study of exchange networks, and particularly of ceramic exchange, has taken a central place in archaeological research that aims at reconstructing changing patterns of community interaction and sociopolitical organization in prehistoric Southwestern Societies.

This article examines recent models and methods for reconstructing exchange and presents criteria for defining material correlates of the diverse mechanisms of ceramic circulation present in the northern Southwest during the late Pueblo III and

Pueblo IV periods (A.D. 1250-1450). Examples from ceramic research in the Grasshopper and Point of Pines regions of east-central Arizona illustrate the proposed criteria.

Ground-penetrating Radar Techniques and Three-dimensional Computer Mapping in the American Southwest

Lawrence R. Conyers and Catherine M. Cameron
Journal of Field Archaeology v.25 n.4

Ground-penetrating radar surveys can be of considerable value for rapid, nondestructive determination of the number and character of subsurface features at archaeological sites. Many parts of the Southwest have conditions that are ideal for the use of GPR, including dry, sandy soils and deeply buried sites. The GPR technique has important implications for both cultural resource managers and research archaeologists.

Our study revealed a number of factors that are important for successful GPR studies, especially a knowledge of local geologic and climatic conditions. We found that it is extremely important to assess the nature of soil and sediment matrices, as well as the nature of possible archaeological features prior to GPR surveys. Clay floors or stone walls that are buried in sandy or silty sediments produce highly visible reflections that are easy to interpret. Where the matrix was clay, radar energy was often attenuated and did not penetrate far enough into the ground to reach the target features. Saturated sediments, especially those recently wetted, also create confusing radar reflections due to reflection from pockets of ground water, as we learned... after a heavy rain. Where sites have been disturbed by looting, bulldozing, or other activities, GPR created a confused subsurface picture that was difficult to interpret.

Our study... confirmed the effectiveness of computer processing and imaging techniques. Many GPR surveys rely only on visual interpretation of unprocessed "noisy" reflection profiles, which have led some archaeologists to dismiss GPR as a limited or even worthless technique. The techniques described in this article allow GPR data to be filtered and processed to remove noise from extraneous sources and enhance important reflections. In many cases, careful data processing can mean the difference between success and failure.

Computer imaging techniques can produce

(Continued on page 10)

Issues & Viewpoints

(Continued from page 14)

Mr. Losey himself acknowledged the limits of his study in a press release the media chose to ignore, he was quoted as saying: "Our study was conducted in the laboratory, and... it would be inappropriate to draw any conclusions about the risk to monarch populations in the field based solely on these initial results."

In fact, Mr. Losey's study proved little more than little monarch larvae force-fed Bt pollen may get sick and die. This has already been known for years, notwithstanding the New York Times' declaration that this "provided the first evidence that pollen from a [bioengineered] plant can harm non-pest species."

Further, Bt corn, by rendering insecticide sprays unnecessary, protects other "friendly" insects. "Before Bt crops, our sweet corn had to be sprayed eight to 10 times," says Mr. Dively. "Now it's not sprayed at all. That used to kill a lot of lady-beetles, another 'Bambi of insects.' That's no longer happening."

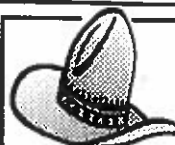
And while the Bt threat to monarchs is speculative, the cost of ban is not. The use of Bt-engineered corn saves farmers – and consumers – over \$1 billion a year in spraying costs. As Mr. Losey says in the press release: "The proven benefits of Bt corn outweigh the potential risks."

The issue here is not just corn but biotech in general. The British Medical Association has demanded a moratorium on planting *all* biotech crops, and even Prince Charles – whose occupation perhaps gives him a special affinity for the monarch butterfly – asks: "If [biotech] plants can do this to butterflies, what damage might they cause to other species?"

Such actions and words appeal to people who don't realize that virtually everything we eat is already the result of man's handiwork. The difference is that formerly two animals or plants were crudely crossbred in hopes the right genes would come out of the mix. Biotechnology allows a single gene to be isolated from an organism and inserted into another, with much faster and more predictable results. It also allows crossing species that formerly could not have been combined.

Biotechnology can enable plants to protect themselves not just from insects but from weeds and fungi and to rely less on fertilizer. Bioengineered crops will provide much higher yields on the same amount of land and grow in less hospitable soils and climates. They will contain far more vitamins, protein and other nutrients. Some, when eaten, will vaccinate people against scourges like cholera and malaria.

We ought not allow such progress to be brought to a screeching halt by a beautiful little insect and a letter to a science journal.



T-PAS Report

Deni Seymour

The Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society hosted the New Mexico Archaeological Council on May 14, 1999 at the Carlsbad Caverns National Park. A total of 43 people attended the event which began in the Visitor's Center with an orientation to the Park and an introduction to Park personnel presented by Jeff Denny and Dave Kayser.

A guided tour to the Lowe Ranch Site followed. The site covers 40+ acres on the valley bottom of Upper Walnut Canyon within the Guadalupe Ridge area of Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Cultural components include the stone foundations of a historic Late Territorial-Early Statehood period cattle, sheep and goat ranching complex and prehistoric to historic period Native American components. Native American features include an extensive complex of rings middens (15+), other large FCR middens (20+), numerous hearths, and lithic debitage locales. The site has one of the largest concentrations of Native American features known at the Park.

Mr. Frank Deckert, Superintendent, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, opened the afternoon session at the Conference Room in the Washington Ranch Complex with a welcoming address. NMAC and T-PAS business meetings followed. The attendees were treated to a complimentary evening guided tour of the caverns.

The next meeting of the Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society will be held at 9:30 A.M. on Friday, August 6, 1999 at the Nuthin' Fancy Cafe, 2103 N. Main Street, Roswell, NM.

Current Research

(Continued from page 9)

maps of the subsurface that are easily interpreted by even the geophysically uninitiated. If specific amplitudes of reflections at measured depths are analyzed spatially, images of features in three dimensions can be made, sometimes while still in the field. These amplitude slice-maps can be created quickly and efficiently to compare, interpolate, grid, and map buried features across a grid in ways impossible to do manually. Computer techniques can sometimes produce images of subtle features that are not visible to the eye and are therefore invisible by means other than GPR.



Issues & Viewpoints

A Theory of Anasazi Savagery

Anthropologist says cannibalism is behind ancient Southwest culture's demise.

Julie Cart

Los Angeles Times Jun 11, 1999

CHACO CANYON, N.M. – It has been called one of the great prehistoric anthropological puzzles: What caused the Anasazi people – who over centuries had developed one of the most sophisticated civilizations in North America – to abandon their beautiful stone cities? What event transpired in the mid-12th century that caused families to walk away, seemingly in great haste, leaving behind food cooking over fires and sandals hanging on pegs?

Here, in a stark desert landscape presided over by brooding red mesas, some clues lie buried within a nest of hundreds of rooms, strewn among the remnants of distinctive Cibola pottery and exquisite jewelry fashioned from turquoise and jet.

Bones. Chopped up human bones with systematic cutting and scraping. Signs that indicate groups of people were killed, butchered; then the flesh cleaned from their bones. Tendons carefully cut away and the meat roasted. Long bones halved, stirred in pots and boiled, with the marrow extracted. Skulls with the top cut out, placed on hearths and cooked. Brains removed.

Scientists have long puzzled over the meaning of these artifacts. Now, at least one chilling explanation has come forth. With the publication this spring of *Man Corn: Cannibalism and Violence in the Prehistoric American Southwest*, which he wrote with his late wife, anthropologist Jacqueline Turner, physical anthropologist Christy Turner has managed to anger Native Americans, rile scientists, horrify New Agers and provide a fascinating theoretical glimpse into the collapse of a great civilization.

"I'm the guy who brought down the Anasazi," Turner says wryly.

The book, published by the University of Utah Press, debunks the traditional view of the Anasazi agriculturists, whose modern-day descendents are the highly spiritual Hopi, Zuni, and Pueblo people. Previously, the bone heaps have been ex-

plained as the handiwork of the killing of witches and/or as part of ritual mortuary practice.

But Turner contends that a "band of thugs" – Toltecs, for whom cannibalism was part of religious practice – made their way to Chaco Canyon from central Mexico. These invaders used cannibalism to overwhelm the unsuspecting Anasazi and terrorize the populace into submission over a period of 200 years.

Turner says the culture's carefully constructed social fabric began to tear. Finally, the Anasazi fled the oppressive cultists and sought safe haven deep in remote canyons. The next time any part of the culture appeared, these Pueblo people were found to have constructed elaborate dwellings adhered to sheer sides of cliffs.

Generations of scientists have postulated that such suspended villages – located far from water – represented a fear of a great foe. Turner now suggests the Anasazi took up these defensive positions against a horrible enemy – the evil that had infiltrated their own people.

Turner's theory has been attacked by Native Americans and by scientists who say he's shoe-horned a disparate collection of findings into one convenient theory. While respected in his field, Turner's explanation for the cannibalism has been mostly with skepticism. But even with his provocative hypothesis, Turner admits he hasn't solved all of the Chaco puzzle: Who built these grand edifices, what were they used for, and where did all the people go?

Sifting Through Box of Remains

Turner, a professor of anthropology at Arizona State University, had established an international reputation in forensic dentition long before taking up the cannibalism issue.

He was sifting through a box of human remains in 1967 taken from Polacca Wash, on what is now the Hopi Reservation, when something struck him as odd. He thought they resembled the remains of a meal. The unassuming box led to a paper, written with Nancy Morris, titled "A Massacre at Hopi." Turner's presentation and the reaction were harbingers of 30 years of controversy and scorn.

In presenting his original paper, Turner said that the box contained the remains of 30 people who had been "violently mutilated" and whose heads showed signs of defleshing and roasting. The response from his peers, Turner said, "wasn't

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so much a reaction as a silence."

He concluded that Polacca Wash could be shown to be the site of what Hopi legend called the Death Mound. According to anthropologists, the people in a particular village were known to practice forbidden witchcraft. Nearby villages attacked the renegade group, burning most of the men and capturing the women and children. In the chaos that followed, the women and children were tortured and dismembered.

Apart from the scientific doubts about Turner's conclusions, the notion that the Hopi – revered in scholarship as wise and gentle astronomers who lived in an enlightened society – would be capable of killing and eating members of their own clan stunned the scientists.

Anthropologists acknowledge that any theory that seems to portray Pueblo Indians – known as peaceful agriculturists – in a negative light would be hard to sell.

"Our understanding of the Anasazi is exactly parallel to what was thought of the Maya years ago – this advanced society responsible for beautiful things, that now we realize was not a peaceful place," said David Wilcox, curator of the Museum of Northern Arizona.

"We are in a period where everything Native American is [seen as] spiritual, sensitive and wonderful. We would like to believe that all of the nasty stuff was introduced by the Europeans, and before that it was all truth, beauty and love. Sorry, that's just not so. These were complex societies. We are all capable of doing these things."

Turner has refined his cannibalism theory over the years, even pointing to seven identifying characteristics that must be present in bone assemblages before cannibalism can be established. These include cut marks that indicate flesh was meticulously cleaned from bones and bones broken into smaller pieces that show signs of "pot polish" – bone ends that have been worn smooth by being stirred in a pot.

In his book, he claims to have identified at least 38 Anasazi sites where cannibalism took place. The cannibalism was, he says, a means of political control within Chaco and a scare tactic to ward off potential attackers. The book's title, "Man Corn," is a translation of an Aztec word meaning a sacred meal of human meat cooked with corn.

His detractors, he says, are guided by a climate

of political correctness that won't allow Native Americans to be associated with violence.

"The people who say I'm insensitive to the implications of what I'm saying don't know me," he said. "I'm a person who looks at bones and sees people. I can feel the pain of what happened to these people. I can hear the women and children screaming. It's rough stuff, but to deny it happened is not being logical."

Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, director of the Cultural Preservation Office for the Hopi, or Hisatsinom people, does not dispute there was a massacre at Polacca Wash, but wonders how Turner can conclude it was the result of Hopi-on-Hopi violence.

"As humans, we are not immune to violence," he said. "But I have yet to run into any oral history or stories that would have associated us with that type of behavior."

Turner counters with his own question: How is it that the Hopi, scientists and others are willing to accept that extreme violence occurred at Polacca Wash and Chaco Canyon, including the mutilation and roasting of humans, but draw the line at cannibalism as being too awful to contemplate?"

Debra L. Martin, a professor of biological anthropology at Hampshire College in Massachusetts, agrees that there were horrifically violent episodes in the prehistoric Southwest, but she argues that Turner's conclusions are flawed.

"Why does Christy think that if bones are cut and flesh cooked that it means cannibalism?" she said. "Why can't it also indicate the killing of witches? Why can't it be ritual mortuary practice?"

"I've worked on the same site with him and his wife. It took us, a team of five, six months to collect and catalog the bone assemblages. Christy and Jacqueline cataloged the cut marks in one day and concluded it was cannibalism. It's what you keep coming back to: The simple solutions all have holes in them."

The crux of any debate about cannibalism is how to prove, absent first-person testimony, that human flesh was ingested.

Now, there may be a method. Seven years ago a team of archaeologists working at Sleeping Ute Mountain in Colorado excavated an Anasazi site. Led by Brian Billman, the scientists discovered several of Turner's cannibalism signs. Near the remains of five people whose bodies appeared to have been cooked was a stone tool kit, of the kind used to butcher game animals. Later, laboratory tests would find human blood on the implements.

Billman discovered one other significant item, a coprolite – a pile of dried human fecal matter – in the center of the fireplace. He concluded that after the fire had died, a human had squatted over the hearth and defecated. The coprolite has become a key part of the cannibalism puzzle. It has been analyzed for the presence of human protein, which would prove the ingestion of human flesh. The results are expected to be published later this year.

Tall, robust and witty, Turner is a man for whom conversation inevitably drifts to lecture. He appears consumed by thoughts of his critics, whom he variously refers to as those who are "politically correct" or part of a "Santa Fe clique," where many Southwest anthropologists reside.

"I am being worn down by the detractors," he said with resignation. "My department ignores me. Not a single colleague talks to me about it. I don't think a single person has said, 'You've made a big discovery.' I perceive the general attitude is, 'Turner is crazy.'"

This is at the core of what Turner believes is driving his critics: that he dared to sully the lofty reputation of the Pueblo Indians.

"There is tremendous social pressure not to study certain things, even among scientists," said Robert Pickering, curator of anthropology for the Denver Museum of Natural History. "Cannibalism is one of those things. There are taboos."

It is true that there are academicians who reject Turner's theories without examining them. Steven A. LeBlanc, a research associate at UCLA's Institute of Archeology, said: "I was just at an archaeological conference. There were tenured professors there who said they were not going to read Christy's book. They don't want to think about it."

The Chaco Phenomenon

Chaco Culture National Historic Park, snuggled into rugged undulating terrain, contains 4,000 archaeological sites. The society of the canyon was unremarkable until the mid-9th century, when a stunning transformation that archaeologists refer to as the Chaco Phenomenon occurred: The small pueblos were enlarged and became dozens of great houses, some with as many as hundreds of rooms, multiple stories, scores of sunken circular kivas, used for religious observances.

About 200,000 wooden beams were carried –

not dragged or pulled by animals – from forests two days' march away. The masonry work is all the more remarkable when considering no metal tools were used to construct the thick, soaring walls. The settlement was, until the mid-18th century, the site of the largest structures in North America.

Perfectly straight roads radiated from the canyon to a network of about 100 Great Houses. The largest and oldest is Pueblo Bonito, which contains more than 600 rooms and 40 kivas. Pueblo Bonito was built in a distinctive D shape and backs up to the canyon walls. In some places vertical stairs carved into the walls of the canyon, leading to the mesas above.

Although the Great Houses were huge, they contained few hearths, suggesting few people actually lived there. Some believe that Pueblo Bonito was a public building and that its vast rooms were used for storing tributes of pottery and corn. Visitors came, in transit, and a small, elite group lived there full-time, directing the study of astronomy, religion, and politics.

There is evidence of brisk trade between the Anasazi and the thriving cities in Mesoamerica.

At about 1130, something significant happened that caused the Chaco society to come apart. Since the disappearance of the Anasazi, Chaco has remained curiously uninhabited. The Navajo, whose reservation lies nearby, shun Chaco, referring to it as *chindi*, a place of ghosts. In their language, Anasazi means "enemy," itself a tantalizing warning.

Where others see Great Houses as symbols of cultural advancement, LeBlanc sees fortresses.

"There was violence everywhere," said LeBlanc, an expert in prehistoric Southwest warfare. "From 900 to 1150, when Turner finds his butchered individuals, it was a time when things seemed good. But there were also a lot of people being treated badly – we've found bodies crammed down a garbage hole or thrown in an onion pit."

"Great Houses are sited so that you could easily signal among them, there are hundreds of miles of straight roads – all of which you could ascribe to military. Someday it's all going to be obvious to us and we are going to look back and discover what fools we have been."

As for the big question – Why did the Anasazi in Chaco Canyon disappear? – scientists seem to have rejected at least one explanation, found in Hopi belief.

During certain periods, Kuwanwisiwma said,

clans would congregate. This gathering would make a pilgrimage to the center of Anasazi culture, Chaco Canyon. There, over time, the pilgrims would prepare themselves spiritually in the kivas to uphold their covenant with the creator.

From here, Kuwanwisiwma said, when they were ready, Anasazi would travel to their destiny. This might explain why structures such as Pueblo Bonito had huge storage capacity and little home-grown food to sustain anyone.

In this explanation, there is no mystery to the abandoning of Chaco: Like Christians who believe they will be whisked away in the Rapture, Hopi believe that when the spirit called, the Anasazi simply left the world.

Ask Turner point blank if his theory has solved the mystery of the Anasazi, and he betrays the first sign of ambivalence. "The Anasazi puzzle, in my mind, is a far along as I can take it," he said, sighing.

Annals of Junk Science

The World Is Still Safe for Butterflies

Michael Fumento, Sr. Fellow, Hudson Institute
The Wall Street Journal Jun 25, 1999

Until now, the U.S. has been relatively immune to the hysteria over bioengineered crops that has swept Europe, where many stores refuse to carry what are popularly called "Frankenfoods." Suddenly, though, the heretofore weak American anti-biotech movement has a powerful rallying symbol: the monarch butterfly.

It began with a letter to the British science journal *Nature* describing a study concerning monarch larvae (caterpillars). They had been fed corn pollen that had spliced into it a gene from the insect-killing soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt, which allows it to kill insect predators. About a fourth of the nation's corn crops are Bt-engineered, allowing them to kill pests and obviating the need for insecticide sprays.

The researchers, headed by Cornell's John Losey, found larvae that ate milkweed leaves coated with the pollen consumed fewer leaves and grew more slowly than unexposed larvae did. Nearly half died within four days, compared with none that ate leaves without pollen. Headlines from the ensuing media maelstrom: "Attack of the

Killer Corn" (*U.S. News & World Report*); "Monsanto vs. The Monarch" (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*); "Nature at risk" (Scripps-Howard). Reporters rhapsodized about the "Bambi of insects," while the European Union froze the approval process for Bt corn.

In truth, it's hardly clear that Bt corn poses any danger to the monarch butterfly. Numerous entomologists and botanists I've interviewed say that Mr. Losey's lab conditions were so artificial as to have little in common with those in the great outdoors. The researchers coated the leaves of milkweed plants – believed to be the only food monarch larvae eat – with Bt corn pollen. Mr. Losey's larvae had no clean leaves to choose; it was eat pollen or starve. In contrast, in the wild, if larvae come across a leaf with Bt or any other pollen on it, they leave for another leaf. "They're not interested in eating anything but a nice clean leaf," says Warren Stevens, senior curator of the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis.

While most corn pollen falls onto the field itself, farmers fastidiously keep milkweed – which are, after all, weeds – out of the rows. So Bt pollen can reach them only if carried by the wind outside the field to where milkweeds may be growing. "They can be found along the edge of fields, but are primarily in pastures and old fields," says Galen Dively, a University of Maryland entomologist.

Mr. Dively once planted sterilized corn near fertile Bt corn, then measured the number of kernels on the cobs of the sterile plants to see how much pollen reached them. "Once you got beyond 30 feet, [fertilization] pretty much began dropping off," he says. "and by 100 feet you basically had a bare cob. Not much pollen made it that far." He continues: "I don't think much milkweed grows close enough to corn fields where they would receive pollen."

Add to this that corn plants only pollinate for a few days and monarch larvae only feed for a few days. Depending on weather conditions, there may be anywhere from a week's overlap between pollinating and feeding to no overlap whatever. Further shortening that time, larger larvae are much less susceptible to Bt, say Michigan State University entomologist Chris DiFonzo. But Mr. Losey's lab "used little larvae, ones just hatching out of the egg," Ms. DiFonzo says. "If they had used larger larvae, they may have seen no effect at all."

(Continued on page 10)



State CRM Update

Plan to Define NM Regional Archaeology Contexts

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist

NMAC members, friends, and allies,

This is a brief description of a major planning effort that I will be undertaking as the New Mexico State Archaeologist and is also a call for a show of interest in participating.

HPD is preparing regional overviews for management purposes in response to recommendations voiced during the "Improving the 106 Workshop" held in Albuquerque in July of 1996. The vehicle for the overviews will be roundtable workshops scheduled fairly regularly over the next decade.

We'll be dealing with a pre-Contact timeframe, generally speaking. For each region, about 15 knowledgeable participants (including academics, CRMers, and avocationalists) will be invited as representatives of the profession to discuss what we've learned from the past so far (basically, where are we in our state of knowledge of the past?), where we'd like to go next (research domains), the data sets needed to address the research domains and the types of sites that might contain the data sets, issues of eligibility under the National Register criteria, and data collection standards.

I see myself essentially acting as a facilitator for the discussions. I'd like the same participants to continue throughout the roundtable sessions for a given region of the state if possible.

The goal of the overviews is to come up with generally accepted research domains that must be considered by the field archaeologist during survey and be referenced in any recommendation of eligibility.

In practice, an archaeologist would pull the appropriate overview off the shelf (or off the HPD web site) for a project area and apply the discussions of data sets and research domains to a site in question to come up with a recommendation of eligibility. As a result, some eligible sites would become more eligible than others but for stated reasons.

Should decisions have to be made here at SHPO about which sites merit preservation or ex-

cavation and which don't in the face of project impacts, those decisions can be made with larger research issues in mind. My (optimistic?) goal is to update each regional overview no less often than 5 years.

Because these "regions" are essentially management units unrelated to cultural areas, I have few constraints on where to draw the lines. Of the various concepts tossed around in discussions over the past several months, I have decided to draw a dotted line along the eastern flank of the Sangre de Cristos and the eastern flank of the San Andres/Guadalupe to define the "Eastern Plains" (maybe including the Salinas district, maybe not). The rest of the state could be divided up into the Central Highlands (maybe including the Salinas district), San Juan Basin, Western Highlands, and Chihuahuan Desert, for example, for a total of 5 regions drawn more-or-less along topographic breaks. These titles do not convey any cultural implications. The dotted lines are porous, and discussions should include adjacent areas.

The first overview effort will concentrate on the southern portion of the Eastern Plains, somewhere south of the Caprock/I-40 to the Texas line ("SE New Mexico"). The current time frame for the first roundtable workshop for this area is either early September 1999 or early December 1999. I will have funding to pay travel and lodging expenses to the meeting site in southern New Mexico (probably the Roswell BLM offices) for the ca. 15 participants in the 3-day event. I anticipate 3 such meetings over the next 3 years to complete the overview process.

There will be homework before the first roundtable workshop (reading major literature on the region; thinking about big-picture issues; summarizing what has been learned in the area from your point of view), and I will need the participants to help draft sections of the overview between roundtable get-togethers. I will be able to pay a honorarium to participants to cover some of the expenses of research and writing, but the exact amount will depend on how much it will cost to bring participants to Roswell for the meetings.

The second roundtable workshop will be in 2000 sometime, with the completed draft of the initial discussions distributed to the participants beforehand. A draft of the completed overview will be produced and distributed to all archaeological firms in the state as soon as possible thereafter for comment. I anticipate that HPD will issue an RFP for a geoarchaeology study for the areas under de-

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velopment in SE New Mexico about this time.

The third and final roundtable workshop will discuss changes to be made to the draft document based on the findings of the geoarchaeology study, and the final document (3-ring binder; web page) will be produced after that (year 2001 most likely).

So that's it! While this will be a lot of work, it should be exciting and stimulating at the same time as we look at big-picture kinds of questions through time around the state. If you think you would be interested in participating in the SE New Mexico roundtable workshops (or want to recommend someone else for me to contact directly), please take a little time right now and reply to this announcement at one of the contact points below. I won't hold you to it – I'm just trying to gauge the level of possible participation.

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NM Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001

Lynne Sebastian, NM SHPO
[From cover letter accompanying the plan, dated February 15, 1999. Ed.]

The Historic Preservation Division of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs is pleased to provide you with the enclosed copy of *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001*. This plan was developed by the Division based on extensive input from statewide and local preservation organizations, local government officials, planners, state and federal agencies, academic institutions, Native Americans, minority and ethnic groups, and a wide spectrum of private businesses, local tourism groups, developers, and others with a stake in the preservation of our historic and prehistoric heritage.

This plan identifies the kinds of heritage resources that New Mexicans value and wish to preserve, and sets out a series of goals or approaches to achieving that preservation. the plan is intended

1) to guide the Historic Preservation Division in allocating its resources and efforts, 2) to unify preservation efforts statewide by identifying shared preservation priorities and goals, and 3) to provide information on potential partners and resources.

We hope that you will find the plan interesting and useful. We also encourage you to let us know what you think about it. Preservation planning is an important part of our mandate under federal and state laws, and we will be periodically updating and revising this preservation plan. We would value your ideas about ways to preserve our state's heritage.

[Material from the plan document follows. Ed.]

What the Plan Does

"This historic preservation plan identifies eight major goals and associated objectives, summarizes the state's history and heritage, explores issues that need to be addressed, and defines partnerships and means by which historic preservation can be accomplished. This is not just a plan for government, but a plan for what all of us can do to help preserve what we hold dear."

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Appendix: Contexts and Resources

[To my eye, the document seems a very useful reference to resources for those interested in furthering historic preservation in the state. However, it lacks milestones and yardsticks by which to measure progress in achieving its goals and objectives. It also fails to identify the specific next steps and associated budgets, resources, and organization(s) necessary to implement the plan. Ed.]



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

[Access to Black Ranch northwest of Albuquerque now seems to be the chief objective for the controversial extension of Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument. It may ultimately be annexed by the city. Following are recent reports on plans for development of the ranch. Additional articles were published in NewsMAC 1997(4), 1997(4a), 1998(2), 1998(3), 1998(4), and 1999(1). Ed.]

Black Ranch Site Plan Gets the Green Light

Gilbert Gallegos

The Albuquerque Tribune Jun 23, 1999

A massive West Side development will move to the next phase of the approval process, despite a last-minute skirmish between Bernalillo County commissioners, Albuquerque city councilors and Mayor Jim Baca.

Developers are still years away from turning dirt on the 6,700-acre Black Ranch development several miles west of Paradise Hills. The area could someday be home to 45,000 people.

But Tuesday's overwhelming approval of the master plan for the project was a major victory for developer John Black. Rather than arguing about the concept of Black Ranch, he can start working with county planners on more specific zoning and other issues.

The city-county Extraterritorial Land Use Authority voted 6-1 to uphold one appeal and reject another related to Black Ranch. The net effect means the authority gave the OK for the master plan.

Tuesday's vote also was a blow to the mayor's ideas for controlling the way Albuquerque should grow.

"I view this as a vote for sprawl, rather than a vote for containing our growth for a while and managing it better," Baca said after sitting on the hot seat during the authority meeting.

Baca had sent a letter last week to authority members urging them to turn down the master plan. City planners also sent a seven-page list of conditions they wanted to see addressed by the developer.

But commissioners and councilors who serve

on the authority rejected what some on the panel termed as Baca's "11th-hour" attempt to influence the project. They refused to include the city's recommendations in the official record because it came so late in the process.

"To me it looks like sabotage of the process," Commissioner Tom Rutherford said of the city's handling of Black Ranch. "And I really resent that."

Baca's top aide said after the meeting that city officials were not trying to sidestep the process.

"This is supposed to be a joint oversight by the city and the county (over development)," said Lawrence Rael, the city's chief administrative officer. "But at this point the county staff is taking the lead in writing out the findings. From my understanding we were simply responding to the findings."

Black Ranch is well outside the city limits in the unincorporated area of Bernalillo County.

But Albuquerque officials have some say in whether and how it should be developed.

The extraterritorial authority, made up of four county commissioners and three city councilors, was created in 1998 by the Legislature to make the zoning, subdivision and annexation approval process easier for projects outside city limits.

Black pitched his development to the authority as a so-called "planned community" that will also serve as a place where residents can stay to work and play, rather than driving into the city.

"Black Ranch represents smart growth for our community because we are going to grow," said Jim Strozier, principal of Consensus Planning, which represents the development. "It doesn't say it's tomorrow. But when it happens it would be better to plan for it than stumble into it."

Commissioner Barbara Seward, the chairwoman of the authority, said a planned community like Black Ranch is ideal.

"What a difference from a completely unplanned West Mesa . . . compared to this where we can make sure there is some planning done," Seward said.

Rutherford voted against the master plan, though he voiced some support for it. He said he opposed the likelihood that Paseo del Norte would have to be extended through the Petroglyph National Monument to serve Black Ranch.

A coalition of groups that has fought Black Ranch, calling itself the Working Group for Smart Growth, expressed "shock" that the authority approved the plan.

"This is not the time for Black Ranch," said

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Adolfo Mendez, a representative of 1000 Friends of New Mexico, which is part of the coalition. "There are other planned communities out there that are poised to accommodate growth in ways that are better than Black Ranch. This will mean a can opener for the West Mesa to pop a road through the Petroglyphs."

Black Ranch is one of three major developments proposed for Bernalillo County.

Westland Development Co. Inc. wants to build a community on 6,424 acres of land west of Unser and north of Interstate 40.

The state Land Office wants to develop Mesa del Sol, another proposed planned community of 13,400 acres south of the airport.

While opposition to Black Ranch has been staunch, the development got key support from the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

Black Ranch has struggled through the complicated approval process since the 1980s. The county first approved the plan in 1990.

Now that Black Ranch has won approval for the Level A master plan, the next step is to design and get approval for Levels B and C.

Strozier said Level B, with plans for 1,000-acre "villages," should take between six and 18 months.

Level C is where the authority will be asked to approve specific developments within those villages.

Baca said the city will keep close tabs on each step of the process.

"I hope that as they continue to come back for further development of their plan that this be carefully scrutinized as to the cost to the city residents and the county residents," Baca said.

Mayor: West Side Expansion Premature

Black Ranch Community Called Strain on City

Tania Soussan

The Albuquerque Journal Jun 18, 1999

The timing isn't right to develop the 6,700-acre Black Ranch on the far West Mesa and the area land use authority should reject the project, Mayor Jim Baca said this week.

Baca said approving the overall plan for Black Ranch could strain city and county finances as well as the region's air quality, water supply and transportation network.

He is asking the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority to turn down the project at its meeting Tuesday.

"It is my belief that development of the Black Ranch in the near future would be premature," Baca said in a memo to the authority.

The four Bernalillo County commissioners and three city councilors on the authority make land-use decisions for land outside, but within five miles of, the city limits.

Baca wants his staff to make a presentation to the authority on Tuesday. The panel heard some public testimony at a hearing in April and then voted to continue the issue until this month.

Project planner Jim Strozier said Baca's memo refers to new information that neither he nor the authority staff have seen.

"They haven't provided us with any of the backup information that they cite. We're trying to get a copy of that," Strozier said Thursday.

The 45,000 people expected to move to Black Ranch over the next 40 to 50 years if the project is approved would live outside the city limits but would have an impact on Albuquerque.

Baca's memo says the city would have to spend \$23 million to build streets, parks, libraries and sewer and water lines that Black Ranch residents will use when they are in Albuquerque.

The city also would face an annual general fund deficit of \$5 million to provide ongoing services to those residents, the memo said.

The city would get about \$9 million a year in sales-tax revenue from money Black Ranch residents spend in Albuquerque. But it would cost the city about \$14 million a year to provide services such as library staff, road and park maintenance and police and fire protection to those residents, who are expected to spend about half their time in Albuquerque, according to the memo.

Albuquerque Public Schools officials have said it would cost \$142 million to build schools there.

As a planned community, Black Ranch is required to develop at no net cost to the city. However, officials haven't defined how that should happen.

Strozier said he couldn't respond to the city's numbers because he hasn't seen the studies that back them up. "We stand by what we've done. We've done a good plan and met all the requirements of the Planned Communities Criteria," he said.

Baca also says in his memo that the commuters

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from the development would stress the West Side's already congested roads, require expensive new streets and add air pollution.

"The additional auto emissions will cause further deterioration in air quality and probably cause us to exceed (federal) standards and potentially jeopardize federal transportation funding," he wrote.

But Strozier and developer John Black have said that because the development will include jobs, shops and recreation spots, many of its residents won't be commuting back and forth to the city.

Black Ranch, which is north of Double Eagle II Airport, would include six villages, as well as a community center and commercial and government uses. An industrial center, two golf courses, a resort area, a sports complex and a network of open-space trails and corridors also are called for.

The city-county Extraterritorial Land Use Commission, which makes recommendations to the authority, endorsed the project in December. But the commission attached several conditions, including requirements for a resolution of transportation issues and a drainage plan. Black appealed six of those conditions to the authority.

In addition, six advocacy groups that are pushing for "smart growth" appealed the commission's recommendation because of worries about water, transportation and the cost to taxpayers.

Jeanne Bassett, executive director of the New Mexico Public Research Interest Group, which joined in the appeal, applauded Baca's memo.

"We're glad that the city sees there are some significant negative implications in approving this development," she said Thursday.

City Planning Director Bob McCabe said the mayor is concerned because Black Ranch is inconsistent with the city's growth policy that emphasizes building in already established areas and more compact development.

"Philosophically, he's got a real problem with it from that standpoint," McCabe said.

In his memo, Baca also questioned whether New Mexico Utilities Inc. can legally fulfill its contract to provide water to the development and said pulling water from the aquifer near Black Ranch could threaten supplies for the rest of the region.

The city is in negotiations to buy New Mexico Utilities. Strozier has said water conservation will

be a priority for the development and some water will be reused.

Paseo del Norte Extension Excluded from Draft of Albuquerque 2000-2005 Transportation Improvement Program

Dave Phillips, NMAC Legislative Chair
[Via nmac-l] Jun 2, 1999

NMAC members will remember when the City of Albuquerque was pushing to build Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument.

Last night (June 1), I attended the first of several public meetings for the 2000-2005 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for the Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area, and obtained a copy of the May 18 draft of the plan.

The current TIP does not include Paseo del Norte West, as it's now known, meaning that there will be no attempt to build the road through the monument, at least with federal funds, between now and 2005.

The indications are that the road construction will be attempted between 2005 and 2010, so the issue will be back, but not for a while.

Land Authority Defers Action on Black Ranch

City Purchase of Utility is Factor

Valerie Santillanes

The Albuquerque Journal Apr 21, 1999

The Extraterritorial Land Use Authority on Tuesday deferred action for 60 days on the Black Ranch master plan in the hopes that, by that time, the city will have completed negotiations to purchase New Mexico Utilities, Inc.

The authority voted 4-3 for the deferral after listening to more than five hours of testimony from proponents and opponents of the plan.

Black Ranch owner John Black wants to turn his 6,700-acre family ranch on the far West Mesa into a self-sufficient community that could house as many as 45,000 people in the next 50 years.

New Mexico Utilities, Inc., an independent water utility, has a contract to provide water and sewer services to the proposed development.

Authority members Sam Bregman, Les Houston and Tom Rutherford voted against delaying action on the proposed master plan, which came to the authority with an approval from the Extraterritorial Land Use Commission, which endorsed

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the project in December. The authority and the commission address land use issues in the extra-territorial zone.

Bregman, an Albuquerque city councilor, said he believes that other members of the authority hope to force Black to back off his agreement with the West Side utility because of fears the city would be unable to meet the terms of the project.

"It's an attempt to put pressure on Black Ranch," Bregman said.

Houston and Rutherford, who are Bernalillo County commissioners, said only that they were ready to act on the proposal Tuesday night.

Albuquerque city councilors Alan Armijo, Tim Cummins and county commissioners Barbara Seward and Ken Sanchez voted to delay action on the master plan, which has attracted intense criticism from advocacy groups.

Six advocacy groups filed an appeal immediately after the land use commission gave the project a thumbs-up in December. Representatives have said the unknown fiscal impact of the development and questions about an adequate water supply and transportation issues are the main reasons behind the appeal.

Members of some of those same groups held a protest Tuesday afternoon on the steps of City Hall. They included representatives of the Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition, Citizens for Better Planning, 1,000 Friends of New Mexico, and New Mexico Public Interest Research Group.

Adolfo Mendez, of 1,000 Friends of New Mexico, said approving Black Ranch is akin to "pulling the pin on a fiscal grenade and tossing it to the Albuquerque (and Bernalillo) County taxpayers."

Because Black Ranch would be a "planned community" under city and county definitions, it must provide public services "at no net expense" to the city.

However, the plan has no provisions for providing schools to the community. Albuquerque Public Schools administrator Angela Robbins told the authority that it would cost APS \$142 million just to build necessary schools there.

"Black Ranch will be a net expense to APS," Robbins said.

She added that it is the district's responsibility to provide equal education and facilities to all students and that new developments have the potential of "bumping" resources from existing schools.



Federal CRM Update

ACHP

106

ACHP Issues Revised Section 106 Regulations

[From the ACHP Web site – < www.achp.gov >]

May 18, 1999, Washington, DC – The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has issued revised Federal regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which spells out the Federal Government's protective process for the Nation's historic properties.

The revised regulations were published in the *Federal Register* (64 FR 27043-27084) on May 18, 1999, and go into effect June 17, 1999. Published simultaneously is Council guidance for treating certain kinds of archeological sites in the Section 106 process.

[The ACHP] Web site contains information about how to apply the revised regulations, including a summary, highlights of major changes, questions and answers about making the transition, and a flow chart illustrating the new Section 106 process. For specific questions about the regulations, call the regulations hotline at (202) 606-8508, or e-mail < regs@achp.gov >.

The Council has also scheduled a series of free, one-day briefing sessions for experienced practitioners of Section 106 review. These briefing sessions, to be held nationwide this summer and fall, will focus on the changes to the Section 106 review process created by the new regulations. Please visit our news page on Education and Training for more information and to register.

Major Changes

Greater deference to Federal agency-SHPO decision-making. The Council will no longer review routine decisions agreed to by the Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (adverse effect findings and most Memoranda of Agreement), recognizing that their capability to do effective preservation planning has grown substantially since 1986.

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(The revised regulations extend to THPOs the same role on tribal lands as the SHPO has in the Section 106 process. Accordingly, this summary of changes refers to "SHPO/THPO" when the responsibilities for the SHPO and the THPO (with regard to tribal lands) are the same.)

More focused Council involvement. The Council will focus its attention on those situations where its expertise and national perspective can enhance the consideration of historic preservation issues. Criteria accompanying the regulation specify that the Council may enter the Section 106 process when an undertaking 1) has substantial impacts on important historic properties; 2) presents important questions of policy or interpretation; 3) has the potential for presenting procedural problems; or 3) presents issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Better definition of participants' roles. The Federal agency's primary responsibility for Section 106 decisions is emphasized, and the advisory roles of the Council and the State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO/THPO) are clarified. Other participants' roles are more clearly defined, particularly Indian tribes, local governments and applicants, who may participate as "consulting parties."

Certain individuals and organizations may also be entitled to be consulting parties, based on the nature of their relation to an undertaking and its effects on historic properties. Others may request to be involved. The exclusive role of the Federal agency to make the ultimate decision on the undertaking is stressed and the advisory roles of the other parties is clearly stated.

Native American roles defined and strengthened. The 1992 NHPA amendments placed major emphasis on the role of Indian tribes and other Native Americans. The Council's revised regulations incorporate specific provisions for involving tribes when actions occur on tribal lands and for consulting with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations—as required by NHPA—throughout the process.

The revisions embody the principle that Indian tribes should have the same extent of involvement when actions occur on tribal lands as the SHPO does for actions within the State; this includes the ability to agree to decisions regarding significance of historic properties, effects to them and treatment of those effects, including signing Memoranda of Agreement. Off tribal lands, Federal agencies must consult the appropriate tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

The provisions recognize Federal agency obligations during project planning to consider properties to which tribes attach religious and cultural significance. Provision is also made for the involvement of the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer in lieu of the SHPO for un-

dertakings on tribal lands when that official has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO in accordance with Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA.

Role of applicants recognized. The revisions acknowledge the direct interests of applicants for Federal assistance or approval and specify greater opportunities for active participation in the Section 106 process as consulting parties. Applicants are permitted to initiate and pursue the steps of the process; however, the Federal agency remains responsible for final decisions regarding historic properties.

Early compliance encouraged. Provisions have been added to encourage agencies to initiate compliance with the Section 106 process and to begin consultation with the SHPO/THPO and others early in the project planning stage. This should promote early agency consideration of historic properties and prevent late recognition of an agency's legal responsibilities which can often cause delays or compliance problems.

Coordination with other reviews advanced. Agencies are encouraged to integrate Section 106 review with reviews required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related laws. Specific provisions that make identification and evaluation, public participation and documentation requirements more flexible facilitate this and will streamline reviews, allowing agencies to use information and analyses prepared for one law to be used to meet the requirements of another.

Use of NEPA compliance to meet Section 106 requirements authorized. Agencies are authorized to use the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments under the National Environmental Policy Act to meet Section 106 needs in lieu of following the specified Council process. This is expected to be a major opportunity for agencies with well-developed NEPA processes to simplify concurrent reviews, reduce costs to applicants, and avoid redundant paperwork.

New techniques introduced to deal with marginal or routine cases. Federal agencies may seek exemptions from Section 106 or advisory comments on an entire program. Also, the Council may establish standard methods of treating recurring situations. This will allow agencies to save both time and resources that would otherwise be committed to legally mandated reviews.

Public participation clarified. Opportunities for public involvement in the Section 106 process are simplified and more clearly defined, and Federal agencies are encouraged to use their established public involvement procedures where appropriate. Clarification in this area will reduce controversy over the adequacy of an agency's efforts to involve the public.

Alternate Federal agency procedures flexed. The provisions allowing Federal agencies to substitute internal procedures for the Council's Section 106 regulations no longer require that the agency procedures be

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formal rules or regulations. This will make it easier for agencies to tailor the Section 106 process to their needs. Approval of such substitute procedures is linked to requirements of Section 110(a)(2)(E) of the NHPA.

Procedural Streamlining

The following section details changes in the basic Section 106 process. It demonstrates the technical alterations to the process to carry out the changes described previously.

"No effect" step simplified. The "no historic properties" and "no effect" determinations are now combined into a single "no historic properties affected" finding. The separate "effect" determination of the current regulations has been dropped so that the agency may now move directly to assessing adverse effects when it appears historic properties may be affected.

Identification and evaluation of historic properties made more flexible. The revised regulation introduces the concepts of 1) phased identification and 2) relating the level of identification to the nature of the undertaking and its likely impacts on historic properties. These concepts are important to effective NEPA coordination and will encourage more cost-effective approaches to survey and identification. Agencies will be able to make preliminary decisions on alternative locations or alignments without having to conduct the more intensive identification efforts necessary to deal with the final design and siting of a project.

Adverse effect criteria and exceptions revamped. The criteria are revised to better define when projects have adverse effects on historic properties.

Council review of No Adverse Effect determinations eliminated. The requirement that the Council review all No Adverse Effect determinations is replaced by SHPO/THPO review and concurrence. Consulting parties are authorized to ask the Council to review such a determination if the request is made in a timely manner.

Failure of Federal agency-SHPO/THPO consultation leads to Council involvement. If an agency and the SHPO/THPO failed to reach a solution to deal with adverse effects, the process required the Federal agency to seek the formal comments of the Council. The revised process now requires the agency to invite the Council to join the consultation and help the parties reach resolution. Termination and comment would follow only if further consultation was not successful. This should result in more negotiated solutions, which are more efficient and usually provide better results.

Council comment provision reflects 1992 NHPA amendments. Council comments must be considered by the head of the Federal agency receiving them, as required by Section 110(l) of NHPA.

Review of agency findings clarified. Recognizing

that the Council's views on Federal agency actions to comply with Section 106 are only advisory, a new provision allows anyone at anytime to seek the Council's opinion on agency findings and decisions under Section 106. There is no obligation to delay agency action while the Council conducts this review.

Emergency and post-review discoveries situations revised. Greater emphasis is placed on planning for unanticipated events. Flexible responses are allowed.

Council monitoring of overall Section 106 performance enhanced. The new regulations will shift the emphasis of Council review from individual cases to assessments of the overall quality of a Federal agency's or SHPO/THPO's performance in the Section 106 process. The obligation of Section 203 of the NHPA for agencies to provide project information to the Council is included. Also, provisions are made for closer Council review of cases where a participant has been found to have shortcomings in complying with Section 106.



Legislative Report

Dave Phillips

Advisory Council Holds Local Briefing on New 106 Rules

By David Phillips, NMAC Legislative Chair

On June 29, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation briefed an Albuquerque audience on the new version of 36 CFR 800, the federal regulations for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The briefing, by Council staff members Carol Gleichman and Javier Marquez, is one of 11 being held around the country. The Albuquerque audience included individuals from federal, state, and tribal preservation programs, staff of public agencies subject to federal preservation law, and private consultants. The meeting took place in a packed room at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and lasted most of a day. Part way through the session Mr. Marquez, who was wearing a wool suit and a tie, passed out from the heat. After an impromptu break, Ms. Gleichman finished the presentation.

As it turned out, the room was much hotter than the debate – in many cases the Council staff simply could not answer the audience's questions about the new rules. The regulations took effect on June 17 and govern projects on federal or tribal land as well as projects involving federal funding, licensing, or other forms of federal support or

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approval. At this point, however, the regulations are so new that there are no actual examples of how they work.

I will try to highlight key changes to the regulations. The full text of 36 CFR 800, plus introductory materials, can be found at the Council's web site, < www.achp.gov >.

The biggest winners in the new regulations are tribes, which have an expanded role in the "106 process" whether or not they have assumed Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) duties. Regardless of the nature and location of a project, agencies will need to consult with tribes far more often than in the past. It also appears that when a tribe claims that a location is eligible for the National Register due to its religious and cultural significance to the tribe, the claim will preempt the ordinary eligibility "triage." Furthermore, stating a claim of tribal religious and cultural significance is pretty much the same as establishing that claim. In other words, tribes will be able to inject themselves into any 106-regulated project, anywhere, simply by claiming a tribal interest in the resources within the project area.

This good news for tribes has its down side: tribal preservation staffs and liaisons are going to be snowed under with invitations to consult on projects. The paper burden reach a point where tribes are forced to publish guidelines on when they do *not* wish to be consulted.

The public is also a winner in the new regs. Agencies are supposed to keep the public "in the loop" all along the 106 process. In addition, anyone with a "demonstrated interest" in the project can ask to become a formal party to the process. The situation is somewhat analogous to that for the tribes; the mere fact of stating an interest in a project is likely to establish one's "demonstrated" interest in the project.

The losers in this equation are SHPOs and public agencies, which will find themselves doing more paperwork, and experiencing more delays, to accomplish what they were accomplishing in the past. The Council has stated that one purpose of the new regulations is to streamline the 106 process, but the only streamlining seems to be in the Council's own work load.

Additional features of the new regulations include:

- The regulations make it harder to get around

the 106 process by "anticipatory demolition" of historic properties. If, for example, an applicant for federal funds eliminates a "problem site" with a bulldozer, the agency has grounds for denying the funds.

- The government's right to restrict access to sensitive information (e.g., site locations and information on traditional tribal practices), as authorized under NHPA Section 304, is reiterated in the regulations.
- It's now possible to use the process and documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as a substitute for the Section 106 process – but only if you do everything you'd have to do under NHPA Section 106. It will be interesting to see if in practice, the "all-NEPA approach" yields any practical benefit.
- It's now possible to tailor the Section 106 process to conform with phased decisions under NEPA. For example, if a project involves multiple corridor alternatives, it will be easier to defer 100% archaeological survey until the actual corridor is selected and the actual project footprint is identified. This should prove to be a far more practical benefit than any derived from submerging the 106 process in NEPA.
- For those familiar with New Mexico's State Substitution Agreement (Lynne Sebastian's effort to make the 106 process easier to live with), adoption of the new regulations appear to have killed that option. Ms. Gleichman claimed, however, that the agreement is still in force – much to Dr. Sebastian's surprise. Stay tuned to *NewsMAC* for additional health bulletins for the SSA.
- The "research exception" has been eliminated. When a site cannot be avoided and instead is excavated, this option now counts as an Adverse effect. The change represents a victory for those (including tribes) who viewed the "research exception" as delegating archaeological sites to "second class" status. The practical effect, however, will be to increase delays and paperwork, and I predict that there will be little or no reduction in the number of sites "mitigated" out of existence.

My overall impression is that despite the Council's stated goal, the 106 process is less streamlined than ever – not that the word "streamlined" ever applied. In the past, however, lead agencies and SHPOs had managed to develop a few "work-arounds" to get them through the process. Now many of those "work-arounds" are out the window, and it will be months or years before new "work-arounds" are developed – this time with the help of tribes, who otherwise may find themselves



1999 Archaeology Fair in Carlsbad A Great Success

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist

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[Via nmac-l] May 25, 1999

The 6th Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair is over and it was a resounding success! More than two dozen exhibitors spent the day interacting with a large and enthusiastic local turnout. The Carlsbad Mall had posted the Archaeology Fair on the marquee at least two days before the event and it seemed like everyone in town came by to see what was up. As the local paper phrased it, "The fair was about respecting and leaving historic artifacts where history was made."

The BLM-Carlsbad did an outstanding job of advertising the event and coordinating the exhibitors. Exhibitors included the Roswell, Carlsbad, and state offices of the BLM, the Historic Preservation Division, the Museum of New Mexico – Office of Archaeological Studies, Quivira Research Center, TRC, SWCA, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Dept, New Mexico State Parks, ENMU – Blackwater Draw, Louis Berger, Lone Mountain, Archaeological Society of NM, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Desert West Archaeological Services, Don Clifton Archaeological Consultant, Southern New Mexico Archaeological Services, IMC Kalium Carlsbad Potash Company, the Eddy County Historical Society, WIPP, and the Iraan Archeological Society from West Texas, among others.

Exhibits ranged from videotape presentations and literature handouts, to hands-on pinch pot-making and atlatl throwing of foam darts at mammoths and deer, to hands-on displays of different ceramic types, to demonstrations of pottery-making using micaceous clay, to demonstrations of various methods of spinning thread and weaving fabric, to Chris Turnbow's famous Make a Fire/Make a Bone Awl/Have Fun in the Past table of diversities. I didn't get a chance to see all the exhibits and other Fair participants can chime in and add to this description. Most noticeable was the fact that EVERYBODY seemed to be having fun.

Many locals expressed their appreciation for the Fair's having come to Carlsbad, and the timing for a non-Mother's Day weekend seemed to en-

courage Mall-goers to linger at the exhibits. I am beginning to think about where to stage the Fair next year, and am also wondering about moving the event back outdoors if we were to put in on in September or October (nice weather, no wind). Any ideas on this? Deming/Lordsburg, Gallup, and Tucumcari have come up in conversation – any other suggestions? There needs to be a local group willing and able to carry out the day-to-day logistical arrangements of tables, chairs, tents if appropriate, publicity, and rounding up exhibitors statewide. HPD helps with advertising, insurance, and mall/booth/tent fees among other things. Any takers out there?

Even the most seasoned Archaeology Fair exhibitors were surprised by how enjoyable this Fair was – let's do it again next year! It's a great way to tell the public what your firm or agency really does for archaeology and preservation

Book Review

Cultural Resource Laws and Practice, An Introductory Guide

by Thomas F. King, 1998, 303 + xiv pages. \$46.00 hbk/\$22.95 pbk + shipping; Altamira Press, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks CA 91320; < order@sagepub.com >, < www.altamirapress.com >.

Reviewed by Dave Phillips

Consulting archaeologists tend to have a vague understanding of the federal law that helps put the meat (or in some cases, the tofu) on their tables. Having learned to do fieldwork and prepare reports in a certain way, they may not understand exactly why the work is done that way, or what happens to a report after they turn it in (unless someone bounces it). They may think of themselves as part of the "Section 106 process" and know that the phrase refers to the National Historic Preservation Act, but many consultants have never read the NHPA or the regulations adopted under Section 106. For the most part, it's up to other people – federal agency and SHPO staff – to worry about such things.

For public archaeologists, of course, an understanding of federal CRM law and practice is essential. And for private consultants, knowing that law and practice may be critical in guiding a project through the regulatory fog. Until recently, however, there was no way to get a "quick start" on understanding the federal preservation process. One could learn over several years, either by a seat-of-

the-pants approach or by taking the University of Nevada's extension courses, or both. Now, however, there is an obvious place to begin.

As a federal archaeologist, Tom King was in on the creation of much of today's historic preservation "safety net." Since becoming a private consultant he has also become the country's best-known teacher (and critic) of federal historic preservation process. King has now organized his knowledge (and opinions) into a concise, well-written summary of the legal underpinning for federal historic preservation efforts.

For cultural specialists who equate federal preservation with "106 plus NAGPRA," this book will be an eye-opener. King demonstrates how many laws, executive orders, regulations, and court decisions govern the federal management of cultural resources. Perhaps most important, King emphasizes the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, as a law about cultural resources as well as natural ones. I suspect that even seasoned agency and SHPO archaeologists will learn something new from this book. Afterwards, the book should be kept nearby as a reference tool. Useful sections include: a list of a dozen key federal regulations, a list of 15 key Web sites for CRM specialists, a list of scores of federal acronyms (quick, what is the BOC, a HARP, the PBCUA?), definitions for common terms, a five-page summary of the core federal preservation law, a model Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement, and a model NAGPRA Plan of Action.

There's only one thing I don't like about the book. Tom King is famous for his strong opinions, and seems to revel in that fact. In his book King repeatedly expresses his stand on issues, even when his stand runs counter to the way things tend to be done (which is usually the way to do them, if the goal is to get a client's project through the hoops). King sometimes goes out of his way to indicate when he's up on a soap box, but sometimes not. This is a minor problem, however. On the whole, *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice: An Introductory Guide* provides exactly what its title promises, in a concise and even entertaining way. If practicing archaeologists don't buy this book, they should make a point of borrowing it from someone who does.

Other new publications from Altamira Press:

Lekson, Stephen H.: *The Chaco Meridian, Centers of Political Power in the Ancient Southwest* (1999).

Smarz, Karolyn E. and Shelly J. Smith (eds): *The Archaeology Education Handbook, Sharing the Past with Kids* (1999).

Kroeber, Alfred L. et al: *The Archaeology and Pottery of Nazca, Peru, Alfred Kroeber's 1926 Expedition* (1999).

New Publication Honors Pat Beckett

[Via nmac-l] May 28, 1999

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Publication 25 is now out. Edited by Meli Duran and Dave Kirkpatrick, it's titled "a Frontera: Papers in Honor of Patrick H. Beckett." It's available for \$19.95 from: ASNM, P.O. Box 3485, Albuquerque, NM 87110. Articles include:

- "Patrick H. Beckett," by Karl Laumbach.
- "An example of Tabira Polychrome," by Richard Bice.
- "Advances in Colonial archaeology in Chihuahua: the case of El Carrizal," by Roy Brown et al..
- "The Mountain Pima in the 1950s," by David Brugge.
- "When is a person in ancestral Eastern Pueblos?," (by Linda Cordell).
- "Identifying Acoma's past: a multidisciplinary approach," by Alfred Dittert and Judy Brunson-Hadley.
- "The Grand Canyon Anasazi, their descendants, and other claimants," by Robert Euler.
- "An archaeological survey of the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge: a reminiscence," by Bernard Fontana.
- "In the San Andres Mountains, N.M.: an early 1900s photograph," by David Kirkpatrick.
- "Unit pueblos and the Mimbres problem," by Stephen Lekson.
- "The excavation of Mountain Sheep House, Bandelier National Monument," by Joan Mathien.
- "Bandelier at Chan Chan," by Carroll Riley.
- "Acanador Peak, an early Pithouse period Cerro de Trincheras in southwestern New Mexico," by John Roney.
- "Prehistoric Roads in southeastern Utah," by Owen Severance.
- "Two lithic caches from the Rio Grande Valley near Socorro, New Mexico," by Robert Weber.

NewsNotes

- "Why the fort fell down," by John Wilson.
- "Feeding the ancestors – the role of tobacco in the evolution of Southwestern agriculture and religion," by Joseph Winter.
- "Tracking the traffic: plains artifacts from a 13th-century pueblo near Santa Fe, New Mexico," by Regge Wiseman.

Book Review

Mimbres Mogollon Archaeology: Charles C. Di Peso's Excavations at Wind Mountain

By Anne I. Woosley and Allan J. McIntyre. 463 pp., 260 figs., 110 tables, 9 appendices, bibliography, index; \$55.00 hbk. Albuquerque: Univ. of New Mexico Press (1996).

Reviewed by Roger Anyon

Journal of Field Archaeology v.25 n.4

Within the five year period immediately preceding his death in 1982, Charles Di Peso conducted extensive excavations at the Wind Mountain site located in S.W. New Mexico. The results of his final research fieldwork are presented by Anne Woosley and Allan McIntyre in this richly illustrated volume.

Located along a small tributary to the Gila River, the Wind Mountain site is a Mimbres Mogollon Pithouse period and Classic Mimbres settlement occupied between approximately A.C. 25 and 1150. The entire site was excavated, including 83 pithouses, 16 surface rooms, 122 human burials, and numerous other features. It is by far the most extensively excavated Mimbres Mogollon site in the New Mexico segment of the Gila River drainage, and represents an unparalleled source of information about the archaeology of this area. In addition, Wind Mountain serves as a valuable comparative sample to the well known and contemporary large pithouse and puebloan sites excavated in the Mimbres River valley, located approximately 40 miles east of Wind Mountain.

Mimbres Mogollon Archaeology is a thorough and detailed report on the Wind Mountain excavations. At the outset Woosley and McIntyre make clear their intent to provide a detailed descriptive data presentation, and here they have succeeded admirably. Chapters on the architecture, ceramics, lithics, and mortuary data provide excellent descriptions and useful analytic insights. The appendices contain analyses of the macrobotanical, palynological,

archaeomagnetic, petrographic, osteological, and faunal materials from Wind Mountain. Tables within chapters and appendices provide detailed artifact counts and contextual information, allowing the reader to perform independent analyses if desired. These data have enormous analytic potential.

Integration of appendix data and interpretations into the body of the report is limited, however, and when combined with the lack of diachronic analyses in the appendices, the result is not as robust as it otherwise could have been. Despite this shortcoming, the quantity and quality of the data in the volume are an enormous contribution to our understanding of Mimbres regional archaeology, and will be used repeatedly by other researchers.

Copies of Predictive Modeling Book Are Still Available

Lynne Sebastian, NM SHPO

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[Via acra-1] Mar 30, 1999

I periodically get inquiries from people trying to find a copy of *Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past*, the book on predictive modeling that Jim Judge and I edited in 1988.

I thought they were all gone, but at the SAA meeting I learned that the BLM still has some. If you have been trying to get a copy of this book, e-mail Dan Martin at the Denver Service Center < dwmartin@blm.gov > with your request.

Out-of-print Geology Books

James G. Lishman's most recent Earth Sciences catalog, Number 113 contains many o.p. titles on the geology of Arizona and the other Four Corners states. Contact him at: (541) 899-8479, < leishman@cdsnet.net >, P.O. Box 1529, Jacksonville OR 97530-1529.

Human Remains from Island Off California Challenge North American Land Bridge Migration Theory

Gary Polakovic

Los Angeles Times Apr 11, 1999

In a discovery that sheds new light on the prehistory of the New World, a team of scientists says that bones from an ancient woman who lived on the Channel Islands off Ventura County in South-

ern California might be the oldest human remains ever found in North America.

The extraordinary discovery provides important clues to a crucial yet mysterious period in human history – the end of the last major ice age – when nomadic people began populating the Americas but left little evidence about who they were or where they came from.

The woman's bones, subjected to recent re-examination after almost four decades in storage, join a growing body of ancient skeletal remains that challenge traditional theories that the first visitors came here from northern Asia by way of a land bridge to Alaska. The new evidence suggests that the first settlers could have been Polynesian or southern Asians who arrived by boat. Some of the recently found remains have features more typical of Europeans, scientists say.

"Bottom line is she may be the earliest inhabitant of North America we have discovered. It's a find of national significance," said John R. Johnson, curator of anthropology at the Santa Barbara museum, involved in the research.

The two thigh bones were scooped from a gully at Arlington Canyon on Santa Rosa Island 40 years ago. They were tested in the 1960s and kept in their original soil before being encased in plaster and stored in the basement of the Santa Barbara museum. Researchers at the museum and Channel Islands National Park recently decided to subject the bones to DNA and radiocarbon tests that did not exist when the bones were found.

The tests showed that the bones are probably 13,000 years old, 1,400 years older than thought. That would make the Arlington Springs woman slightly older than the oldest known human skeletons in North America, which came from Montana, Idaho, and Texas, scientists say.

Other researchers on the team were from the University of California, Lawrence Livermore National Radiocarbon Laboratory, and the National Park Service.

The bones from Santa Rosa Island join an exclusive group of skeletons from the very earliest people to arrive in the Western Hemisphere. Those colonizers would have seen continent-size glaciers and woolly mammoths. The sea level was 360 feet lower than today. The northern Channel Islands were a contiguous land mass.

The bones were found in a canyon on the is-

land that people inhabited on and off for thousands of years. Until a couple of years ago, most scientists thought the earliest people to reach the New World arrived about 11,500 years ago, probably by walking across a land bridge where the Bering Strait now is. History books describe them and their descendants as the Clovis peoples, big-game hunters who left stylized spear points that enabled archaeologists to track their migration south through parting glaciers along the Rocky Mountains.

But recent discoveries point to an earlier colonization. A campsite known as Monte Verde in southern Chile was occupied 12,500 years ago. At the Cactus Hill site in Virginia, scientists found stone tools and charcoal that may date back 15,500 years.

These discoveries challenge the theory that the first migrants sloggled through passages in receding glaciers. Travel along that route would have been slow and perilous and does not account for widespread distribution of humans at such an early date, experts said.

Scientists increasingly postulate that the original colonizers of the New World might have taken a coastal route. Where glaciers stopped at the water's edge, seafood was abundant and the visitors could travel by boats. The bones from the island woman bolster that hypothesis, said archaeologist Rob Bonnicksen, director of the Center for the Study of First Americans at Oregon State University in Corvallis.

"The broad significance is it puts humans in a maritime setting in western North America 13,000 years ago," Bonnicksen said.

Many scientists say the old skeletons found recently in the western United States do not resemble modern American Indians. The skulls have slender faces, narrower brain cavities, high foreheads, and slightly protruding chins that are more typical of Caucasoid peoples.

Some of them strikingly resemble a very ancient race called the Ainu, a maritime people who were fore-runners of Polynesians and long ago occupied Japan and China, said Douglas W. Owsley, head of the physical anthropology department at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

In contrast, American Indians and their ancestors have features common to Eskimos and people of northern Asia, including round, flatter faces and pronounced cheekbones, Owsley said.



Internet Notes

Cut Your Internet Access Costs

For most Internet users, a local telephone connection is required to access ISPs (Internet Service Provider). The rate paid for local access – typically via USWest for New Mexicans – is in addition to ISP charges.

If your Internet usage has been growing, take a look at your phone bill. Does it contain a section like this?

▼ SUMMARY OF LOCAL USAGE									
AREA	1 MIN RATE	ADDL MIN	NO DISCOUNT CALLS	ADDL MIN	35% DISCOUNT # CALLS	ADDL MIN	50% DISCOUNT # CALLS	ADDL MIN	AMOUNT
CALLS FROM 291-9653									
A	030	030	115	1217	24	158	72	592	
CHARGES				39 96		5 46		19 92	65 34
DISCOUNT						1 91%		9 96%	11 87%
NET CHARGES				39 96		3 55		9 96	53 47
SUBTOTAL									\$53.47
# APPLIES SUNDAY - FRIDAY 5PM - 11PM AND HOLIDAYS									
* APPLIES MONDAY - FRIDAY 11PM - 8AM AND WEEKENDS EXCEPT SUNDAY 5PM - 11PM.									

If your USWest bill contains a section like this, you may be able to reduce your local service charges to a flat rate of \$10.00 per month – this whole section will be dropped from your bill.

Just call the "For questions" number listed at the top of your bill and tell them you want to change to flat-rate local service. Full implementation may take a month and may require a \$20 service charge.

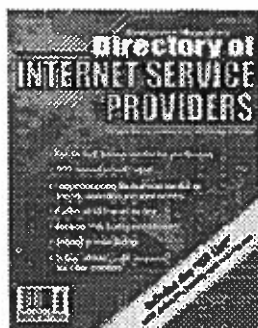
Caveats: flat-rate tariffs may apply only to household lines, and are probably not available to GTE users.

If access your ISP requires an intra-state long distance call, check to see if you can find another ISP providing access in your local calling area, plus related information at:

internet.com boardwatch

< <http://dev-boardw.iworld.com/pages/ac505.html> >

They (Mecklermedia) also publish the *Directory of Internet Service Providers* which you may be able to find at a bookstore for \$9.95.



And you might want to check ISP performance reviews at:

CNET's Ultimate ISP Guide

< <http://www.cnet.com/> >

AOL users note: if your nearest dial-up location requires a long-distance call, you may be able to save phone charges by dialing up through a local ISP and accessing AOL via the Internet instead of directly,

NMAC Web Site Update

Todd VanPool, WebMaster

< vanpool@unm.edu >

[Via nmac-l]

The NMAC website has been revamped and improved. Among the most noteworthy features are:

1. Loni Viklund and Glenna Dean have graciously placed the NMAC Resource Directory for the "Archaeology and the Public Resource Directory" on the web.
2. The bibliography for Southwestern Archaeology has been expanded appreciably, and now includes many hundreds of references. It has a search engine that allows you to search by author or key word.
3. The NMAC Legislative Committee has a page that includes information on the Paseo del Norte expansion and the Gallisteo Basin legislation.
4. We also have a list of related links that you might find interesting.

The URL is:

< <http://www.unm.edu/~vanpool/nmac/nmac.html> >.

If anybody has any suggestions for the web site, please let me [Todd VanPool] know.

Bookfinder.com Regains Key Position for Out-of-print Book Searches

Following Amazon.com's purchase of Bibliofind, access to the o.p. book site was restored through Bookfinder.com. Consequently, Bookfinder's reach now extends to over 15 million (not necessarily unique) o.p. titles on the Web.

Internet Notes

The two major new book sites – Amazon.com and bn.com (Barnes and Noble) – now support access to o.p. titles: Amazon via Bibliofind.com, and Barnes and Noble via ABEbooks.com.

Since prices are bumped for the pass-through references, you're advised to resort to Bookfinder for the lowest available price for a used book. aLibris.com remains the highest-priced option.

If all else fails, check the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America (A.B.A.A.) site at www.abaa.org, where you'll find lists of members by specialty, location and other criteria.



While many A.B.A.A. dealers have listings on the Web, this site supplies contact information for those who don't.

DOGPILE

Powerful Meta-Searches

Bookfinder.com is a meta-search site. I.e., it compiles results from other search sites.

DogPile.com does a similar job for general keyword searches of the entire Web. It's fast and efficient – and will give you perspective on the differing capabilities of search sites it accesses.

Dogpile Searches:

The Web: LookSmart, GoTo.com, Thunderstone, Yahoo!, Dogpile Open Directory, About.com, Lycos' Top 5%, InfoSeek, Direct Hit, Lycos & AltaVista

Usenet: Reference, Dejanews, AltaVista and Dejanews' old Database.

FTP: FAST FTP Search.

Other NewsWires: Yahoo News Headlines and Infoseek NewsWires.

BizNews: Search for Business News from various sources.

Stock Quotes: Enter Tickers or Company Name.

Weather: Enter City, State or Enter Zipcode

Yellow Pages: Enter Business Name, City State

White Pages: Enter First Name Last Name, City State

Maps: Enter Street Address, City State

Archaeology/Anthropology

Part of the History/Social Studies Web Site for K-12 Teachers.

< <http://www.execpc.com/~dboals/arch.html> >

The major purpose of this page is to encourage the use of the World Wide Web as a tool for learning and teaching and to provide some help for K-12 classroom teachers in locating and using the resources of the Internet in the classroom.

It contains an enormous list of Web references which should be useful to anyone interested in archaeology – in the following categories:

Some News Groups; University Pages; Journals; Organizations/Museums; Digs and Site/Regional Reports [locations: North/South America, European, Middle East/Mediterranean, Asia/Pacific, Africa]; Concept and Teaching Sites; Research Fields (Maritime Archaeology, Human Evolution, Archaeometallurgy, Rock Art) General.

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

(Continued from page 30)

The Black Ranch development would have six villages and a community center that would be home to commercial and government entities. The master plan also calls for an industrial center, two golf courses, a resort area, a sports complex and a network of open-space trails and corridors.

The authority will take up the proposal at a special meeting on June 22 at 2 p.m. No public comment will be taken at that time.

Legislative Report

(Continued from page 23)

consulted to the point of distraction. Eventually, I hope, everyone will have another few years of a process that is at least somewhat predictable, before the Council decides to fix things again.

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership inquiries and dues to NMAC at the address shown below.

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor

<AlShal@aol.com>

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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1999 Number 4

October 1999

NM/OCA Upheaval: SHPO Fired; MNM Under Attack

See President's Report, adjacent; Legislative Report on page 6; and State CRM Update on page 7.

Candidates for 2000-1 NMAC President and Treasurer.

***(Enclosed Ballot Must Be
Received by Nov. 1.)***

See pages 4-5.

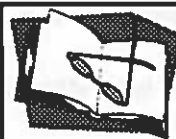
Y2K Member Dues Are Due by Dec 31

See back page.

Anasazi Cannibalism?

See Issues & Viewpoints page 17.

***Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Jan. 2000 issue
will be Dec. 17, 1999.***



President's Report

Chris Turnbow

SHPO-gate: Politics as Usual – Or a Calculated Assault on Cultural Resources?

Most of us are left wondering about how safe our state's cultural resources are in the aftermath of [NM SHPO] Dr. Lynne Sebastian's forced resignation. Adding to our concerns, the Albuquerque Journal broke the news that the Museum of New Mexico may be going through a major reorganization where the various museums are put under local control. Are both our sites and our collections in peril?

The most obvious question is why Dr. Sebastian was asked to resign. As of this writing, we still do not have a clear understanding of who actually wanted her to resign, let alone, why.

Dr. Edson Way [Director, NM Office of Cultural Affairs] told her that Governor Johnson wanted her resignation. However, according to the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, Governor Johnson said "I didn't ask for the resignation of Lynne Sebastian. You'd have to ask Ed Way."

If Way was confused and the governor did not ask for her resignation, then it was just a horrible mistake and Dr. Sebastian should get her position back. Since this has not happened, it appears that the deflection of blame is simply a political technique intended to keep us confused and frustrated long enough for the anger to subside.

Realistically, Lynne was probably sacrificed to reduce the power of the SHPO's office or to pay back political favors.

Whatever the reason, what are archaeologists and preservation specialists going to do next? First, all of us should ask for straightforward answers to our questions about Dr. Sebastian and we

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

- Oct 9-10
Crystal NM Navajo Lithics Workshop – see pg. 24.
- Nov 1 Ballots for 2000-I President & Treasurer are due – see pp. 4-5.
- Nov 4-6
Farmington NM Dinetah Archaeology Workshop – see pg. 24.
- Dec 17 Cutoff for submissions to next issue of NewsMAC – see back page for submission instructions.
- Dec 31 NMAC membership dues are due for 2000.

Other

- October 7-10
Mt Laurel NJ 1999 ACRA Conference – hosted by Hunter Research of Princeton. Registration & Info: < <http://www.acra-crm.org> >.
- Oct 8-10
Denver CO Ground-Penetrating Radar Techniques for Discovering and Mapping Buried Archaeological Sites – workshop sponsored by the Univ. of Denver and NCPTT. Info: Univ. of Denver (303) 871-2684; < www.du.edu/anthro/GPRCLASS2.html >.
- Oct 28-31
Santa Fe Clovis and Beyond: Peopling of the Americas Conference – Sweeney Convention Center. Accompanied by an exhibition of Clovis materials at the Museum of Fine Arts. Info: Clovis and Beyond, P.O. Box 8174, Santa Fe, NM 87504; (505) 983-8461; < www.clovisandbeyond.org >.
- Nov 1 Submission cutoff date for proposals for papers to be presented at the Arizona Historical Convention, Apr. 27-28, 2000 in Yuma AZ. Send to: Bruce J. Dinges, Arizona Historical Society, 949 E. Second St., Tucson AZ 85719; (520) 628-5774.
- Nov 17-21
Chicago IL American Anthropological Association 98th Annual Meeting – theme is *Time at the Millennium*.
- Nov 12-13
Las Cruces NM 21st Jornada Mogollon Conference – Mesilla Valley Inn. Info: Pat Beckett, COAS, 317 N. Main, Las Cruces NM 88011, (505) 524-0301.
- Dec 27-30
Dallas TX Archaeological Institute of America 101st Annual Meeting.– Info: AIA (617) 353-9361.
- Dec 31 Submission cutoff date for proposals for papers to be presented at the Historical Society of New Mexico Annual Conference, April 13-15, 2000 on the UNM campus in Valencia NM. Send to "Annual Program Chair," HSNM, P.O. Box 1912, Santa Fe NM 87504.
- Jan 4-9 2000
Quebec City Society for Historical Archaeology 33rd Conference – theme is *Waterways and Landscapes*.
- Jan 14-15
Santa Fe NM Southwest Symposium 2000 – at the James A. Little Theater. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations on *At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest*. Info: Sarah Schlanger, NM BLM, PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115; (505) 438-
- Apr 5-9
Philadelphia PA Society for American Archaeology 65th Annual Meeting – info: < www.saa.org >.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque NM 87103

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< [HTTP://WWW.UNM.EDU/
~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM](http://www.unm.edu/~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM) >

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

should not be satisfied with anything less. She deserves that and so do we.

Second, NMAC and other preservation organizations must make it clear to the governor and his administration that any weakening of enforcement of cultural resource compliance laws will not be tolerated.

Finally, the governor should be reminded that, as a businessman, it will be less expensive to support a strong historic preservation program than to fight running legal battles in the courts. After all, in a state that gave us cultural properties like Pueblo Bonito, the Governor's Palace, Blackwater Draw, and the El Santuario de Chimayo, citizens and visitors will take action for the common good of the public.

Training Workshops Underway

On September 7, Gary Brown and I met with Sarah Schlanger, BLM Deputy State Archaeologist, to discuss BLM sponsorship of training courses. Sarah reported that Steven Fosberg, BLM State Archaeologist, has earmarked funds to support such courses. Additionally, BLM archaeologists may also contribute their time in training and fieldtrips. According to the BLM handbook, training courses sponsored by the BLM may be credited towards the 60 days of local survey experience. Two days of credit will be awarded for every day of training.

NMAC's responsibilities for a BLM-sponsored course will initially include preparation of a course outline to be approved by the BLM archaeologists within the specific permit area. NMAC will also organize the workshop, collect any fees, and pay for speakers, handbooks, and other teaching aids. At the completion of the workshop, NMAC would issue a certificate to each person who completes the course. Finally, NMAC will retain a list of the attendees for its records and issue a copy of the list to the BLM. It will be the responsibility of those individuals who want permit credit to supply a copy of the workshop certificate with their BLM-formatted vitae.

Gary and I are currently developing ideas for new workshops. Our next one will likely be in the BLM Southeast permit area. We are looking to split the first day into lithic and ceramic workshops, then visiting sites the next day or two. Other topics for workshops include historic archaeology, geoar-

chaeology, chipped stone analysis, and of course, ceramic analysis. Not all workshops, conferences, or training will lend themselves to receiving permit credit. For instance, it would be impossible to get credit for statewide workshops.

Dinetah Archaeology Workshop Filled

The Dinetah Archaeology Workshop will be held in Farmington and the greater Dinetah permit area from November 4 to 6, 1999. The course filled in two days and we could have filled it at least twice!

A hands-on ceramic class will be taught by Lori Reed of Animas Ceramic Consultants. In the following two days, Jim Copeland of the BLM will guide the group on an exciting trip through a variety of cultural resources in the Dinetah. I want to thank both Lori and Jim for their efforts in putting on this training.

Don't forget to send in your registration fees. There is a long list of alternates who would love to have your spot.

NMAC's Y2K Elections Are Coming

It is that time again to sharpen your pencils and vote for a new president and treasurer. We have an excellent slate of candidates.

Only one person is running for president. The Nominating Committee tried to find someone else, but everyone respectfully declined when they found out Brad Vierra was on the ballot. They universally endorsed Brad, saying he would be an excellent president.

Three candidates for treasurer include Bill Doleman, Kathy Roxlau, and Jim Railey.

I want to personally thank all the candidates. NMAC will be in good hands.

Publication, Finance, Grants, and Conference Committees

Yes, you too can join in the fun by becoming a member of one of these exciting committees. Just think, you can shape the future of NMAC, add to your own self worth, and steer the course of New Mexico archaeology by actively participating in grants review, conference organization, financial well-being, or the very important, publication committee. As outgoing president, I will offer my services for the conference and publication committees, but I don't want to be the only one so do your civic duty and get involved!!



NMAC Officer Candidates for 2000-2001

(Ballots will be mailed separately.)

Duties and responsibilities defined in NMAC's current (1995) bylaws:

President: "...will preside over meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee, will appoint members to and coordinate the activities of all committees, and will represent the Council to the public and other organizations."

Treasurer: "...will receive and disburse funds collected by the Council and will render an account of all funds at each regular meeting."

Executive Committee: [all officers are members]: "...will appoint standing and ad hoc committee Chairpersons and committee members, schedule and conduct all regular meetings, special meetings, workshops, elections, etc., and administer other business of the Council."

Candidate for President

Bradley J. Vierra, Ph.D.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

It has been twelve years since I last held an executive position with NMAC, and I would like the opportunity to serve again. I have had the pleasure of working in New Mexico for over 20 years. My research has taken me to the far corners of the state, from excavating Archaic sites near Farmington, to directing archaeological surveys at Fort Bliss. Both my M.A. and Ph.D. are from the University of New Mexico. Over the years I have worked at both private and public institutions including the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Contract Archaeology (UNM), and the Center for Archaeological Research (UTSA), as well as having been involved in the Salmon Ruins and Puerco River Archaeological Projects. I am currently employed at Los Alamos National Laboratory. My particular research interests have focused on the Archaic and stone tool technology, but I have a broad background of experience. This work has yielded two edited volumes on the archaeology of the state: *Archaic Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology in the American Southwest* and *Current Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico*. This latter volume was the result of a NMAC sponsored conference and the first publication in the series.

Chris has done a great job as president. NMAC has a membership of about 250 people, and is a financially sound organization. Nonetheless, the new president will be facing several important issues.

- 1) At the top of this list is the current situation in the Historic Preservation Division. It is unclear what direction the new SHPO will lead the division. NMAC will need to be vigilant of this process and any changes in policy.
- 2) Workshops have been and will continue to be an important responsibility of NMAC. These should act to fulfill specific BLM requirements and promote the particular interests of the organization.
- 3) Petroglyph park still looms as an issue. I agree with the position that NMAC has taken against the construction; however, with both Domenici and Bingaman supporting the project, it seems doubtful that anything will deter it. Nonetheless, we have to be concerned about the precedent this would set and decide on an appropriate course of action for NMAC.
- 4) Public outreach has been and will continue to be an important aspect of this organization. This includes public education and working with the state amateur societies.
- 5) We need to review all the standing committees, create some new ones and get more participation from the membership (e.g., education, publications, grants, financial and conferences).
- 6) The Grants Program is an excellent idea and we need to increase student participation with this program and NMAC.
- 7) I would like to organize one or two conferences during the next two years. Chris has voiced an interest in a chipped stone technology conference, and we at LANL are interested in a northern Rio Grande conference.
- 8) Alan has done a great job with *NewsMAC*, but I would like to have two lead articles for each of the four annual issues that deal with current archaeological work in the state.
- 9) Lastly, I hope that all of the above activities will help attract new members to the organi-



zation. NMAC is only as dynamic as it's membership.

I hope that you will support my bid to be the next president of NMAC and together we can lead this organization into the next millennium.

Candidates for Treasurer

Bill Doleman, Ph.D.

I have been a project director in cultural resource management for 23 years, working first for the Museum of New Mexico (now OAS) from 1975-1981 and for the Office of Contract Archeology at UNM since 1982. I hold both M.A. (1982) and Ph.D. (1995) degrees in archeology from UNM, with my Ph.D. work being based on CRM research in southern New Mexico.

Since its inception over twenty years ago, NMAC has successfully served as a forum for those concerned with studying and preserving the state's archeological heritage. I believe that NMAC should continue doing what it has done so well, particularly in the areas of public outreach, promoting historic preservation, and serving as a resource for its members. Nationwide, conflicts between the forces of development and cultural resource advocacy are on the rise, a trend which will not soon change. Education and communication – among ourselves and in the public, private, and governmental arenas – offer us the best avenues towards minimizing the impacts of this conflict.

Jim A. Railey, Ph.D.

TRC Mariah Associates, Inc.

Having spent most of my career in the eastern United States and in China (where I did my dissertation field work), I am a relative newcomer to New Mexico.

Yet in the 14 months since my arrival here, I have become hooked on the archaeology of our state. As a project manager for a major environmental firm, I have been involved in several major projects, ranging from the LaPlata Mine in the northwest corner of New Mexico, to Fort Bliss at the other end of the state. I recently completed a report on excavations at three Ancestral Jemez field house sites, at least one of which was occupied well into the 17th century, and this has been

the most fascinating project I have worked on thus far.

As an officer for NMAC, I would promote greater communication between our members and with the public. I would like to see "mini-site reports" included in the NMAC newsletter, so that we could all know more about our collective effort to uncover New Mexico's past.

Public outreach is one of my passions, and I support any and all efforts to increase public awareness of archaeology. All of these goals could be enhanced by improvement of the NMAC web site, which is something I could provide assistance with.

Kathy Roxlau

Tetra Tech NUS

During seven years of higher education at Colorado College and Northern Arizona University, I acquired a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology, both with an emphasis on archaeology. Upon graduation in 1991, I went to work for the Hopi Tribe's Cultural Preservation Office, where I developed an interest in legislation and experience in tribal consultation and ethnography. In 1994, I moved to Albuquerque to practice archaeology/ethnography with an environmental consulting firm. I am currently working at Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. as a cultural resource specialist.

I feel that my previous experience in managing budgets for compliance projects, as well as for my home, have prepared me for the position of Treasurer of NMAC. I am well-known for being highly organized, a character trait that would prove useful in this office.

As for the future, I feel that one of NMAC's most important missions is the internal dispersal of information; not only building awareness of current events, but also training in various areas of archaeological expertise. As a group, we hold a wealth of information, and we have access to even more through agencies and other organizations. Through training opportunities, this knowledge can be shared among us. Not only will we benefit personally, but this will also help to build a well-informed organization. As an organization devoted to the preservation and protection of our cultural heritage, knowledge and expertise are our most important tools.



Legislative Report

Dave Phillips

Legislative Update, and a Request

[Via nmac-l]

This morning (September 29), I sat in on a hearing by the Legislative Finance Committee, for the capital requests budget of the Office of Cultural Affairs. I also overlapped with a Highway Department budget hearing. There were three items of special interest to archaeologists.

1) NMSHTD Secretary Pete Rahn would like the highway funds currently allocated to the Office of Archaeological Studies to be allocated back to the highway department budget. If this happened he would not guarantee support for the OAS, but they could compete for the funds. The LFC didn't seem to be buying.

2) Tim Maxwell of the OAS made a pitch for funding towards building a repository for the Museum of NM archaeological curation items, now numbering about 10,000,000. Most of those items are currently housed in the basement of the Villa Rivera building in Santa Fe, where the pipes leak and the vermin roam and security is a joke. Besides, the state is trying to sell the building and then what will the Museum of New Mexico do, go to U-Store-Em? The only extended comment by a legislator was to the effect of, why don't you show more of these items in museums around the state? - which will give you an idea of how little people understand the problem. If any of you want to write a letter to your legislator or otherwise help with this problem, I suggest [calling] Tim to ask him how he would like you to help.

3) At the Legislative Finance Committee hearing, Cultural Affairs Officer Ed Way testified that it was his idea, not the governor's, to require Lynne Sebastian's resignation. When asked why he required her to resign, he said there were "problems" but the only specific problem he mentioned was that she had not done enough to raise public awareness about the importance of historic preservation (!).

This testimony contradicts what Ed Way told several of us right after Sebastian resigned, namely that the governor had ordered her resignation. If you talked to Ed Way shortly after the resignation and he told you something similar, I would appreciate hearing back from you.



Internet Notes

NMAC-L Update

David Phillips

NMAC-L, our list server, is in healthy shape with 122 subscribers. As the recent forced removal of our SHPO showed, it's a great way to get up-to-the-minute news of concern to archaeologists, and an effective way to notify people when responses are needed from the professional community.

If you haven't subscribed yet, the simplest way is to contact me at < dap@unm.edu >. I'll capture your e-mail address and post you to the subscriber list. That's also the easiest way to get your name off the list server. Subscribers can post messages to the list by sending the messages to < nmac-l@list.unm.edu >.

I encourage people to post messages on a broader range of topics, including changes of e-mail or snail mail address, job changes, personal news from fellow archaeologists (we have yet to receive our first baby announcement), etc., etc. I also welcome suggestions as to how to improve nmac-l.

Annotated Bibliography of NM Archaeological Reports

Neal Ackerly

Dos Rios Consultants, Inc., is pleased to provide a Web version of an annotated bibliography of New Mexico archaeological reports. Although the project was completed in late 1991, many of the larger survey and excavation projects are included in this report. It is a bit out of date, but may yet be of some utility. Those wishing to download a copy can go to < <http://www.dos-rios.com> > and click on the "annotated bibliography" link.

Sanborn Insurance Maps to Be Available Online

[Via acra-l, from archives list]

Over one million Sanborn Fire Insurance Map images will be online as part of a National Digital Library project. The project is sponsored by e data resources, inc. The maps will be included on the American Memory website: < <http://memory.loc>.

(Continued on page 29)



State CRM Update

NM/OCA Upheaval

NM SHPO, Lynne Sebastian Fired The Shocker

Good-bye for now

Lynne Sebastian

[Via acra-l, 9/2/99 1:54:03 PM MDT]

As of tomorrow, I will no longer be the New Mexico SHPO, and I will not have access to e-mail until I get my life organized. I have enjoyed the correspondence with almost all of you :-) and feel that I have learned a lot, come to think about some things in new ways, and made some really good friends through this list.

I will be unsubscribing now, but I'll be back. If you know anybody who would like to make a deal on a low mileage used SHPO . . .

Good Bye for Now

Lynne Sebastian

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 2:06:28 PM MDT]

In a hopeless effort to get ahead of the rumor mill... it is true that the Governor has asked for my resignation and I will no longer be the SHPO as of tomorrow afternoon. I don't know why; I truly have no idea.

I will not have access to e-mail for a while (and so Dave, please unsubscribe me from NMAC-L) but once I get my life in order, I'm sure I'll be back on the list.

I have truly enjoyed working with all of you in the archaeological community in New Mexico during my 12 years at HPD, no one could ask for finer friends and colleagues.

Current Status

Your Work is Outstanding, Ms. Sebastian; You're Fired

Kate Nelson

Albuquerque Tribune Sep. 25, 1999

In 1980, Lynne Sebastian had two goals: earn a doctorate in archaeology from the University of New Mexico and revel in the prehistoric marvels of

Chaco Canyon. She polished off both, then buffed a national reputation for protecting the buildings, cultures, and lands of our past.

Now she has one goal: figure out why she mysteriously and unceremoniously lost her job as state historic preservation officer.

"I have no idea how to prevent this from happening to someone else," Sebastian said of getting dumped by .. well, by who knows? She can only guess who fired her and why.

It started Sept. 1, when state Cultural Affairs Officer Edson Way summoned her to a private meeting. She says he asked her to resign her \$60,000-a-year post, telling her that Gov. Gary Johnson had demanded it. Way offered no explanation and even said he was happy with her job performance.

She was given two days to pack up 12 years of work and clear out. Within hours, the unexpected slap hit her staff, as well as the preservation community.

"Most people are appalled at this," said State Historian Robert Torres. He leads the Cultural Properties Review Committee, a board of Johnson appointees who oversaw some of Sebastian's duties.

"I've never heard anything but positive reactions to the work Lynne was doing," he said.

Johnson's spokeswoman, Diane Kinderwater, insisted three times in one sentence that her boss was blameless: "The governor did not ask for her resignation, he did not, he did not ask for her resignation."

As for why his political appointee no longer works for the state, Johnson said through Kinderwater, "I understand they were not doing a good job."

Last week, Way implied that Sebastian had unexpectedly resigned. This week, he said that it was a request for her resignation and that it came from him.

Brace yourself for more confusion. Way applauded Sebastian's hustle to broaden her job beyond regulating what happens to historic properties. And he said her someday-successor must build on the programs she started -- particularly public-education campaigns about the importance of preservation.

But then, he added, the education initiative she had pioneered "wasn't being met."

"We need to do a better job of telling people why it's important to preserve these things, so the

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act of preservation doesn't become so contentious," he said. "While I felt she resolved (matters) satisfactorily, there were still issues hanging out there."

Those in the preservation field say it's a given that they will nettle those who want to carve highways across ancient lands or blow up beloved hotels for parking lots.

"You can't avoid the minefields," said Katherine Slick, president of the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance. "You have to step right into them."

Sebastian said she stepped in perhaps 10 times during Johnson's tenure -- although he was never around. Generally, she said, Lt. Gov. Walter Bradley or Chief of Staff Lou Gallegos would present a developer's problem, and they would work out a compromise.

"A lot of developments can be designed around historic sites," she said. "It always comes down to a negotiated settlement."

Still, she said, "I'm sure the governor sees historic preservation as an impediment to economic development -- which it shouldn't have to be." Her current job status, she added, reveals "a lack of respect for state employees and a lack of respect for historic preservation."

Her future now uncertain, Sebastian acknowledged that "this has been a huge shock to me. I'm 52. I don't really want to start over again."

In an ironical footnote, she learned this week that the American Cultural Resources Association plans to give her its "1999 Government Award." Among her many accomplishments, the group gushed, were her educational programs and innovative ways of blending preservation with development.

Just the thing to impress the crowd at the unemployment office.

Swift Response From the Profession

Re: Good bye for now

Jane Bradley

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 4:15:17 PM MDT]

Lynne, I know you will be getting tons of replies, but I just wanted to tell you how stunned and saddened I am about all of this. Let us know if there is anything (letters, etc) that might be done. Also, there are several job openings here at TVI--if you

want to see them go to the web site. So sorry to hear of this, you have been an outstanding SHPO and we have progressed so much during your tenure.

Take care and let me know if I can help.

Re: Good bye for now

Bill Lipe

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 5:15:01 PM MDT]

I am truly shocked to hear that you have been asked to resign. We have all looked up to your program in New Mexico as a model one that truly served the best interests of your state. You have done a great job of educating the public about New Mexico archaeology and history, have provided useful technical information to professionals working in historic preservation and related fields, and have promoted a balanced approach to preservation planning that takes economic and other values into account along with historic ones.

I hope the governor's decision can be revoked, but if not, I wish you well in finding other opportunities to use your outstanding abilities in archaeology, historic preservation, or a related field. Please feel free to use me as a reference.

Re: Good bye for now

Tim Kohler

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 4:14:33 PM MDT]

My condolences Lynne. I am not a part of that circle and have no idea of the circumstances, but knowing you I'm sure you put in an energetic and effective performance. Good luck on into the future.

Re: Good bye for now

Terry Knight

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 4:12:53 PM MDT]

Lynne - I am so sorry. To say that you will be greatly missed is an incredible understatement! This is all news to me.... We have an opening here [LANL] ...doing NEPA and cultural if you are at all interested.

Re: Good bye for now

Forrest Fenn

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 4:12:03 PM MDT]NMAC-l@list.unm.edu

Lynne my friend, from the one who should love you least, I love you the most, and wish you

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well.

Re: Lynne Sebastian

Shereen Lerner

[Via SASIG, 9/2/99 5:01:41 PM MDT]

As some of you have heard, Lynne Sebastian, the New Mexico SHPO, is leaving her position. The Governor of New Mexico has requested her resignation. Lynne has been an excellent SHPO and is well respected nationally for her leadership and commitment to historic preservation and archaeological issues. I am asking those of you who work in New Mexico to take a few minutes and call the Governor's office on Lynne's behalf--please do so within the next few days. I also ask that you call the director of her agency.

My request, however, is to call and express your regret that Dr. Sebastian has been asked to leave her position. Please emphasize her commitment to preservation and emphasize that, under Lynne's leadership, the SHPO office has striven to be flexible, and help property owners and agencies in addressing their concerns. The SHPO office has been responsive to businesses as well in an effort to create a cooperative atmosphere. It would be helpful to provide anecdotes of cases where the SHPO was helpful or accommodating.

Lynne has been a great leader of preservation both within and outside the state of New Mexico. Perhaps we can help the Governor's office understand the important role Lynne has played for New Mexico in strengthening the historic preservation program.

Thanks for helping.

Re: More on Lynne Sebastian

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 4:16:32 PM MDT]

For those who might be interested, Governor Johnson's office number is 827-3000.

Re: Lynne Sebastian

Bill Lipe

[Via nmac-l, 9/2/99 5:15:12 PM MDT]

There is an 800 number for the governor's office: 800-432-4406. This may be useful for those outside the 505 area code.

The SHPO's Office is part of the Office of Cul-

tural Affairs (directed by Mr. Edson Way). That number is 505-827-6363.

RE: Good bye for now

Dave Thomas

[Via nmac-l, 9/3/99 6:56:51 AM MDT]

Lynne: We heard the ghastly news tonight over dinner from Dedie Snow. As you well know, Lori and I care so much about you, and can't believe that you got caught up in the SYSTEM.

Know that you've truly had the Summer from Hell, as we both have as well. Once the dust settles, know that you'll reflect on the more positive parts of the last several years. Standing up for your principles, however unpopular, isn't easy. And although we don't understand what actually came down, everyone who knows you will continue to hold you in very highest regard.

`We've had a long history -- is it two or three decades?? -- and it'll get longer. Why not take a breather and come back to ol' New York & see us. Lori and I have plenty of room for you and Pat -- and maybe we can round up a few head of Chacoan pots that you don't know first-hand.

We both love you very much and know that you'll get through this one just fine.

Re: Sebastian

Dave Cushman

[Via nmac-l, 9/3/99 6:09:23 PM MDT]

Dave [Phillips]: I heard the news yesterday. Spoke with Lynne and Glenna Dean.

Every one is clueless and the Governor's office isn't talking, as indicated by the article in the New Mexican.

I spoke with Mark Oswald this morning and he is intrigued, especially by the mystery surrounding Lynne's dismissal. He asked me to have people who can attest to Lynne's value to the state in the field of historic preservation to call him at 995-3813. Unfortunately, because of conflicting deadlines and the holiday weekend, he asks that he be contacted first thing next week. I pass this on for distribution through NMAC-L.

On a related point, I believe that an organized response from the preservation community in toto is required to put pressure on the Governor to not accept Lynne's resignation, which might be more politically acceptable than a Johnson reversal. I have left word with Kak Slick, president of the Preservation Alliance, but she has not returned my

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call. She can be reached at 425-9635. This is a major catastrophe for New Mexico, not mention Lynne, and some serious yelling from the roof tops is needed. I only wish that I were closer to the action. Let me know if I can help further.

Re: contact info

Shereen Lerner

[Via acra-l, 9/3/99 8:15:32 AM MDT]

I spoke to Lynne and know of no political event to go with her exit.

Can you send out the following phone numbers and information on whatever list you saw my announcement-if it was ACRA it was posted by a friend of mine for me-as I no longer subscribe-if you can send out the information it might slow the number of requests I am getting...thanks. Just let them know what a great job she did. Thanks.

Governor Gary Johnson

505-827-3000

Office of the Governor

State Capitol Building

Santa Fe, NM 87503

her boss:

Dr. J. Edson Way, Director

New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

228 E. Palace Ave.

Santa Fe, NM 87501

505-827-4378

Re: NM SHPO Lynne Sebastian

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l, 9/3/99 1:21:51 PM MDT]

I just got off the phone with Edson Way, the N.M. Cultural Affairs Officer and Lynne Sebastian's boss. He has asked for some breathing space, while he does what he can about Governor Johnson's decision to require Lynne's resignation. Dr. Way fears that while he is doing that, public outrage directed at the governor's office will do more harm than good.

I will second his request. If there is any possibility that we can get Lynne back as N.M. SHPO, we should give that process a chance. I ask that people stop contacting the governor's office until it's clear that Dr. Way's efforts have succeeded or failed. I will keep tabs on the situation and let folks know what happens to his efforts.

Re: Good bye for now

Douglas B. Hanson, The Forsyth Institute

[Via nmac-l, 9/3/99 6:57:25 AM MDT]

Lynne: You don't know me, but I have followed your professional career with admiration for many years. Although I am not working in the Southwest, your professional reputation as an SHPO is a model for all of us involved in research and education in historic preservation. In my opinion, the Governor of New Mexico has made a grievous mistake and I do hope it becomes rectified in some fashion. I for one will be calling the Governor's Office and many of my contacts will be doing the same. I am certain you'll be back. Best regards,

Re: Lynne Sebastian

Tom King

[Via acra-l, 9/3/99 7:29:39 AM MDT]

I'll second Shereen Lerner's motion regarding Lynne; anyone who might be paid attention to by the Gov. of New Mexico certainly ought to express their/our concern.

Although I've had, and doubtless will continue to have, lots of differences of opinion with Lynne, I certainly agree that she's one of our best, most responsible, SHPOs, and it's pretty scary that the Gov. could and would summarily dismiss her. I wonder if anybody out there has media contacts who'd be interested in looking into exactly why this happened.

Public Reports

Preservation Officer Leaving State Post

Albuquerque Journal Sept. 3, 1999

[Via nmac-l, 9/3/99 6:59:00 AM MDT]

Today is the last day on the job for Lynne Sebastian, the state's historic preservation officer.

Sebastian, who has held the post for more than two years, said Thursday that the Governor's office asked her to resign but did not say why.

She directed the Historic Preservation Division within the state Office of Cultural Affairs. The division oversees historic and archaeological preservation in the state.

A spokeswoman for Gov. Gary Johnson's office referred questions concerning the request for Sebastian's resignation to J. Edson Way, director of the Office of Cultural Affairs.

Attempts to reach Way by phone were unsuccessful Thursday night.

State CRM Update

Historic Preservation Officer Resigns

By Mark Oswald, The New Mexican
Santa Fe New Mexican Sep. 3, 1999
[Via nmac-l]

Lynne Sebastian, the state's historic preservation officer, has submitted her resignation effective today.

Sebastian said she was asked to quit by her boss -- Edson Way, head of the state Office of Cultural Affairs -- on Wednesday. She said that Way told her that Gov. Gary Johnson had asked for her resignation and that she wasn't given a reason.

"I absolutely have no clue," Sebastian said.

The governor's office essentially had no comment. Johnson spokesman Diane Kinderwater only noted that Sebastian serves in an "exempt" state job -- meaning it is not covered by civil-service protections -- and serves at the pleasure of Way.

Way would not comment on whether Johnson had sought Sebastian's resignation.

"All I can say is that Lynne has resigned and that it was unexpected," he said.

Sebastian, who has held her position for two and a half years, said her office has not been involved in any controversies or disputes lately that, to her knowledge, would have put her at odds with the governor.

"I never heard from the governor," she said.

Her office eventually could be involved in the controversial battle over whether a road is built through Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque.

When and if the construction is undertaken, it will have to meet the requirements of a state law protecting historic sites. The law is administered by the preservation officer.

But Sebastian said she discussed the issue with the governor's office two years ago and knew of no conflict over the Petroglyph road.

She said the state law will have to be dealt with no matter who holds her position, if the Petroglyph road is built.

Sebastian's office oversees a number of preservation programs, including grant programs for local communities and other entities.

Letter to the Editor:

Ouster Blow to Historic Preservation

Neal W. Ackerly, Silver city

Albuquerque Journal Sep. 11, 1999
[Via nmac-l, 9/14/99 7:53:03 AM MDT]

I am appalled by the recent decision by state officials to summarily request the resignation of Dr. Lynne Sebastian, state Historic Preservation Officer at the Historic Preservation Division of the Office of Cultural Affairs.

New Mexico's Historic Preservation Division is widely recognized as one of the best, if not the best, organization of its kind in the nation. It has long been a model for other states to emulate.

The highly-regarded reputation of the division has been due, in large measure, to Sebastian's very active role as state archaeologist at the division for 10 years and her more recent activities at state Historic Preservation Officer.

Based on press reports, this decision appears to have been prompted not by any malfeasance or negligence on the part of Sebastian, but rather on petty politics.

Assuming this decision cannot, or will not, be reversed by the governor (at whose pleasure Sebastian serves), you may rest assured that the state of New Mexico will have lost one of its strongest proponents for historic preservation.

For a state that purportedly values its cultural heritage -- and indeed promotes this aspect to tourists around the world -- this decision cannot but hurt the long term success of the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs and, ultimately, the citizens of New Mexico.

I urge that Sebastian's letter of resignation be refused by Gov. Gary Johnson and that she be permitted to continue her excellent work on behalf of New Mexico's many communities.

Professionals Become Impatient

Re: Letter to the Editor

Susan Chandler

[Via nmac-l, 9/14/99 9:19:33 AM MDT]

On September 3rd, Dave Phillips passed along a message from Edson Way, asking for some "breathing space" while he tried to resolve the request for Lynne Sebastian's resignation. What is that status of his efforts? Has the time for public outrage arrived?

Re: Letter to the Editor

Tony Klesert, Navajo Nation Archaeology Depr.

[Via nmac-l, 9/14/99 6:47:42 PM MDT]

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Time's a-wasting, if you ask me. Before getting Dave's original "cool it" message, I did call to express my concerns, and they were very nice and took my name and all.

Re: Letter to the Editor

Tim Seaman

[Via nmac-l, 9/14/99 6:48:15 PM MDT]

Please give Dr. Way a little more time. Things are happening.

Re: Sebastian Resignation

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l, 9/15/99 7:21:37 AM MDT]

I agree with Tim Seaman. If the goal is to have Lynne Sebastian back in her job, for the moment the best strategy is to hold off on outrage. For those who want to do something, however, this is a good time for a brief and polite letter to the governor (the word "polite" is critical), describing Lynne's leadership and flexibility and asking the governor to "refuse her resignation." For reasons I won't go into online, I suspect that this is a good way to phrase the request.

I'll be writing just such a brief and polite letter myself, as soon as I send off this e-mail.

Be sure to include your full return address and a phone number. Yes, I know, you have 1,000 things to do today, but that never stopped Lynne from helping us out when we needed her. Now she needs us.

Subj: NMAC Letter to the Governor

Chris Turnbow

[Via nmac-l, 9/16/99 7:12:27 AM MDT]

I have received numerous calls in regard to Dr. Sebastian's resignation. Despite several rumors, no reasons have been forthcoming for this situation. [The adjacent] letter was sent to Governor Johnson by the NMAC Executive Committee on September 7th.

The NMAC Legislative Committee has been in close communication with

Dr. Way at the Office of Cultural Affairs.

I concur with David Phillips. If there is any chance to get Lynne's position back, we must be forceful but polite to the governor, at least for now. I encourage everyone to inundate his office with letters. Dave Brugge also suggested that we contact our legislators. I believe that is an excellent idea. Please be vigilant.

Re: Letter to the Editor:

Tim Seaman

[Via nmac-l, 9/17/99 2:50:21 PM MDT]

The results of Dr. Way's efforts were not all we had hoped for.

Time's up.

Re: Lynne Sebastian's Resignation

Dave Phillips

NMAC Letter to Governor Johnson on Lynne Sebastian's "Resignation"

September 7, 1999

Dear Governor Johnson:

As the Executive Committee of the New Mexico Archaeological Council, we represent professional archaeologists and preservation specialists across the state and beyond. Our membership is surprised and dismayed by the request for the resignation of Dr. Lynne Sebastian, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). She has served this state with integrity and a profound understanding both preservation issues and law, while striving to avoid obstructions to economic development.

In her role as the SHPO, Dr. Sebastian has become nationally respected for her leadership and commitment to making preservation laws work for property owners, businesses, and agencies alike. Under her direction, the SHPO office has developed a cooperative atmosphere that is responsive to businesses while protecting our state's rich cultural heritage. New Mexico could not find a better, more committed SHPO than Dr. Sebastian and as her professional peers we are shocked that you have taken this action.

We respectfully request that you not accept her letter of resignation.

Sincerely,

Chris Turnbow, President

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[Via nmac-l, 9/17/99 10:19:08 AM MDT]

Edson Way, the N.M. Cultural Affairs Officer and Lynne Sebastian's former boss, announced yesterday to the Historic Preservation Division staff that he has decided not to ask the governor to allow Lynne to return to her job as New Mexico SHPO. I called him first thing this morning but so far he has not returned the call.

This development is especially disturbing since Ed Way was the very person who asked people to refrain from public outrage while he worked behind the scenes to get Lynne's job back for her. It is difficult to view this chain of events as anything but hypocrisy.

I will no longer argue against outrage.

A Graceful & Grateful Reappearance

Re: She's back

Lynne Sebastian

<lynneseb@unm.edu>

[Via acra-l & nmac-l, 9/20/99]

Hi, everyone, I'm back on line at last. I want to thank all of you who called, wrote, and e-mailed words of support and encouragement - it meant more to me than I can tell you. I don't imagine that being fired is ever fun, but having it happen for no reason and with no explanation makes it harder yet. The kindness of my friends and colleagues has been a great source of comfort to me, and the large number of expressions of outrage and indignation directed toward my former boss and the Governor's office has been a source of considerable discomfort to them!

I'm not exactly sure what I'm going to do with the rest of my life, but in the short term I've started picking up some consulting work - helping people whose clients are stuck crossways in the 106 process to get them out, helping people ensure that their clients

don't GET stuck crossways in the 106 process, teaching some workshops on how consultants and their clients can survive the new regs, stuff like that. Hey! Now that I'm not an evil SHPO anymore, maybe Tom Wheaton will even let me into the "(some) ACRA Members Only" e-mail list! (Just kidding, Tom)

Anyway, I'm glad to be back. I've missed you all - yeah, even TFK. Thanks again for all your support during the recent unpleasantness.

SAA Letter to Governor Johnson on Lynne Sebastian's "Resignation"

September 23, 1999

Dear Governor Johnson:

I am writing on behalf of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the leading professional organization of professional archaeologists in the United States, to express our concern over the recent decision to request the resignation of Dr. Lynne Sebastian, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SAA has over 6800 members, 260 members of whom live in New Mexico. While I live in Arizona, I have a house in New Mexico and have done archaeological field work in New Mexico for the last 25 years so I have considerable personal knowledge of the Lynne's work and of the situation in the state. Archaeologists, in New Mexico and nationwide, who know of the commitment, integrity, and talent that she has brought to the position of SHPO have been incredulous that she should be asked to resign without apparent cause.

Dr. Sebastian is a well respected archaeologist with an abiding commitment to New Mexico's incredibly rich and diverse cultural heritage. Lynne has a national reputation for leadership in the historic preservation community. She has faithfully executed her statutory responsibilities as SHPO in a way that is both responsible to the cultural resources and sensitive to the economic needs of the State.

SAA asks that you not accept Dr. Sebastian's letter of resignation. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,
Keith Kintigh, Ph.D., President

State CRM Update

Mark Oswald's, "Capitol Chronicle" column
Santa Fe New Mexican Sep. 18, 1999

Governor Johnson said this week that he did not ask for the resignation of Lynne Sebastian, until recently the state's historic preservation officer.

Sebastian quit about two weeks ago. She said that her boss – state Cultural Affairs Officer Edson

Way – asked for her resignation and that he told her that he was acting on instructions from Johnson.

"I didn't ask for the resignation of Lynne Sebastian," the governor said Tuesday. "You'd have to ask Ed Way." But Way has said that his only comment is that Sebastian resigned and that it was unexpected.

Sebastian, contacted Thursday, reiterated that Way told her he was acting at Johnson's direction when he asked her to quit. And she said she still has no idea why she was asked to step down.

She said the best guess is that "the governor had a concern that historic preservation was an obstacle to economic development."

NM Heritage Preservation Alliance Statement on Lynne Sebastian's "Resignation"

Lynne Sebastian has served the citizens of New Mexico for 12 years in historic preservation. During her last several years with HPD, she has served as State Historic Preservation Officer and Director of Historic Preservation Division. She has also extended her service to a national level as the Secretary of the Society of American Archaeology and holds and adjunct assistant professorship in anthropology at the University of New Mexico. The citizens of New Mexico have benefited greatly from her work on our behalf, especially in her commitment to promoting preservation across the country.

In the Alliance's workings with Dr. Sebastian, she has always been a true professional in her relationships and interactions with individuals and with organizations. This is not an easy feat given the demands placed by the federal government through the position of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In this role, Dr. Sebastian was required by federal mandate, which also provides funding, to advise federal agencies on avoiding or minimizing harm, to nominate properties to the National Register, to review and give preliminary approval for rehabilitation done for federal tax credits and to administer the federal grant program. Most times when a local or state agent of government in New Mexico is using any federal funding to perform a project, the SHPO is called into the process of ascertaining that harm to our country's heritage is not committed. This mandate requires someone who is thoughtful, careful and diplomatic. We believe Dr. Sebastian to be all those and to remain reasonable and flexible about negotiating mutually acceptable outcomes.

Heritage Vignettes v.1 n.5 (Sep. 13, 1999)

MNM Under Attack

**Johnson Regents Move to
Dismantle Museum of N.M.**

Larry Calloway

Albuquerque Journal Sep. 16, 1999

The Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents meets today in crisis mode. On the surface it's a fight over who will be the new board chairman. But deeper down, sources tell me, the life of the museum system is at stake.

Some of Gov. Gary Johnson's anti-Santa Fe appointees are conservatives who advocate breaking up the museum system. That way local tourist attractions such as the Farm and Ranch

Heritage Museum in Las Cruces could become locally controlled.

The governor's cultural affairs officer, J. Edson Way, acknowledged the political division between Santa Fe and the rest of the state from the start of his administration in May 1997.

Two weeks ago Lynne Sebastian, the Ph.D. director of the state Historic Preservation Division, resigned under pressure she said came from the governor's office. Way, her boss, was unavailable for comment at the time.

Museum of New Mexico Director Tom Livesay might be next to go, according to the word from the Santa Fe

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Fe museum-supporting community. Livesay has been museum director for 14 years, under four governors, and he is a strong supporter of the present system. If the group favoring the breakup prevails, Livesay's position probably would go with it and he would resign.

At the last meeting, on July 29, the seven-member board of regents conducted a secret ballot, with the approval of an assistant attorney general. The announced results were: James Leopold president, Leo Marquez vice president and Earle Bursum secretary.

To set the stage, the secret majority had to reject the board's own nominating committee slate: Paul Rainbird president, Marquez vice president, Leopold secretary. Regent Mike Arnold made the motion, calling for the secret ballot, and regent Buddy Ritter seconded it. Ritter, Arnold and Leopold were the apparent leaders of the anti-Santa Fe coup, which observers said had never happened in recent times. Marquez and Rainbird opposed the move. The positions of Bursum and the seventh regent, Frank Ortiz of Santa Fe, were obscured by the secret vote.

This is all reflected in the minutes, not yet approved, which are public record. According to the minutes, the written ballots were counted by none other than the assistant attorney general, Sally Malave, who advises the board. She did not disclose who voted for whom, and it is not part of the record.

Secret ballots of this kind are contrary to the state Open Meetings Act, for the reasons illustrated by this case. The public will never know which regents voted for Leopold and which for Rainbird. If the practice were continued in the future, the public also might remain in the dark on who supports Livesay and the museum system and who does not.

Attorney general's spokesperson Sam Thompson late Wednesday said Malave has reconsidered and because the rollcall was not published in the July 29 minutes, the regents will have to vote again in accordance with the law.

The clumsy board meets all day at the Hewett House, the historic property named for Edgar Lee Hewett, who founded the museum in 1909 and beat the New Mexico political odds by staying in charge for about 35 years. Perhaps the historic setting will remind some that the proud institution is

one of New Mexico's oldest and richest assets.

Overhaul Favored for New Museum of NM

Wren Propp

Albuquerque Journal Sep. 17, 1999

The Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents voted Thursday for new board officers after an assistant attorney general told them their votes in July were invalid.

The newly elected board appears to favor reorganization of the Museum of New Mexico system, said Regent Leo Marquez, an opponent of the restructuring plans.

The reorganization plans might require removing the system's director position, held by Tom Livesay.

Livesay has held that post for 14 years. He earns about \$72,000 a year.

"It would create terrible divisions within the museum system," Marquez said during a break in the meeting. "There would be an ensuing cat fight."

At its July 29 meeting, the board voted on a written ballot.

While the results were in the meeting's minutes, who voted for which candidate wasn't part of that record. That information should have been included to comply with the state's Open Meetings Act, Assistant Attorney General Sally Malave told the board.

Sam Thompson, a spokeswoman for the Attorney General's Office, said Malave notified the board on July 30 that its votes were invalid.

The seven-member board, all appointed or reappointed by Gov. Gary Johnson, split its votes 4-3 on Thursday. James Leopold, a Santa Fe resident, won the president's spot, with votes from himself, Frank Ortiz of Santa Fe, C.W. "Buddy" Ritter of Las Cruces and Wood "Mike" Arnold of Santa Fe. Leopold also won the spot in July.

Paul Rainbird of Santa Fe received three votes for president: from himself, Marquez of Albuquerque and Earle Powell Bursum of Socorro.

Arnold was elected vice president on the same split vote, and Ritter was elected secretary unanimously. In the July vote, Ritter was selected vice president and Arnold was chosen as secretary.

The Museum of New Mexico system includes four museums in Santa Fe, several monuments statewide and the state's anthropology laboratory,

(Continued on page 20)



Current Research

Pajarito Trails Project: The 1999 Field Season

James Snead, George Mason University

The Pajarito Trails Project is designed to document the Ancestral Pueblo trails of the Pajarito Plateau and to generate data that will be useful in developing a large-scale perspective on the cultural landscape of the region. While previous work, such as that of the Bandelier Archaeological Survey, had recorded trails within Bandelier National Monument, the traditional site-based strategy subsequently proved inadequate for understanding complex linear features.

Archaeological data existed for trails on other jurisdictions on the Plateau, particularly Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL), but its lack of compatibility with the Bandelier data made establishing a regional perspective difficult. The 1999 season, under permit from the National Park Service and LANL and supported by the Friends of Bandelier, was intended to evaluate records for known trail sites, develop a protocol to record Ancestral Pueblo trails, and use this strategy to re-record as many trails as possible.

Fieldwork extended from July 6 through July 30, and was concentrated in Capulin Canyon, Frijoles Canyon, and the vicinities of Tsankawi and Otowi. Approximately 30 previously-recorded sites were examined, of which 27 were re-recorded under the new protocol. Participants included Howard Newman, Lynne Griffin, Will Griffin, John Murphy, Naomi Naranjo, Waiyai Martin, Patrick Cruz, and Ron Wolf. Logistical support was provided by Elizabeth Mozzillo, Mike Elliott, Charisse Sydoriak, and Kay Beeley at Bandelier, while work at LANL was made possible by Brad Vierra, Bruce Masse, and Steve Hoagland. Friends of Bandelier funding came via the Bob and Pam Massey fund and was overseen by Dorothy Hoard. Thanks to all of these people for their advice and support.

Preliminary results from the season's work indicate that Ancestral Pueblo trails on the Pajarito have great potential for understanding the organization of settlement in the region. A surprising degree of variation in trail structure was noted, attributable to both time and function. Large trails with formal stair segments climb in and out of can-

yons at strategic locations, while less-formal trails associated with local activity are often located nearby. Braided routes, often deeply eroded, are common. A wide array of associated features, including petroglyphs, flanking walls, and rubble/cobble berms were also recorded.

At the regional level, the trail network appears to pre-date the construction of the large community houses, providing evidence for long-distance travel across the plateau extending deep into the past.

Data collected by the Pajarito Trails Project also has important management implications, particularly for Tsankawi, where Ancestral Pueblo trails are subject to considerable modern impact. The GPS and sketch maps of the Tsankawi trails that were prepared by the project can be used to better understand both ancient and modern "traffic patterns" and thus preserve these features for the future.

Future research includes completing the re-recording project and expanding the study sample to include trail features from other areas of the Plateau. Ultimately these data will be integrated with other archaeological information to provide a clearer picture of regional settlement and the construction of the cultural landscape. Following in the literal footsteps of the early inhabitants, we now find it possible to view their land with new eyes.

SW New Mexico Overview

Steve Lekson

[Via SASIG] Jul 20, 1999

[Though the following item is stale, it may be of interest. Besides, Current Research contributions were particularly skimpy for this issue. Ed.]

I am trying to contact archaeologists who have worked in SW New Mexico since 1990, to update an overview.

In 1992, I completed a draft overview of SW New Mexico for the NM Historic Preservation Division. Last week, I received a message from them, saying that they plan to publish this document in a single volume with overviews from south-central and southeastern New Mexico. This three-part volume should come out in 2000.

My 1992 draft covered the literature pretty comprehensively through 1990, and selectively through 1991. Many have done a lot of fieldwork,

(Continued on page 23)



Issues & Viewpoints

Book Review

Man Corn

by Christy and Jacqueline A. Turner

Reviewed by Frank Hunt

New Mexico Archaeology Jul. 1999

Since 1958, when Christy Turner worked at Glen Canyon in Utah, he and [his wife,] the late Jacqueline A. Turner, co-authors of *Man Corn* (The University of Utah Press) have argued that cannibalism was widespread in the prehistoric Southwest. In 1983 they undertook to reexamine all claims (going back to 1893) of evidence of violence or cannibalism, and *Man Corn* is their final report. With interest in the subject growing, the book was famous and in demand even before it was published.

The authors devote three-quarters of *Man Corn* to this reexamination. To permit comparisons, they present the data in a standardized, reference handbook-style, which they follow with their own and other interpretations. The interpretations, of course, often sharply conflict (like their own views of La Plata data and those of [the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies] OAS's Wolcott Toll), but the Turners are usually fair to other researchers; they disagree, for example, with the Chaco burial interpretations of Nancy Aikens of OAS, but praise her work. This mass of data is almost always interesting, if somber, but hard for any but experts to evaluate.

Their current arguments on the cannibalism issue are easy to summarize: The many possible "death histories" of humans and animals (including violent death, butchering, cooking, and burial) damage bones in characteristic ways. Butchered and cooked animal bones show breakage, cut marks, anvil abrasions (from smashing bones between rocks), burning, missing vertebrae and pot polish (from rubbing against the insides of cooking pots). This complex of damage, which differs from damage caused any other way, is a "signature" of cannibalism if found on collections of human bones. Such bone damage analysis of Southwestern sites indicates that there were 445 victims of violence and 286 victims of cannibalism at 73 sites, and the cannibalism sites were all at or near Chaco great houses or outliers and dated

from about AD 900 to 1300. In other words, cannibalism was part of the Chaco phenomenon. From regional comparisons the Turners argue that Chaco cannibalism was not an emergency measure, but a social pathology that originated in Mexico and was used for social control and ritual. (They emphasize the Mexican connection with their title, which is the translation of an Aztec word meaning a "sacred meal of sacrificed human meat, cooked with corn.") They propose that between AD 800 and 1000, strife among the Toltecs led to "a few score or hundred" warriors dedicated to the Tezcatlipoca-Xipe Toltec cult invading the Southwest, dominating the Chaco region and using their rituals of human sacrifice and cannibalism to amaze and intimidate the Anasazi.

The Turners are remarkably confident that they have proven cannibalism and have given a likely explanation of its origins. But there are problems. Why, for example, are butchering tools found with butchered animals but never with cannibalized humans? Much of the Turners' theorizing is ad hoc, plausible but so contingent that they seem to be giving us "just so" stories. To explain why the invading Mexicans by-passed the Mogollon and Hohokam and went on to dominate the more remote Anasazi, they speculate that the Mexicans, rather like Goldilocks, found the Mogollon too wild, the Hohokam too entrenched, but the Anasazi just right. And would cannibalizing (even in bunches) 286 people in so large an area over 400 years be enough to control the population? Most importantly, the Turners' most basic claim, that only cannibalism could have left the cannibalism signature, is far from proven. Their treatment of mortuary practices, for example, is superficial. They fall into the common error, noted by OAS's Peter Bullock in *Deciphering Anasazi Violence*, of simply assuming that intact burial was the "normal" practice for everyone. Whereas in fact, breaking and defleshing of skeletons for later scattering (which would have left the cannibalism signature) might have been the usual practice for most of the population. A consensus on *Man Corn* will not come quickly.

There is much at stake in this debate. A peaceful and non-violent Southwestern prehistory was always a dubious idea, and the existence of warfare and violence are now largely accepted, but it would pain many to have to accept that the beautiful Chaco sites were places of systematic violence and terror. (The Turners' dismissive comment that

Issues & Viewpoints

aversion to cannibalism is just a food taboo would not help.) Archaeology, however, was never a science for the romantic or faint-hearted.

Chaco Redux

James H Brothers IV

[Via acra-l] 7/30/99 2:19:52 PM MDT

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology sent me the May/June 1999 issue of *Discovering Archaeology*. It has a series of articles by Stephen Lekson, Steven LeBlanc, Christy Turner, and William Walker on Chaco Canyon and a rethinking of the history of the prehistoric SW. Although, I have visited many of the pueblo sites, both historic and prehistoric, I have not "studied" the SW since I attended Penn. According to the articles the accepted prehistory of the SW may be the result, like the Maya, of anthropologists in rose colored glasses "socializing" a prehistoric culture. Any comments?

Dave Phillips

[Via acra-l] 7/30/99 3:09:06 PM MDT

Yes, let's talk about something else for once! If what happened in the past is "socializing" a prehistoric culture, what some archaeologists are now doing is "sensationalizing" a prehistoric culture. Some of the current claims require a grain of salt. Or perhaps a manure shovel.

James H Brothers IV

[Via acra-l] 7/30/99 7:19:05 PM MDT

Altogether too often anthropologists and archaeologists find what they are looking for. We all have biases, some are more obvious than others. Sometimes we recognize our shortcomings. Other times we don't see how our own feelings/beliefs influence our work. I may be wrong, but it is my impression that the early characterization of the Maya as peaceful agricultural stargazers, is now seen as an artifact imposed by "utopian" anthropologists. The Maya, like the rest of us, fought wars and had some fairly "picturesque" religious practices. These articles (May/June *Discovering Archaeology*) argue that a similar western world view may have been imposed on Chacoan culture by anthropologists.

Just for the record I didn't say I agree with the

articles. I don't know enough. I'm curious. The SW is an area I have enjoyed visiting and would like to spend more time in. But my archaeological training/experience is primarily East Coast, England, and Industrial.

Of course the articles require a grain of salt. Even in the rare instances when one finds an original document that directly addresses a research project, you have to think about why the author wrote it. Even the ancients had agendas and sometimes told lies, or shaded the truth.

This was an attempt to throw a different flavor of chum to the sharks. It sort of worked. I was asking for opinion and comments. You obviously hold a pretty strong one, but just calling for a manure shovel doesn't do much to advance a discussion.

Lynne Sebastian

[Via acra-l] 8/2/99 8:31:53 AM MDT

OK, I have a few minutes before staff meeting this morning, I'll take the bait. I haven't read the article in question, but I've read Turner's and LeBlanc's books along with some of the other research into conflict in SW prehistory. It don't think it is so much that most researchers in the SW believed that the Pueblo people were all sweetness and light (although some people did and still do). Most of us were aware of plenty of evidence for conflict and violence, but that was not a widespread subject of research.

In large part, I think that was true because SW archaeology in the 70s and 80s was focused on process, systems theory, cultural ecology kinds of issues. Although postprocessualism hasn't had a huge impact on SW archaeology, one positive (from my perspective) impact of the questioning of the processual paradigm has been a return by some researchers to more historical research approaches.

Perhaps tracing particular historical trajectories of particular prehistoric societies is an approach that lends itself more to research on things like specific evidence of conflict. On the other hand, research topics can be cyclical and contagious - one or two people start looking at an issue, a bunch of us sit around talking about it at the SAAs and pretty soon more people start looking at it and thinking about it. There may be some of that here - Jonathan Haas and Winifred Creamer and Dave Wilcox probably started this trend, although

Issues & Viewpoints

Christy Turner has been working on this cannibalism evidence for ages.

Some of this stuff is SERIOUSLY over the top – e.g., Turner's scenario of Toltec thugs being responsible for creating Chaco, which isn't even supported by his own data. But I don't think that most people working in the SW have any doubt that at various times and in various places there as serious conflict and violence – there has never been any other time or place in the world where that wasn't true, why wouldn't it be true here? It isn't a topic that was studied much in the past; it is a topic that has been receiving some interest in the past few years.

I guess that, bottom line, I think this is a shift in research interests, not a major turnaround in our view of how the prehistoric Southwest worked. A number of us have been working with models for Chaco that are based on competition, self-aggrandizement, and political power rather than the "let's all make nice and share our food" approach that was common in the 70s and 80s (shall I hype my Chaco book? no, I think not). If you are interested in some of the less "peace and love" approaches to Chaco research, e-mail me off list and I can suggest some things to read. (Just what we all need. Something to read.)

Tom Baker

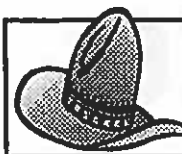
[Via acra-l] 8/3/99 10:38:40 PM MDT

Well, on this current flare-up of violence and cannibalism in the prehistoric Southwest, sparked by recent books and magazine articles, I believe there has been a bit more than just neglect of, or lack of interest in, the evidence up to now. There have been actual attempts by tribes, by the politically correct, and by emotionally-involved archaeologists who don't want "their" Indians developing any bad prehistoric habits, to cover up or suppress information that people might consider unpleasant to hear. I have seen a few of these covers at close range, such as cameras banned from sites when evidence of cannibalism surfaced, pressure from Ph.D. committees to rewrite theses they don't like, and known massacres played down or ignored in publications.

A lot of the whitewashing of the past boils down to money. A lot of money has been made, and is still being made, by vested interests per-

petuating the old fantasy of a prehistoric Southwest filled with spirituality, harmony, and goodwill. If the fantasy goes sour, a lot of things become less marketable. For the liberal academic, it's more an emotional thing. The same utopian desires that always seem to lead intellectuals back to Marxist viewpoints also cause them to project their yearnings into the past.

The truth was all bound to come out sooner or later, however, as ever more evidence piled up, and it hit critical mass. My friend Lynne Sebastian has mentioned one writer's clever solution to the problem: demonstrate regretfully that conflict and cannibalism were common in our gentle Southwest, but blame it on invading foreign (Mexican) thugs on a rampage. I don't think such reaches are really necessary, however. Just let the facts come out. The New Age types will get over it, transferring their interest from Chaco back to Atlantis or somewhere, and with the public's increasing fondness for Jerry Springer-type entertainment, I don't think it will affect tourism in the Southwest either – it might even help it. Perhaps we could eventually come up with some marketable blend of the old and new views, something that tourist bureaus, the politically correct, art dealers, and everyone else with a vested or emotional interest can accept. I have given it some thought, for the last couple of minutes, and I suggest *Gentle Cannibalism* (Copyright T. Baker, ©1999, hands off). Prehistoric peoples killed and ate each other, we'll say, but always gently, spiritually, and with the greatest respect.



T-PAS Report

Deni Seymour

The Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society will meet in Carlsbad on Friday, December 3 at the BLM office at 9:30 am. All are welcome to attend.

Topics of discussion will be nomination of new officers and an update on NMAC bylaws as they relate to T-PAS.

Please contact Deni Seymour, Chair, at (505) 881-0011, < djslmas@aol.com >; or Linda Medlock, secretary < medlock@cavemen.net >, (505) 887-7977.

State CRM Update

(Continued from page 15)

also in Santa Fe.

Arnold said he supports a plan that would allow associate directors of the four museums to earn \$70,000 each per year, or as much as the directors of other state museums outside the Museum of New Mexico system, such as the Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces.


That plan would include dropping the director's post and naming Livesay as the assistant cultural affairs officer under cultural affairs officer Edson Way, also a Johnson appointee.

The salaries of the associate directors, in the \$43,000 range, are hurting the museum system's ability to retain them, he said.

The museums within the Museum of New Mexico system are the Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the Palace of the Governors and the Museum of International Folk Art.

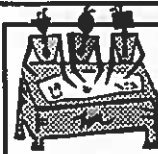
Marquez said any changes planned by the museum board officers would require changes in state law.

Leopold said he supports removing some layers of management from the Museum of New Mexico system and providing higher salaries for those associate directors of the museums.



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Local CRM Update

Historic District Ruckus in Roswell

[Capt. Joseph C. Lea, an early settler and merchant, first platted Roswell in 1885, and brought stability to the area after the trials of the Lincoln County War. His ranch partner, Horace Thurber, added two blocks on the south to include present Alameda Street. Within five years after the filing of the original plat of the townsite there were four to five additions. The Roswell Historic District covers most of these early 1885-90 additions to Lea's original plat.]

The District was created by the Historical Society for Southeast New Mexico with the aid of a grant from the State Historic Preservation Division in 1983-84. It was named to the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1985, along with the campus of New Mexico Military Institute, several outlying ranches, and Chihuabutta, probably the oldest settlement in the Roswell area. Chihuabutta was named only to the State Register.

The Downtown Historic District is large, covering approximately 40 city blocks and contains homes of over 22 architectural styles. Roswell's early history explains this unusual architectural style mix.]



Debate Rages Over Proposed Overlay Ordinance for Historic District

Felipe Mendoza

Roswell Daily Record May 26, 1999

After more than an hour of debate at the City Planning and Zoning Commission meeting Tuesday night, the fate of the proposed Historic District overlay ordinance remains in question.

Residents and nonresidents of the overlay zone turned out in force to voice their opinions about the ordinance. Seven people spoke in favor of the ordinance, while 13 expressed opposition.

The proposed ordinance will add special restrictions for outside remodeling and landscaping of historical homes. Renovations covered by the ordinance include replacing doors, replacement and repair of gutters and porch fixtures and painting of homes.

Speaking in favor of the ordinance, Peg Stokes, co-chairwoman of the Historic Preservation Com-

Local CRM Update

mittee, said 62 percent of district residents favor the ordinance and 13 percent are opposed.

Stokes also stated that since 1985, 32 homes have been demolished or moved out of the district.

District resident Ann Euston said if more homes are allowed to move from the district, it will lose its character "and we will no longer have a district."

Speaking in opposition, Drew Cloutier said the ordinance "is becoming a Frankenstein monster." According to Cloutier, the ordinance contains several conflicting clauses.

He cited sections of the ordinance regarding the painting of homes as an example. "We will rue the day if this ordinance is ever passed," Al Pitts said. The ordinance is well-meaning, but ill-advised, he added.

City staff were questioned by residents about whether enough staff existed to enforce the ordinance. According to city staff, the ordinance will mostly impact Code Enforcement, and the department said it is prepared to handle it.

The commission will vote on a recommendation for the ordinance at its next meeting on June 29. The commission will also accept further public comments at the meeting.

Once a recommendation is made, the ordinance will be forwarded to the City Council.

Proposed Historic District Ordinance Reformed

Andrew Poertner
Roswell Daily Record

The Planning and Zoning Commission is continuing its work on a proposed city ordinance which would establish enforceable guidelines for Roswell's Historic District, which included a public forum on the subject Tuesday evening.

About 13 people attended the meeting at City Hall to hear the changes made to the proposed ordinance.

City Planner Ivan Hall outlined three changes since the last public presentation. Through the workshops, the commission has shifted oversight of the ordinance from an independent board to itself.

It is examining creation of an advisory board which would make recommendations to the Plan-

ning and Zoning Commission, but the commission would retain authority on the issue. The commission has also included the guidelines established in 1986 when the Historic District was formed.

The third revision is the expansion of the definition of economic hardship to allow residents and business owners to apply for a waiver in complying with certain sections of the ordinance. Property owners could apply for a waiver on the basis that the modifications required by the proposed ordinance would place an economic burden on them which could not be justified by the gain the community would receive from the modifications.

A survey of the residents living in the district was presented to the commission which listed 62 percent of the residents as for the ordinance; 13 percent were against the ordinance; 22 percent have not been reached; and 3 percent are undecided.

The ordinance had been sent to the City Council for approval but was sent back to the P&Z Commission for further revisions. The commission voted Tuesday to hold off its recommendation for approval or disapproval for the next three months, pending further workshops and public meetings.

Chairman Carl Schellinger said there would be at least two more public meetings and more workshops before the commission takes action on the proposed ordinance.

Roswell Commission Rejects Historic District Plan

Andrew Poertner
Roswell Daily Record

The proposed ordinance which would establish the Roswell Historic Preservation Board and a Downtown Roswell Historic Overlay Zone is on its way to the City Council with a stamp of rejection placed on it by the Planning and Zoning Commission Tuesday evening.

During its regular meeting at City Hall, the Planning and Zoning Commission heard testimony from proponents and opponents of the ordinance, and then unanimously voted to recommend the ordinance not be approved by the City Council.

About 30 people showed up for the meeting. The crowd was divided between downtown residents who want stronger regulations governing the preservation of the historic district and those

Local CRM Update

who felt more rules would hamper preservation efforts.

The 12 residents who spoke in favor of the ordinance said they were concerned about the deterioration of properties surrounding their homes, which would lead to the decline in value of their homes and their neighborhood.

Stan Euston, co-chairman of the Historic Preservation Committee, said the district is in danger of losing its history and identity. He said opponents of the ordinance are too concerned about having their rights taken away since many of the requirements in the ordinance are already in effect around the city.

He said many people are opposed to the ordinance because they are worried the city will invade their rights as property owners.

"As a property owner within the district, I have not the slightest worry of my rights somehow being trampled," Euston said.

Euston warned the commission that "without this ordinance, the district will slowly but surely lose its uniqueness," and "historical buildings will continue to be emasculated." Dusty Huckabee, director of MainStreet Roswell, said he has also been upset at the loss of several of Roswell's historic buildings, and doesn't want to see the historic downtown area further degraded.

"I'm afraid as we grow we'll make more and more mistakes like tearing down the old hospital and the post office," Huckabee said. "I hope we do care about the heart and soul of our downtown."

Three residents spoke out against the ordinance, with several audience members relinquishing their five minutes at the podium to allow Drew Cloutier to speak on their behalf in the name of expediency.

Cloutier produced a long list of arguments against the ordinance. He said the ordinance would slow efforts to improve the district by hindering homeowners with hearings and other red tape. He said the ordinance discriminates against the historic district and applies rules which would punish residents of the district for choosing to live there.

He said if the existing city ordinances were enforced, they would be more than adequate to handle any problems in the historic district.

Cloutier also cited improvements in the district in the past few years, and while it "has some

warts," its residents are capable of policing themselves and are headed in the right direction. While the proposed ordinance is not recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the final say still rests with the City Council, which can still approve the ordinance despite the commission's advice.

Historic Preservationist Honored

Andrew Poertner

Roswell Daily Record

A Roswell woman dedicated to the preservation of historic Roswell buildings made a little history of her own Friday as she received an award for her years of work.

Peggy Stokes traveled to Santa Fe to receive her 1999 Heritage Preservation award presented by the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee.

The awards are presented to individuals, organizations and programs which have exhibited the highest level of commitment to the principles of historic preservation in New Mexico. Stokes, 76, has been a long-time activist in Roswell working toward the preservation of historic buildings, sites and districts. She became interested in helping preserve historic landmarks while living in Colorado.

"When I lived in Denver for 45 years, they had an active historical society there and I got interested in the preservation of historic buildings," Stokes said. "They let so many things go before they got together, and a lot of great buildings were lost."

Stokes moved to Roswell in 1982, and a year later became active in preserving buildings. In 1984, she assisted with the historic sites survey which led to the National Register nominations for the Downtown Roswell Historic District and the Chihuahuita Historic District.

She was also instrumental in establishing the Historical Center for Southeastern New Mexico's newsletter which informs the community on historic preservation issues.

She has also been active in promoting the proposed historic preservation ordinance for the Downtown Roswell Historic District which would require buildings in the district to be maintained in a manner consistent with the historical nature of the area.

"We're trying to get this ordinance which

Local CRM Update

would protect the outside integrity of the buildings and keep it looking like it was when the district was established," Stokes said. She said the district needs to be maintained since it reflects the foundation of Roswell and offers residents and visitors alike a glimpse of what the city once looked like.

"I think it's important, because if we lose everything of what we were before we won't know who we are," Stokes said. "It's very important to know where we came from and who made Roswell what it is today and what Chaves County is today."

She has also been involved in a community-based effort to improve the sidewalks within the downtown district so people can safely enjoy walking tours of the historic district.



Federal CRM Update

NM-BLM Has Close Encounter With Computer Age

Sarah Schlanger, Associate State Archaeologist

New Mexico Bureau of Land Management has launched a Cultural Resources Web site at < www.nm.blm.gov > which will soon feature the full text of Manual H-8100-1: *Procedures for Performing Cultural Resource Fieldwork on Public Lands in the Area of New Mexico State BLM Responsibilities*, as well as maps of the permit area boundaries for New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas and individual permittee requirements.

Look to this web site in the next few months to find an on-line cultural resources permit application form! This click-and-file form should make it easier to ask for and receive permit modifications (and it will save a few hundred trees each time you file). BLM will be "field testing" this form on willing companies soon – call Sarah Schlanger at (505) 438-7454 if you'd like to help work out the bugs.

Also coming to the web site this fall is a virtual museum exhibition based on the BLM's latest cooperative program now showing at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe. *Of Stone and Stories: Pueblitos of Diné* features the archaeology of the late 1600s and early 1700s in the Gobernador region of northwest New Mexico. In-

cluded in the show at Santa Fe are 30 vessels from 1914 Earl Morris collection from Three Corn Pueblito. This collection is the largest and most complete record of Pueblo pottery from the period just before and just after the Pueblo Revolt and includes vessels made in the Gobernador as well as at ancestral Zia, Santa Ana, Zuni, Acoma, Jemez, Hopi, and Tewa Pueblos, and a surprising piece of trade pottery from the Chinese porcelain factories in Ching-te-chen. The exhibition will travel across the Southwest, but you will only see these pots while the show is at Santa Fe. Sundays are just a dollar for New Mexico residents – come up and test your knowledge of protohistoric pottery and refresh your understanding of the Southwest during the turbulent 17th century.

New Mexico Bureau of Land Management has also worked with NMAC this year to provide two accredited workshops which can yield "training time for field time" benefits for permit applicants. With Chris Turnbow and Gary Brown's help, BLM plans to assist in the development of additional workshops targeting field issues – look for a workshop in the SE permit area next spring.

New Chaco Culture NHP Supervisor

[Via SASIG]

Matilda Arviso was appointed administrative officer for Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Aztec Ruins National Monument. The appointment became effective Aug. 15.

Current Research

(Continued from page 16)

analysis, and publication since 1990. I am NOT going to re-do the overview, but I would like to add an extended post-script essay and a bibliographic addendum that represents your work since 1990.

Please send me a paragraph or so on what you've been up to since 1990, and important publications (including in press stuff). (Try to pick the top five or six, but send whatever you want.) I will assemble your info with the minimum of intrusive Lekson-isms and make sure that it gets appended to the overview text.

Of course, there are time constraints. I need this info soon (in the next couple of weeks).

Thanks!!



NewsNotes

[Announcements of the following two NMAC workshops have been distributed previously. Both are filled. The announcements are repeated here for the record. Ed.]

Lithics Workshop Oct. 9 - 10, 1999, Crystal NM

Co-sponsored by NMAC and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

Arrive noon on Saturday (directions will be provided to paid participants).

Attend presentations on use of tools for subsistence and ceremonial purposes by:

- Miranda Warburton, Phil Geib, and Robert Begay of Navajo Nation Archeology Department, Flagstaff
- Navajo traditional specialists invited by Navajo Nation HPD

Camp out on the reservation near a Navajo homesite. Bring your own water, sturdy hiking shoes, and clothing suited for cool weather (downright cold at night!), possibly rain. A Porta-Potty will be provided.

Bring your own raw materials (no collection of any raw materials will be allowed) and tools, and learn or share your knowledge about flintknapping.

Space is limited. NMAC member cost is \$30 per person. You will get one meal on Saturday (a "traditional" Navajo meal with roast mutton), breakfast on Sunday, and a certificate of attendance (we are negotiating with the BLM for field credit for permits; details to be provided later).

The Navajo Nation will provide permits for camping and doing archaeology on tribal land. NNAD and other tribal archaeologists are also invited to attend. Consumption of alcohol on the reservation is strictly prohibited. Navajo Nation HPD law enforcement officers have been invited to attend.

Because space is limited, reservations will be on a first-come-first-served basis, you must register and pay in advance:

- **First:** phone or e-mail June-el Piper at 505-883-687, < mjpiper@unm.edu > and let her know you're going to attend as soon as possible.
- **Second:** your full payment must be re-

ceived by Sep. 24th or your reservation may be dropped. Mail your check payable to NMAC, to NMAC Lithic Workshop, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque NM 87103

Dinetah Archaeology Workshop Nov. 4 - 6, 1999, Farmington

Want to have a fun filled three days learning about Dinetah and Anasazi archaeology from the pros? Want to impress your colleagues, clients, and regulators with your in depth knowledge of northwestern New Mexico ceramics and cultures? Need to earn a few days to gain that BLM Dinetah permit? Then make a date for the Dinetah Archaeology Workshop sponsored by NMAC and the BLM.

The workshop will be held in Farmington and the greater Dinetah permit area from November 4 to 6, 1999. It will be divided into two parts. The hands-on ceramic class will be offered by Lori Reed of Animas Ceramic Consultants on the 4th. This training will include a wide range of ceramic types that occur in the Dinetah permit area. On the following two days, Jim Copeland of the BLM will guide us on an exciting trip through a variety of cultural resources that you need to know about in the Dinetah. You will get a chance to use your newly gained ceramic knowledge and to see axe cut trees, subtle features, truly wonderful pueblos, and some fantastic scenery.

Please remember that training courses sponsored by the BLM may be credited towards the 60 days of local survey experience. Two days of credit will be awarded for every day of training. In the case of this workshop, six days may be applied to the BLM experience requirement. NMAC will issue a certificate (suitable for framing!) to each person who completes the course. This is an excellent opportunity for companies to get their crew chiefs training while they work towards those much sought after Dinetah permits.

The course is limited to 30 people so don't put off registering. The cost of this workshop is a bargain at only \$20. For those who would prefer to camp, we will have selected some great spots. To register, e-mail Chris Turnbow at cturnbow@trcmariah.com or phone (505) 761-0099. Reservations will be on a first-come-first served basis. All participants must pay in advance. To ensure your place, contact Chris and then send your fee by October 22 to The Dinetah Workshop, NMAC, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Professional Archaeologists Wanted

Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Santa Fe, New Mexico, is hiring archaeologists for ongoing field work through mid-December 1999.

Projects include: Archaic, Woodland and Historic site excavations near Raton, NM, Archaic site excavations near San Mateo, NM. Smaller projects include excavations in Historic downtown Santa Fe at the Lensic Theatre Extension and Woolworth's. Southwest fieldwork experience preferred is not required. Per Diem for subsistence and lodging is paid when work is out of Santa Fe. To apply, send a resume and two letters of recommendation to:

Cherie L. Scheick, Program Director
Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 8617
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

Questions about resumes and recommendation letters? Ask for Jane Sandoval (505) 984-1151 or email <riograndefound@juno.com>.

Request for Information:

Vicks Jars

Roger A Moore
[Via SASIG]

I am looking for information on Vicks Jars and on the makers marks associated with these jars. The company that currently owns Vicks does not have much information.

If you have any information or know any good references, please contact Roger Moore at Moore Anthropological Research: (505) 334-6675, fax (505) 334-2557, <mar-arch@juno.com>.

Navajos Welcome Recovered Artifacts

Leslie Linthicum

Albuquerque Journal Sep. 17, 1999

Sometime in the late 1980s, a grave robber rooted around a cave in San Juan County and came away with a remarkably intact and rare leather mask that had been used in Navajo religious ceremonies for hundreds of years.

The mask sat around the grave robbers' house in Farmington, then was sold to one Santa Fe gallery and then to another. It found its way into a lighted display case in the office of a wealthy Tuc-

son, Ariz., prehistoric art collector and finally into the hands of police.

The mask and three other prehistoric artifacts will end their time as illegal plunder today when they are welcomed back to the Navajo Reservation with the blessings of a medicine man.

The ceremony, held in the Navajo capital of Window Rock, Ariz., will end nearly a decade of work to track down the mask and the other artifacts, prosecute the man responsible for stealing them from public lands and identify the tribe that is their rightful owner.

The U.S. attorney for New Mexico and the president of the Navajo Nation both will be present to mark the successful conclusion of a case investigated and prosecuted under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, a federal law passed in 1979 to protect public lands from pot hunting and grave robbing and to return looted items to the Indian tribes that have lost them.

The mask, a tortoise shell and two leather drum heads that are returning to the Navajo Reservation are some of the rarer items recovered under the law, said Noel Johns, a special agent with the Bureau of Land Management.

"When these artifacts are dug up and lost, we lose important clues to our past," Johns said. "They're irreplaceable."

The case began with an undercover operation in 1990 when Johns posed as a college professor to get information about a suspected dealer of illegal fossils.

The investigation led to Patrick Williams, a native of the Farmington area. Federal agents in a yearslong investigation now believe Williams was responsible for looting hundreds and maybe thousands of Indian artifacts from public lands over a 30-year career. Those include the artifacts to be returned to the Navajos today.

Williams admitted to digging dinosaur bones and other fossils from the Bisti Badlands and other locations around San Juan County. He bragged that he had looted even more.

Williams, now 44, said in a statement to police several years ago that he had been hunting for artifacts since he was 10 years old. He admitted to taking pots, fossils and wooden and leather artifacts along with Mimbres and Chacoan pottery. Williams said he dug with a shovel for pots and used an electric saw to slice pictographs from hunks of stone.

Williams sought out ancient Navajo graves for

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looting because of the Navajo tradition of burying pots, jewelry and ceremonial objects with the dead.

"He talked about numerous graves he's opened up over the years and just thrown skeletons to the wind," Johns said. Williams kept a number of human skulls from his looting in his Farmington home.

Williams likened his artifact hunting to an addiction and told police, "I found it hard to do anything else." He told police he spent the thousands of dollars that galleries and collectors paid for the artifacts on drugs and prostitutes.

Williams has pleaded guilty to selling archaeological artifacts, a federal felony, and received four years probation and a \$5,000 fine.

Williams is in the San Juan County Detention Center awaiting trial on a charge of possession of methamphetamine, according to Gary Olson, the BLM agent who made the federal case against Williams.

Johns said agents were satisfied with Williams' probationary sentence in light of the drug charges that could keep him in jail.

"He was a rabid collector who had been digging for years," Johns said, "and we were happy just to get him off the street."

Neither the gallery owners nor the Tucson businessman who bought the mask for \$25,000 were charged with any crimes, Johns said.

The mask and other objects were identified by Timothy Begay, historic preservation officer for the Navajo tribe, as being a Navajo object used in ceremonies.

The mask, with eye holes, a mouth hole and two wooden ears, is pale blue and remarkably well-preserved, considering its age.

An archaeologist with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act Task Force told agents that of the 3,000 objects that have been taken into evidence under the act, none was comparable in quality and rarity to the mask.

The fate of the objects will be decided by the tribe's historical preservation office in consultation with medicine men.

"If the objects are usable, they are given back to the people for further use," said Mellor Willie, a spokesman for Navajo Nation President Kelsey Begaye. "If it's something that can no longer be used because the songs that are associated with

the item have been lost from use, then it's put back to the Earth to rest."

Mogollon Conference 1999

Cynthia Ann Bettison

There [will be] no Mogollon Conference this year, it is not scheduled until October 2000 and Pat Beckett will be hosting the conference in Las Cruces. Please [direct inquiries to] Pat Beckett about the conference planning.

Call for Applications and Nominations SAA-Administered Scholarships for Native Peoples from the U.S. and Canada

Tristine Lee Smart

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is pleased to announce the SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and National Science Foundation (NSF) Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians for the year 2000.

Together, these scholarship programs will provide four awards of \$3,000 each to support training in archaeological methods, including fieldwork, analytical techniques, and curation. These scholarships are intended for current students - high school seniors, college undergraduates, and graduate students-and personnel of Tribal or other Native cultural preservation programs.

Native Americans and Pacific Islanders from the U.S., including U.S. Trust Territories, and Indigenous peoples from Canada are eligible for these scholarships.

Individuals may apply for these scholarships themselves, or they may be nominated by a current professor, high school teacher, or cultural preservation program supervisor.

The SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is named in honor of the first president of the SAA, who served from 1935 to 1936. Parker was of Seneca ancestry through his father's family, and he spent his youth on the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York.

The NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians are made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation to the SAA.

Application or nomination materials for these scholarships must be postmarked no later than

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February 15, 2000. To learn more about the application or nomination procedures, please contact the Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557, telephone (202) 789-8200, Fax (202) 789-0284, e-mail < info@saa.org >.

Bill Would Protect 26 Sites in the Galisteo Basin

[Via SASIG]

07/31/99 ALBUQUERQUE (AP) More than two dozen archaeological sites on public and private lands between here and Santa Fe would be protected under a measure being considered by Congress. The measure, introduced by Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., is designed to protect 26 artifact-rich sites that include pueblo ruins, petroglyphs, Spanish colonial sites and others dating as far back as the late 1500s. Both the Bureau of Land Management and an archaeological group offered support for the bill during a hearing Thursday before the subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee.

"The Department of Interior supports this bill, which would preserve, protect and interpret the nationally significant archaeological resources of the Galisteo Basin," said Nina Rose Hatfield, deputy director of the Bureau of Land Management.

The bill would let the BLM acquire lands from willing property owners by donation, purchase or exchange as a means to protect sites on private land. But the measure doesn't require private landowners to meet any added federal requirements for preservation, Hatfield said.

The bill also calls for developing a general management plan for identification, research, protection and public interpretation of the archaeological sites.

The BLM would be the lead federal agency working to develop plans to protect and preserve the sites. Mark Michel, president of The Archaeological Conservancy, said the sites are in good shape but increasingly threatened. "There's several things that are targeting these sites that weren't present 20 years ago," he said. "One is this unbelievable sprawl that's going on out there. The ranches these thing used to be on, these things are being broken up and sold as subdivisions."

Erosion and the purchase of archaeologically

rich land by amateur hobbyists who conduct their own digs also are threatening the sites, Michel said. La Cieneguilla and San Marcos are two of the 26 sites addressed in Bingaman's bill.

At San Marcos, remnants of the grand 2,000-room pueblo still remain. San Marcos was active during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, with many of the Indians living there playing leading roles in the uprising against the Spaniards. The 26 sites cover more than 4,000 acres in central New Mexico.

Hijinks at El Guique Gravel Mine Río Arriba County NM

Tom McIntosh

[Voa nmac-l]

Amazingly, the Corps of Engineers has reinstated Richard Cook's permit to mine gravel on the 360 acre tract north of San Juan Pueblo (Santa Fe New Mexican-B-1, 9/23/99), after his company demolished a rock-mulch garden in a rich prehistoric-colonial agricultural area before having archaeological clearance (archaeologists were hired after the fact upon demand of the Corps). While recovery and further study of this agricultural site is now impossible, 12 other sites within the tract were recorded during recent survey, along with over 200 petroglyphs, which are now threatened.

Further, a reliable source has indicated that Richard Cook spent a large part of the day meeting with Gov. Gary Johnson, the day before SHPO Dr. Lynne Sebastian was fired by Johnson. Is it too much of a coincidence that Cook now, again has clearance to resume his demolition of sensitive cultural sites?

Chaco Meridian

Steve Lekson

I've got a book out that might be of interest to the more active members -- *Chaco Meridian: Centers of Political Power in the Ancient Southwest* (Altamira Press 1999). Altamira is an academic press that sells mainly by mailorder. Their Web site is at < www.altamirapress.com >.

Many NMAC members have probably been exposed abbreviated versions of this stuff in journal articles or conference presentations papers or whatever, but it's a really complicated, book-length argument. Even people who REALLY hate the argument tell me the book isn't too awful to read, and it has a neat cover. Also, it's pretty

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cheap: about \$24.

I bring this to your (and NMAC's) attention because Altamira sells through university bookstores, so it may pop up at UNM, but the best way to track it down (if you want to track it down) is direct from Altamira < order@sagepub.com >, or from Amazon.com, or bn.com.

CAS Publications

[Via nmac-l]

The following publications are available from the Center for Anthropological Studies. Orders and information: (505) 296-6336, < cas@nm.net >.

- *Navajo Graves: An Archaeological Reflection of Ethnographic Reality*, \$10 plus postage.
- *Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History*, \$25 plus postage.
- *Spanish Colonial Frontier Research*, \$20 plus postage.
- *Rainbow Bridge* (reprint of the 1924 publication by Charles Bernheimer), \$20 plus postage.
- *Limited Activity and Occupation Sites: A Collection of Conference Papers*, \$20 plus postage.
- *Proceedings of the 1973 Hobokam Conference*, \$10 plus postage.
- *Water in a Thirsty Land: Sonoran Desert and Mountain River History* (reprint of five essays from the 1978 *Journal of Arizona History*), \$20 plus postage.
- *Bullying the Moqui*, by Charles Lummis (reprint of the Prescott College Press edition), \$30 plus postage.

Volunteers Needed for Fort Craig

[Via nmac-l]

The BLM is looking for volunteers with their own RV, possibly a retired couple with an interest in history, to live in the caretakers' facility at Fort Craig, which is about 30 miles south of Socorro and 40 miles north of T or C.

For safety reasons it needs to be two people, not an individual. The BLM will provide free utilities (solar electricity and propane), and a small stipend. The stipend is not a living wage, so applicants need to be financially independent.

Considerations for the selection will be: an interest in New Mexico history, willingness to greet visitors and provide appropriate levels of information, willingness to maintain and improve facilities at the Fort, ability to live in a remote location and be self-sufficient, willingness to maintain a presence to deter vandalism, no acute health problems, have some secondary interests or hobbies so one doesn't go stir crazy.

Qualified and interested parties should contact Charles Carroll at the BLM office in Socorro at (505) 835-0412.

From "Southwestern Lore"

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l]

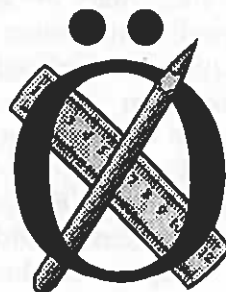
Two items from *Southwestern Lore*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Summer 1999) may be of interest to folks working in NE or NW New Mexico:

- An article by Christopher Lintz: Haldon Chase, the Snake Blakeslee Site, and the Archaeology of Southeastern Colorado: 1949 to 1955.
- The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists is advertising its Occasional Paper No. 2 (1995), *Archaeological Pottery of Colorado: Ceramic Clues to the Prehistoric and Protohistoric Lives of the State's Native Peoples*, for \$20 (postage included), \$11 to CCPA members.

For more information, contact Bob Brunswig at the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley CO 80639.

A NMAC Y2K Problem?

I've got no idea what this symbol means. But, I do know that membership dues for 2000 are due by December 31st.



Internet Notes

(Continued from page 6)

gov > First maps may be available next spring?

For information contact: Marla Krauss, Archivist, The Sanborn Library, LLC, 35 Nutmeg Dr., Trumbull, CT 06611; (203) 377-7845; < mkrauss@connix.com >.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION TECHNICAL PROCEDURES

Historic Preservation Technical Procedures

<http://w3.gsa.gov/web/p/hptp.nsf?Opendatabase>

As public steward of many historic federal properties, GSA has developed technical procedures to be used in specialized historic preservation work, as well as general evaluation, maintenance and repair of older building materials.

GSA has compiled this preservation information for public use in order to:

- provide detailed instructions on maintaining and repairing older and historic buildings
- improve the quality and consistency of maintenance and repairs on historic buildings
- improve knowledge, skill, and experience of the interested public by providing technical information for their education and use

These procedures are organized within each category by the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) index number. Within each category are specifications and resources for the maintenance, standards, and repair of historic buildings.

- *All Procedures*
- *Preventive Maintenance Procedures* for routine and cyclic maintenance activities
- *Standards* containing background references and support data
- *Repair Procedures* for the correction of material deterioration and failure

The following are resource documents used within the procedures

- *NPS Preservation Briefs*

- *NPS Preservation Tech Notes*
- *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*
- *Characteristics, Uses and Problems*
- *Reading Lists*

Work procedures designed for historic preservation are intended to be conservative in their approach and to cause no irreversible damage. Providing complex and technical information to a broad audience requires the procedures to be clear and precise, as well as to establish the context in which the information should and should not be used. Caveats have been included in capital letters at the beginning of selected procedures. These caveats provide guidance to users about the interests and limits of the procedures and the inappropriate application of procedures to materials or deficiencies where they do not apply.

THE HANDBOOK OF TEXAS Online

The Handbook of Texas Online is a multidisciplinary encyclopedia of Texas history, geography, and culture. It comprises more than 23,000 articles on people, places, events, historical themes, institutions, and a host of other topic categories. The scope is broad and inclusive, designed to provide readers with concise, authoritative, and accessible articles that provide factual, nonpartisan accounts on virtually every aspect of Texas history and culture.

< <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/index.html> >

GHOST TOWNS

Information and Preservation! That is what we are all about. < <http://www.ghosttowns.com> > was founded in March 1998 with the intent of making the largest and most up to date online ghost towns and old west historical reference site for all to see.

[U.S. and Canadian sites may be searched by name or by clicking on maps. Ed.]

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership inquiries and dues to NMAC at the address shown below.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor

<AlShal@aol.com>

5294 Mesa del Oso NE

Albuquerque, NM 87111

(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103



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Members, your expiration date is indicated on the mailing label.

If [1999] follows your name, your dues for 2000 must be received by Dec. 31st. in our P.O. Box.

**Your 1999 Membership
Will Expire December 31st.**

3-Digit 871xx

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