

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2001 Number 1

January 2001

NMAC Grant Program for 2001

See page 10.

Reports from 1999 NMAC Grant Recipients Batten & Schillaci

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Treasurer's Report for 2000

See page 11.

USFS Increases Heritage Resource Funding; Studies Processing Fees

See President's Report and Federal CRM
Update on page 16.

SLO Forms Archaeological Advisory Committee, Holds First Meeting

See President's Report and State CRM
Update on page 19.

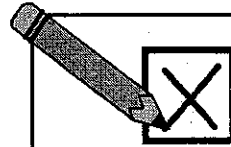
ACHP Adopts Revised Section 106 Regulation

See Legislative Report on page 13.

Lab & ARMS Plans for 2001

See Lab Report on page 12 and ARMS
Report on page 21.

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC 2001 (2) will be
Mar. 16, 2001.**



NMAC Election Results

All ballots hand-counted.

Both the revised NMAC bylaws and new NMAF by-laws were approved.

Winners of ballots for officers were:

Vice President: **John Roney**

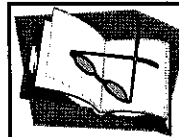
Secretary: **Lou Haecker**

Editor: **Alan Shalette**

Brad Vierra and Bill Doleman will continue as President and Treasurer, respectively.

In accordance with the revised NMAC bylaws, all officer terms will expire at the end of 2001, and an election will need to be held for the new position of President-elect.

Lynne Sebastian will continue as Legislative Committee Chair, and Chuck Hannaford as Education Committee Chair.



President's Report

Brad Vierra

NMAC By-Laws

By the time this NewsMac is mailed, the by-laws vote would have been completed. I am assuming that the vote would have passed and that we will be creating a new Foundation to go with the Council. This will allow us to be more flexible and provide some other cost-benefit options. I would like to thank Dave Phillips for writing the original draft of the Foundation by-laws. Alison Schuler (lawyer) and Marc Woodward (accountant) volunteered their time and revised the Foundation and Council by-laws. In addition, Alison wrote the articles of incorporation for the Foundation. They deserve a big thank you from all of NMAC! Lastly, I want to thank June-el Piper, Bill Doleman and

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Jan 27
Santa Fe

NMAC Membership meeting – at the Forest Service Office, 1474 Rodeo Road. See map & driving instructions on pg. 3. The general meeting will be from 9-12, followed by a tour of the Classic period pueblo site of Sapawe after lunch.

Other

Jan 10-13
Long Beach CA

Society for Historical Archaeology and Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology Annual Conference – on board the Queen Mary. Info: < www.sha.org/meet01.htm >.

Jan 26
Santa Fe

OAS Friends of Archaeology Spring Lecture Series: Influences from Mexico – by David Phillips. See page 28.

Feb 2
Santa Fe

OAS Friends of Archaeology Spring Lecture Series: Influence of Chaco – speaker t.b.a. See page 28.

Feb 9
Santa Fe

OAS Friends of Archaeology Spring Lecture Series: Lower Rio Chama Valley – by Tim Maxwell. See page 28.

Feb 16
Santa Fe

OAS Friends of Archaeology Spring Lecture Series: Galisteo Basin – by Eric Blinman. See page 28.

Feb 23
Santa Fe

OAS Friends of Archaeology Spring Lecture Series: Pajarito Plateau – by Brad Vierra. See page 28.

Mar 7-10
Albuquerque NM

Southwest/Texas Popular Culture Association and American Culture Association 2001 Regional Meeting – Sheraton Old Town. Info: < <http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~swpca> >.

Mar 21-24
Chicago IL

GIS and Archaeological Predictive Modeling: Large-scale Approaches to Establish a Baseline for Site Location Models – conference at Argonne National Lab. Info: < www.niu.edu/depts/ext_prog/GIS/site.html >.

Mar 29
Santa Fe

NM State Land Office Archaeological Advisory Committee – meeting 1:30 pm, in SLO executive conference room – see pg. 19.

Mar 28-31
Kansas City MO

American Association of Physical Anthropologists 70th Annual Meeting – Westin Hotel at Crown Center. Info: < www.physanth.org >.

Mar 30-31
Albuquerque NM

Tenth Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair – benefit for the Maxwell Museum's archives & library. Info: Alan Shalette, (505) 291-9653; < AlShal@aol.com >.

Apr 5-7
Roswell NM

Historical Society of New Mexico 2001 Annual Meeting – info: P.O. Box 1912, Santa Fe NM 87504.

Apr 18-22
New Orleans LA

Society for American Archaeology 66th Annual Meeting – info: < meetings@saa.org >.

Apr 27-29
Moriarty NM

Archaeological Society of New Mexico 2001 Annual Meeting – hosted by the Torrance County Archaeological Society.

Jun 1-13
Peru S.A.

Archaeology, Culture, and Crafts Tour of Peru – Maxwell Museum international tour led by Dr. Garth Bawden and Dr. Andrea Heckman. Includes Machu Picchu, Chan Chan, & Royal Tombs of Sipan. Info: Kim Thomas, Wilderness Travel 1-800-368-2794; Katherine Liden, Maxwell Museum 505-277-5963.

Aug 9-12
Flagstaff AZ

2001 Pecos Conference – info: Dave Wilcox < dwilcox@mna.mus.az.us >.

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

Gary Brown. We spent a lot of time reviewing these by-laws, over and over and over again. Thank you all for your time and hard work.

SLO Update

I had several conversations with Commissioner Ray Powell since the last *NewsMac*. The result was a meeting between SLO and NMAC representatives.

Lynne Sebastian, Bill Doleman and I met with the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and top members of his staff. The meeting was very cordial and we tried to make three points: 1) that archeological surveys be incorporated into urban master plans, 2) that an SLO archeological advisory committee be created and 3) that lands transferred from BLM to SLO ownership be flagged to make sure that the 106-like compliance procedures stipulated in the MOU be complied with.

The Commissioner was receptive to all these suggestions. Indeed, he was the one who originally suggested setting up an archeological advisory committee. The Commissioner selected nine people for the committee: John Acklen, Eric Blinman, Larry Baker, Bill Doleman, Tim Maxwell, John Montgomery, Cherie Scheick, Lynne Sebastian, and Brad Vierra.

The SLO Archeological Advisory Committee had its first meeting in November and the meeting minutes are in this issue's State CRM Report on page 19.

Several points should be reiterated: 1) creating a policy that incorporates archeological surveys into urban master plans, 2)

adding compliance language to the Construction Materials Act that requires a company to conduct archeological surveys, 3) add an additional \$50,000 in the appropriations bill to pay for sample surveys in urban areas where development is proposed, and 4) cooperative activities between the SLO and NMAC for rehabilitation work on endangered sites and public education. The status of the site stewardship program was also discussed. Bill Doleman and Lynne Sebastian are working with an SLO lawyer over the language in the Construction and Materials Act.

Forest Service Update

We had written a letter to the Southwest Region Forester voicing our concerns over the lack of funding for Cerro Grande archeological site assessments and the cost recovery regulations. Ms. Town's response is given in this issue's Federal CRM Report on page 16.

The bottom line is that she was able to obtain

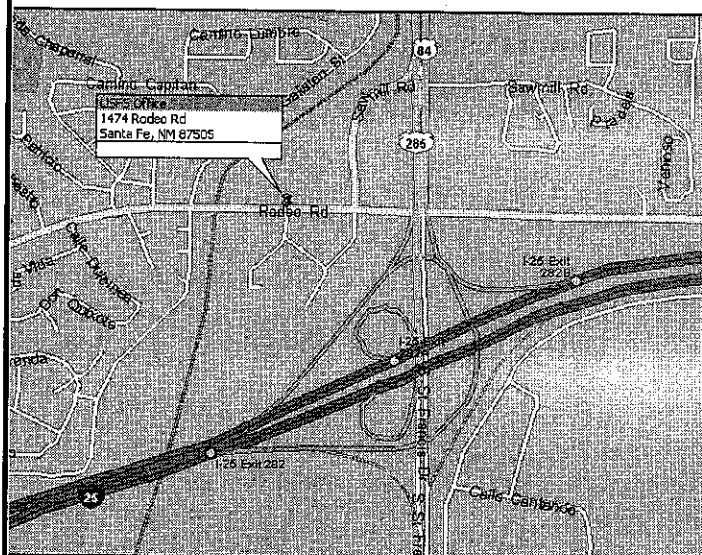
the funds necessary for Santa Fe National Forest to conduct their fire assessments. Not only this, but there have been revisions to the guidance on Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) policy. This includes several recommendations that we made in our letter.

For example, it states that the assessment of heritage resources should be completed in a timely fashion along with emergency erosion control work, and that funds should be used for sites that "are listed in or potentially eligible for" the NRHP, not only listed sites.

These are important changes. We applaud the Forest Service for these impor-

(Continued on page 16)

NMAC Membership Meeting Saturday, January 27, 2001 - 9:00 am USFS/BLM Office - 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe



Take I-25 exit 282 and proceed north on St. Francis Drive. About 1/4 mile after passing under the Rodeo Rd. overpass, turn left onto Sawmill Rd. Sawmill loops back to the south 1/4 mile to a traffic light at Rodeo Rd. Turn right (west) onto Rodeo Rd and travel 1/8 mile. The USFS/BLM office is a three-story building located on the right (north) side of the street at 1474 Rodeo Rd. Park in a visitor space near the flagpole. Someone will meet you at the door to let you in.



Current Research

NMAC Grant Reports

[The following two reports were supplied in conjunction with NMAC Grants for 1999 – our inaugural awards.]

David Batten's grant was to be used for obsidian hydration dating of surface objects.

Michael Schillaci's grant was for travel expenses to collect craniometric data on Puyé.

David, Michael, and Valerie King (report not yet received) were each given \$350. See NewsMAC 2000(1) pg. 19 for additional information about the 1999 grants. Interim news is also reported below by Ana Steffen, a grantee for 2000.

See page 10 for information about NMAC Grants for 2001. Ed.]

Clines Corners Escarpment Pilot Project

David C. Batten

A team of six ENMU field school students and I spent two weeks in July 1999 surveying a parcel of State Trust Lands near the community of Aurora, in the area between Clines Corners and Villanueva, New Mexico. Students learned the basics of archaeological survey, including project design, sampling strategies, map and compass reading, and site recording and mapping, while gathering data for a real research project. The area of interest includes about 450 square miles, of which about 40% are State Trust Lands. It describes a rectangle roughly bounded by U.S. 285 on the west, Interstate 40 on the south, the Anton Chico Land Grant on the east, and a line between Villanueva State Park and the southern tip of the San Christoval Land Grant on the north. One-quarter-section parcels were selected for survey by means of a stratified random sampling procedure.

Funding for this project was provided by Eastern New Mexico University, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, and the New Mexico Archaeological Council. The long-term objective is to track land-use changes in a boundary area between two major physiographic and cultural provinces in the western United States. This section of New Mexico is located astride an escarpment that marks the boundary between the Basin and Range physiographic province on the west and the Great Plains province on the east. As such, it forms an

important dividing line between the mobile hunter-gatherers of the Great Plains and the sedentary agriculturalists of the Southwest. The area was peripheral to both Plains and Puebloan developments, and was demonstrably the scene of shifting usage in later prehistory. Archaeological research in New Mexico has focused on the agricultural communities along the Rio Grande and the northwest and southwest portions of the state. While studies are frequently conducted at major sites or localities considered important to regional developments because of their size, complexity, or centrality, only part of the story can be learned from these locations. Much can be learned about a region through study of its margins. Such areas are the scene of important special uses, knowledge of which help round out the picture of regional organization. Further, stimuli from external groups undoubtedly influence the direction of change. The locus of those stimuli is primarily in intervening common areas that may be termed frontiers. How two culturally distinct groups organize the use of common areas can tell us much about the relationships between the groups.

There are large Pueblo sites on private land to the south of the project area, in Pintada arroyo. These provisionally-dated PII-PIII sites have been visited only fleetingly by professional archaeologists, and described only in general terms. However, it is certain that there was a Puebloan expansion to the edges of the Pecos River valley, and that that expansion was short-lived. Clearly, the processes of expansion and contraction were being played out here, making it a critical area for understanding the Puebloan political economy in the last five hundred years or so of prehistory. A systematic program of survey and excavation within a large contiguous tract of land is absolutely necessary if archaeologists are to begin to make sense of cultural developments on the eastern margins of Puebloan society.

Due to heavy piñon-juniper cover and high artifact density, we were able to survey only one parcel. We identified (or defined) 14 sites and over 60 isolated occurrences (IOs), many of which included more than one artifact. The parcel was really a large, more or less continuous lithic distribution. Most of the lithic materials were flakes, with a few retouched and utilized flakes and formal tools. There were only six ceramic sherds in two locations, two of which were early B/W painted pottery from western New Mexico. The other four were simply grayware. We found three

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mano fragments, one basin metate fragment, and one possible ground sandstone awl. We found no evidence of prehistoric structures, and only two possible hearths. Segments of a wall situated at the more broken places along a cliff band were likely used historically to contain sheep.

Analysis indicates definite differences between and within sites in the lithic material and technology used, as well as the position of the artifacts in the reduction sequence. Projectile points (of which 20 were found) demonstrate the use of the parcel from the early Archaic to the late prehistoric periods.

Three important issues presented themselves. Can we somehow determine dates of site use? Is there any way to distinguish between assemblages created by hunter-gatherers on the one hand and agriculturalists on the other? Are these sites real, or are they the result of non-cultural clustering? Dating and sourcing of artifacts could provide some help towards answering these questions.

Obsidian hydration dating promises to be useful for controlling time. Although it is widely held that obsidian hydration measurement does not return reliable absolute dates for surface obsidian, the technique may be used to ascertain relative dates (Jones and Beck 1992). The project could make an important contribution to the archaeology of central New Mexico by initiating development of an obsidian hydration record for that area.

The second problem is even more intractable. In determining cultural affiliation for lithic sites, two methods have been advanced to distinguish between mobile and settled groups. First, more

mobile societies may favor bifacial reduction strategies, while settled groups, particularly agriculturalists, employ expedient reduction strategies. Second, mobile societies are thought to have greater access to exotic raw materials, due to their wider geographic range. Obsidian is clearly exotic to the research area, but source analysis would help determine how exotic.

Obsidian source and hydration analysis could potentially contribute to solutions to persistent archaeological problems. There is a clear need for advances in temporal control of lithic sites. Source data could help tease apart the cultural affiliations of sites. The small cost and relative simplicity of these techniques underscored their usefulness. Therefore, I applied for and was granted funds by NMAC to defray the cost of this analysis. We sent seven obsidian samples for analysis. Since we collected only potential diagnostics, the obsidian sample consisted of six points and one point fragment out of the 22 specimens collected. Results of these analyses are shown in Table 1.

Obsidian hydration bands were measured by Thomas M. Origer of the Obsidian Laboratory of the Anthropological Studies Center of Sonoma State University (Origer 2000). Widths of these bands ranged from 1.3 to 5.2 microns (μ). Due to reliability issues, no absolute dates were calculated for these bands. (If hydration dates are to be used for relative dating, it must first be established that the technique works reasonably well. I approached this by comparing hydration dates with estimated ages based on projectile point stylistic types. The estimated dates are shown in Table 1. The sample size is quite small, of course, and becomes even more so because samples from different

sources should not be compared. It is at least encouraging that there are no glaring discrepancies in the dates, although FS #5, which has the widest hydration band, received among the youngest diagnostic dates. Given the well-known problems surrounding "diagnostic" projectile point sequences, the validity of the point typing procedure is as suspect as that of the hydration band sizes. That said, any technique that promises to introduce more rigor into the

Table 1: Sources and hydration band widths from seven obsidian points compared with estimated diagnostic dates of those points.

Sample	Mean Hydration Band (μ)	Source	Estimated Diagnostic Date
FS #20	3.0	Valle Grande	AD 300-1500
FS #1	4.4	Valle Grande	AD 300-1200
FS #16	4.5	Valle Grande	AD 500-1300
FS #17	1.3	Cerro Toledo Rhy.	1000 BC-AD 1500
FS #23	4.6	Cerro Toledo Rhy.	4000 BC-AD 1000
FS #19	3.8	El Rechuelos	no date
FS #5	5.2	El Rechuelos	AD 1000-1500

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dating of lithic scatters should be thoroughly evaluated. Further data should be collected from the same region in order to increase the sample size for more definitive testing.

Source analysis was performed by M. Steven Shackley of the Archaeological XRF Laboratory of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley (Shackley 2000). The source of all samples was in the Jemez Caldera (Shackley 2000), but the specific location was divided among the Valle Grande, the Cerro Toledo Rhyolite, and the El Rechuelo source areas. While it is possible that the Cerro Toledo and El Rechuelo material could be found as secondary deposits in the Rio Grande drainage, it is more likely that that they were all obtained from primary deposits (Shackley 2000).

Two of the obsidian points analyzed were IOs, while 5 were found at sites. As exotics, their association with bifacial assemblages could support a conclusion that those sites document hunter-gatherer origins. Of the points found at sites, four were in association with flake assemblages with at least one measure at the lower end of the size range or with low amounts of cortex (Table 2). That is, four of the obsidian points were found at sites with assemblages consistent with a bifacial rather than an expedient reduction strategy.

The other point fragment was found at a site with no clear tendency towards large or small flakes.

Unfortunately, weak support for two weak theoretical associations does not become strong support. First, it is impossible to rule out obsidian trade by agriculturalists, either as raw material or prepared bifaces, and second, the distance from the study area to the obsidian sources is not prohibitively great. Third, the Jemez Caldera is in the heartland of Anasazi developments. These three considerations makes it just as likely that obsidian in this part of the Pecos drainage is attributable to a Puebloan presence.

The third and most stubborn problem has not

been dealt with. How do we distinguish between sites created by patterned human activity in discrete intervals from sites created by stochastic natural and cultural events occurring over long periods of time? This is a difficult problem requiring protracted effort and creative solutions probably involving new dating procedures and more precise collection of information on the environmental context. Surface distributions will not give up their secrets easily. The rewards for progress on their analysis are great, however, for they represent one of the great underutilized resources of the discipline.

The escarpment defined by Mesa Las Tapias and the Pecos River breaks between Clines Corners and Villanueva are among the least-known parts of the state, archaeologically. The Clines Corners Survey of

Table 2: Exotic materials and relative position of associated assemblages in the reduction sequence.

Sample	Provenience	Locus reduction strategy
FS #5	127885	low cortex
FS #16	127893	low width, cortex
FS #17	127893	low width, cortex
FS #23	127895	low cortex
FS #1	IO	
FS #20	IO	
FS #19	127894	no size or cortex trend

1999 was effectively a pilot project for a more extensive study which could help redress this lack. The information gained will facilitate planning for continued survey, collection of paleoenvironmental data, and possible excavation of selected sites. My thanks to the New Mexico Archaeological Council for helping make this possible.

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2000 Report on the obsidian hydration analysis. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology and Applied Archaeology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM.
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2000 Source Provenance of Obsidian Projectile Points from Late Contexts on the Clines Corners Project, North Central New Mexico. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology and Applied Archaeology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM.

Current Research

Investigating Gene Flow and Migration in the Prehistoric American Southwest: Pueblo IV/Classic Period Sites from New Mexico.

Michael A. Schillaci <schillac@unm.edu>
Graduate Program in Biological Anthropology
UNM Department of Anthropology

Project Summary

Although the topic of migration in the prehistoric American Southwest has received recent attention in the archaeological literature (see *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* [1995, vol. 14]), surprisingly little research on migration has been conducted by bioarchaeologists. Despite the fact that migration and gene flow by definition involve the movement of people and genes, the vast majority of research on this subject has been conducted by archaeologists concerned with either ceramics or architecture.

By using multivariate methods of statistical comparison, my ongoing research will investigate migration and gene flow among southwestern prehistoric Pueblo Indians by examining the geographic and temporal distributions of genetically determined human craniometric variation. The ultimate objective of this research is not only to formulate new hypotheses concerning prehistoric

Puebloan migration using biological data, but also to test existing hypotheses on migration and interaction presented in the recent literature based on material culture and architecture. The following is a brief, largely descriptive report presenting preliminary results.

Methodology

Data collection for this project consists of taking up to 33 external measurements of the craniofacial skeleton using standard sliding and spreading calipers. Only those measurements not overly affected by artificial cranial deformation are included in the analysis. Data are analyzed using multivariate techniques that rely on within-group (i.e. site) variance-covariance matrices, such as principal components, canonical discriminant analysis, and Mahalanobis generalized square distances. [The Mahalanobis distance is a way of determining the similarity of a set of values from an unknown sample to a set of values measured from a collection of known samples. Ed.] This allows for the most accurate representation of underlying genetic similarities and differences between groups (see Konigsberg and Ousley, 1995). To date, measurement data on over 400 individuals from approximately 40 sites throughout the Southwest have been collected.

Because it is difficult to visualize all the various biological relationships represented in a distance matrix simultaneously, the results of these multi-

variate analyses are displayed graphically by plotting the relative position of sample values in multidimensional space, creating a sort of genetic map. Because only 3 dimensions of multidimensional space can be represented at any one time, results are usually shown in one, two, or three dimensions. The closer any two samples plot to each other the closer their genetic relationship. Multivariate distance results can also be represented as dendrograms or trees through cluster analysis.

Because multidimensional scaling must represent all distances in relation to all other distances, the quality or accuracy of resultant genetic map

Table 1. Measurement variables.

Variable	Abbreviation	Measurements	Source
Upper facial height		n-alv	Bass (1995)
Left orbital height	OBH	⊥ dk-ek	Howells (1973)
Right orbital height	OBH	⊥ dk-ek	Howells (1973)
Left orbital breadth	OBB	dk-ek	Howells (1973)
Right orbital breadth	OBB	dk-ek	Howells (1973)
Nasal height	NLH	n- ¹	Howells (1973)
Nasal breadth		al-al	Bass (1995)
Palatal breadth		enm-enm	Bass (1995)
Palatal length		ol-sta	Bass (1995)
Interorbital breadth	DKB	dk-dk	Howells (1973)
Upper facial breadth		fnt-fnt	Moore-Jansen (1994)

Notes: ¹ See Howells (1973) for description.

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will vary depending on the between-group structure of distances. For example: site A is closely related to site B, and site C is also closely related to site B, but sites A and C are not closely related at all. In cases such as these the multidimensional scaling offers a poor fit. The researcher is then forced to refer to the numeric values representing minimum biological distance, which is typically presented as a diagonal matrix.

Preliminary Results

The preliminary results of a biological distance analysis of a sample of eight Pueblo IV/Historic period skeletal collections curated at the American Museum of Natural History and the United States National Museum are presented here. All sites, except for Heshotauthla, are roughly contemporaneous with overlapping occupations allowing for the possibility of estimating gene flow among these sites over multiple generations. Mahalanobis distances describing genetic dissimilarity were calculated in SAS using 11 traits (Table 1). All distances were calculated pair-wise, and were adjusted to reduce potential bias stemming from unequal sample sizes. These distances (Table 2) are represented graphically using multidimensional scaling and average linkage clustering.

While it is difficult to directly estimate geographic routes of gene flow and migration among the populations included in this preliminary analysis, a qualitative assessment of the MDS plots and average linkage dendrograms provides some information on biological affinity useful for indirectly

estimating geographical and temporal patterns of gene flow.

Interestingly, Puye and San Cristobal (Pueblo IV/historic Tewa/Tano sites in the northern Rio Grande region) form a tight cluster (cluster 7) in both the MDS plot and average linkage dendrogram, indicating close biological affinity due either to considerable gene flow, migration, or recent common ancestry (see figures 1 and 2). This cluster in turn forms a looser grouping with Hawikku and Sapawe (combined to form cluster 5). Otowi's biological separation from this largely Tewa grouping is enigmatic, perhaps the product of gene flow with the Towa speakers at Amoxiumqua or elsewhere. Although the inclusion of Sapawe (a late northern Rio Grande Tewa site) makes sense linguistically, the inclusion of Hawikku (a Pueblo IV period to historic Zuni site in west-central New Mexico) in this cluster is less clear. Surprisingly, there seems to be little biological affinity between the two ancestral Zuni sites Hawikku and Heshotauthla, although it is important to note that there is likely little, if any, temporal overlap between these skeletal populations. Also of note, Pottery Mound's most closely related population appears to be Hawikku in the MDS plot. The dendrogram generated from the Mahalanobis distances mirrors the results of the MDS plots for the most part.

When the actual distance values are compared, the closest biological relationship is between San Cristobal and Puye, and the next closest relationship is between Puye and Hawikku. Unlike the MDS plot, Pottery Mound's closest biological relative is San Cristobal. Because these distances were calculated pair-wise, each distance is independent

	Heshotauthla	Amoxiumqua	Otowi	Pottery Mound	Puye	San Cristobal	Sapawe	Hawikku
Heshotauthla (n=22)	0.000							
Amoxiumqua (n=10)	2.294	0.000						
Otowi (n=10)	2.7134	0.458	0.000					
Pottery Mound (n=16)	4.218	2.442	3.403	0.000				
Puye (n=56)	1.308	1.251	1.206	3.157	0.000			
San Cristobal (n=40)	1.798	0.692	1.022	3.020	0.001	0.000		
Sapawe (n=13)	2.444	1.264	5.286	1.399	1.026	0.909	0.000	
Hawikku (n=23)	2.062	2.740	1.823	0.628	0.403	0.429	0.544	0.000

Table 2. Pair-wise listing of bias-adjusted Mahalanobis distances between sites.

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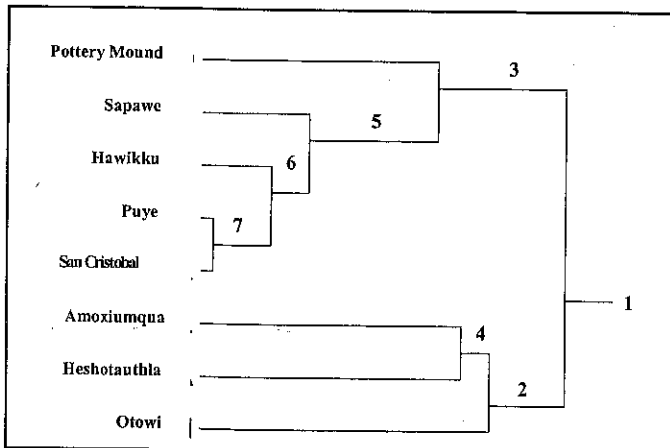


Figure 1. Average linkage dendrogram. Cluster numbers were assigned randomly.

of other distances. For this reason they can be evaluated independent of each other and are a better measure of the biological distance between any two sites than MDS plots.

Future Research

Additional data from samples from sites in Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southwest Colorado

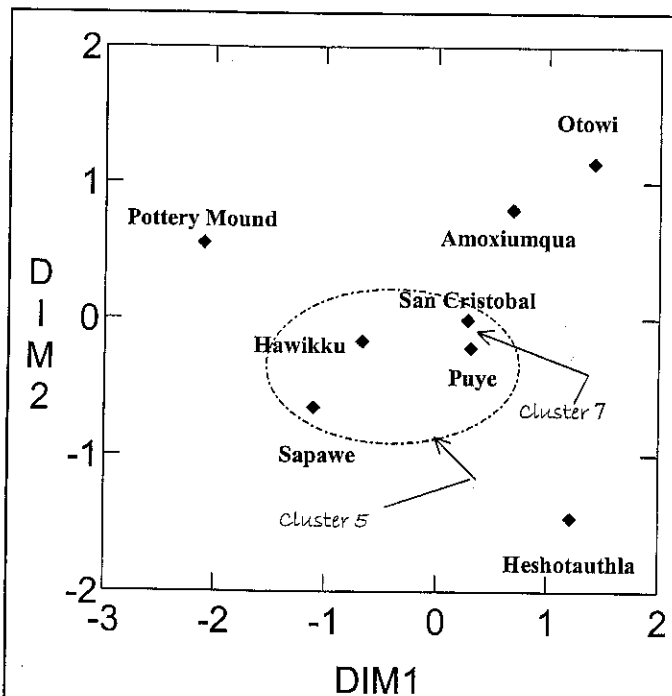


Figure 2. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plot describing relative genetic distances between skeletal samples.

are needed to better assess patterns of gene flow and migration in the greater Southwest. Skeletal samples from northeast and eastern New Mexico are needed to investigate possible interaction with Plains Indians from the east. In addition to the "model-free" multivariate techniques presented here, "model bound" methods relying on the Genetic Relationship (R) matrix, that allow direct assessment of evolutionary processes such as genetic drift will be employed (see Relethford et al., 1997).

I would like to thank the New Mexico Archaeological Council for its financial support of this research, and for its recognition of the importance of biological perspectives in interpreting Southwest prehistory.

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[Ana Steffen, Ph.D. candidate at UNM, was awarded a \$525 NMAC grant for 2000 as reported in NewsMAC 2000(3) pg. 16. The NMAC grant was to help pay for scanning electron microscope and electron microprobe analyses in conjunction with her study of forest fire impacts on obsidian.]

Great news recently reached us about Ana's work and, in response to an inquiry from the NMAC Grant Committee, she reported as follows on the next page. Ed.]

Current Research

NMAC Grant Recipient, Ana Steffen Named Canon National Parks Science Scholar

Anastasia Steffen <asteffen@unm.edu>
05-Dec-00

I [received a] wonderful grant... from the Canon National Parks Science Scholars Program. Each year the program publishes four research questions, one each in the field of biological, physical, social, and cultural sciences. If your dissertation research addresses one of the questions and will be conducted in a National Park, then you can apply.

The short version of the year 2000 question for cultural sciences is: "How does natural and/or prescribed fire affect the preservation of archaeological resources?". My dissertation project on the effects of the 1996 Dome Fire on obsidian resources on the Santa Fe National Forest and Bandelier National Monument fit nicely!

The applications are reviewed by a panel selected by AAAS. Up to two fellowships are awarded for each question, and this year myself and Brent Buenger at the University of Kansas were the two lucky archaeologists.

The Canon National Parks Science Scholars Program is a five year program (now in its 4th year) funded by Canon USA, Inc., and operated in partnership with the National Park Service, the National Park Foundation, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

All together there are about 20 Scholars in the program with three having now completed their dissertations. It is an extraordinary program. Not only are we provided with unparalleled financial support (\$25,000 per year for up to three years and \$75,000), this also is a mentoring program and a kind of "outdoor-parks-science-nerds" support group - with a fantastic cast of dynamic graduate students. I cannot believe my good fortune.

If you'd like any additional info please let me know. Also, there is a press release for this year's awards at: < <http://www.usa.canon.com/press/102400.html> >.

Thanks for inquiring, and of course I am delighted for NMAC to take an interest - it is the smaller grants that make a path toward bigger grants. Your support has been appreciated!

NMAC Grant Program for 2001

June-el Piper, Chair

NMAC's Executive Committee is pleased to announce the third year of the Grant Program for out-of-pocket research, preservation, travel, education, or publication expenses directly related to the mission and purposes of the Council (see back page of NewsMAC).

The NMAC Grant Committee will review all applications received on or before March 15, 2001, and notify winners by April 15, 2001. Grants are not limited to NMAC members.

Up to \$1,000 from NMAC-allocated funds plus other contributions to the Grant Fund will be available for grants this year. Individual grants may be made for all or a portion of the total amount available.

Applications approved and amounts awarded will be at the sole discretion of the NMAC Grant Committee.

Application letters should be on letterhead; student applications should be endorsed by a faculty member.

Send requests and supporting documents (brief vita, authorization of landowner/interested parties, etc.) to:

NMAC Grant Committee
P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque, NM 87125.

Conditions of the awards include: (1) acknowledgment of NMAC in any paper or publication resulting from the project for which funds were awarded, and (2) preparation of a brief project summary for publication in NewsMAC upon project completion.

Conditions for disbursement of the funds will be determined at the time of the award.

For further information, contact me at (505) 883-6875 or < mjpiper@unm.edu >.



Treasurer's Report

Bill Doleman

Year to date (12/22/00), the NMAC checking account has had \$12,370.92 in inflowing money, and \$14,680.01 in expenditures.

Almost half of this is accounted for by NMAC's agreeing to handle contributions and payments for the Historic Preservation Division's 2000 poster. We received \$5,848.12 in HPD poster contributions and paid out \$5,112.63 in various production costs, leaving a balance of \$735.49. There is also some as-yet undetermined amount left over from previous years of doing the same thing for HPD.

Thus, NMAC's actual income (excluding HPD stuff) was \$6,522.80, and outflow was \$8,444.59, for a net outflow of \$3,044.58. Nonetheless, the present checking account balance is \$947.06, but a flood of annual membership renewals has yet to be deposited, so there is no fear of imminent repossession of NMAC assets! In addition, NMAC's savings account (see below) earned \$1,333.09 in interest through Nov. 30.

Because the income/outgo categories in the Quicken data base have not been finalized, a realistic breakdown for various major income/expense categories is not yet possible. Major categories are summarized in the table below, however.

The Bureau of Land Management has offered to defray some of the costs associated with BLM permit-related workshops (most of them). Grant

expenses include awards from both 1999 and 2000. Some mailing costs are included in the publication category.

Obligated Funds

In addition to the HPD poster funds mentioned above, NMAC has other obligated funds as well. These are summarized in the table.

Estimated Obligated Funds Held by NMAC as of 12/22/00

Source	Amount	Comments
Durango Conference publication	\$2,277.10	courtesy Dave Phillips
Anasazi Symposium	\$0.00	all funds dispersed 4/18/00 (\$250.00)
HPD poster funds (pre-2000)	???	undetermined
HPD poster funds 2000	\$735.49	current treasurer's records
TPAS membership deposits	\$412.50	previous treasurer's records and research by secretary and current treasurer
Total	\$3,425.09	Estimate only

NMAC Savings

The most important issue concerns NMAC's HUGE savings account. The present savings account balance is \$36,321.25, and reflects over \$1,300 of 2000 interest income and includes \$987.55 of interest income this year at a rate that began at 4.08%, rose to a high of 4.50%, and is now at 3.90%.

At the Fall NMAC meeting, I recommended that \$30,000 of this be put into certificates of deposit, split \$15K/\$15K between 3- and 6-month instruments, and this suggestion was approved. This will be accomplished by the end of December, and the CDs will be earning 5.65%, or 5.80% APR, a considerable improvement over the current 3.9%. This move will leave ca. \$6,000 in the regular savings account to cover both obligated funds (see above) and any emergencies that may arise.

12/22/00 YTD Income & Expense for Major Categories

Category	Income	Expenses	Net
Education Fund	\$125.00	\$(177.62)	\$(52.62)
Grant Fund	\$65.00	\$(2,050.00)	\$(1,985.00)
Publications	\$628.64	\$(1.49)	\$627.15
Membership	\$2,750.00	\$(0.00)	\$2,750.00
NewsMAC & masc. Xeroxing and printing	\$0.00	\$(1,851.90)	\$(1,851.90)
Workshops	\$2,795.00	\$(3,533.36)	\$(738.36)
Totals	\$6,363.64	\$(7,554.37)	\$(1,250.73)



Secretary's Report

June-el Piper

On October 14, 2000, we met at Salmon Ruin in Bloomfield for a general membership meeting and toured the Dinetah in the afternoon. After my typically brief secretary's report and a treasurer's report, Brad reviewed the executive committee's efforts to finalize the bylaws and discussed recognition awards to be presented at the January meeting. We also talked about the State Land Office situation and Larry Baker, our host at Salmon, talked about the good working relationship he has with the SLO's Farmington office. The SLO has recently entered into a site stewardship MOU with the San Juan County Museum Association. Larry also discussed his first BLM advisory council meeting. One of the topics of that meeting was allocation for a fire damage assessment for sites on BLM land. (By the way, thanks to SJCMA for supporting Larry's involvement in the BLM council.)

Speaking of fires, Brad wrote the Forest Service (with copies to our congressional delegation) about the paucity of funds being spent on fire damage assessment. Although he had not yet received a response, apparently there are plans for an archaeological survey in the spring. And Brad mentioned the symposium on the effects of fire and fire fighting he wants NMAC to sponsor early in 2001. I am to help contact folks from Native American communities whose aboriginal lands were affected by the fires this past summer.

Regarding outreach and publications, we talked once again about improving the website and about the Chaco volume, which is a compilation of papers presented at Ft. Lewis College on "Chacoan Society and Polity" (participants included Jim Judge, Linda Cordell, Steve Lekson, Tom Windes, Mark Varien, Nancy Mahoney, John Ware, and Norman Yoffee). I have received all but the introductory chapter and will be editing and doing the layout in the next two months (assuming that the Judge/Cordell chapter arrives soon!). UC Boulder has \$1000 to help pay for the publication, but NMAC will definitely be contributing to the printing costs.

At the meeting Brad announced that Loni Viklund and Glenna Dean will be leaving the Education committee and Dave Phillips the Legislative committee after several years each of generously contributing their time to NMAC. Our sincere



Lab Report

Chris Turnbow

The big news from the Laboratory of Anthropology is that Dr. Duane Anderson, former Vice President of the School of American Research, has taken over the directorship at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory. Duane, a Southwest archaeologist, has launched an ambitious plan to improve the educational, research, and collection management activities of the Museum, develop an operating endowment, and expand the facilities.

I have come on as Assistant Director to help Duane in these goals. With two archaeologists directing the Lab and Museum, we hope that the anthropological and archaeological community will begin to see positive changes in the very near future.

Architectural plans have been developed to expand the Lab with a new state of the art collections facility, a new library and archive wing, a much improved ARMS headquarters, and space for the Office of Archaeological Studies. Although no funds

(Continued on page 13)

thanks to them, and to the folks who have agreed to take over (see Brad's report).

Finally, Brad announced that an upcoming *NewsMAC* issue will include papers on tribal concerns regarding cultural resources. The BLM programmatic agreement on cultural resources in the Dinetah was mentioned as one possible topic. The meeting was then adjourned.

The executive committee has had numerous e-mail discussions about the bylaws and elections, which resulted in the voting package we sent out in early December. Also, Wolky Toll agreed to continue to chair the Publications committee and I volunteered to join him once my term as secretary expires. Dave Phillips sent us a manuscript (edited by him and Lynne Sebastian) "Examining the Future of Southwest Archaeology: The Durango Conference, September 1995" (Wolky is currently reviewing it). The conference has funds for this publication.

Finally, my personal thanks to my fellow executive committee members of the past two years, and to the folks who agreed to run for NMAC offices this year.

Lab Report

(Continued from page 12)

have been yet approved for the building, there certainly is a need to upgrade our research and collections space.

Shortly after I came to the Lab in October, we had a major disaster in our storage facility in the basement of the La Villa Rivera (LVR) building. This substandard storage space contains approximately 9,000 cubic feet of our most important archaeological materials. Unfortunately, a corroded pipe broke, showering 180 boxes with water. Collections from Morris 41, Three Circle, Casa Quemado, and Largo Canyon, and many other sites were soaked. Tony Thibodeau, ARC Collections Manager, and Dody Fugate, Assistant Curator of ARC, along with a dedicated group of volunteers, are working on re-processing the collections.

Given these conditions, the Museum is looking for a better storage location until a more permanent collection facility can be built. Friends in the Legislature are hopeful that funds and space will become available within the year, but I would ask NMAC to also voice its collective concern for the security and long term preservation of our state's archaeological materials.

The Lab is also planning to move the "Mera Room" comparative collections to a larger, brighter space that will no doubt be more researcher-friendly! For those of you who have never used the Mera Room, it contains well-organized and indexed collections of ceramic type specimens from Mera and Peckham, lithic types from Helen Warren, historic artifacts, and materials from a variety of other important comparative specimens. Remember these collections are available for your use and Dody is eager to give you a tour and help you with those hard to type pieces.

By the way, if any CRM companies need a tax benefit for 2001, I would recommend a donation to the Laboratory of Anthropology. We desperately need microscopes for the Mera Room and new computers for the Individually Cataloged Collections.

Beginning in April and continuing through mid May, the Lab will be hosting the *Legends of the Lab* lecture series. The series will offer lectures on the Lab's history, past research, collections, and architecture. The dates are April 24, May 1, May 8, and May 15. An open house with past directors and staff is being planned for May 19th. Come visit us!



Legislative Report

Lynne Sebastian

Advisory Council Adopts Revised Section 106 Regulation

On December 12, 2000, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation issued a slightly revised version of 36 CFR part 800, the implementing regulation for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [The revised Part 800 reg. is published in Federal Register Vol. 65, No. 239 Tuesday, December 12, 2000. Ed.]

This latest version of the regulation (effective date January 11, 2001) differs from the June 17, 1999, regulation in several places, but most of those changes are very minor. The Section 106 process laid out in the regulation has not changed, and neither have the basic contents and organization of the regulation.

The specific changes are summarized below. The text of the regulation is available on the Statistical Research, Inc., web site < www.sricrm.com >, click on "current events;" or on the Advisory Council web site < www.achp.gov >, click on "Section 106 regulations issued." For those who have taken one of my NMAC-sponsored workshops on *Section 106 in the New Regulatory Environment*, I will be posting a message on NMAC-L with an attached update for the "36 CFR part 800 in Plain English" section of your course notebook in the next week or so. The December 2000 changes in the regulation follow.

The section on *Participants in the Section 106 Process* (§800.2) was changed in three places.

- Language was added to the subsection about State Historic Preservation Officers to include the role of SHPOs in working with agencies, local governments and private organizations and individuals on preservation planning.
- The discussion of Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations as consulting parties was clarified by dividing it into subsections for undertakings on tribal lands and undertakings off tribal lands.
 - For undertakings on tribal lands, if the tribe has NPS approval to assume SHPO responsibility for Section 106, the federal agencies consults with the Tribal Historic Preservation

Legislative Report

Officer (THPO) instead of the SHPO. For undertakings on tribal lands where the tribe has not been approved by NPS to assume SHPO responsibilities, federal agencies consult with the tribe's designated preservation official in addition to the SHPO.

- For undertakings off tribal lands, the federal agency must consult on a government-to-government basis with all tribes that ascribe religious or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.
- The subsection of "Applicants for federal assistance or approvals" was changed to indicate that a federal agency may authorize a single applicant or all applicants for an entire program to carry out most of the Section 106 consultations. The regulation makes it clear that the agency is still legally responsible for all findings and determinations and for government-to-government consultations with tribes.

The section on *Initiating the Section 106 Process* (§800.3) was changed to make it clear that only types of activities that have the potential to affect historic properties require review under Section 106.

The section on *Identification of Historic Properties* (§800.4) was amended to make it clear that the federal agency has the sole authority to identify the Area of Potential Effect for an undertaking.

In the section on *Resolving Adverse Effect* (§800.6), the subsection on memoranda of agreement was changed in two ways.

- The regulation now emphasizes that federal agencies may invite additional parties to be signatories to MOAs about the resolution of adverse effects, and it notes that invited parties who become signatories have the same rights as other signatories to seek amendment or termination of the agreement.
- The subsection on termination of MOAs indicates that agreements can be terminated if the terms of the agreement are not being met.

In the section on *Coordination with NEPA* (§800.8), the discussion of substituting the NEPA

process for the Section 106 process where there will be an adverse effect was clarified. This section now indicates that the EA, DEIS, or EIS must describe measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects, and notes that the agency's 106 responsibility for the undertaking can then be met in one of three ways:

- inclusion of a binding commitment to incorporate the measures to resolve adverse effect in the ROD;
- completion of an MOA as described in § 800.6; or
- request for and response to Council comments under § 800.7.

If the undertaking is modified after approval of the FONSI or the ROD or if the mitigation measures are not carried out, the agency must either produce supplemental environmental documents or complete the procedures in §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

The section on *Council Review of Section 106 Compliance* (§800.9) was changed to make it clear that when Council participates in consultations for specific undertakings in order to improve compliance by an agency or SHPO/THPO, they do so in parallel with the SHPO/THPO.

In the section on *Documentation Standards* (§800.11), language was added stating that federal agencies are required to provide documentation to the consulting parties and the Council "to the extent permitted by law and within available funding." The subsection concerning confidentiality of information under the provisions of Section 304 of NHPA was also changed. This section now requires that agencies requesting authorization to withhold information concerning a 106 undertaking under Section 304 provide the Council with information about the views of SHPO/THPO and tribes.

The section on *Post-Review Discoveries* (§800.13) provides an expedited process for review of discoveries that take place after the Section 106 process is completed. This section now requires the federal agency to provide Council, SHPO/THPO, and tribes with an assessment of the eligibility of the discovered property as well as information about the actions that the agency proposes to take to resolve the adverse effects. Previously only the actions to resolve adverse effects were specifically covered in the requirements for consultation.

Legislative Report

In the section on *Program Alternatives* (§800.14), three subsections were changed.

- The subsection on programmatic agreements now includes provisions for "prototype" programmatic agreements. These are essentially model PAs for particular types of undertakings that agencies can conclude with SHPO/THPO without the case-by-case involvement of the Council. In the previous version, all PAs required Council signature.
- The subsection on excluded categories of undertakings now includes additional provisions to ensure that the views of consulting parties and the public are considered before the Council approves such exclusions. This subsection also now includes a requirement that agencies and SHPOs/THPOs be notified by the Council of its decisions on proposed excluded categories of undertakings.
- A requirement that consultations on program alternatives be consistent with executive orders and other laws was added to the subsection on tribal consultation.

In the definitions, the term "*Tribal Historic Preservation Officer*" is now specific to tribally designated preservation officials where the tribe has been approved by the National Park Service to assume the functions of the SHPO for Section 106 consultations.

What Happened to CARA?

So what happened with CARA, the bill that would have provided permanent funding at \$100 million per year for the Historic Preservation Fund?

Well... as you know, CARA passed the House by a strong majority and went to the Senate. But despite endorsements by 5000 preservation and conservation organizations, 1100 mayors, 315 US Representatives, 63 Senators, and 50 Governors, members of the appropriations committees in both houses and several Western senators dug in to keep CARA from coming to the Senate floor for a vote. As time grew short, the CARA managers tried to attach CARA to the FY2001 Interior appropriations package.

In the meantime, the Clinton Administration

had put forward its own funding proposal for conservation, which was called the Lands Legacy. Although Lands Legacy had a lot of good points, it had a fatal flaw from our perspective - HPF was not included. After preservation organizations, Lands Legacy was transformed a very strong lobbying effort by into Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement LCPPII), a six-year plan to temporarily boost funding for a variety of the programs that had been part of CARA, including HPF.

This week [Oct. 6] both House and Senate passed H.R. 4578, the FY2001 Interior Appropriations Bill, which the President is expected to sign. In addition to the usual annual appropriation for HPF, this bill includes the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Program, and provides \$12 billion over six years to fund some of the resource protection programs proposed under CARA.

This year LCPPII includes \$12 million for the State Historic Preservation Officers. In addition, the regular HPF appropriation includes a \$3 million increase for the SHPOs. So overall, the states will see a \$15 million increase in FY01 over the FY00 funding. Overall H.R. 4578 includes an additional \$23 million for HPF.

Next year and for six years total, the money available under LCPPII will increase, but no level of spending is guaranteed for any one program. Preservationists will need to continue lobbying to hang on to the increase in the regular HPF appropriation and to compete for additional money under LCPPII. I don't know what the funding formula is for the LCPPII money - that is, what New Mexico's share will be - or what restrictions have been placed on the use of that money.

I've been trying to figure out how to describe my feelings about the death of CARA its replacement with LCPPII; the 6 years worth of special appropriations to HPF will certainly be welcome, but the actual funding levels are uncertain, and the loss of substantial, permanent funding for HPF is a huge disappointment.

BLM Surface Mining Regulation

BLM published their surface mining regulation 43 CFR part 2090 (136 pages) in the Federal Register. A summary and access to the full text can be found on the BLM's web site. Go to < www.BLM.gov/nhp/ > and click on "BLM publishes final 3809 Surface Mining regulations."

President's Report

(Continued from page 3)

tant changes to their BAER policy.

New Mexico BLM Advisory Board

NMAC nominated Larry Baker for the New Mexico BLM Advisory Board. The Board consists of 15 members who represent three general interest categories: commercial, environment/historic preservation and governments. The state BLM office and the New Mexico governor's office screen the nominees. Recommendations are then made to the Secretary of the Interior who makes the final selections. I am pleased to announce that Larry was selected for the Advisory Board. He will lend a strong voice for historic preservation to these Board meetings.

What's up in 2001

The first general NMAC meeting will be held on Saturday, January 27 at the Forest Service office on Rodeo Rd in Santa Fe. Let me mention just a few items that we plan to address this year. Mike Bremer and I would still like to organize a conference on Wild Fires and Cultural Resources. We are also planning on conducting two workshops this year. John Roney will organize these. All the paperwork for the NMAC/NMAF reorganization will be completed. A curation agreement with the Laboratory of Anthropology will be finalized for our official records. Monies will be invested in short and long-term CDs for increased interest revenues. Our annual research grant will be awarded. We will start developing a new web page. The publications committee will publish the Chaco Conference, Durango Conference and Ceramic Workshop volumes. The Public Outreach committee will create a traveling poster. We will make a concerted effort to increase NMAC membership. Finally, I would like to include a Native American Issues section in the next NewsMac. Let me if you would like to contribute to this section. These are just a few things that we hope to accomplish this year.

Last year we held general NMAC meetings at three different locations across the state: Albuquerque, Los Alamos and Farmington. We did this to give NMAC members a chance to attend a local meeting. This year we will hold meetings in Santa Fe, Las Cruces and one other location.

So, what do you think we should be doing? Let us know, and thanks for supporting NMAC.



Federal CRM Update

USFS Increases Funding for Heritage Resource Program, Studies Cost Recovery for Processing Applications

[See NewsMAC 2000(4) pg. 22 for the text of a letter NMAC President Brad Vierra sent to the USFS SW Regional Forester about inadequate funding for Heritage Resource Program funding and cost recovery for processing applications.

The following letter was received in response. Ed]

Dear Dr. Vierra:

Thank you for your letter of September 18 concerning Forest Service funding issues related to: 1) the assessment of emergency treatment needs for heritage sites impacted by the Cerro Grande fire; and 2) the implications of new Forest Service cost recovery regulations for the processing of special use authorizations, including archaeological permits.

Regarding the first issue, we are pleased to report that on October 13, the Santa Fe National Forest's request for Burn Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) funds to assess treatment needs at sites within the Cerro Grande burn area was approved by our Washington Office. This came about as a result of the Region's request on September 15 for a reconsideration of the Cerro Grande situation. Copies of both letters are enclosed for your information. Due to concerns raised as a result of the Cerro Grande fire and the fires in Montana and Idaho this summer, the Washington Office is also undertaking a review and update of its policy regarding use of the BAER authority to assess and treat heritage sites. Hopefully by next fire season, a policy will be in place that is more consistent with the policies of other land managing agencies. Current drafts describe significant heritage resources as sites listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, which I believe addresses your concerns. The scope of post-fire assessments and the nature of emergency rehabilitation treatments will continue to be determined on a case-by-case basis as part of the BAER process. We will provide you with a copy of the revised pol-

Federal CRM Update

icy when it is finalized, probably sometime this winter. In addition to emergency erosion control treatments that will be requested as a result of the BAER assessment, the Region is also requesting funding for additional archaeological survey, stabilization, and restoration work in the Cerro Grande burn area under the President's National Fire Plan.

With regard to the proposed special uses cost recovery regulations, our Washington Office is currently analyzing over 500 comments received on the proposed regulations. Once the final regulations are published, national guidelines will be developed to help assure consistency in the application of the cost-recovery procedures. The example you mention in your letter from the Gila National Forest was not an example of the cost recovery regulations. As I understand it, that example involved a possible voluntary collection agreement which could have been entered into in order to process the permit in the time frame requested.

As you probably know, most Forest Service archaeological permits are survey permits. In most cases, these are fairly simple to process and will probably continue to have minimal fees under the cost recovery regulations. Excavation permits for prehistoric sites, on the other hand, can be far more complex and time consuming. Fees for some of these permits will likely be higher than in the past, although until the final regulations are published and guidelines are available, we will not know the exact nature of these changes. While there will likely be a provision for waiving fees in certain circumstances, a Forest may not always have the ability to absorb these costs.

It is important for researchers to remember that processing an excavation permit proposal is no longer a matter of simply reviewing a research design and obtaining the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer. The new 36 CFR 800 regulations/guidelines require extensive tribal consultation, which in the case of proposed excavations usually requires a series of letters, phone calls, meetings, and often field trips to the project area. Tribes are given the opportunity to identify associated traditional cultural and religious values, to consult on eligibility and effect, to review research designs, and to participate in development of the Memorandum of Agreement to resolve the adverse effects on historic properties. In addition,

the Forest Service must consult with tribes under NAGPRA, and a NAGPRA Action Plan must be developed for the treatment and disposition of any Native American human remains and associated objects that may be encountered. Finally, some level of NEPA analysis must also be completed, which involves personnel in addition to the Forest's archaeologists.

This whole process often involves many person hours and can take several months to complete, even if all goes well. Because Forest programs of work are tightly scheduled and are usually negotiated and finalized at the beginning of each Fiscal Year, archaeologists may not have the flexibility to drop other projects and tasks in order to take on the processing of an unanticipated excavation permit. We encourage researchers considering excavation proposals to provide Forests as much lead time as possible so that this work can be identified and programmed up front and Forests can make early determinations about possible partnership opportunities, the nature of fees, etc.

The Southwestern Region values the many partnerships we have had over the years with universities and museums to investigate and expand our knowledge about the prehistory of our National Forests. We look forward to continuing this relationship in the future and will stretch our available time and resources as far as possible to facilitate important research on forest lands. We appreciate the New Mexico Archaeological Council's support for our Heritage Program and your comments concerning the need to improve the current funding level for this program. Be assured that we will continue our efforts to highlight this need to the Washington Office, the Department, and Congress. Letters like yours help demonstrate that there is a constituency for heritage resources and that there is a growing public concern about the stewardship of these nonrenewable resources on public lands. Should you have further questions, please contact Dr. Judith Propper, Regional Archaeologist, at (505) 842-3232. Thank you for your interest and concern regarding the management of heritage resources in the Southwestern Region.

Sincerely,
Eleanor S. Towns, Regional Forester

Enclosures
Ccs: Santa Fe NF, Gila NF, NM SHPO,
Mike Kaczor, WO

Federal CRM Update

Larry Baker, NMAC Nominee Appointed to the BLM's NM Resource Advisory Council

Larry Baker has recently been appointed by Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, to the Bureau of Land Management's New Mexico Resource Advisory Council. Serving at the pleasure of the Secretary, the Council is comprised of volunteers who provide advice and recommendations to the Bureau's State Director concerning planning and management of public lands within the State of New Mexico.

Council members are composed of representatives from three general groups with select interests. These include: 1) Federal permittees and industry representatives from transportation, recreation activities, timber, and energy and mining development; 2) environmental and resource conservation organizations; and 3) state, local, and tribal representatives as well as academicians and the public at large. Members serve for a three year term.

Baker is currently the Executive Director of the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruins near Bloomfield, New Mexico. He is a museum administrator and professional archaeologist with over 26 years of experience, primarily in the northwestern portion of the state. He was nominated for consideration by the Resource Advisory Council's selection committee by the New Mexico Archaeological Council. He provides a voice and insights with regard to cultural resource and historic preservation related issues.

NOTE: Leads to many of the articles published in *NewsMAC* originate in:

- Brian Kenny's SASIG/SWA Web site and "Got CALICHE?" Newsletter. To subscribe, go to:
< <http://www.swanet.org/news.html> >.
- The nmac-l ListServe managed by Dave Phillips. To subscribe, send an e-mail to Dave at < dap@unm.edu >.
- The acra-l ListServe managed by Tom Wheaton. To subscribe, go to:
< <http://www.acra-crm.org/acra-l.html> >.



Internet Notes



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Executive Order on Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

November 6, 2000

Text of the Executive Order can be found at:

< <http://www.pub.whitehouse.gov/uri-res/I2R?urn:pdi://oma.eop.gov.us/2000/11/7/1.text.1> >

You can get text of almost every Executive Office utterance from its site at

< <http://www.pub.whitehouse.gov/> >



**SIXTH OCCASIONAL
ANASAZI SYMPOSIUM**
October 25-28, 2000



Abstracts of Sixth Anasazi Symposium Proceedings

Abstracts of papers presented at the symposium can be found at:

< <http://www.cyberport.com/animasceramic/anasazisymp/home.html> >

A printed volume of the papers will be published. Check the site for news.

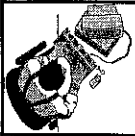
managing archeological collections

Terry Childs

NPS Archeology & Ethnography Program
202-343-1141 < terry_childs@nps.gov >

The web site called "Managing Archeological Collections" is a comprehensive technical assistance and distance learning effort dealing with the long-term management and care of archeological collec-

(Continued on page 29)



State CRM Update

NM SLO Archaeological Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes Nov. 29, 2000

Committee members present:

Mr. Larry Baker	Dr. Tim Maxwell
Dr. Brad Vierra	Dr. Eric Blinman
Dr. Bill Doleman	Ms. Cherri Scheick
Dr. John Montgomery	

SLO staff: [see < <http://www.nmstatelands.org> >]

Commissioner Ray Powell
Robert Jenks, Assistant Commissioner
Surface Resources
Larry Kehoe, Assistant Commissioner
Mineral Resources
Karin Stangl, Assistant Commissioner
Communications
Olivia Ximenes, Assistant Commissioner
Special Projects
Jens Deichman, Assistant Commissioner
Commercial Resources
Jaime Bailey, Director
Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources Division
David Coss, Director
Field Operations Division
John Romero, Assistant Director
Field Operations Division
Andrew Ortiz, Assistant Director
Field Operations Division
Debbie Padilla, Rights-of-way Manager
David Eck, Archaeologist
Gilbert Borrego, Range Resource Specialist
Denise Martinez, Administrator

Welcome

Commissioner Powell called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. and welcomed everyone.

State Land Office Mission - Overview, Questions and Answers

Commissioner Powell gave an overview regarding the mission of the State Land Office (SLO). The SLO is responsible for administering nine million acres of surface and 13 million acres of subsurface estate for designated beneficiaries. Each acre of land is assigned to a specific beneficiary, with the public schools being the beneficiary of approximately 90% of the total.

The SLO is not a general fund agency, but operates from revenue generated from leasehold interests on state trust land. The agency's operating budget is subject to legislative appropriation. There are two streams of revenue, rental income, which goes into the maintenance fund, and the royalty income, which goes into the permanent fund. The Ferguson and Enabling acts identify each beneficiary of trust land; revenue generated from each tract of land is distributed to the designated beneficiary.

Committee Goals and Expectations

There was a discussion regarding the Archaeological Advisory Committee member's expectations and roles.

It was pointed out that the SLO has very limited resources and that archaeological resources were extremely valuable. With one field person per million acres, hopefully with the committee's input and help the SLO can do more.

An attendee observed that the first priority should be the protection of cultural resources. It was further noted that the SLO made a commitment when the committee was set-up.

The SLO is currently working on commercial property projects in Albuquerque. The La Semilla project is in the planning stage and the SLO staff archaeologist will be working to survey this area. The intent is to complete that work prior to a change in administrations given the uncertainty whether the next Land Commissioner will commit to protecting sites or even retain an Archaeologist position at the SLO.

It was suggested that the SLO focus on areas that have the highest probability for development. Areas could be further delineated through the use of sample surveys, particularly for development site selection. Another recommendation was that the SLO focus on the nuts and bolts of process and the tracking of contractor performed surveys.

A brief overview regarding the SLO Site Stewardship Program was given. Due to a variety of issues tied to available resources, the SLO has not been able to manage the program to its full potential. One attendee suggested the SLO and the State Archaeological Division could work together to expand the program.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the SLO and the San Juan County Museum Association to maintain a site stewardship program on state trust land in the northwest part of the state was recently executed.

State CRM Update

It was suggested that for future committee efforts we formulate an agenda that focuses on two or three items. An attendee suggested that the New Mexico Archaeological Council could assist the SLO in securing appropriations to do stabilization work on archaeological sites. It was also suggested that the appropriation include funding for surveys. Some of the appropriation could possibly be used as seed money to leverage other funding possibilities. NMAC might also be able to help with labor on site projects. Lastly, NMAC could participate in an education and public outreach program.

State Land Office Legislative Proposals

There was discussion regarding the proposed Construction Materials Act. The intent is to provide a legal framework to allow for the mining of materials in an appropriate way, at appropriate locations and protect New Mexico's communities' and environment. It would provide for the reclamation of mined locations and treat everyone consistently, regardless of land ownership. The SLO is soliciting comments and would appreciate any prior to the holidays.

An overview was given regarding the proposed Paleontological Protection bill. This legislation is intended to provide for the protection of fossils and fossil sites on state trust land. Such resources would be preserved for research and education.

The SLO will be proposing an appropriations bill during the next legislative session for the management of watersheds, management of noxious weeds, stabilization of archaeological sites, and cleanup of unauthorized landfills on state trust land.

The proposed Animal Fighting bill was discussed. It was noted that New Mexico was one of three states that allows cock fighting. The proposed legislation would prohibit human sanctioned animal fighting.

Open Forum

SLO employees gave a brief description of related efforts with which they have been involved. One is the mapping of sites and efforts to manage locations subject to damaged by vandalism and erosion. SLO District Resource Managers take the lead with much of that effort in remote areas throughout the state.

The SLO archaeological permit process was de-

scribed.

An overview of several archaeological sites located on state trust lands was given.

Closing Remarks/Scheduling of Next Meeting

The attendees were asked if they would like to meet after the Legislative Session, which ends on March 17. The group was also asked how often they would like to meet. An attendee commented that it would be best to meet after the legislature.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 29, 2001, at 1:30 p.m. in the SLO Executive Conference Room [310 Old Santa Fe Trail Santa Fe, NM 87504; (505) 827-5724].

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

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Museum of New Mexico Names New Director

Shonda Novak *The New Mexican* 10/7/2000

Tom Wilson, interim director of the Museum of New Mexico system, has been tapped for the permanent job.

The museum system's Board of Regents Friday chose Wilson over the other finalist, J. Brooks Joyner, director of the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, Okla.

Wilson formerly was a research associate at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

From 1992 to 1995, he directed the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. From 1997 to 1999, he was director of the Wright Museum of Art and Logan Museum of Anthropology, both at Beloit College in Washington.

A native of New Mexico, Wilson has a bachelor's degree in anthropology from The University of New Mexico. He has master's and doctorate degrees in anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley and a law degree from the University of Maryland.

In appointing Wilson as the Museum of New Mexico's interim director in April, J. Edson Way, head of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, cited Wilson's "strong background in museum management."

Wilson was deputy director of the Museum for African Art in New York City from 1990 to 1992. From 1985 to 1990, he worked with the Museum Program at the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has funded many museum projects in New Mexico. He also was an archaeologist under Richard Leakey for the National Museum of Kenya.

Wilson, Joyner and a third finalist had been narrowed from a field of 16 candidates for the Museum of New Mexico director's job. The third finalist withdrew during the search to accept another position elsewhere.



ARMS Report

Tim Seaman

ARMS Forecast for 2001

ARMS Map Service.

Our first on-line GIS applications will be coming on line this year. We have an operational prototype on-line now, but we must solve several security problems before we turn users loose on it. We are also waiting for the next release of ESRI ARC internet Map Server (ARCIMS) scheduled for release in April-May 2001.

The ARMS Map Service enables pre-field map checks on the web by providing simple tools for:

- navigating to a detailed view of your study area using USGS Topographic maps and other simple data layers as a guide,
- browsing and identifying archeological site and survey locations, and
- selecting specific site and surveys and generating text and graphic reports that may be printed through your browser.

(Continued on page 22)

As the museum's director, Wilson will oversee four museums in Santa Fe and five state monuments with about 250 employees and a \$10 million budget. There was no immediate word on Wilson's salary, but C.W. "Buddy" Ritter, the board's vice president and search committee chairman, has said the director's job will pay about \$75,000 a year.

Wilson could not be reached for comment Friday.

The museum's previous director, Tom Livesay, resigned earlier this year after nearly 15 years at the helm to become director of a museum in Belingham, Wash.

Tom Chávez, director of the Palace of the Governors, part of the Museum of New Mexico system, has said he was "insulted" that he was passed over for the director's job. Chávez has directed the Palace of the Governors, the state's history museum in Santa Fe, for 19 years and has worked for the museum system for 22 years.

Besides the Palace of the Governors, the museum system includes the Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of International Folk Art and the Mu-

(Continued from page 21)

Future applications will support real-time transfer of archeological site and survey locations through a downloaded Java application, but this initial version of the ARMS Map Service is based on simple JPEG image transfers and requires only Netscape or Internet Explorer (i.e., all GIS processing takes place on the ARMS servers). If you are interested, we can demo the map server for you over our intra-net the next time you visit the Lab of Anthropology. We think it is the coolest thing since sliced bread. We hope you do too because it can save everyone time.

LA Forms On-line?

We will be working on a complete on-line site form accessed by users via the WWW in 2001. This has been an elusive goal for ARMS over the years, but the critical network and database technologies are finally mature enough to support a truly *manageable* distributed database application. Before we implement anything, however, we want to make sure that the application is hard to break and is accompanied by a comprehensive help system. We will be paying particular attention to user experiences with the current internet application for survey and site registration, so please let us know what works and what doesn't from your perspective. Bottom line: we might have a prototype by the end of the year if everything goes right.

ARMS Invoices and Fees.

In January, 2001, all active users should receive an invoice from ARMS for survey registrations made in 2000, plus the 2001 annual access fee. We are sorry about missing the July billing cycle, but our billing software applications were a casualty of our Y2K conversion and only now are being rewritten for our new system. Once the new billing system is online we will return to our biannual schedule.

ARMS will also be seeking to modify the Museum of New Mexico regulation concerning fees this year. We are seeking to create a more flexible fee system that will: 1) provide financial incentives for using automated data collection applications as they are developed and supported by ARMS, and 2) allow for additional fees for specialized GIS services. The latter fees are required to maintain our GIS staff and develop end-user applications. We are envisioning a basic "service for fee" arrangement (i.e., pay as you go) but we are still studying



Issues & Viewpoints

Letter to the Editor: Karl Laumbach Replies to Donald Kaye on Victorio's War

[Karl Laumbach's article "Archaeological and Historical Insights Into the Hembrillo Battlefield" appeared on page 9 of NewsMAC 2000 (3). Donald Kaye's comment on the article appeared on page 29 of NewsMAC 2000(4). E. Donald Kaye is both Treasurer of the Historical Society of New Mexico and editor of its newsletter. Ed.]

Just a few words of response to E. Donald Kaye's objection to my use of the words "tragic and unnecessary" in regard to the Victorio War when ending my discussion of the Hembrillo Battlefield in [NewsMAC 2000(4), page 29].

In the context of the article presented, he was quite right, there is no historical support therein for the use of the words. However, the article submitted to NewsMAC was pulled from a larger work, late on a Friday night, in effort to meet the length requirements of the newsletter. Those last words, "the unnecessary tragedy of the Victorio War was over" were left in the manuscript bereft of the data that supported them. It is my pleasure to provide supporting historical documentation.

Mr. Kaye's premise that "if it were possible to go back and interview Anglo participants of that era, that few if any would consider the Victorio War or any other similar events to be either tragic or unnecessary" is in error. The written record left by several officers and civilians make that clear. Consider the following witnesses.

After five months of the Victorio War, one would think that the commander of the military department of New Mexico would have little sympathy for the Apache. However, Col. Edward Hatch

(Continued on page 23)

the situation. Any change in this regulation will, of course, require public hearings, and we will be soliciting input from all ARMS stakeholders before we send out notice of any hearings. Actual changes are at least 8-12 months away, but if you have any suggestions, advise, complaints, or compliments concerning ARMS fees, please let us know now.

Issues and Viewpoints

(Continued from page 22)

contacted his superiors in February of 1880, writing a 7 page letter with some 20 attachments, detailing Victorio's sincere attempts to stay at peace, beginning with their first meeting in 1876, and pleading for the reservation at Ojo Caliente to be returned. His arguments were rejected and Hatch was forced to plan a new offensive against Victorio. However his letter is preserved today for historians to evaluate. The following extracts suggest that he was more than sympathetic with Victorio's situation (Hatch to AAG Division of Mo. Feb. 14, 1880 VP File 6058 AGO 1879):

I at once proceeded to the Hot Spring Agency at Ojo Caliente, where I found the Indians actually preparing for the War Path and going to Mexico - the reason assigned was, they were not fed. Attention invited to Copies of my Telegrams of April 13, 1876, enclosed and numbered 1. Victorio then informed me that he would remain on the Reservation if rationed, and upon receipt of your Telegram to that effect, did so, enforcing his authority by killing some of the Sub Chiefs who opposed the peace.

These Indians remained quiet while fed. On June 29, 1876, they received an addition of about One Hundred Chiricahua Indians, who remained with them, satisfied with the manner they cared for by their Agent and so far as could be ascertained, refrained from raiding. Invite attention to Telegram of June 29, 1876, from Captain Hagen, 9th Cavalry, Copy enclosed and numbered 5.

Hatch then discusses the removal of the Mimbres to San Carlos in 1877 by Clum, the subsequent escape from San Carlos, and the next year at Ojo Caliente.

They were held at Ojo Caliente until October, 1878, receiving nothing from the Indian Bureau. It was with difficulty that we clothed them. Copy of a letter dated March 30 enclosed and numbered 14. They were ordered to be again move the next year - September 1878 - to the San Carlos Agency, though evidently doing very well at Ojo Caliente. Attention invited to Extract Copy of Captain Steelhammer's Report., embodied in my letter of August 16, 1878 to Department Head Quarters, Copies enclosed and numbered 15.

Hatch documents Victorio's refusal to return to San Carlos and subsequent escapades, then continues:

On February the 6th 1879, Victorio and 22 Indians surrendered to the Commanding Officer at Ojo Caliente... This number was then increased to 50 Indians, when Instructions were received to turn them over to the Agent at the Mescalero Agency. In the effort to carry out these Orders, they escaped from Lieutenant Merritt, who had managed the matter badly [Emphasis added] and went to the Mountains. Instructions were given the Troops sent into the Field April 1, 1879, see Copy enclosed and numbered 18.

Hatch's letter continues with a summation of Victorio's surrender at Mescalero, the outbreak of August, 1879, and his subsequent activities in Mexico and his return to the United States. He concludes with the closest thing to a plea for his adversary that a military commander might dare:

These Indians were promised by various Agents of the Indian Department that they were always to remain at Ojo Caliente; among Superintendents of this Division, General Dudley and General Howard, and as this promise has been deliberately violated [Emphasis added] is one reason they are so bitter, another thing is , the best agent for their interests they have had, and the most successful for the Government, was removed without cause, against the request of the Military Authorities. His name is J.M. Shaw.

Hatch wrote again on February 20, asking for Victorio's families to be released from San Carlos and brought to Ojo Caliente, saying that the action might "terminate an Indian war." To their credit, both General Pope and General Sherman tried to convince the Interior Department to do just that, but to no avail (Thrapp 1980:263).

So despite Hatch's pleas and those of his superiors, there was no attempt to pursue Victorio's overtures. On February 24, 1880, E. R. Platt, Assistant Adjutant-General at Fort Leavenworth, sent Hatch the following message:

In transmitting this paper, I am directed by the departmental commander to say that all Indian prisoners captured are to be disarmed at once and sent to the nearest post, where they can be securely guarded; report will be made of the action taken.

It is the intention of the department commander to remove all prisoners captured from Victorio to some remote point in the department, where they will be put to hard labor, with the exception of Victorio himself and such of his party as can be proved to have been guilty of murder, or attempt a murder, during the late raids. These last will, as soon as captured or surrendered, be securely ironed and

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sent to Fort Union, or such other distant point as is suitable, when they will be subject to trial by the civil authorities for the crimes referred to [Platt to AAG in RSW].

General John Pope summed it up in his Annual Report for 1880:

I do not know the reasons of the Interior Department for insisting upon the removal to San Carlos Agency, but certainly they should be cogent to justify the great trouble and severe losses occasioned by the attempts to coerce the removal... Both Victorio (sic) and his band are resolved to die rather than go to the San Carlos Agency, and there is no doubt it will be necessary to kill or capture the whole tribe before present military operations can be closed successfully. The capture is not very probable, but the killing (cruel as it will be) can, I suppose, be done in time.

Second Lieutenant Walter Finley, Co. G, Ninth Cavalry, was a good son who dutifully wrote his mother on a regular basis. One such letter, written while actively pursuing Victorio contained the following passage:

It is the old story, unjust treatment of the Indians by the Govt., treaties broken, promises violated and the Indians moved from one reservation to another against their will, until finally they break out and go on the warpath and the Army is called in to kill them. It is hard to fight against and shoot men down when you know they are in the right and are really doing what our fathers did in the Revolution, fighting for their country. (Finley 1879)

Andrew Kelley, a local rancher and former member of the 15th Infantry while stationed in New Mexico, certainly had a different opinion about Victorio and the cause of his war. In mid-January, 1880, as he was being pursued by Morrow, Victorio communicated with Andy Kelley near Ojo Caliente that he would like to surrender, but not to any military officer (Thrapp, Victorio and the Mimbres Apache, 1980:261). Kelley notified the Secretary of Interior of the offer on January 20, 1880, noting that there were about 60 warriors, well armed and mounted, and assuring the Secretary that he could provide information that the Indians had not been treated fairly.

Victorio's attempt to talk may have included an otherwise undocumented interchange with Captain Ambrose Hooker, commanding officer at Ojo Caliente. In 1905, Andrew Kelly told the following story in a letter to Captain Jack Crawford, popularly known as the poet scout:

May 4th 1905

I want you to meet my old commander, Major Shockley, who lives in Lewisberg Pa. and you must remember Lieut. Emmett that was at Ojo Caliente in charge of Navajo scouts, he lives in New York. did you ever hear of how Emmett saved my har. I'll tell you, during the time Emmett was second in command at Caliente old Victorio came into the Cuchillo range and wanted a talk and as I was always trusted by the Indians he sent in for me I went out in the afternoon and saw him and the commanding officer was anxious to see Vic and promised me a safe pass for him to come in and have a peace talk. Vic would not trust the C.O. until I passed my word that he would be all right. then Vic said if I would stay with his warriors as a hostage until his return he would go to the Fort, which he did and after a long talk there the Comd'g Officer wanted to arrest him and put him in irons and put him in the Guard House Lieut Emmett reminded the C.O. that if he done so my life would be taken, he replied he did not give a d-n as Vic's arrest was worth a number of lives like mine, even tho I had a family depending upon me Emmett replied you are my comd'g officer but I will not allow you to have dishonor cast on a US office by doing this, and I with my scouts will see you do not do so, and if necessary I will assume command and put you in arrest, and the C.O. came to his senses and let Vic go back - that's the kind of man Emmett is and you ever meet him in New York you can tell him I have never forgotten him for what he done for me. I cannot give you his address at present but I will have it by the time I write you back East. But Jack I had the pleasure of giving the C.O. a licking the day before he left Ojo Caliente and that done me a heap good, if you meet Emmett I think you can get lots of pointers from him to write a good article if you feel like doing so.

The context of Kelley's letter makes it uncertain as to whether this incident occurred in early 1880 or sometime in the fall or winter of 1878. Regardless it is illustrative of Victorio's efforts to arrange an amicable settlement and the regard that Andrew Kelly held for Victorio as he risked his own life while trying to find a peaceful solution.

The Silver City newspaper, while describing Victorio and his prowess and control as a war leader, also hinted that Victorio had not been treated fairly:

This very extraordinary man is now about sixty-six or sixty-seven years of age. It has only been in the last four years-that he has attained the great conspicuousness that he now enjoys on the roll on remarkable men of his race... Aged and infirm, (for he has the dumb palsy and cannot light a cigarrito),

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he has with a handfull (sic) of men made himself verily a scourge of God to the race he hates and despises. It is idle at this late date to go into the merits of the quarrel he has with the government... But one thing is undeniable, he has inflicted more punishment on the frontiersman than any Indian with his exceedingly limited force since Philip, Powhattan or Pontiac Indian... So far as military skill is concerned he has yet to meet the foeman that he has not thwarted, out-witted, and out-fought. When he has retreated it has been as though he fled through the air; and when he has stricken a blow, it has been as a bolt of death descending from a cloudless sky. Astute and tireless, cunning and sleeplessly vigilant – this old man has made his very name a proverb of terror... Though his right arm shakes with the palsy of old age, it has not forgot its cunning, and his followers dread his vengeance as it were the wrath of God. (The Daily Southwest, March 31, 1880, Vol. 1, Number 27, Page 1)

Thomas Cruse, a 2nd Lt. at Hembrillo, writing his memoirs (1987) clearly makes the case for both the needlessness and tragedy of the Victorio War:

The Government ignored Victorio's just grievances and forced him to the warpath. the ultimate cost was millions in money and over one thousand lives of white men, women, and children.

Cruse continues by quoting 2nd Lt. Charles Gatewood, who led a company of Apache Scouts at Hembrillo:

Gatewood, who knew all the circumstances, always said that any man of discretion, empowered to adjust Victorio's well-founded claims, could have prevented the bloody and disastrous outbreaks of 1879.

In conclusion, I did not mean to imply that the Victorio War was only a tragedy for the Apache. In fact, it was a tragedy for all concerned. The only people that I have ever known who did not consider war, any war, a tragedy, are career army officers who were grateful to be given a career building battlefield opportunity or non-combatants who have never been touched by war. Certainly the winners rejoiced over the defeat and death of Victorio, but I am sure that the relatives and comrades of all the non-Apache that died in the Victorio War considered the whole affair to be as tragic as did the Apache.

Thus I disagree with E. Donald Kaye two points. The first is that I failed to "walk in the moc-

casins" of those who lived this history. I did my best but I didn't need to, they spoke for themselves.

The second and more philosophical debate is that the words unnecessary and tragedy can not be used by historians. Men and women who made history certainly spoke to both issues. Historians are fortunate that history, depending as it does on the written word, can bring us the intangibles of human opinion and emotion. Archaeology is rarely as revealing in that regard. It would be poor history to ignore or fail to evaluate that record.

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Book Review

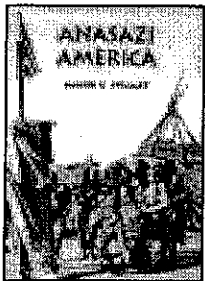
Prehistoric Pilgrims' Progress

Anasazi America, by David E. Stuart (249+xvi pages; University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 2000)

Reviewed by David A. Phillips, Jr., RPA

Anasazi America is a history of the Pueblo Indians,

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examining their origins and the profound effect of the Chaco phenomenon. But this book is more than a synthesis of prehistory. David Stuart takes Puebloan archaeology on paths it rarely bothers to travel.

As I started into *Anasazi America* I experienced several reactions in turn. From the first page I liked how easy it was to read – *Anasazi America* presents complex archaeological concepts in plain, elegant English. Next, I was impressed by the way Stuart has dovetailed and polished his arguments. (I don't know that Stuart intends *Anasazi America* to be his magnum opus, but it reads like one.) At the same time, I was struck by his highly individual interpretation of the region's prehistory – there is no attempt to distill a consensus from the literature. Finally, I was struck by the moral content of the book – or perhaps that the book has one.

This last point is the key to the uniqueness of *Anasazi America*. As a rule, Southwestern archaeological essays are emphatically free of moral content. We observe, we deduce, we explain, but we do not judge. As such, those studies are part of positivist science, which examines “facts” but not moral issues. The details of *Anasazi America* owe a great deal to positivist science but the book belongs to a tradition of inquiry that includes Plato's *Republic*, Hobbes's *Leviathan*, and even Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Stuart's book keys on the distinction between “power” and “efficiency” modes of society, first widely presented in *Prehistoric New Mexico* in 1980 (written with Rory Gauthier, and reprinted by UNM Press in 1988). In the earlier synthesis Stuart's theoretical model was a preamble to the main text, and most archaeologists who use *Prehistoric New Mexico* ignore that model as irrelevant to their needs. In *Anasazi America* the model is impossible to ignore – it is everywhere. And, just as in medieval morality plays, the point of the model is impossible to ignore. When a society chooses the “power” mode (the Chaco phenomenon), it grows rapidly but eventually causes its own collapse. When a society chooses the “efficiency” mode (the pre- and post-Chaco Anasazi), that society endures. Near the end of the book Stuart uses

the Anasazi experience to distill the four elements of an enduring society – a strong community, a diverse economic base, a sharing of wealth, and avoidance of growth for its own sake. Stuart then prescribes those elements for our own society. Here, too, the moral is clear: if we continue in our current “power” mode, Western society will collapse, as surely as Chaco society did.

I concede that Western society is burning its candle at both ends, and no one can deny Stuart's right to stand like Diogenes in the bustling marketplace of positivist archaeology. I must raise a pair of concerns about this book, however. First, Stuart's careful reasoning does not exhaust the possible interpretations of specific data. This book may find a following among non-archaeologists, and I worry that they will infer consensus on points where none exists. Stuart looks at Chacoan communities, for example, and infers that their society was fairly harmonious – yet these are the sites that inspire David Wilcox to imagine an Anasazi war machine. When we purvey particular opinions to audiences other than our peers, it is important to give those audiences a sense that alternatives exist.

Second, after reading this book I'm not sure how the model of “power” and “efficiency” works on the ground, as opposed to in the abstract realm. Exactly how did the Anasazi switch from “Efficient Small Villages, LLP” to “Chaco Dot Com?” And after the vast Chacoan enterprise collapsed, how did the Anasazi turn their society into a prototype for the Global Village? Stuart seems to view these restructurings as voluntary choices (with consequences, of course, like the choices he presents for Western Society) but I would argue that at a social level, even “choices” are constrained (sometimes fatally) by circumstance. I hope that at some point Stuart will elaborate on the mechanisms by which a society transforms itself from “efficiency” mode to “power” mode or vice versa, given (or perhaps despite) constraints on choice.

Anasazi America is an original and provocative contribution to Southwest archaeology, by someone who has spent years thinking about, writing about, and teaching the subject. In an age where archaeologists increasingly pick apart some tiny subject, Stuart has stepped back to remind us that the whole picture exists. Moreover, Stuart's essay ignores the traditional boundaries of archaeological writing. If this book is any guide, it is something that should happen more often.



New Sherds for Old Sites

Carol J. Condie <CJCondie@aol.com>

Tione Joseph has an inexpensive answer to our perpetual problem of marking the limits of excavation before a site is backfilled.

After a tedious and futile search among metallurgists for a metal marker that wouldn't deteriorate too rapidly, Jim Walker, of the Archaeological Conservancy, asked Tione Joseph, who is a potter and also works for the Conservancy, if she could devise a ceramic marker for the Conservancy's sites.

Tione and her partner, Mike Blossom, who own Sleeping Dog Designs, did a little experimenting. They developed a stamped, vitrified stoneware tile that measures approximately 3 in. by 3 in. by 3/16 in. thick. The one I saw is stamped "ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY / BACK-FILLED / AD 2000" with the Conservancy's logo below. Since the tiles are fired to 2200°, I would think they should last 10,000 years or so.

When I saw this ingenious marker, I asked Tione if Sleeping Dog Designs would be willing to make tiles for the rest of us. She tells me they can make them for a one-time tooling charge of \$50 per design (the firm's name and logo). The tile price would then be \$2.00/ea. for 1-99 and \$1.50/ea. for 100 or more. Changing the date every year would be included in the per tile cost for most designs, but it would be a good idea to confer with Tione about this before you make final design decisions.

You can reach Sleeping Dog Designs at (505) 260-1605.

Isotopic Tracing of Prehistoric Rio Grande Glaze-Paint Production and Trade

Judith A. Habicht-Mauche, Stephen T. Glenn, Homer Milford, and A. Russell Flegel.

Journal of Archaeological Science 27:709-713, 2000

[via nmac-l]

Abstract: stable lead isotope analyses, using high resolution inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), accurately traced the origin of

lead ores used in the production of ceramic glaze-paints by prehistoric Pueblo potters in the American Southwest. The analyses show that, despite the availability of other local sources, most potters in north-central New Mexico during the fifteenth century obtained lead from the Cerrillos Hills. These results suggest that certain strategically located communities may have controlled the distribution of lead within the region. Thus, lead isotope analysis proved an effective technique for examining prehistoric patterns of resource utilization, production, and exchange.

Request for Assistance: Comprehensive Report on the Dolores Project

[Via acra-l] 18-Dec-00

The USDI Bureau of Reclamation is preparing a comprehensive report for the Dolores Project in southwestern Colorado. This task is extensive, including work completed within the McPhee Reservoir area and subsequent work performed for canals, laterals, and irrigated fields.

We are seeking help in assembling a comprehensive bibliography of reference materials that cover data from the Dolores Project. We are interested materials that include discuss, or, compare data from: 1) cultural resource inventories, testing programs, excavations; or 2) ceramic, lithic, pollen, macrobotanical, faunal, carbon 14, collagen, tree-ring, or human remain analysis.

The data should be from one or more of the following project features: McPhee Reservoir Take-line area; other reservoir and water storage facilities considered; sample study areas; structures (e.g., power plants, staging areas, etc.); canals; laterals; Ute Mountain Ute irrigated fields; borrow and waste areas; power lines; access and haul roads; wasteway channels; recreation areas; wetland mitigation areas; all other forms of miscellaneous work performed.

Other references we are assembling include published and unpublished reports; letter and memorandum reports; periodical articles; thesis and dissertations; papers presented; all other forms of gray literature.

We are not interested in literature that merely mentions the Dolores Project in sections/chapters on cultural histories or previous research, or that otherwise refer to project reports used to clarify an in-text statement.

If you would like to make additions/revisions, or obtain a draft copy of the Dolores Comprehensive Bibliography (202 pgs), please direct your inquiries to:

John M. Mabry
Western Colorado Area Office
Four Corners Projects Office
Durango, Colorado
(970) 385-6513 < jmabry@uc.usbr.gov >

Museum of New Mexico Names Tom Wilson New Director

Shonda Novak *The New Mexican* 7-Oct-00

Tom Wilson, interim director of the Museum of New Mexico system, has been tapped for the permanent job.

The museum system's Board of Regents Friday chose Wilson over the other finalist, J. Brooks Joyner, director of the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, Okla.

Wilson formerly was a research associate at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

From 1992 to 1995, he directed the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. From 1997 to 1999, he was director of the Wright Museum of Art and Logan Museum of Anthropology, both at Beloit College in Washington.

A native of New Mexico, Wilson has a bachelor's degree in anthropology from The University of New Mexico. He has master's and doctorate degrees in anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley and a law degree from the University of Maryland.

In appointing Wilson as the Museum of New Mexico's interim director in April, J. Edson Way, head of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, cited Wilson's "strong background in museum management."

Wilson was deputy director of the Museum for African Art in New York City from 1990 to 1992. From 1985 to 1990, he worked with the Museum Program at the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has funded many museum projects in New Mexico. He also was an archaeologist under Richard Leakey for the National Museum of Kenya.

Wilson, Joyner and a third finalist had been

narrowed from a field of 16 candidates for the Museum of New Mexico director's job. The third finalist withdrew during the search to accept another position elsewhere.

As the museum's director, Wilson will oversee four museums in Santa Fe and five state monuments with about 250 employees and a \$10 million budget. There was no immediate word on Wilson's salary, but C.W. "Buddy" Ritter, the board's vice president and search committee chairman, has said the director's job will pay about \$75,000 a year.

Wilson could not be reached for comment Friday.

The museum's previous director, Tom Livesay, resigned earlier this year after nearly 15 years at the helm to become director of a museum in Bellingham, Wash.

Tom Chávez, director of the Palace of the Governors, part of the Museum of New Mexico system, has said he was "insulted" that he was passed over for the director's job. Chávez has directed the Palace of the Governors, the state's history museum in Santa Fe, for 19 years and has worked for the museum system for 22 years.

Besides the Palace of the Governors, the museum system includes the Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of International Folk Art and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology.

Lamentations for the U of A's Archaeomagnetic Program

The University of Arizona's Archaeomagnetic Program is on the verge of shutting down

Scott Kistiakowski, editor of the Arizona Archaeological Council's newsletter, collected a number of soulful reminiscences about the program's creation, accomplishments, and difficulties. They occupy over 8 pages of *AAC Newsletter* v.24 n.3 (Fall 2000) with contributions by Scott, Robert F. Butler, Jeffrey S. Dean, William L. Deaver, Jeffrey L. Eighmy, Richard C. Lange, Barbara A. Murphy, and Gayle Zizzo.

OAS Lecture Series (see calendar pg. 2)

All lectures will begin at 6:00 pm at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture. Admission: \$10/lecture or \$45/series for nonmembers of the Friends of Archaeology. Seating is limited. Call (505) 827-6343 for more information or to make reservations.

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2001 Number 2

April 2001

Mike Bremer Elected President-elect

See President's Report.

NMAC to Sponsor Keynote Speaker at Archaeology on the Pecos Forum, Nov. 1-3, 2001 in Carlsbad

See NewsNotes on page 19.

NMAC 2001 Grant Awards Go to Warren Lail and Jim Quaranta

See Grants & Pubs. Report on page 30.

Special: Reports on Public Outreach

See page 22.

ARMS User Conference April 10

See ARMS Report on page 8.

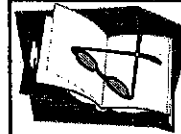
Eighth NM Archaeology Fair in Santa Fe on May 19 to Highlight Preservation Week

See State CRM Report on page 9.

Photo Report On the March 29-31 Mimbres Workshop in Silver City

See Workshop News on page 18.

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC 2001 (3) will be
Jun. 15, 2001.**



President's Report

Brad Vierra

Mike Bremer Chosen President-elect

I want to congratulate Mike Bremer for being elected President-elect. Mike has over twenty years experience as a Southwestern archaeologist. He will bring all his experience and enthusiasm to the office. Welcome aboard Mike!

Legislative Session

NMAC supported several initiatives for this legislative session. The HPD is creating a new Native American Preservation Program. The goal of the program is to empower tribal communities and to facilitate historic preservation activities. HPD envisions that the program will assist tribal governments in the development of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices that are recognized and certified by the Secretary of the Interior, and are therefore eligible for direct preservation funding from the federal government. The HPD was requesting funds to match federal monies for this new initiative.

The State Land Office's (SLO) appropriation bill requested \$1.22 million dollars in additional funds. These funds would in part fund the restoration of two pueblo sites in northwestern New Mexico, called Old Fort Ruins and Truby's Tower which are on the Heritage Preservation Alliance's List as the most endangered places in New Mexico. Stabilization work at the Folsom site was also included in these preservation efforts. This bill is working its way through the committees.

The SLO's Construction Materials and Mining Act bill is intended to provide for statewide regulation of construction materials mines that are not currently regulated under the New Mexico Mining Act. It in part requires that sand and gravel-mining operations reclaim and re-vegetate state lands after the cessation of mining activities. We would hope

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Sep 14-16 (?)
Los Alamos or
Santa Fe

Wildfires & Cultural Resources - conference sponsored by NMAC, US Forest Service (SW Region), NPS Bandelier National Monument, and Department of Energy (LAO). Date and place are tentative. Info: see President's Report.

Nov 1-3
Carlsbad

Archaeology on the Pecos - public forum sponsored in part by NMAC. It will highlight archaeological research in the oil fields of southeastern New Mexico and is intended for communities and industry in the surrounding region. See NewsNotes on pg. 19.

Other

Apr 5-7
Roswell NM

Historical Society of New Mexico 2001 Annual Meeting - Roswell Convention and Civic Center.

Apr 10
Santa Fe NM

ARMS User Conference - at the Laboratory of Anthropology. Info Tim Seaman, < seaman@arms.state.nm.us >, (505) 476-1275. See pg. 9.

Apr 18-22
New Orleans LA

Society for American Archaeology 66th Annual Meeting - info: < meetings@saa.org >; < www.saa.org/meetings >.

Apr 19-22
Las Vegas NM

NM Heritage Preservation Alliance Annual Meeting - featuring a NM Railroad Symposium all day Apr. 19. Info: Julianne Fletcher (505) 989-7445; < nmhpa@earthlink.net >.

Apr 27-29
Moriarty NM

Archaeological Society of New Mexico 2001 Annual Meeting - hosted by the Torrance County Archaeological Society. Prof. Katherine Spielmann of ASU will give Bandelier Lecture on the history and archaeology of the Salinas Pueblos. Info: try < lmconkey@estancia.k12.nm.us >.

May 12-20

NM Heritage Preservation Week

May 19
Santa Fe NM

Eighth NM Archaeology Fair - see pg. 9.

Jul 15-Feb. 3
Santa Fe NM

Get Your Kitsch on Route 66 - exhibit about the highway's effects on Indians and other Americans at New Mexico Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

Aug 9-12
Flagstaff AZ

2001 Pecos Conference - info: Dave Wilcox < dwilcox@mna.mus.az.us > or Liz Gumerman < lgumerman@mna.mus.az.us >.

Oct 16-20
Flagstaff

13th Annual Navajo Studies Conference - at Northern Arizona University. Info: Dr. Jennifer Denetdale, Humanities, Art & Religion Dept., NAU, Box 6031, Flagstaff AZ; (520) 523-8696; < Jennifer.Denetdale@nau.edu >.

Nov 2-3
Carlsbad NM

Archaeology on the Pecos - public forum on cultural resources management in the oil fields of Southeast New Mexico sponsored by the BLM and NM HPD. Info: Sarah Schlanger, BLM, (505) 438-7454; < Sarah_Schlanger@blm.gov > (see pg. 19).

Nov 3
t.b.a.

Second San Luis Valley Paleoindian Conference - speakers and artifact displays relevant to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic presence in the San Luis Valley of CO. To participate, contact: Ronald Kessler, 1026 S Co Rd 2 E, Monte Vista CO 81144, (719) 852.5225, or, Vince Spero, Archaeologist, Rio Grande National Forest, 1803 W Hwy 160, Monte Vista CO 81144-9349, (719) 852.6242, < vspero@amigo.net >.

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

that once the regulations are eventually written that archeological compliance surveys would also be required. However, this bill was stalled by the House Energy and Natural Resource Committee, asking the SLO to form a task force to consider some of the issues raised in the hearing.

You can find out what the legislature is up to at < <http://legis.state.nm.us> >. So, please contact your legislators and let them know what you think!

New Mexico Congressional Delegation

During the last year I have sent numerous letters to various state and federal agencies, with copies being sent to our congressional delegation. I would like to point out that Representative Heather Wilson is the single member of our delegation who consistently replies to these letters. Although these are often form letters with some written notes, I actually received a personal letter from Ms. Wilson. In this letter she states the following:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Eleanor Towns, US Forest Service Regional Forester. I appreciate knowing your concerns about funding for Heritage Resource programs.

I understand your concerns about this funding. As you may know, funding has been allocated to some programs with missions to protect historical artifacts. Vanishing Treasures is one such program. Though the appropriations process is nearly completed this year, I will consider your input next year when the appropriations process is underway. I hope you received a response from the Forest Service regarding possible remedies to your concerns.

Thanks again for contacting me. I hope you continue to do so.

Then at the bottom of the page she wrote, "Thanks for your thoughtful letter. It gave some great examples of how through cooperation and collaboration we can do a better job managing our lands."

On behalf of the NMAC, I would like to thank Representative Wilson for personally responding to our letters. Someone is actually listening to us

in Washington!

Updates

Mike Bremer and I have organized a conference on wildfires and cultural resources that is tentatively scheduled for September 14-16, 2001 at Santa Fe or Los Alamos. The upcoming Mimbres Workshop was full. Thanks to Chris Turnbow and John Roney for putting this workshop together. Lou Haecker is reviewing NMAC's files and working on a curation agreement with the Museum of New Mexico. Bill Doleman has invested some of our money in CD's to get a higher earning rate. He is also working with an accountant to get all of the Foundation paperwork submitted. The publications committee is ready to publish the Chaco and Durango conference volumes. Thanks to June-el Piper for getting these together. Wolky Toll is also working on the Ceramic Conference papers.

Please contact Chuck Hannaford if you would like to be on our Speakers List. We need more people to volunteer for this very important activity. NMAC will have a table for Historic Preservation Week at the Vila Linda Mall. If you would like to help at our table, please contact Chuck or me. The Grant applications are in, and June-el will be heading the committee to review these applications. Winners will be notified by April 15. Lastly, John Torres is leading a committee to set up a new NMAC web page. If you have any ideas please contact John.

The New Mexico Archeological Foundation needs a logo. If you have any ideas about this, please contact me.

NMAC has donated \$2500 for a keynote speaker at the "Archaeology on the Pecos Forum" sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management. The forum is a two day public discussion of cultural resource management issues in southeast New Mexico. It will be held in Carlsbad on November 2 and 3. NMAC will sponsor a lecture by Dave Stuart. For more information contact Sarah Schlanger or Deni Seymour.

The next meeting of the SLO Archaeological Advisory Committee is scheduled for March. We will again be pushing for the Land Office to create a policy that incorporates archaeological surveys into urban master plans.

If I'm missing anything, you can call at (505) 665-8014, or email me at < bvierra@lanl.gov >. Please ask a friend to join NMAC, because we all need to work together to help protect and preserve New Mexico's cultural heritage.



Current Research

Results of EDXRF Trace-element Analysis of Silicified Rhyolites from Two Prehistoric Quarries

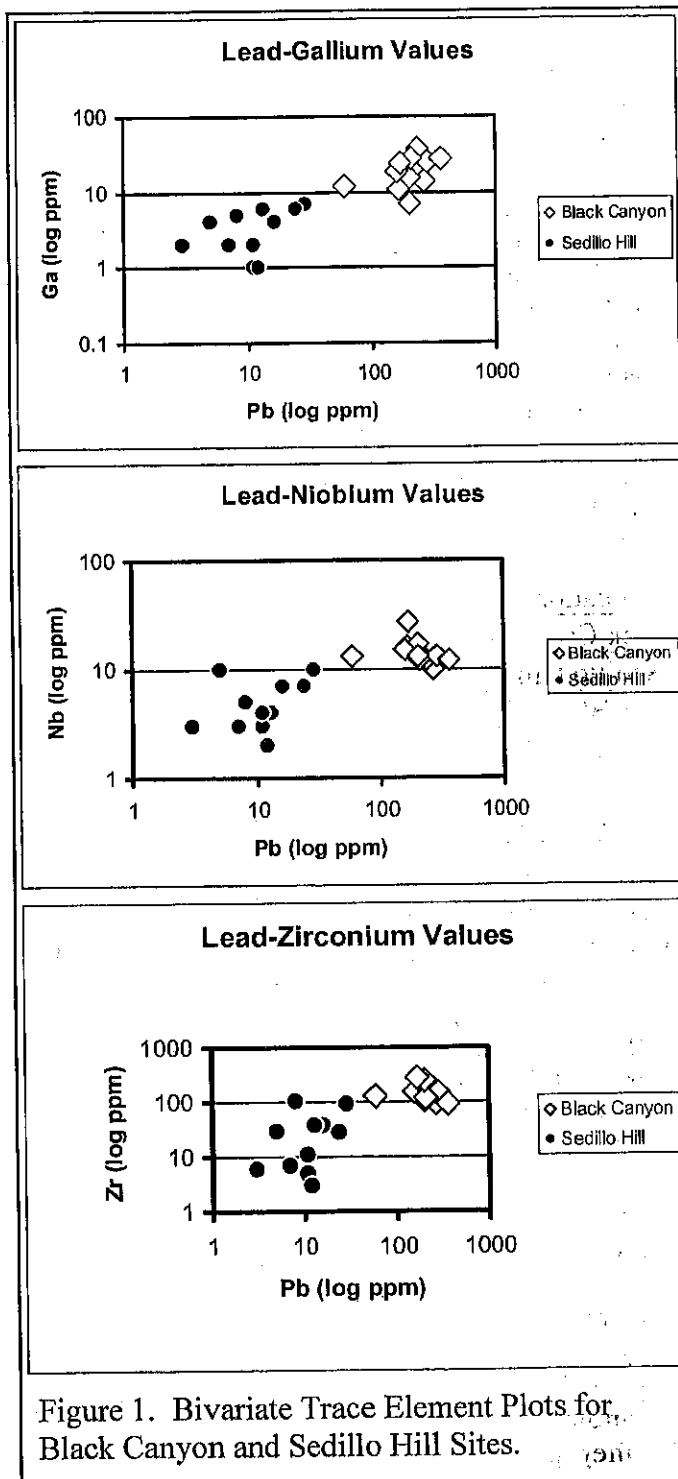
Robert D. Dello-Russo < dellorus@nmt.edu >
Escondida Research Group

During the year 2000, Escondida Research Group, Socorro, NM, was awarded funds under the Small Grants category from the State of New Mexico, Historic Preservation Division to conduct a geochemical analysis of silicified rhyolite samples from two prehistoric quarries using non-destructive energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF). Both the Sedillo Hill site (LA 39420) and the Black Canyon site (LA 55991) are located southwest of Socorro, New Mexico. Sedillo Hill was utilized at least in the Pueblo IV period (AD 1300-1600) and the U.S. Territorial period (AD 1846-1912), while Black Canyon was used from Clovis times (9500 BC) until the Historic period (ca. AD 1550). Both sites include areas with artifact densities numbering in the hundreds per square meter.

Collection of field samples from Black Canyon occurred on June 13, 2000 and from Sedillo Hill on July 14, 2000. In general, the majority of samples from the Black Canyon site are dark red or dusky red with only one sample each of strong brown or yellowish red, while those from the Sedillo Hill site are dusky red, dark red, red, yellowish brown, or dark yellowish brown. One sample from the latter site is black. All of the samples are fine-grained and glassy, and most exhibit tiny phenocryst inclusions.

The EDXRF analyses were undertaken at the New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources, Socorro, New Mexico on August 14-15, 2000. The trace element data include concentrations for lead (Pb), zirconium (Zr), gallium (Ga) and niobium (Nb), barium (Ba), uranium (U), titanium (TiO₂), manganese (MnO), strontium (Sr), rubidium (Rb), iron (Fe₂O₃) and molybdenum (Mo), arsenic (As), nickel (Ni), thorium (Th), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), chromium (Cr), vanadium (V), and yttrium (Y). Many of these trace elements function as incompatibles in silicic melts, particularly in the high-silica rhyolites, and thus are good indicators of a variety of processes that produce compositional variability.

The extent of variability between the two quarry locations can be illustrated by plotting the Pb content of samples against Ga, Nb, or Zr content (Figure 1). In each of the bivariate plots the Pb concentrations of samples from the Black Canyon and Sedillo Hill sites are spatially distinct and do not overlap, while three other elements (Ga, Nb, Zr) overlap slightly. These patterns suggest



Current Research

that the silicified rhyolites from the two quarry locations are chemically distinct.

Statistical geochemical comparisons between the two quarry locations are made by the calculation of similarity coefficients. The similarity coefficient is essentially an average of ratios of trace element concentrations in samples from the two quarry locations. The ideal value of this coefficient is 1 for a chemically identical sample pair. Similarity coefficients for split samples from each quarry location provide limits within which to evaluate other comparisons. For the Black Canyon site, samples 3A and 3B return a similarity coefficient of 0.85, while samples 19A and 19B from the Sedillo Hill site return a similarity coefficient of 0.79. Thus, Black Canyon values are considered comparable to other values if the similarity coefficient exceeds 0.85, and Sedillo Hill values are considered comparable to other values if the similarity coefficient exceeds 0.79.

Table 1. Similarity Coefficient Matrix for Comparison of Trace Element Profiles.

Location	Black Canyon	Sedillo Hill	BC (Pb, Ga, Zr, Nb)	SH (Pb, Ga, Zr, Nb)
Black Canyon	1.00	0.52	-	-
Sedillo Hill	0.52	1.00	-	-
BC (Pb, Ga, Zr, Nb)	-	-	1.00	0.21
SH (Pb, Ga, Zr, Nb)	-	-	0.21	1.00

As presented in Table 1, the comparison between Black Canyon and Sedillo Hill returns a low similarity coefficient of 0.52. This statistic indicates that the silicified rhyolites from the two source areas are chemically distinct. A comparison between the Black Canyon (BC) and Sedillo Hill (SH) sites in terms of Pb, Ga, Zr, and Nb returns a very low similarity coefficient of 0.21. This finding indicates that Pb, Ga, Zr, and Nb are strong discriminators for materials from the two quarry sites.

This sourcing study suggests that EDXRF technology can be used to produce quantitative trace element profiles of silicified rhyolites, and that silicified rhyolites from the Black Canyon and Sedillo Hill quarries are chemically distinct, particularly in terms of Pb, Ga, Zr, and Nb concentrations. These two findings are significant for archaeologists in that they point to the possibility of associating

lithic source areas with silicified rhyolite tools found in distant locations.

Magnetometer Study at Fort Fillmore Reveals 10 cm Wall

Meade Kemrer < mkemrer@zianet.com >

Geophysical methods again prove to be useful tools for protecting and preserving sites. Lee Webb and I successfully identified and located the buried east wall cemetery in Fort Fillmore. The fort was built in 1851 and abandoned by Federal troops in 1861 subsequent to their defeat by Texas Confederates at the Val Verde battle near Mesilla, New Mexico. Except for the remains of an officer killed by a skirmish with Apaches that were reentered at Fort Selden, the Fort Fillmore cemetery currently contains approximately 97 graves.

Fort Selden volunteers are currently nominating Fillmore to the National Register of Historic Places. The currently owner of the cemetery por-

tion of the fort wants to protect it and to exclude it from housing development. But the exact location of the cemetery wall extants was unknown and no map of the fort exists and the cemetery's adobe walls

eroded. The northern and southern walls and a corner from the western wall were found, but the east wall was invisible.

My proton gradiometer, a two-sensor magnetometer, identified distinctive aligned anomalies that were east and perpendicular to the north and south walls. Nondestructive tests by removing overburden soil confirmed the wall's presence and location. Excavations along the north and south walls indicate that wall height is only 10 cm.

The fact that the instrument could discern a 10-cm thick adobe feature certainly surprised and delighted me. It's a tool that has many applications, yet seems to be underused.

I'd be happy to answer any questions about it: contact me at < mkemrer@zianet.com > or (505) 522-7614 in Las Cruces.

Current Research

UNM 2001 Summer Field School at the Boca Negra Wash Site

Bob Leonard

[via nmac-l] 25-Jan-01

The University of New Mexico Archaeological Field School for the summer of 2001 will focus on the excavation of a Folsom Paleoindian (ca. 10,200-10,900 years old) camp site located near the volcanoes on the West Mesa, just west of Albuquerque. Investigative methods appropriate to hunter-gatherer sites, basic excavation and laboratory techniques, geoarchaeology, and Paleoindian archaeology will be the principal topics emphasized over the 6-week field school. The dates for the field school will be June 4 through July 13.

The website for the field school is currently being updated, and when completed it will contain more detailed information concerning the site and application procedures. If you have any questions about the field school, contact Dr. Bruce Huckell via email <bhuckell@unm.edu> or during office hours (Weds. 1-4 PM).

Field School Near Cimarron NM

Warren K. Lail <wlail@ou.edu>

[via SASIG] 31-Jan-01

Between June 1 and July 14, 2001, the University of Oklahoma will conduct an archaeological field school in northeastern New Mexico near Cimarron. We will be working on two, possibly three sites believed to date between A.D. 400 and A.D. 700. One site is located on a mesa approximately 200 feet above Ponil Canyon. Accessing one of the sites requires moderate rock climbing.

Accordingly, applicants need to be in good physical condition and not afraid of heights. We are seeking applicants who are team oriented and who have at least a 3.0 cumulative G.P.A. (4.0 scale). We will be making weekend field trips to Chaco Canyon, Pecos Pueblo, Santa Fe, and Taos. On one weekend we will hike to the summit of Baldy Mountain (12,500 feet) where students will learn about the role of local geology on lithic technological strategies. During evening lab sessions, students will learn to analyze lithics and ceramics, and be introduced to the study of soils, geology, and paleoethnobotany. Six hours of graduate or undergraduate credit are offered.

Because we will be working on private property in the presence of many young people (at the Philmont Scout Ranch), participants will not have access to private vehicles nor will they be allowed to consume alcohol for the duration of the field school.

Those with a serious interest in Southwestern archaeology are encouraged to apply. Our application deadline is April 20, 2001. Students will be required to register for 6 hours of credit (letter graded) at the University of Oklahoma. See <<http://www.snomnh.ou.edu/archaeology/fieldschool>>. Contact Warren K. Lail <wlail@ou.edu> or Don G. Wyckoff <xtrambler@ou.edu>.

Field School at a Chacoan Site Near Grants NM

John Kantner <kantner@gsu.edu>

[via SASIG] 19-Feb-01

With students from Georgia State University, I've been working on material from a small, Chaco-era prehistoric community northwest of Grants, New Mexico. The goal of the research is to reconstruct the growth of the community and determine how its development articulated with the influence of Chaco Canyon.

Last summer's activities concentrated on mapping the structures and taking surface collections for stylistic and compositional analysis. Subsurface testing focused on areas outside of the badly pot-hunted structure that some consider a "great house," although its diminutive size challenges that interpretation. Preliminary results from last summer's work very tentatively suggest (and I'm seriously hedging here) that the structure may never have been used and in fact may have been abandoned before it was completed.

John Kantner, Ph.D.; Department of Anthropology & Geography, Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer St., Atlanta, GA 30303-3083; (404) 651.1761; <<http://sipapu.gsu.edu>>.

Survey & Rehab in the Cerro Grande and Viveash Fire Perimeters

Mike Bremer

[via nmac-l] 26-Jan-01

The Santa Fe National Forest will conduct survey and rehabilitation in the perimeter of the Cerro Grande and Viveash Fires during the spring, summer and fall of 2001. Job opportunities will include project managers (GS9), crew chiefs (GS7)

Current Research

and crew members. If you are interested in working with some pretty amazing archaeology contact Mike Bremer at (505) 438-7846 <mbremer@fs.fed.us> or Michael Elliott at (505) 438-7847 <michaelelliott@fs.fed.us>, or you can send us a letter of interest along with a short vita. We're in the process of compiling a list of interested individuals. Thanks. J. Michael Bremer, Santa Fe National Forest, Forest Heritage Program Manager/Forest Archaeologist, 505-438-7846; <mbremer@fs.fed.us>.

Hembrillo Battlefield Site Report Available

Karl Laumbach

The report on the Hembrillo Battlefield [see *NewsMAC* 2000(3) pg. 9; *NewsMAC* 2000(4) pg. 29; and, *NewsMAC* 2001(1) pg. 22] is available for \$20.00 plus \$4.00 postage per copy.

Orders should be sent to Human Systems Research, Box 728, Las Cruces, NM 88004 The title is *Hembrillo: An Apache Battlefield of the Victorio War* by Karl Laumbach with contributions by Bob Hart, Doug Scott, and Jim Wakeman; 300 pages, 86 photographs, 57 maps.; soft cover, perfect bound.

Not So Stupid Pet Tricks

Weekly Blend column

The Vancouver Sun 03-Feb-01

An American magazine held a competition, inviting its readers to submit new scientific theories on any subject. Below is the winner:

SUBJECT: Perpetual motion.

When a cat is dropped, it always lands on its feet, and when toast is dropped, it always lands buttered side down. Therefore, if a slice of toast is strapped to a cat's back, buttered side up, and the animal is then dropped, the two opposing forces will cause it to hover, spinning inches above the ground. If enough toast-laden felines were used, they could form the basis of a high-speed monorail system.

...and received this reply from a reader:

I've been thinking about this cat/toast business for

a while. In the buttered toast case, it's the butter that causes it to land buttered side down – it doesn't have to be toast, the theory works equally well with Jacobs crackers. So to save money you just miss out the toast – and butter the cats. Also, should there be an imbalance between the effects of cat and butter, there are other substances that have a stronger affinity for carpet.

Probability of carpet impact is determined by the following simple formula:

$$ps * t(t) / t(c)$$

Where:

- "p" is the probability of carpet impact.
- "s" is the "stain" value of the toast-covering substance – an indicator of the effectiveness of the toast topping in permanently staining the carpet. Chicken Tikka Masala, for example, has a very high s value, while the s value of water is zero.
- t(c) and t(t) indicate the tone of the carpet and topping – the value of p being strongly related to the relationship between the colour of the carpet and topping, as even Chicken Tikka Masala won't cause a permanent and obvious stain if the carpet is the same colour.

So it is obvious that the probability of carpet impact is maximized if you use Chicken Tikka Masala and a white carpet in fact, this combination gives a p value of 1, which is the same as the probability of a cat landing on its feet.

Therefore a cat with Chicken Tikka Masala on its back will be certain to hover in mid-air, while there could be problems with buttered toast as the toast may fall off the cat, causing a terrible monorail crash, resulting in nauseating images of members of the Royal Family visiting accident victims in hospital, and politicians saying it wouldn't have happened if their party was in power as there would have been more investment in cat-toast glue research. Therefore it is in the interests not only of public safety but also of public sanity if the buttered toast on cats idea is scrapped, to be replaced by a monorail powered by cats smeared with Chicken Tikka Masala floating above a rail made from white shag pile carpet.



Lab Report

Chris Turnbow

On February 28th, Curtis Schaafsma, Curator of Anthropology, officially retired from the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC). Curt had been Director, State Archaeologist, and Curator over the course of his 22 years at the Laboratory. His last act as Curator was the submission of his newest book *Apaches de Navajo* to the Utah Press. During his career, Curt has accumulated a storehouse of information on New Mexico's rich cultural heritage. We have laughed and kidded about his de-accessioning but the truth is that the Lab staff and Southwest researchers will miss his scholarship and knowledge. Luckily, Curt promises not to be stranger to the Lab. Now that he is retired, he plans to be an active Research Associate.

Speaking of research, we will be moving the reference collections to a new and improved room by April 16. Researchers will have the opportunity to examine type collections of ceramics, chipped stone, raw materials, petrographic slides, clay samples, and historic artifacts in a spacious, well-lighted room. We still need a binocular microscope for the reference room so if you are looking for a charitable donation, consider us

As many of you know, MIAC has kept much of its bulk archaeological collections in the basement of the Rivera Building in downtown Santa Fe. Although the conditions are deplorable, the Museum has been unable to find more suitable storage due to a lack of funding. Since the sale of the building now seems assured, a bill was introduced to the New Mexico State Legislature that requested money to move the collections. Long term plans for the expansion of the Laboratory of Anthropology include a state-of-the-art collections facility; however, it will not be ready for some years to come. In the meanwhile, we will have to find the materials a temporary home with good environmental conditions. I will keep the NMAC membership posted on the outcome of the bill and the move.

In regard to new collections, MIAC expects to obtain the Gallina collections resulting from Albert Mohr and Laetitia Sample's research. This team excavated ten Gallina sites from 1969 to 1976. The entire collection includes around 251 boxes of artifacts and samples plus supporting documenta-

tion in the form of two file drawers of notes, one box of catalogs, negatives and color slides, and numerous field and final drawings. The extensive collections will be invaluable for those interested in Gallina cultural developments.

For all the ethnobotany types out there, MIAC will begin building a trail on the grounds around the museum this spring. The trail system will focus on three basic themes: agriculture, native plants and the environment, and culture history. Plans call for the development of heirloom gardens with water control features and seeds from Native Seed Search. The trail will also be established to showcase the geological setting and natural botanical communities and species. Attention will be given to the uses of various plants by Native people. Finally, as the trail develops, it will present how human cultures and their material remains changed in New Mexico over the past three thousand years. As currently envisioned, the trail will eventually include fairly accurate replicas of Archaic, Pueblo I, Pueblo IV, and Navajo residences and activity areas. This summer we hope to work on the Archaic camp and perhaps start a pithouse. Anyone interested in helping to build these structures should let me know. Bring your stone axe and digging stick when you come.

Legends of the Lab Lecture Series and Open House

Doug Patinka & Jennifer Marshall

- 24-Apr *Legacy of the Lab: Southwestern Archaeology in the Twentieth Century* by former director, Fred Wendorf.
- 01-May *Looking Back, Looking Forward: A History of Anthropology* by Director Emeritus Stewart Peckham.
- 08-May *The Best of the Southwest: Great Collections of the Laboratory of Anthropology* by former director Bruce Bernstein.
- 15-May *A jewel in the Desert: John Gaw Meem's Laboratory of Anthropology* by architectural historian John Conron.
- 19-May Open house from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm. Open to the public.

Lectures at the Mus. Of Indian Arts & Culture theater at 7:00 pm Tickets \$10, \$7 to MNM members. Full series \$25/\$20. Info: 476-1271; < www.museumofnewmexico.org/ >.



ARMS Report

Tim Seaman

ARMS User's Conference April 10

[vial nmac-l] 12-Mar-01

The Historic Preservation Division and the Museum of New Mexico are embarking on an intensive planning effort for the Archeological Records Management System (ARMS). We intend to initiate this planning process by holding a conference for ARMS stakeholders as we did in 1991.

We invite all individuals, organizations, and government agencies with an stake in how cultural resource management and archeological research is conducted in New Mexico to attend this meeting from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm on Tuesday, April 10 at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe.

We plan to use this opportunity to evaluate the current status of ARMS with reference to our last planning document, formulated in 1991, and then consider our "to-do" list for the next ten years. Topics to be addressed include the following areas:

- Deploying new query and reporting applications over the internet;
- GIS over the internet: ARMS Map Services (demonstration);
- Online site forms (demonstration);
- Database access and security safeguards (are they adequate?);
- Digitizing survey areas (how do we catch up with the backlog?);
- Program costs and support (can we make the current fee system more equitable?);
- ARMS role in collections management and research;
- Document scanning to enhance records access and preservation;
- Plus other topics identified by users before and during the conference.

Please attend. We need to hear your perception of how things are working currently and your ideas on where ARMS should be going over the next decade. ARMS has created a very strong foundation

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State CRM Update

Eighth NM Archaeology Fair Sat. May 19 in Santa Fe

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist
(505) 827-3989 <gdean@oca.state.nm.us>

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, is pleased to announce that the Eighth Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held at Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe on 19 May 2001 from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. The Fair provides an opportunity for archaeologists and archaeological firms to showcase projects and activities in New Mexico in general, or the greater Santa Fe area in particular, as well as to have fun interacting with a diverse public and catching up on each other's activities since the last Fair.

The focus of the Fair is "What is Archaeology?" with an emphasis on Technology, ancient and modern. Demonstrators are welcome to form a Stone Tool group, a Pottery group, a Spinning & Weaving group, a Wild Food group, or whatever group comes to mind. Get with your potential partners and make plans (indicate what you'll need on the form accompanying this announcement so we'll know how to group you).

Electricity is available for formal exhibits, computers, and audio-visual equipment in the center as well as a couple of additional outlets near one end of the space. We will be in the Food Court (yum!) at the Mall. The Mall will open for us at 7:00 AM on 19 May, and six-foot tables and chairs should have been set up for us already. All exhibits must be completely set up when the Mall opens at 10:00 AM (HPD will bring doughnuts).

We will take down starting at 6:00 PM Saturday evening unless you have a special circumstance (explain it on the form). Villa Linda Mall is on the southeast corner of Cerrillos Road and Rodeo Road, easily accessed from I-25 by taking the Cerrillos Road exit and turning right onto Rodeo Road at the traffic light and then into the Mall parking lot. We will be using the Food Court entrance at the back (south side) of the Mall. There's lots of parking.

All archaeologists and archaeological firms in New Mexico are invited to join the fun at the Fair. All you really need is one or two people willing to talk to the public about archaeology for a few

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hours, but some kind of exhibit (no matter how modest) will help break the ice. Mount photos on poster board, compile a three-ring notebook with photos of a project in the field or in the lab, mount a demonstration of flint knapping or some other technology, run a video, or think of a kid-friendly activity or giveaway with an archaeological or preservation message. This is a chance to convey the most information about your profession as well as your firm's archaeological activities through one-on-one conversations with the public. Non-profit organizations can sell memberships and we'll probably have a raffle to benefit Preservation Week (donations anyone?), but you'll have to take orders for books, videos, t-shirts, or other items you might have wanted to sell to avoid competition with Mall stores.

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 Glenna Dean, Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs. Contact her at (505) 827-3989 or < gdean@oca.state.nm.us > for information, to make any special requirements known, and to tell her you'll be coming. See you in May!

NM SLO Archaeological Advisory Committee 29-Mar-01 Meeting

Brad Vierra

The NM State Land Office Archaeological Advisory Committee held its second meeting on March 29, 2001. In attendance were Commissioner Ray Powell, Assistant Commissioner Bob Jenks, SLO archaeologist Dave Eck and Committee Members John Acklen, Eric Blinman, Lynne Sebastian and Brad Vierra.

The Commissioner presented a new draft policy that would require all business lessees to conduct archaeological surveys of these trust lands. In addition, a permit would be required prior to any ground disturbing activities that would also require an archaeological survey. This is a big step forward and I would like to applaud both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for answering our request to integrate a compliance process into urban development projects. Nonetheless, we need to remember that there are only about 1000 business leases, vs. about 3,400 agri-

cultural leases and 10,000 oil and gas leases on trust lands.

The SLO appropriations bill passed both the senate and house and is awaiting the governor's signature. It will provide about \$50,000 for preservation projects and \$50,000 for survey work. This includes stabilization work at Trudy's Tower Pueblo site and at the Folsom site. I have written the governor asking him to support this initiative. On the other hand, a "memorial" has been placed on their Mining Act bill that will now go to a task force for comments and revisions. The revised bill will subsequently be passed on to an interim committee. We will continue to lend our support to this bill.

History Looks for a Home

Morgan Lee

The Albuquerque Journal 5-Mar-01

The pending sale of La Villa Rivera Building would send more than state workers and nursing home residents packing from the former location of St. Vincent Hospital.

It also would force the relocation of millions of historic and prehistoric finds stored in the building's crude basement, where boxes contain more than 7,000 cubic feet of bones from extinct animals, spear points, stone tools, pottery shards and soil samples.

State law orders the protection of these relics of New Mexico's past, artifacts that date from before the Clovis site, left by mastodon hunters in 9500 B.C., to the 19th Century Santa Fe Trail trading route.

"If this was lost it would be like opening up our collective history book and tearing out the middle, or maybe the whole thing as far as New Mexico goes," said Duane Anderson, director of the state Laboratory of Anthropology, a branch of the Museum of New Mexico, which oversees the collection.

The state accepted a bid in January from a private developer, Auerbach Palace LLC, to buy the old hospital property in downtown Santa Fe for \$10.1 million for conversion to a hotel, retail and office complex.

The two buildings that made up the former St. Vincent Hospital - La Villa Rivera and Marian Hall - now house state offices and a nursing home.

State Sen. Mary Kay Papen, D-Las Cruces, is sponsoring a bill that would provide \$199,000 to

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relocate the collection.

"I just want to make sure that all of this is protected for all the people in New Mexico, for education, research and for the public ..." said Papen, who also sits on the board of a private, nonprofit contractor that surveys archaeological sites in southern New Mexico.

"I think the conditions are deplorable where the material is stored now," Papen said.

Collection managers at La Rivera work in T-shirts and shorts during the winter, when the basement's climate turns tropical, thanks to exposed steam pipes that heat the air and leave standing water on the floor.

Despite legal protections and legislative efforts, finding 10,000 square feet of climate controlled storage is proving difficult for the Museum of New Mexico, a division of the Office of Cultural Affairs.

"Storage spaces that large are few and far between," said Tom Wilson, executive director of the Museum of New Mexico.

The museum ultimately plans to build a combination storage facility and office building for the Office of Archaeological Studies at Camino Lejo adjacent to the current Laboratory of Anthropology. Those construction plans remain several years away from fruition, as the Museum of New Mexico focuses on shoring up the Palace of the Governors state history museum and other projects.

The state Property Control Division, which is handling the sale of a five-acre lot that includes La Villa Rivera building, has offered as a storage facility the old State Penitentiary at Santa Fe, site of a prison riot in 1980 and, more recently, movie productions.

The deteriorating prison, where utilities maintenance has been withdrawn and the power switched off for nearly two years, may present a new set of hazards, according to managers of the collection.

Anderson said storing the collection at the prison, where film crews have knocked out walls and windows, may require a building within a building, to shelter the collection and guard against intruders.

"Even though it's inside a prison, we need to provide some sort of security," Anderson said. "We're up for anything that works."

A pioneer in preservation, the state of New Mexico started requiring archaeological surveys and excavations on highway construction sites in the 1950s.

The Museum of the New Mexico acts as the repository for the archaeological collections of the

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Interested in an ARPA Class in Santa Fe in Oct. 2001?

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist
NMHPD/OCA

228 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501

(505) 827-3989; (505) 827-6338 fax

< gdean@oca.state.nm.us >

I'm trying to find out how many archeologists might be interested in attending some version of an ARPA class taught by Martin McAllister, Woody Jones, and Wayne Dance.

Mr. McAllister is a nationally recognized expert on archeological resource damage assessment and is Chair of the SAA's Task Force on Archaeological Law Enforcement. Mr. Jones for 12 years was the Senior Instructor at the Treasury Department's ARPA Training Program, and Mr. Dance is an Assistant U.S. Attorney who has convicted 37 ARPA violators including Earl Shumway.

A 40-hour (5 day) version is possible or it could be a 24-hour (3 day) version. The registration fee, to be figured on actual costs of travel and per diem for the instructors, will vary according to the length of the class and how many wish to attend. The more attendees, the cheaper for everyone. For example, registration fees for 40 attendees for the 5-day class could be about \$225 per person; registration fees for 40 attendees for the 3-day class could be about \$175 per person. Either price is hundreds of dollars less than this class usually costs and these instructors are top-notch. Ideally, we're looking at the week of 22 October 2001 here in Santa Fe.

The class is formally titled *Archaeological Law Enforcement* and is designed for a mix of law enforcement personnel and archeologists. Sample program schedules for both classes follow:

24-hour version:

- Overview of Archaeological Resources Crime
- The Looting, Collecting and Trafficking Network
- Local and Regional Archaeological Resources Protection Issues
- The Archaeological Resources Protection Act and other Federal and State Statutes and Regulations used to Prosecute Archaeological Violation Cases
- Introduction to Archaeological Resources

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- Law Enforcement Officers and Prosecuting Attorneys
- Archeological Resources Protected by ARPA
- Introduction to the Criminal Justice System
- Testifying in Court
- Archaeological Crime Scene Investigation
- Archaeological Damage Assessment
- Archaeological Crime Scene Practical Exercise
- Critique of Archaeological Crime Scene Practical Exercise
- Archaeological Resources Crime Prevention
- Conclusion

40-hour version is same as above with the following additions:

- Case Study Homework Reading Assignment for the attendees
- Local and Regional Archaeological Resources
- Archaeological Violation Investigative Methods
- Report Preparation
- Preparation of Case Study Presentations by the attendees
- Presentation of Case Studies by the attendees
- Archaeological Crime Scene Practical Exercise Preparation
- Archaeological Damage Value and Cost Determination Preparation by the attendees
- Presentation and Critique of Archaeological Damage Value and Cost Determinations

Both versions are designed to include law enforcement personnel as well as archeologists as participants.

So what do you think? Please let me know the following:

- Are you interested in attending an ARPA class sometime?
- Are you interested in attending an ARPA class this October in Santa Fe?
- Which class would you prefer to attend, the 24-hour version or the 40-hour version?

Thanks in advance for your input – you are not making a commitment at this time. Please feel free to share this call for interest with colleagues.

Advisory Council Section 106 Training

Stephen Austin

[via acra-l] 16-Feb-01

We are pleased to announce that the Council's up-

dated introductory course, Introduction to Section 106 Review, is once again being offered in partnership with the University of Nevada, Reno's Heritage Resources Management Program. We will offer this 2-day training course in 12 cities during 2001.

Designed by the Council to explain the responsibilities of Federal agencies under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the course focuses on the requirements of Section 106 of NHPA, which applies any time a Federal or federally assisted project, action, program, or undertaking could affect a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Participants will learn the basic steps of the Section 106 review process defined in the Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), and the procedures to follow in order to comply with the law.

As you know, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recently issued revised regulations, which went into effect on January 11, 2001. The 2001 course curriculum and materials fully reflect the January 2001 regulations.

The course sessions listed in the schedule below will be open to any Federal, State, local, or tribal official and to contractors who carry out work for government agencies, as well as to persons in the private sector.

Introduction to Section 106 Review will be offered in 2001 at the locations and dates listed below. All course sessions are two days long and meet from 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. each day.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| • Oklahoma City, OK | April 5-6 |
| • Cleveland, OH | April 24-25 |
| • Omaha, NE | May 8-9 |
| • Albuquerque, NM | May 30-31 |
| • Seattle, WA | June 14-15 |
| • Savannah, GA | June 26-27 |
| • New Orleans, LA | July 17-18 |
| • Indianapolis, IN | July 24-25 |
| • Las Vegas, NV | August 8-9 |
| • Washington, DC | August 15-16 |
| • Honolulu, HI | September 12-13 |

To register for a session of this training course, call the University of Nevada, Reno's Division of Continuing and Distance Education at 775-784-4062 or toll-free at 1-800-233-8928. Also, you can go to

< <http://www.dce.unr.edu/hrm/sect106.htm> >

for additional course information, followed by a printable registration form that can be faxed to

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UNR at 775-784-4801.

The registration fee is \$440. This fee does not include food, lodging, or travel.

If you need additional information about the course, you can contact the Council's Training Specialist, Judy Rodenstein, at 202-606-8584 or <jrodenstein@achp.gov>, or UNR's Program Development Specialist, Crystal Metzenheim, at 775-784-4046 or <crystalm@unr.edu>.

Customized Section 106 Workshop

Lynne Sebastian
[via nmac-l]

I've had a number of inquiries from folks in southern New Mexico, asking if I could teach a Section 106 workshop in that part of the state. I'd love to do that; all that it requires is someone or some organization willing to sponsor the workshop. Unlike the Advisory Council Section 106 training, which is offered on a fixed schedule in a central place in a region and requires that all participants travel to get there, SRI's (Statistical Research, Inc.) 106 workshops are done on-site for an agency or company that contracts for the service.

If we could find 30 participants, the cost per person would only be \$116 -- which is pretty good if you consider that the ACHP training is \$440 just for the tuition, plus travel costs, hotel and food for two and a half days. Plus I'm way more entertaining than the ACHP instructors. I'm going to attach a PDF version of the flier for the workshop (my NMAC subscription is on my UNM account which isn't always helpful with attachments, so I hope this works).

This workshop covers the what, who, why, and how of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It offers a basic understanding of Section 106 compliance plus a more in-depth analysis of such key issues as tribal consultation, coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act, using agreement documents, and strategies for avoiding common problems. Taught by Dr. Lynne Sebastian, a former State Historic Preservation Officer and a nationally known expert in cultural resource compliance, the workshop emphasizes recent changes in federal regulations and the effect of those changes on the practice of Section 106 compliance.

Topics covered during the workshop include:

- Historic preservation in the United States



Issues & Viewpoints

Book Review

Federal Planning and Historic Places: The Section 106 Process

by Thomas F. King. 195 pp. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, 2000.

Reviewed by Dave Phillips

In *NewsMAC* 1999(3) I recommended Tom King's *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice, An Introductory Guide* as a useful reference on federal historic preservation. King has now produced a second guide focused on 36 CFR 800, the federal regulation "implementing" Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This is as much as admitting that while various federal laws govern cultural resources in the United States, the

(Continued on page 14)

- The National Historic Preservation Act and other preservation laws
- Section 106: the process, the participants, and the potential pitfalls
- Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 4(f)
- Tribal consultation and traditional cultural properties

This one-day, on-site workshop includes lectures, group discussions, and practical exercises to help participants apply what they have learned. All participants receive a notebook containing copies of the law, the most recent version of the regulation, a plain-English translation of the regulation, and other useful information.

Who should attend?

- Federal agency managers and cultural resource staff
- Cultural resource consultants
- Tribal cultural resource program staff
- State agency or local government employees who work with Section 106
- Applicants for federal funding or authorizations
- Historic preservation organizations

For further information, please call Lynne Sebastian at (505) 897-7241 or

<lynnesebastian@mindspring.com>.

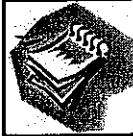
(Continued from page 13)

"Section 106 process" defined at 36 CFR 800 is the choke point. Get your Section 106 right, and you can hope for smooth sailing on the rest of your cultural resource compliance. Screw up Section 106 and it doesn't matter how well you did under other federal preservation law. *Federal Planning and Historic Places* is about how to "get your Section 106 right," according to an expert on the subject.

After a brief introduction to federal preservation law in Chapter 1, King describes the origins of today's "106 process" in Chapter 2. To me, this second chapter was the most interesting part of the book. The next 10 chapters are a detailed review of what each part of 36 CFR 800 says, what the verbiage means, and what Tom King thinks of it. King's book is based on the "1999 regs," however, which the Advisory Council scuttled in the face of a lawsuit by the mining industry. Most of King's points are still valid but I recommend making a photocopy of Lynne Sebastian's report on the "2000 regs" (*NewsMAC* 2001[1]:13-15) and inserting it into King's book. If you do that, and pencil "Changed in 2000" on a few pages of the book, you'll be as up to speed on the 106 regulations as mere mortals are allowed to be.

The next section, "Some Tools of the Trade," should be highly useful to 106 practitioners. King discusses public participation in the 106 process, writing memoranda of agreement or MOAs, and standard stipulations to include in those MOAs. Nuts and bolts stuff you can't get by reading a regulation. King closes with an essay on "The Future of 106," which is about what King would like to see happen (but doesn't seem very likely).

Although I recommend King's 1998 *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice* as a reference work for every CRM consultant's bookshelf, I'm slightly ambivalent about *Federal Planning and Historic Places*. If you're into the subtleties of the Section 106 process (you're an agency archaeologist, for example), buy the book now but be prepared to take parts of it with a grain of salt. If you're still somewhat mystified by the 106 process, you're better off buying *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice* – and with attending a training course on Section 106—before you attempt anything further. After you've taken those steps, buying *Federal*



Secretary's Report

Louanna Haecker

Minutes of NMAC March 3, 2001 Membership Meeting

The meeting was opened by President Brad Vierra who introduced the speaker Myron Gonzales, a Cultural Resource Specialist for San Ildefonso Pueblo. Mr. Gonzales presented a video on the relations between San Ildefonso and the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The video was well received and Mr. Gonzales took several questions from the members.

Brad introduced the new members of the executive council in attendance, Vice President, John Roney and Secretary, Lou Haecker and announced that Treasurer, Bill Doleman and Editor, Alan Shalette could not attend.

Brad also recognized the chairs and members of the following committees:

- Publications: Wolky Toll (chair), June-el Piper, and Alan Shalette.
- Education: Chuck Hannaford (chair), Chris Turnbow.
- Legislative: Lynne Sebastian (chair), Dave Phillips.
- Grants: June-el Piper (chair), Chris Turnbow.

John Torres, who will be working on the NMAC Web Page, with June-el Piper and Todd Van Pool was also introduced to the membership.

Various issues of importance to NMAC members were then discussed:

State Land Office (SLO)

Discussion concerned the fact that some state lands are being surveyed not because the SLO is complying with state law but due to federal laws and local ordinances. An advisory committee met with the SLO regarding the need to have state lands surveyed prior to planned construction projects or land transfers [See President's Message in

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Planning and Historic Places may make a lot more sense – and who knows, by then a revised edition may be available, based on the Advisory Council's latest attempt to fix the process by adding new complications.

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(Continued from page 14)

the last newsletter]. Another meeting is scheduled for March.

Legislation

Brad discussed briefly the State appropriations bill and the Construction Materials Mining Act bill which would require rehab and restoration of sand and gravel mines [See Brad's article-this issue].

Conferences

The Cultural Resources and Wildlife Conference is scheduled tentatively for September 14-16. The ARMS User Conference will be held Tuesday, April 10th at the Laboratory of Anthropology from 9:00 to 4:00. John Roney announced the SW (Mimbres) Workshop March 29-31 as well as a Lithics Workshop the 2nd week in October. Other workshops in progress, planning stages, or suggested for the future are: the Northern Rio Grande, the Gallina area, El Malpais, a historic artifact/building/linear feature workshop in association with HPD.

Awards

Loni Viklund and Glenna Dean received awards for duty above and beyond the call chairing the Education Committee. Dave Phillips was acknowledged for his work as past president of NMAC and chair of the Legislative Committee. Retirees: Mark Harlan, Tom Cartledge and Curt Schaasfma were presented plaques for their "years & years" of service at PNM, USFS, and the Lab of Anthro respectively.

NM Archeological Foundation (NMAF)

Brad discussed some of the differences between the NMAC Council and our new foundation and how monies of the foundation might be used in the future. Brad also suggested a logo contest. June-el motioned that something be put in the newsletter asking for suggestions for the logo. Dave Eck 2nd. Motion approved by membership in attendance.

Native American position at HPD

Brad mentioned that HPD is considering a new staff position to assist with Native American issues.

Education Committee Report

Chuck Hannaford suggested that NMAC make a portable display board which could be set up at any conference, public outreach event, etc. to pro-



Mike Elliot's warm smile greeted half-frozen stalwarts who made it to the USFS/BLM office in Santa Fe for the Jan. 27 NMAC membership meeting. His unhappy news was that the meeting was cancelled. The meeting was later rescheduled to March 3. Photo: Ed.

mote NMAC and archaeology. Chuck also made a plea to get more people on the speakers list (present list is 16). It was suggested but not officially motioned that the old speakers list vs. the new speakers list be published in the newsletter to let people know that a new list is being compiled and to "re-up" if you are not on the new list.

Publication Committee Report

There was some discussion about the possibility that the newsletter may need to be contracted out in the future. There was further discussion as to what a difficult job it is. Consensus of the meeting members seemed to be that Alan (Shalette) was doing a great job and that as long as he was willing to continue at the post-it was his.

June-el explained the state of several publications: the Durango Conference and Chuska Valley will go to press in the next several months. Chuska Valley and Chaco are coming along. Will the Ceramics Conference volume come out? We are still looking for the missing Protohistoric Conference manuscript. Carol Condie motioned that June-el be listed as an editor on the Chaco publication. Dave Brugge 2nd. Motion approved by membership in attendance.

Legislative Committee Report

Lynne Sebastian discussed several issues on the plate of the SAA government affairs committee. These included: reauthorization of the farm bill,

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appointment of an archaeologist to the Advisory Council, strengthening ARPA sentences. She also discussed the issue of requiring researchers to pay USFS special use permit fees to conduct research projects on forest lands.

Other Business

Sarah Schlanger announced a BLM sponsored 2-day forum on November 2-3 at the Pecos River Village Park in Carlsbad. The object of the conference is to talk to locals, oil men, etc. about what we do, why we do it and the need to do it some more. Sarah asked for a contribution (of \$2500) from NMAC to help sponsor a speaker at the conference. Carol Condie motioned that such an amount be pledged. Lynne Sebastian 2nd. A suggestion



Loni Viklund and Glenna Dean being recognized for their work on NMAC's Education Committee. Photo: June-el Piper.



Loni Viklund receiving an engraved Marshalltown and certificate of appreciation from NMAC. Photo: June-el Piper.



Tom Cartledge receiving NMAC award from Brad Vierra upon Tom's retirement from the USFS. Photo: June-el Piper.



Curt Schaafsma receiving NMAC award from Brad Vierra upon Curt's retirement from the Laboratory of Anthropology. Photo: June-el Piper.



Mark Harlan receiving NMAC award from Brad Vierra upon Mark's retirement from PNM. [Lou Haecker, Secretary, and John Torres in foreground.] Photo: June-el Piper.

was made to sponsor a "native" and Dave Stuart was suggested as the speaker NMAC could pledge. Motion approved by members in attendance.

The meeting was adjourned with the announcement that a trip to Sapawe was scheduled for after lunch.



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

[NewsMAC has been following the dilemma posed by the westward extension of Albuquerque's Paseo del Norte through the northern part of Petroglyph National Monument since 1997 issue number 4. A chief aim for the extension is to provide access to a large development on the West Mesa formerly called Black Ranch, now Quail Ranch. Here's the latest. Ed.]

Quail Ranch Challenge Defeated

Diane Velasco

The Albuquerque Journal 21-Feb-01

Developer John Black has beaten a court challenge to his proposed 6,700-acre Quail Ranch planned community.

On Friday, state District Court Judge Wendy York upheld the project's preliminary approval granted in June 1999 by the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority. The June 1999 approval had triggered an immediate lawsuit by 1,000 Friends of New Mexico and four other groups.

The court has found the project's initial master plan to be in compliance with the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan and the Planned Communities Criteria.

"The zoning body may interpret its policies, and its interpretation is to be provided deference by the courts," the judge wrote.

Ned Farquhar, executive director of 1000 Friends of New Mexico, said planning and zoning are separate areas of responsibilities.

"We didn't look at this as a zoning authority (issue)," he said. "We saw it as a big planning approval (issue) that can change the direction of development of the whole metro area."

The attorney for the groups opposing the development, Doug Wolf, said his clients may appeal the court decision. They have until March 8 to do so.

Quail Ranch, located on the West Mesa north of Double Eagle II Airport and west of Paradise Hills, could be home to 45,000 people in 50 years.

The master plan calls for six residential "villages," a community center, industrial and commercial centers, two golf courses, a sports complex, a resort area and open-space trails.

Construction could begin as early as 2003, scheduled in conjunction with jet manufacturer Eclipse Aviation's planned opening at Double Eagle.

"By then, Ventana Ranch should be fully built out and there should be high demand for another project of this nature," Black said.

Ventana Ranch is a 940-acre community east of Double Eagle.

Black submitted his first plan for Quail Ranch in 1990, a year before the planned communities criteria was formed. He resubmitted the plan and it was approved by the Bernalillo County Commission in 1994. As soon as the Extraterritorial Land Use Committee and the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority were established in 1998, Black sought approval of those bodies as well.

After three public hearings, the committee approved the master plan with certain conditions on June 27, 1999. One month later, 1000 Friends of New Mexico, Greater Albuquerque Spokes People, New Mexico Public Interest Research Group, Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition and the Southwest Research and Information Center filed a lawsuit challenging the decision.

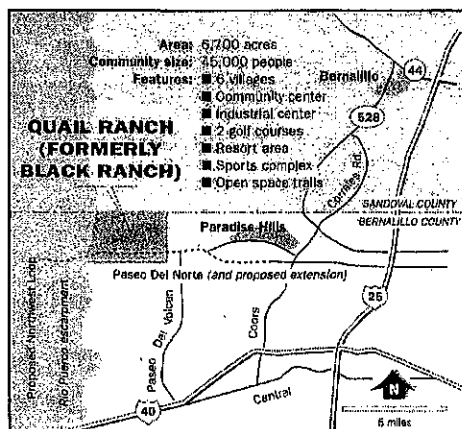
"It didn't totally hold us up, but it was one of the problems we needed to get by," Black said of the challenge.

He has completed preliminary engineering, drilled test wells and finished fiscal impact

and traffic studies. As details of the project take shape, Black will face two more levels of the city/county approval process.

Black must resolve issues with transportation, water and sewer service before more of the plan will be approved. Also, he must work with Albuquerque Public Schools to build schools at no net cost to taxpayers. The price tag could be \$142 million, APS officials have said. All planned communities under city and county definitions must provide public services at no net expense to taxpayers.

"New projects, if they're done correctly, normally pay for themselves pretty easily through the generation of new tax revenues," Black said.

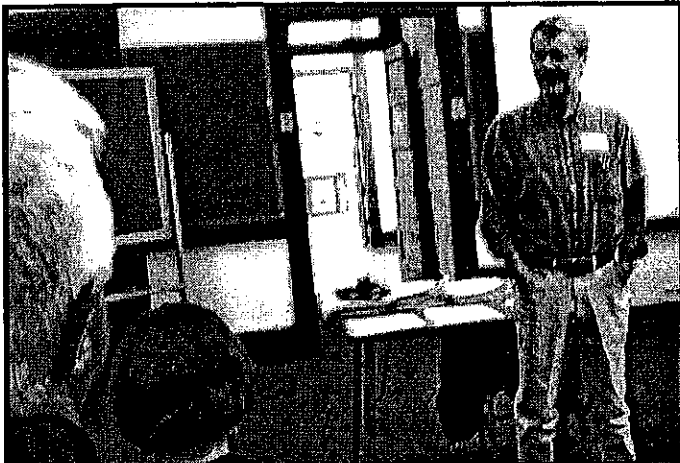




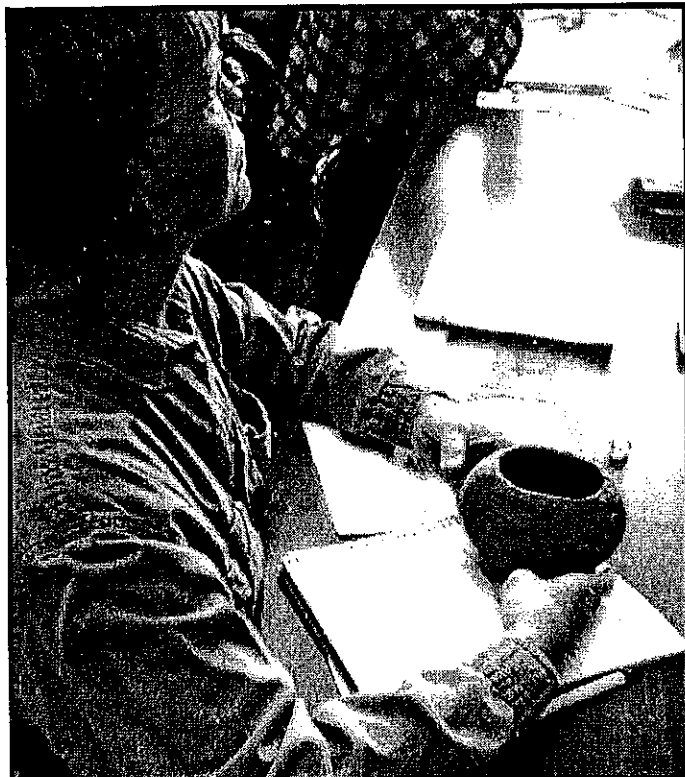
Workshop News

Photo Report from the Mimbres Workshop; March 29-31 in Silver City

Photos & captions by Dave Phillips



Chris Turnbow reviews the Preceramic and early Ceramic periods.



NM State Archaeologist Glenna Dean gets hands-on exposure to Mimbres Mogollon ceramics.



Gila National Forest archaeologist Bob Schiowitz leads a tour to Mimbres sites on forest lands.

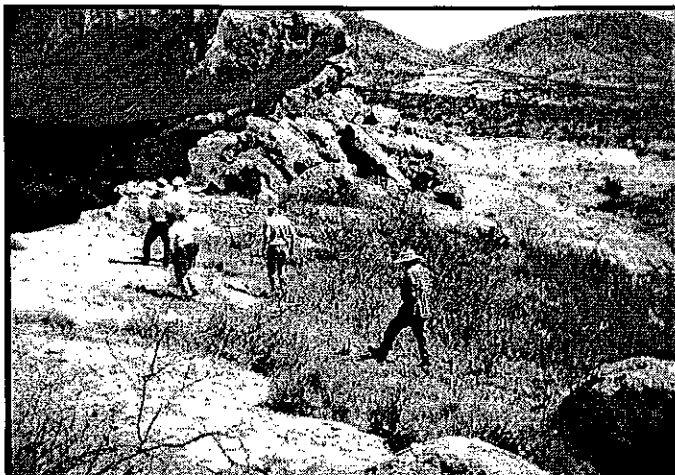


NMAC Mimbres workshop discusses a looted Mimbres site. Second from left is Bob Schiowitz, Gila National Forest Archaeologist.



Meade Kemrer and BLM archaeologist Tom Holcomb leading the BLM-NMAC Mimbres workshop at Beehive Cave, near Virden, New Mexico.

Workshop News



BLM-NMAC Mimbres workshop approaches Beehive Cave near Virden, New Mexico.



BLM-NMAC Mimbres workshop swarms around Beehive Cave near Virden, New Mexico.



BLM archaeologist Tom Holcomb addresses the NMAC Mimbres workshop at Beehive Cave near Virden, New Mexico.



NewsNotes

NMAC to Sponsor Keynote Speaker at Archaeology on the Pecos Forum, Nov. 1-3, 2001 in Carlsbad

Deni Seymour < DJSLMAS@aol.com >
[via nmac-l] 12-Mar-01

A generous grant from the New Mexico Archaeological Council will bring David Stuart, Associate Provost, University of New Mexico, to the upcoming *Archaeology on the Pecos* public forum. This event will occur on November 1, 2 and 3 in Carlsbad and David Stuart will be a keynote speaker. This two-day event will highlight archaeological research in the oil fields of southeastern New Mexico and is intended for communities and industry in the surrounding region.

The forum is envisioned as a two-day public discussion, in layman's terms, of what has been learned by doing cultural resource management in the area, and the contributions that archaeology in southeastern New Mexico has made toward a larger understanding of history and prehistory. The forum is not envisioned as a presentation of technical matters or to achieve compliance with any pertinent regulation. It is designed to address concerns of why we "must dig another ring midden" and to present what new things have been learned.

The forum will also address land-stewardship issues as they have an impact on local industry. The forum will address these concerns and issues by featuring a limited number of formal presentations by well-known speakers from the Department of the Interior, industry, academic and contract archaeology, and other related disciplines. The forum will include a poster session presenting the most exciting discoveries of the last 20 years as well (all are welcome to contribute). In addressing these concerns and issues, the forum will be an opportunity for the profession to present to the community and industry what has been learned from the archaeology of southeastern New Mexico and why it is important in a regional context.

This forum is being presented by the Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc., the Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society (T-PAS), Geo-Marine, Inc., the Historic Preservation Division, TRC, and

Eastern New Mexico University. Further support is welcomed from the archaeological consulting community, the professional archaeological societies of New Mexico, the oil and gas community, the city of Carlsbad, and others. The agenda is not yet finalized and opportunities for partnership in the forum are still developing.

The organizing committee is currently composed of: Stephen Fosberg and Sarah Schlanger, New Mexico bureau of Land Management; Deni Seymour, Douglas Boggess, Mark Harlan, Cathy Travis, Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc. and T-PAS; Rose Marie Havel, Carlsbad Bureau of Land Management and T-PAS; George Crawford, Eastern New Mexico University; Dave DeMar, TRC; Mark Slaughter and Victor Gibbs, Geo-Marine, Inc.; and Jan Biella and Glenna Dean, Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico.

Opponents of Professional Registration Needed at SAA Meeting

Dave Phillips

[via acra-l] 13-Jan-01

At the 2001 SAA meetings in New Orleans, I'll be hosting the "council of councils" meeting for the last time. One hour of that meeting will be set aside for an open discussion on professional registration/certification and licensing in archaeology. The Register of Professional Archaeologists has agreed to send a couple of people as advocates for such measures, but I have had trouble finding anyone who is willing to argue against such measures, and who will be at the SAA meetings. If someone is willing to take part in the discussion as an opponent of certification and licensing, please contact me at (505) 254-1115; < dphillips@swca.com >.

Photo Fieldwork: The Southwest From Petroglyphs to Plaza

Tim Maxwell < tmaxwell@oas.state.nm.us >
MNM/OAS

Announcing a photography competition sponsored by the Museum of New Mexico Foundation, Friends of Archaeology. It will be a juried competition and exhibition of color and black-and-white photographs of southwestern and historical sites of significance before 1912. The Southwest includes northern Mexico.

Exhibition: January 25 - March 22, 2002 in the Governor's Gallery of the New Mexico State Capitol Building, Santa Fe. Followed by tours at Wells Fargo Bank, Belen; Deming Center for the Arts; Old Pass Gallery, Raton; Hubbard Museum of the American West, Ruidoso; and Macey Center at NM Tech, Socorro.

Deadline for entries: October 4, 2001.

Eligibility: Open to amateur and professional photographers alike. Archaeologists are encouraged to submit photos. Photos must be original creations and will remain their sole property, but may be reproduced without compensation for public relations purposes or for subsequent FOA exhibition. Photos may not be removed from the show before the close of the one-year tour.

Juror and Judge: Stuart Ashman, Director, Museum of Spanish Colonial Art, Santa Fe. Former director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Santa Fe; B.A. in photography and fine arts, University of New York; graduate work in photography, Rochester Institute of Technology.

Judging: Judging will be "blind," without the names of the photographers. Relevance to the theme of the exhibition as well as artistic merit will be considered. The judge's decisions are final.

Awards: Prizes will include cash and gift certificates. The first prize, the Nancy Hunter Warren Prize, is named for the photographer and former Museum of New Mexico employee and will be \$100 in cash. Announcement of awards will be made at the opening reception and to the winners by mail.

Entries: For a non-refundable entry fee of \$35, a maximum of 4 slides may be submitted. Check or money order must accompany your entries, made out to the Museum of New Mexico Foundation and earmarked "for the FOA photo competition." Send 2 x 2 inch 35 mm slides, plastic mounts preferred. On each mount please write your name, the title, and arrow at upper right indicating the top, and a number keyed to the entry form. Slides will not be returned, so do not send originals. Please pack in a protective plastic slide sheet, marked with the photographer's name and the total number of slides submitted. Enclose a business-size self-addressed, stamped envelope for notification, along with the entry form and check. Deadline for receipt of prints following judging is January 16, 2002. Photos will be insured during the duration of the show and tour.

For more information and details or an entry

NewsNotes

form, contact Marilyn Hunt, 22 Camino Nevoso, Santa Fe, NM 87505-1456; 505-820-6582; < hunt@cybermesa.com >.

NM Heritage Preservation Week Events At Petroglyph Monument

Cheryl Ford

Saturday May 12, 1:00 — 4:00 pm

Albuquerque Open Space Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Matt Schmader, will lead a guided hike into the Piedras Marcadas Canyon unit of Petroglyph National Monument. This area contains one of the largest concentrations of petroglyphs within the monument. Matt will share his interpretation of these sacred images, and related archaeological resources. Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director for the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, will be on hand to comment on the interpretation of cultural landscapes, and the continuing importance of the volcanic escarpment and petroglyphs to today's Indian, Hispano and Anglo communities.

Saturday, May 12, 10 am. — 12 noon

Description of Event: Archaeologist, Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director for the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, will present a talk and slide presentation on "Landscapes, Cultural Properties, and Archaeological Resources," from the ancestral pueblo village of Piedras Marcadas. Kurt's discussion will consider how the residents of this "old village" and their descendants (the living Pueblo people of today), interact with the surrounding landscape, including Petroglyph National Monument, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Sandia Mountains. Open Space Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Matt Schmader, will be on hand to give an interpretation of the Piedras Marcadas Pueblo site.

Sunday May 20, 9 am — 1 pm.

Bird expert Hart R. Schwarz will lead a bird-watching hike into Rinconada Canyon at Petroglyph National Monument. Mid-May is the height of bird migration season, so chances are good to observe species of birds not common to Petroglyph National Monument. During the hike Hart will share his knowledge of birds of the area as well as his thoughts about the importance of preserving the habitat that Petroglyph National Monument provides for the many species that live there. During this hike you will also have the chance to see more than 800 petroglyphs that are found in the canyon.

Sponsorship of these events includes the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, the National Park Service, Petroglyph National Monument, and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes.

Registration is required and participation is limited for each event. To register and for more information contact

Cheryl Ford
Petroglyph National Monument
6001 Unser Blvd. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87120
505-899-0205 ext. 337
< Cheryl_Ford@nps.gov >

Anthropology Series on Public Radio

Bob Leonard

(505)-277-6696 < rleonard@unm.edu >

I and some folks at KUNM-FM in Albuquerque have created a 2-minute radio series on anthropology that NMACers might find of interest. Morning host at KUNM, Anton Daughters (anthropology grad) and I write the programs, music is by Kathleen Sabo, and the program is produced by Sabo and Paul Ingles of KUNM.

The 26-week series, funded by the NM Endowment for the Humanities, is called *The Human Experience: Perspectives in Anthropology*. It began at 10:38 on Sunday, January 7 and will continue in this time slot for 26 weeks, with programs repeating once to complete the full year. It can also be heard on the web in real-time at < <http://kunm.unm.edu> >.

Other stations around the state have also expressed interest. Contact me for more information

ARMS Report

(Continued from page 9)

for cultural resources information management in New Mexico, but without broad user participation and cooperation, the full potential of NMCRIS will not be realized.

We have all invested heavily in this system, and it has paid off in many ways, but there is so much more we can do to make technology work for archeology and historic preservation.

Please contact me if you have questions about the conference or if you have a specific concern you would like to see addressed. Tim Seaman, < seaman@arms.state.nm.us >, (505) 476-1275.



Special: Reports on Public Outreach

NM HPD Public Outreach Programs

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist

The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division is involved in a number of public outreach projects in addition to our annual Heritage Preservation Week and New Mexico Archaeology Fair.

Heritage Preservation Week is May 12-20 this year and we will once again publish a comprehensive calendar of events that can be had in hard copy as well as downloaded from our web site < <http://museums.state.nm.us/hpd> >. The poster theme is Preservation: Roads Through Time and will feature a montage of historic and fabled roads. Every road is made by those who have gone before and every traveler on an unfamiliar road depends on those predecessors to get him safely where he wants to go. Even today on modern roads, travelers can find themselves in the middle of nowhere, alone, as did the first travelers. Users of major routes connect with the past every day, yet traces of roads abandoned in favor of some newer, somehow better, route still exist. Some roads are so old that we don't know where they were supposed to go. Roads are not only prosaic and omnipresent; they are archaeological and mark the passage of people over the landscape through time as surely as any other archaeological ruin or feature. It is our hope that travelers will see New Mexico's roads as not just pavement (or gravel or ruts in the earth), but as the footpaths of those who have gone before.

The 8th Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held at Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe on Saturday, May 19, from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Kid's activities, re-enactors, and demonstrations of arrowhead making, pottery making, and spinning and weaving will be present along with exhibits of some of the latest discoveries in New Mexico archaeology. Visitors to the fair will have the opportunity to visit with experts from around the state about current projects and activities and to ask questions about all aspects of archaeology. Everyone is invited and exhibitors/demonstrators are still needed. For information, contact State Archaeologist Glenna Dean, HPD, at (505) 827-3989 or < gdean@oca.state.nm.us > [see pg. 9].

The Historic Preservation Division field-tested

its new Preservation Roadshow at Portales last December and featured curators from the Museum of New Mexico in person to offer advice on the care of old photos, documents, clothing, and textiles. Archaeologists, historic architects, a dinosaur bone curation exhibit, a railroad symposium, and the Museum of New Mexico's Van of Enchantment were also present. The Preservation Roadshow will be staged again during the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance meetings in Las Vegas, 19-22 April 2001.

The Bureau of Land Management and HPD are planning a public forum on cultural resources management in the oil fields of Southeast New Mexico, *Archaeology on the Pecos*, to be held in Carlsbad in November 2001. The event contact is Sarah Schlanger, BLM, (505) 438-7454 or < Sarah_Schlanger@blm.gov > [see pg. 19].

Last but not least, a statewide volunteer site steward program is in the works at HPD [see report below] in coordination with the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, the National Park Service, the State Land Office, and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. We would also like to involve NMAC in a planning capacity. The program is envisioned as essentially an administrative overlay on programs already existing in the Santa Fe National Forest, Farmington, Las Cruces, Silver City areas and elsewhere, and the "central office" for coordinating new site steward programs in other areas of the state. Glenna Dean is the contact for this program and will be hiring a State Stewardship Coordinator later this year. Contact Glenna at (505) 827-3989 or < gdean@oca.state.nm.us > for information.

Public Outreach at the MIAC/Lab

Chris Turnbow

Archaeology is in the air at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology. With warmer weather just beyond the horizon, we're headed full-steam into spring with a series of public programs that celebrate the past, investigate the present, and reach out to the future.

Pueblo Arts & History Project

A new outreach initiative at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture is intended to develop the connections between the museum and nearby Native communities. Working with teachers and administrators from nearby Pueblo schools, the museum's educators are facilitating the development of indi-

Special: Reports on Public Outreach

vidualized programs and curricula that draw on the resources of the MIAC/Lab and provide unique opportunities for learning about Native arts and history. Although we are still in the process of assessing needs, each of the communities we've contacted has expressed a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for working with the museum. This exciting new program is just one aspect of the museum's renewed interest in developing its ties with local schools, but the *Pueblo Arts & History Project* promises to be a cornerstone of the museum's educational efforts.

Discovery Center for Kids

A long-awaited hands-on *Discovery Center* will open later this spring. Through a variety of hands-on activities, puzzles, and interactive experiences, the *Discovery Center* will allow younger visitors and family groups to explore archaeology and Native Southwestern cultures first hand.

Insights: Indian Arts & Culture Master Classes

March 1st marked the beginning of a new venture for the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture. The *Insights* series of adult classes is intended to offer deeper investigation of topics in Southwest Native art and archaeology. Participants in each of these three-session, six-hour courses will dig deep into the subject matter with recognized experts in the fields of archaeology and art interpretation. Dr. Paul Zolbrod, author of *Diné Bahane: the Navajo Creation Story*, will explore the deep connections between artifacts and stories. His course, *Let the Artifacts Speak*, meets Thursday afternoons March 1st, 15th, and 29th. Dr. Tim Maxwell, Director of the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies, will lead *Current Topics in Southwestern Archaeology*. Beginning March 28th and following on two consecutive Wednesdays, this course will take a look at recent and historical ideas regarding the many changes in Southwest cultures over 12,000 years.

Lunch at the Lab

Also in March, the Laboratory of Anthropology will revive its long-dormant lunchtime brown bag seminar series. The *Lunch at the Lab Seminar Series* will kick-off on March 23rd and continue the fourth Friday of each month. Presenters selected from the MIAC/Lab staff, its Research Associates, the Office of Archaeological Studies and other friends and associates of the Lab will discuss their ongoing re-

search projects in the Southwest and related regions. Hosted by MIAC/Lab Assistant Director Chris Turnbow, who will make the first presentation in the series, the *Lunch at the Lab Seminar Series* is certain to heighten the awareness of the ongoing archaeological research in New Mexico and the need for preservation of the region's cultural heritage.

Legends of the Lab

Later this spring, the Laboratory of Anthropology will host an evening lecture series entitled *Legends of the Lab*. This four-part series, beginning Tuesday, April 24th and continuing each Tuesday through May 15th, will explore the long and colorful history of one of the pioneering institutions in Southwestern Anthropology. Each presentation in the *Legends of the Lab Lecture Series* investigates a different aspect of this seventy-year-old institution, from its ground breaking archaeological research to its exquisite collections of Native American art. Former administrators and past employees and will discuss their own experience with the Lab's history—its origins, difficult adolescence, and eventual maturation into one of the foremost institutions of its kind.

Tickets to each of the *Legends of the Lab Lectures* cost \$10/person (\$7/person for Museum of New Mexico Foundation members). Discounted series passes to all four lectures are available at the price of \$25/person (\$20/person for Museum of New Mexico Foundation members).

Laboratory of Anthropology Open House

On May 19, we're planning an open house in the Laboratory of Anthropology. The public will be invited to tour the grounds and collections areas and learn all about John Gaw Meem's classic of Pueblo Revival architecture, the history of the Laboratory of Anthropology, and the archaeology of New Mexico, including the new tools being developed by ARMS.

Behind-the-Scenes Tours

Beginning in late spring, the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture will be offering behind-the-scenes tours of its state-of-the-art collections areas. Starting June 1st, visitors to the museum will have the opportunity to travel into the rarely-seen curation facilities, where they'll see curators at work, learn about the different ways collections are maintained, and have a chance to see up-close some of the seventy-thousand artifacts that are not currently on exhibit.

Special: Reports on Public Outreach

Sacred Places

Pana O'ahu: Sacred Stones, Sacred Places opened on February 11 and will continue through May 27, 2001. This exhibition of stunning black and white photographs and moving statements tells the story of the irreplaceable large temples (*heiau*) and small shrines (*ko'o*) built by Native people during the period of Hawaiian sovereignty. These traditional cultural properties focus attention on the great need for cultural heritage preservation on the most developed of Hawaii's islands, an effort strongly supported by the Indian Advisory Panel of MIAC.

This full slate of programs will ensure that there will be more than enough excitement for adults, children and family groups this spring at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology. For more information about any of the programs above, call the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture at 476-1271.

OAS Education Outreach Program: No County Left Behind

Chuck Hannaford

< channaford@oas.state.nm.us >

NMAC Education Chair

OAS Education Chair

The Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), actively adopted Education Outreach as an office project in 1991. The OAS Education Outreach Program has now presented over 300 outreach activities across the state to a varied audience of over 30,000 people. The OAS Education Outreach Program is guided by a mission of sharing with the public knowledge about New Mexico's past generated by the field of archaeology. The principal resource that the OAS has to offer the public is the expertise of its staff, so the Outreach Program revolves around a "speakers bureau" similar to the New Mexico Archaeological Council's speakers bureau. The program is financially supported by grants from the Museum of New Mexico Foundation and the efforts of the Friends of Archaeology interest group. The program has been approved by the Museum of New Mexico's Indian Advisory Council. The OAS Education Outreach Program is coordinated with the New Mexico Archaeological Council's Speakers Bu-

reau, Statewide Programs and Education, and the *Directory of Science-Rich Resources in the Southwest*.

The OAS currently delivers about 20 programs every six months. Education outreach activities have been designed around individual grade school students interested in archaeology to large regional events such as the Festival of the Cranes involving thousands of people. Programs have been delivered to elementary, middle, and high school students, college students, museum docents, archaeology societies, and Native Americans. Because of their ability to reach an extremely large segment of the public, we have devoted considerable time to helping train docents, both within the Museum of New Mexico and for the Maxwell Museum at the University of New Mexico. We enjoy working at regional events such as Santa Rosa Days, Santa Fe Community Days, and Socorro Days. These regional events provide a means of presenting New Mexico archaeology to large and diverse cross sections of the State's population. We have interacted with Native American groups presenting outreach activities to Tribal Officials, Native American potters, and Native American students of all grades. We have also arranged tours of privately owned ancestral sites for Pueblo elders and artists.

Although over half of our events take place in Santa Fe County, we have succeeded in diversifying across the state. Our current campaign of presenting at least one education outreach event in every New Mexico county is entitled *No County Left Behind*. At this point we have presented at least one activity in 28 of New Mexico's 33 counties. Our goal is to present activities in the remaining five counties this year.

As Chair of the NM Archaeological Council's Education Committee, I recently revamped the NMAC Speakers Bureau. The NMAC Speakers Bureau is an important resource for teachers and other members of the public seeking information about archaeology. There are currently only 16 members on the Speakers Bureau list (about 8% of the individual members). The Speakers Bureau should be the cornerstone of NMAC's commitment to share information with the public about New Mexico archaeology. We should all endeavor to recognize NMAC during our various outreach activities. I also encourage all NMAC members to formally join the Speakers Bureau and participate in presenting the past to the public.

New Mexico Site Stewards Program

Teri Paul < teripaul@frontier.net >

Project Director

New Mexico Site Stewards Program

P.O. Box 125

Bloomfield, NM 87413

The first year of the New Mexico Site Stewards Program has been very successful.

Volunteer Site Stewards can be proud of their contribution to the protection and preservation of archaeological sites in northwest New Mexico. In February 2000 the first training sent thirty-two Site Stewards into the field. Trainings followed in August and December bringing the roster to forty-two volunteers. Already, there is a waiting list of over twenty people for the next training, tentatively scheduled for late Spring 2001. Such amazing growth for a fledgling organization is surely indicative of local support for protection of cultural resources. It also marks an increase in the desire for citizens to take an active role in the care of public lands. Another indication of local support is found in several articles and editorials in the Farmington Daily Times throughout the year. An editorial in December hailed the efforts of the Site Stewards saying, "the site steward provides a vital service—not just to those intrigued by the sites today, but those who will come in future generations. We owe these volunteers a debt of gratitude for the good they do." The success of the program is measured in number of volunteer hours logged and number of sites protected. It is also measured in the number of visitors educated about the significance of cultural resources and site etiquette. The program is made possible through a grant from the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, working in partnership with the San Juan County Museums Association at Salmon Ruins Museum.

Site Stewards must attend two days of training; one day-long training session with the group; and a day with a professional archaeologist visiting particular sites assigned to that volunteer. During the group training, topics covered include; culture history, site types, federal and state law, paperwork and procedures, and site etiquette. In the afternoon, a site visit to one of the pueblitos of Dinétah east of Bloomfield includes a discussion of what to look for when observing a site and how to use the

site visit data sheet to record changes. New trainees view examples of natural deterioration due to erosion or animal activity, as well as evidence of vandalism or looting. During the December site visit, the trainees were shocked to find that a large petroglyph had been recently chalked. It drove home the reason for the program. Site Stewards who have successfully completed the initial training and have agreed to act in accordance with the Site Stewards Code of Ethics are assigned sites that they will monitor on a regular basis throughout the year. It is thought that having one team responsible for a site or several sites provides consistent observation over time. These individuals become better acquainted with the site than even the BLM archaeologist who may only have an opportunity to visit the site one or two times per year. The Site Steward knows the site so well that subtle changes will be apparent to her or him. On the first site visit the volunteer is accompanied by BLM archaeologist Jim Copeland or Project Director and Archaeologist, Teri Paul. They are oriented to the special features and needs of the site and taught how to fill out site visit data forms. Baseline photos are generally taken during the first visit to provide a comparison for future visits. Site Stewards are encouraged to visit their sites at least once a month. They provide educational material and site etiquette information to visitors they may encounter and through their presence are a deterrent to vandalism and looting.

Volunteers come to the program with an avocational interest in archaeology. Many are active members of the San Juan County Archaeology Society and are working towards certification. One of our Site Stewards is a former president of the Colorado Archaeology Society and he comes all the way from McElmo Canyon near Cortez, Colorado to monitor sites. Another is the current program manager at Chimney Rock Archaeological Area, and still another is the founder and president of Friends of Native Cultures, a non-profit organization that organizes opportunities for Puebloan dance troupes to perform in traditional locations such as Casa Rinconada in Chaco Canyon and in the great kiva at Chimney rock. Most are from the Farmington, Bloomfield, Aztec area. Teachers, retired business people, families, airline pilots, oil and gas company employees and a number of other backgrounds are represented by the Site Stewards. All are bound by a commitment to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of northwest New Mexico. They also exhibit a commitment

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to improve their knowledge and skills through continued education with classes, seminars, and attendance at various conferences. It would be difficult to find a more dedicated and enthusiastic bunch of folks.

During the first year of the program there have been a number of accomplishments:

- In ten months the volunteers logged 1406 hours.
- With the orientation of the December training class, all 89 sites on our roster have been assigned. These sites are primarily located in the ancestral Navajo homeland, Dinétah, east of Bloomfield and include standing architecture-pueblitos and rock art sites. The sites are chosen by BLM archaeologist Jim Copeland based on the accessibility of sites and amount of visitation received in the past that may put sites at particular risk. The Site Stewards have alerted the land manager to two incidents of vandalism that are currently under investigation.
- A web site has been established where visitors and prospective volunteers can learn about the program. The Code of Ethics, a volunteer application, the most recent newsletter and other pertinent information is available on the web site at < www.nmstewards.org >.
- The *MONITOR* is a quarterly newsletter published with the San Juan County Museums Association newsletter.
- Two grants have been received from the Fort Lewis College Office of Community Services [FLC OCS] in Durango, Colorado. In 2000 FLC OCS provided funding to produce and distribute an informational brochure. Stewards use the brochure to do outreach to visitors encountered at their sites. This year FLC OCS has provided additional funding towards general operations. They recognize the value of citizen stewardship of public lands; protection of cultural heritage sites is important to sustainable tourism, vital to the economy of the Four Corners.

The New Mexico State Office of Historic Preservation has closely watched our program's success and has been impressed enough that they will take the program state wide in 2001.

The State Lands Commission has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the San Juan County Museums Association to have the Site Stewards monitor selected archaeological sites on State Trust Lands.

Future plans include further development of a community outreach program. Site Stewards will make presentations on protection and preservation issues to school and civic organizations. Avenues being explored include working with teachers already utilizing Project Archaeology curriculum in local schools and with the Salmon Ruins Museum education program.

More volunteer trainings are planned. With more volunteers, more sites will be added to the program roster. Partnerships for specific projects are being developed with the San Juan College Anthropology Department and with the San Juan County Archaeology Society. Projects will provide opportunities to involve and educate the public and to offer skills workshops, special outings, and events to volunteers.

We Discover, The Public Wonders

Carol J. Ellick < cjellick@sricrm.com >
Director of Public Programs
Statistical Research, Inc.

Coming Full Circle

In 1993, I gave a brief presentation to the annual NMAC meeting in Socorro, New Mexico. The focus of the session was public outreach. My presentation described the Society for American Archaeology Public Education Committee (SAA PEC), its origins and objectives. At that time in the history of archaeological education and outreach there were many of these kinds of meetings cropping up. In the 80s and early 90s, we were a small group, a minority of archaeologists who believed that education was the key to preservation. We were used to working on our own. The meetings opened doors. We found that there were others with the same commitment, concerns, and drive. We talked about what we should do. We discussed public interest. We wondered how to pull it off.

The Intervening Years

A lot has happened in archaeological education

Special: Reports on Public Outreach

and outreach over the course of the past eight years. The SAA PEC has grown from its initial dozen or so members in the early 90s to more than 70 individuals representing government agencies, academia, and the private sector in 2001. Nominees to SAA board positions highlight a dedication to archaeological education as a campaigning tactic. Government agencies have found and use sections of laws and acts requiring them to share findings with the public. Outreach plans are requested in requests for proposals. Land management agencies see a drop in site vandalism, and it isn't due to an increase in law enforcement. And, cultural resource management (CRM) firms wonder how to initiate public programs with a lack of resources and adequate funding.

Archaeological Education and CRM

Sometimes, I wonder if I was simply in the right place at the right time. Maybe it was the luck of combining the "right" personal interests. Maybe it was gifted foresight. However it came about, the combination of archaeology and pedagogy worked. The professional outcome of these efforts is a CRM firm with a full-time self-supporting public programs division and a newly developed continuing education division.

Selling archaeological education takes dedication. The principals in an organization must be committed to keeping outreach as a priority within the company. Every discussion with a client subtly sells the product. Some outreach efforts are done on principle, because of belief and dedication. These are often added as "gratis" project deliverables. The payoff is often not in money, but in other intangible benefits.

Success did not happen over night. We started small. We bid on contracts. We lost contracts. We reviewed what worked and what didn't. We tried again. We won contracts. If you look carefully, you'll see there are contracts out there, both those requiring outreach as part of the CRM efforts and stand-alone archaeological education programs.

Before You Start

There are important questions that need to be asked and considered when thinking about developing archaeological education programs. Will the effort compromise the resources? Who is qualified to develop archaeological education programs?

How do we define the many "publics"?

Infinite Choices

The programs must be tailored to meet the situation, budget, and client need. If you have a highly visible site located in town, develop a program to your and your client's advantage. When designing a budget, consider building in a person to act as the tour guide. This keeps the project leader and excavators on task without interruptions. Set up tours on a reservation basis so that you have the names and numbers of those attending. If you are afraid of vandalism, enlist the neighborhood. Set up a junior site steward program with the fourth and fifth grade classes. (Archaeology and cultural history fit with the curriculum requirements.) Begin with a presentation on archaeology and cultural history to the entire class, have a site tour, then offer the chance for students to help protect a real site in their own neighborhood. Involve the parents in the process by stipulating that the children can not be site stewards alone. Always let the public know who is funding the project.

If a project has safety concerns or if site tours are not appropriate, consider alternatives. Take slides not just of the features, but of the people and the artifacts, consider including a map of the area, a reconstruction drawing of the site, and images people excavating, as well as processing artifacts in the laboratory. Create a brochure describing the project to accompany the slide show. This program can be presented at local schools, senior centers, libraries, and community centers. The possibilities are only limited by the imagination.

Who Is and Archaeological Educator?

Archaeological education is a specialty. It combines two distinct professions. Having a degree and experience in one does not necessarily qualify you for the other. This was a lesson I learned quite early on and I keep learning even after 15 years. To be effective, you must possess the gift of storytelling, the technical background of an archaeologist, the communication skills of a professional speaker, and the writing ability of both a technical writer and a novelist. In the development of educational materials, you must possess an understanding of the inner workings of not only the state educational requirements but the very real drama of the classroom. If we want materials used, we must suit them to meet the needs of the teacher or we waste everyone's time. The good news is, you

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don't have to do it alone.

Assistance is Available

The team approach works very well in archaeological education. One person does not necessarily have to pose all of the aforementioned skills. One simply needs to know where to turn. New Mexico has many resources starting with NMAC itself and moving outward to other agencies and organizations. Check out the archaeology fair held in association with Preservation Week. This year it will be at the Linda Vista Mall in Santa Fe, on May 19. There will be hoards of people, hands-on exhibits, and demonstrations. Feel free to join in or be the nonparticipant observer (anthropologist) gathering ideas and information. Check the SAA web page for current projects and newsletters. Locate the SAA state education coordinator and the Project Archaeology coordinator. If you are interested in incorporating archaeological education into contracts either as an agency or as a contractor, contact me. I teach a workshop on this very thing.

Public Education Outreach Program, Human Systems Research, Inc.

David T. Kirkpatrick, Karl W. Laumbach, Linda P. Hart, and Deborah Dennis

Human Systems Research, Inc., is a nonprofit 501 (c)(3), scientific and educational corporation dedicated to basic and applied research in archaeology and related scientific fields. Founded in 1972, as a nonprofit educational corporation, the organization's extensive interface with the public is central to its philosophy. This approach highlights a unique and continuing record of public service. In 1994, the Office of Cultural Affairs recognized HSR for its distinguished contributions to southwestern Anthropology, including the public education activities.

The goal of the public education program is to share our knowledge and skills with schools, community organizations, and individuals interested in learning more about the prehistory and history of southern New Mexico. This is accomplished by providing opportunities for individuals to actively participate in archaeological surveys and excavations, laboratory analyses, and assist with publications. Lectures and training programs are provided to educational and avocational organizations as re-

quested.

The community outreach program has been an integral part of the corporation's activities over the last 29 years. While the program does not have a formal structure, it has four distinct areas: community school programs (K-12), teacher training, adult programs, and community service.

Community School Programs

For over 15 years, Karl Laumbach, Linda Hart, Meli Duran, David Kirkpatrick, Deborah Dennis, and Helen Shields have provided lectures to elementary, middle, and high school classes on request. Lecture topics usually include archaeological techniques and culture history of southern New Mexico. Hart and Laumbach also participate in Career Day programs for high school students in Las Cruces, Hatch, and Deming.

In 1997 and 1998, HSR participated in the Celebrate Youth!, a program dedicated to training of the intellectual, emotional, and social and physical faculties of New Mexico's children. This is done through a protégé-mentor program for gifted and high-achiever students interested in the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences. David T. Kirkpatrick and a middle-school student worked on a variety of topics from the manufacture of an atlatl to classification of Mimbres ceramics. Each mentoring year ended in June with the protégé making presentation at the annual festival in Albuquerque. Celebrate Youth! did not have a program in 1999.

Teacher Training

HSR, in partnership with Eastern New Mexico State University and Western New Mexico State University, received grants from the NSF funded SIMSE (Systemic Initiative for Math and Science Education) during 1995 and 1996. These grants resulted in development of a curriculum for New Mexico K-8 teachers which was presented in five one-week seminars involving 150 teachers from around New Mexico. The program also provided funding for follow-up sessions at the schools. The curriculum, first developed under a grant from the Historic Preservation Division and expanded during the SIMSE workshops is due to be published by Eastern New Mexico State University in Portales.

Adult Program

The adult program provides opportunities for individuals to participate in excavations, surveys, labo-

Special: Reports on Public Outreach

ratory analysis, and preparation of reports. The current adult program began in 1983/4 with excavations at the Oliver Lee House for New Mexico State Parks. Under the direction of Peter Eidenbach and Karl Laumbach, volunteers assisted with the screening fill from the excavations and cleaning, cataloging artifacts, and analyzing the artifacts. After the restoration of the house, many of these artifacts are now on display in the house, now an interpretative museum.

Volunteers were a key part of the Alexander McSween House Project, Lincoln State Monument (Kirkpatrick 1996). Over 100 volunteers screened cultural fill, catalogued and analyzed artifacts, and conducted site tours in the 1986, 1987, and 1988 seasons. After the project, several volunteers continued to participate in other projects and one even returned to school to compete a M.A. in Anthropology.

In 1994, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico held its summer field school in July at Rayado Ranch, Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimarron, New Mexico. The field school, cosponsored with HSR and Philmont Scout Ranch, was directed by Dave Kirkpatrick. Excavations focused on identifying the remains of the Maxwell-Abreu plaza (ca. 1848) and associated material culture (Kirkpatrick 2000). One volunteer returned to complete a M.A. in Anthropology at Eastern New Mexico University and start doctoral studies.

The Hembrillo Battlefield Project has involved 59 volunteers in its 10-year history. Activities range from controlled metal detecting surveys to mapping, collecting, and cataloging artifacts. More recently, Karl has utilized volunteers associated with the Friends of Fort Selden to relocate and preserve the Fort Fillmore cemetery.

Volunteers have also participated in excavations and laboratory work at Elk Ridge Ruin. Specifically, volunteers from the Doña Ana Archaeological Society reconstructed a number of corrugated vessels recovered from the ruin.

Karl and Toni Laumbach have trained a cadre of 10 volunteers who have focused on the lithic and ceramic analyses of materials from the Cañada Alamosa Project. The 1999 field season was a college level field school held in conjunction with Eastern New Mexico University. In June, 2000, excavations were conducted by a small group of pay-

ing volunteer plus University of Colorado students with Stephen Lekson. The 2001 field season will feature an opportunity through EarthWatch for paying volunteers to participate in fieldwork on a Mimbres pueblo with the Cañada Alamosa Project.

The Doña Ana Archaeological Society (DAAS) received a grant in 1997 from the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, Santa Fe, to relocate previously recorded sites and record and report on newly discovered sites in the vicinity of Summerford Mountain, near Las Cruces. HSR staff members David T. Kirkpatrick and Meliha S. Duran provided technical assistance to the project that was conducted under the HSR State Lands permit. Many of the DAAS project members participated in the Certification Program of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and met the requirements for certification as Provisional Rock Art Surveyor. The results of the project were recently published in a regional journal (Pick 1999).

Community Service

HSR staff members also donate their time and knowledge to local and state avocational societies and committees. Karl W. Laumbach has been serving on the Board of the Sierra County Historical Society and Geronimo Springs Museum (1990 to present) and the Cultural Properties Review Committee, State of New Mexico (1996 to present). David T. Kirkpatrick has served several terms as a Trustee (1987-1996) for Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM), Chair of the Publications Committee and co-editor of the annual publication (1989-2000), and a member of the Certification Council (1987 to Present). Meliha S. Duran was the senior co-editor (1989-1999) of the annual ASNM honoring individuals who have made significant contributions to the study of Southwestern cultures. Kirkpatrick and Duran have also been active as officers and editors in the Dona Ana Archaeological and El Paso Archaeological societies.

Concluding Comments

The public education program has and continues to reach many different members of the community. HSR staff constantly looks for opportunities to involve volunteers in projects. In addition, the staff works with educators to introduce students to importance of historic preservation and archaeology. We strive to meet their requests for new knowledge and understanding about the past and how the past influences the present and future.

Special: Reports on Public Outreach

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1999 Rock Art and Bedrock Mortar Sites in the Vicinity of Summerford Mountain, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. *The Artifact* 37 (1):1-31.

This article was submitted to *NewsMac*, the quarterly newsletter of the New Mexico Archaeological Council, a group composed primarily of professional archaeologists. The issue will be focusing on public education efforts by New Mexico archaeologists and organizations.

Professional Volunteers Available

Tom Motsinger <tmotsinger@swca.com>
[via SASIG] 21-Feb-01

SWCA offices volunteer for community service one work day per year (at company expense). SWCA requires that employees in each office commit one work day per year to community service, preferably directed toward the scientific disciplines SWCA represents, including archaeology.

If your organization or agency has the need of one day of volunteer archaeological labor and expertise (including equipment, vehicles, etc.) within one day's drive of one of SWCA's offices in Phoenix, Tucson, Flagstaff, Albuquerque, Denver, Salt Lake City, Austin, or Reno, please contact me, and I will forward your request to the appropriate office for consideration. < tmotsinger@swca.com >.



Grants & Pubs. Report

June-el Piper

Warren Lail and Jim Quaranta Awarded NMAC 2001 Grants

This year's NMAC grant award will be split between Warren Lail and Jim Quaranta. Lail, a graduate student at University of Oklahoma, will receive \$600 for radiocarbon dating of samples to be collected during the 2001 summer field school on the Philmont Scout Ranch in northeastern New Mexico. Jim Quaranta, an NMSHTD archaeologist, will receive \$400 for XRF analysis of sandstone artifacts from private collections in southern New Mexico.

Progress Report From Valerie King

< King.Valerie@nmnh.si.edu >

In early February, using NMAC money in combination with other funding, I submitted 161 sherds and 4 trachyte samples to the Missouri University Research Reactor Archaeometry Laboratory for instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA).

I had originally planned to use an electron microprobe for the clay compositional analysis. After a trial analysis of six sherds, I found that the technique, in combination with the state of the equipment, would not be sensitive enough to the elemental composition of the clay to provide me with the information that I need.

INAA takes approximately six months to complete, so I look forward to reporting some results in a report to NMAC in September/October.

I am presently in Washington, D.C. on a predoctoral fellowship [at] the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. I'm analyzing Chuskan vessels collected from Chaco Canyon sites by Neil Judd in the 1920s.

Publications Committee Report

June-el Piper

We should have two more NMAC special publications in print by the time the July issue of *NewsMAC* is out. The first is Dave Phillips and Lynne Sebastian's edited volume of papers presented at the 1995 Durango Conference on Southwestern Archaeology. Dave has done the layout and the authors are currently reviewing the galleys. (Authors

Grants & Pubs. Report

include Randy McGuire, Warren DeBoer, Alice Kehoe, Patty Crown, Kelly Hays-Gilpin, George Gumerman IV, James Bayman and Miriam Stark, Richard Wilshusen and Bill Lipe, George Gumerman and Tim Kohler, John Sanders, Jane Kelley, and workshop organizers Peggy Nelson, Dean Saitta and Philip Duke, Jill Neitzel, and Curtis Schaafsma)

The *Chaco Society and Polity* (Cordell/Judge) volume has been edited and sent to the authors for review. Ron Stauber has designed covers for both books and assisted with the illustrations on the Cordell/Judge book. Order forms for the books will be printed in the July *NewsMAC* issue, once we have the final costs of production.

I have also updated the information on the R J Bowker (Books In Print) website and we are getting orders for Wolky Toll's volume from Amazon.com and from college bookstores. We are still trying to find the original camera-ready copy of the protohistoric volume; discussion is underway to publish this and other out-of-print books on our website. (The website is a possible venue for the long-suffering ceramics volume, too.)

State CRM Update

(Continued from page 11)

state, which has documented more than 155,000 archaeological sites derived from Paleo-Indian, archaic and ancestral pueblo periods. More recent settlement remains document Spanish, Mexican and Anglo history.

"The historical and cultural heritage of the state is one of the state's most valued and important assets," according to the Cultural Properties Act.

Anderson said the conditions at La Villa Rivera have raised preservation concerns not only among state lawmakers but also members of the Native American Advisory Committee at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the museum tied to the Laboratory of Anthropology.

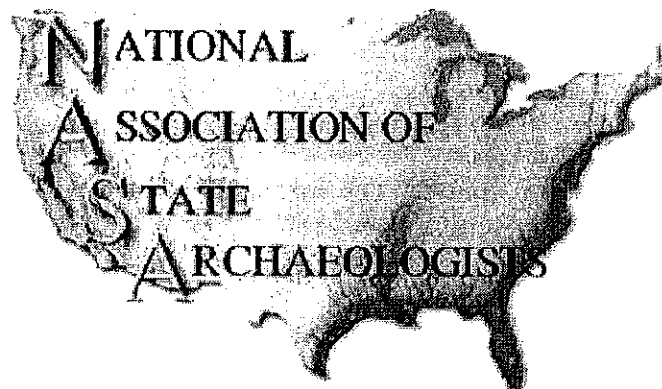
Collection Manager Tony Thibodeau uses a freight elevator to retrieve items in the collection for graduate students, contract archaeologists and federal and state officials.

The current humidity and fluctuations in temperature are bound to shorten the lifespan of the collection, especially fragile organic material, including the wood, fibers and seeds that can be used to date settlements and judge climatic changes, Thibodeau said.

The humidity at La Villa Rivera hasn't reached 70 percent, where mold can grow, Thibodeau said, "but it still reduces the lifespan of the collection."



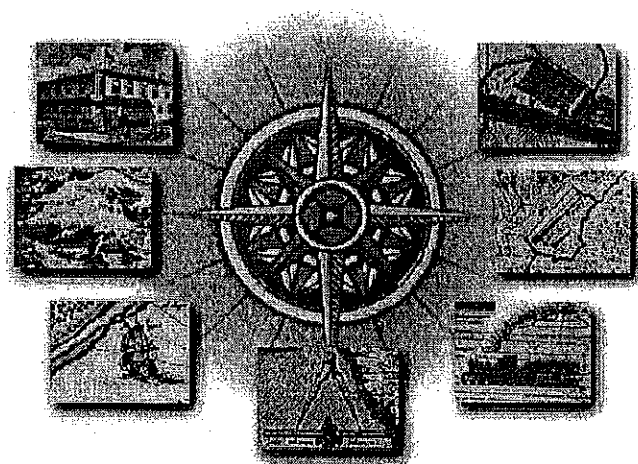
Internet Notes



John Doershuk
[via acra-l]

The National Association of State Archaeologists website URL has been changed -- the new URL is
< <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/nasa/index.html>. >

Map Collections: 1500-1999



Mike Polk
[via acra-l]

< <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/> >

A web site with valuable research potential presents historical maps and images from the Library of Congress that have been scanned at high resolution and can be zoomed in on the net and even purchased.

The maps of North America include panoramic views of cities dating from 1847 through 1929, bat-

Internet Notes

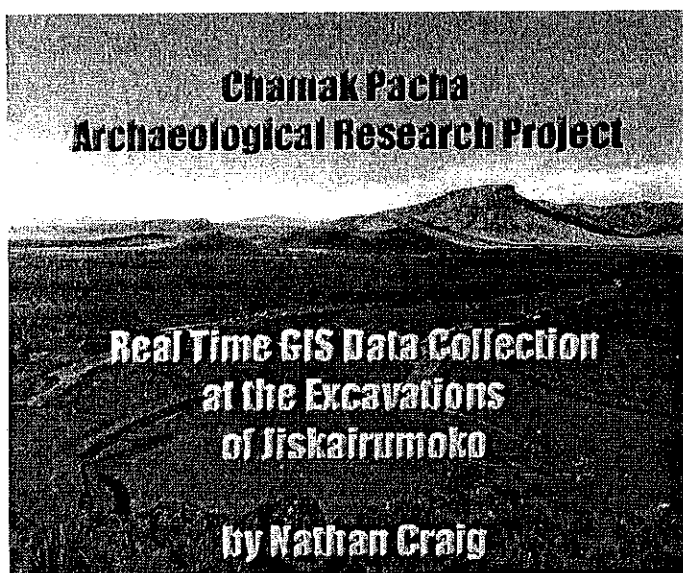
tlefields, and topographic and environmental subjects. The site is an outlet for Historical Art, from which you can buy two sizes of the maps - 36 inch high and 54 inch high.

Map categories include: City & Towns, Individual Titles City & Towns, U.S.A. , Panoramic Maps City & Towns, Canada, Panoramic Maps, Conservation & Environment, Discovery & Exploration, General Maps, Transportation & Communication, Military Battles & Campaigns, Cultural Landscapes

GIS/GPS on PDAs

Bob Booth
[via SASIG]

I thought you'd be interested in these links that show a couple of GIS/GPS applications of handheld and portable computers in the field.



< titicaca.ucsb.edu/chamak_pacha/docs/bulletin_paper/ >.

< <http://www.esri.com/software/arcpad/> >



"Mapping and GIS for Mobile Systems ArcPad software is an easy-to-use, lightweight, low-cost solution for mobile mapping and geographic

information systems (GISs).

"ArcPad enhances portable touch screen computers with intuitive mapping, GIS, and GPS functionality. ArcPad makes field data collection fast and easy, improves data accuracy, and provides immediate data availability and validation. ArcPad is the low-cost solution for data capture projects in the field. The ability to compare data directly to geographic features in the real world adds a deeper sense of reality to the GIS database. ArcPad enables specialized mapping and data collection in a wide range of industries and applications including power pole maintenance and meter reading for utility companies, vehicle tracking, mineral exploration, habitat studies, crop management, and property damage assessment. Downloads available."



< <http://www.gis.zoneinfo.com/pda.htm> >

Loaded with links to all sorts of PDA hardware, software, and data for GIS and wireless Internet applications.



< www.geocomm.com/channel/mobile/links/ >

For mobile location-based Web-links including software, data, e-newsletters, white papers, tutorials. Etc.



< fastex.pda.tucows.com/palmsoft.html >

"Premier site for PDA resources."

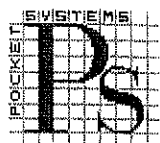
Internet Notes



< www.directionsmag.com/default.asp >

Mapping applications & GIS:

- Links
- News
- e-Newsletter
- white papers
- Reviews
- Free utilities, translators, white papers, and mapping software extensions



Pocket Systems Ltd

< www.pocket.co.uk/ >

"PocketGIS is a powerful [and expensive – \$1,400] mobile Geographical Information System for field data capture which can display and edit map geometry and attributes.

"PocketGIS brings real GIS functionality to highly portable Windows® CE devices which are lightweight, convenient and have a long battery life. PocketGIS runs on Microsoft Windows CE for the Handheld PC, Windows CE Handheld PC Professional Edition, and Windows CE for the Palm-size PC. Ruggedised systems are also available."

Demo software is available to download at:

< www.posres.co.uk/pocketform.htm >

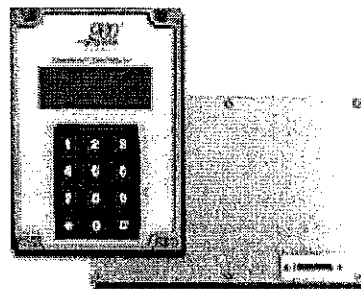
GeoFocus

Chameleon™

< www.gfocus.com/chameleon2.html >

"The Chameleon is an inexpensive, GPS-based

field data collection unit that is designed to be easy to use. The collected data can be output in a variety of formats including those readily compatible with standard GIS packages.



"The Chameleon's simple but versatile user interface allows the user to collect an endless variety of attributes utilizing its many input options. The Chameleon data collector has a 3x4 keypad for inputting data and attributes in the field. The user collects attributes data by stepping through a menu system that is stored on the Chameleon's DataKey. The Chameleon's internal GPS receiver can be upgraded to Real time Differential Correction (DGPS)."



For Both PDA-GIS-Enthusiasts and Big Brother Paranoids

< www.jlocationsservices.com/ >

"Location Services are applications that deliver location-aware information via desktop computers, Web browsers, mobile phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), pagers, dashboard units, or other mobile devices. The scope and importance of these applications are critical to our increasingly mobile lifestyle, which demands that we know the location of people, places, vehicles, and other mobile or fixed assets."

Everything you want and need to know about how to do it can be found at this site.

Paul S. Martin Southwestern Collection Catalog Online

Stephen Nash < snash@fieldmuseum.org >
[via SASIG] 19-Feb-01

A searchable database of the 585,000 objects in Martin Collection is now available for use by scholars, students, and interested members of the general public at The Field Museum's website:

< <http://www.fieldmuseum.org> >

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to maintain and promote the goals of professional archeology in the State of New Mexico, in a manner consistent with Section 501(1)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Its goals are:

- Promoting archeological research within New Mexico, and disseminating knowledge arising from that research.
- Promoting awareness of New Mexico's cultural resources among public agencies, corporations, and members of the public.
- Encouraging the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Encouraging high standards for professional archeology.

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.

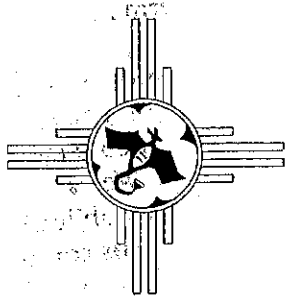
Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

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 25691
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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2001 Number 3

July 2001

NMAC to Co-sponsor Lecture Series On Archeology and Descendant Communities in Northern NM

See President's Report.

New Ideas About the Chaco Meridian – Steve Lekson to Hold Tomatofest

See NewsNotes on page 23.

Hidden Archaeology: What It Is, and Why We Should Be Talking About It

See Issues & Viewpoints on page 16.

Archaeology at the 2001 Pecos Conference

See Current Research on page 5.

NM HPD Solicits Public Input for Five-year Historic Preservation Plan

See State CRM Report on page 13.

Highlights of the 2001

NM Archaeology Fair

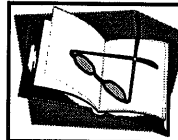
See State CRM Report on page 11.

Results of ARMS

User Conference April 10

See ARMS Report on page 10.

***Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC 2001 (3) will be
Sep. 14, 2001.***



President's Report

Brad Vierra

SLO Update

The State Land Office has drafted a policy on "Business Leasing Process for the Protection of Cultural Resources." This policy requires lessees to conduct archeological surveys prior to any ground disturbance activity. A lessee must obtain a permit for this activity, including documentation that the survey has been completed. I applaud Commissioner Ray Powell and Assistant Commissioner Bob Jenks for this new policy.

Members of the Archeological Advisory Committee were invited on a tour of Pueblo Blanco during the SLO Field Operations Division annual meeting. Managers from across the state came on the tour that was attended by Eric Blinman, Glenna Dean, Brad Vierra and Dave Eck. In my conversations with several of these managers, it became clear that they were indeed concerned about protecting the cultural heritage of New Mexico on State Trust Lands. I hope that the state office gives them the guidance and support they need to ensure the preservation of these heritage resources.

Dave Phillips has been appointed to the task force reviewing the New Mexico Construction Materials Mining Act bill. The bill was tabled and this committee will review and make modifications to the bill.

New Mexico Historic Preservation Week

I want to thank all the NMAC members who participated in New Mexico Historic Preservation Week activities. NMAC had a table and dig box at the Santa Fe mall. Dave Phillips was at the dig box and Alan Shalette and myself at our table.

Other Notes

Mike Bremer and I are still working on the "Wildfire and Cultural Resources" conference.

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Late Sep
Santa Fe

Wildfires & Cultural Resources - conference cosponsored by NMAC, NPS Bandelier National Monument, and Department of Energy. Date and place are tentative. Info: see President's Report.

Nov 1-3
Carlsbad

Archaeology on the Pecos - public forum sponsored in part by NMAC. It will highlight archaeological research in the oil fields of southeastern New Mexico and is intended for communities and industry in the surrounding region. [See NewsMAC 2001(2), pg. 19.]

Other

Jul 15-Feb. 3
Santa Fe NM

Get Your Kitsch on Route 66 - exhibit about the highway's effects on Indians and other Americans at NM Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

Aug 9-12
Flagstaff AZ

2001 Pecos Conference - on the Coconino National Forest at the old Ski and Spur Ranch, just off the Snowbowl Road 14 miles north of Flagstaff. info: < <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/pecos/2001/updates.html> >; Dave Wilcox (520) 774-5211 x 244, < dwilcox@mna.mus.az.us > or Liz Gumerman < lgumerman@mna.mus.az.us >.

Aug 24
Santa Fe

Mogollon Overview - lecture by Yvonne Oakes. OAS late summer lecture series - see pg. 24.

Aug 31
Santa Fe

Mimbres Region lecture by Darrell Creel. OAS late summer lecture series - see pg. 24.

Sep 4-7
Albuquerque

28th Medicolegal Investigation of Death Forensic Science Seminar. Info: see page 24.

Sept 7
Santa Fe NM

New Ideas About the Chaco Meridian - lecture by Steve Lekson. OAS late summer lecture series - see pg. 23. Bring tomatoes.

Sept 14
Santa Fe NM

Piro/Tompiro lecture by Kate Spielmann. OAS late summer lecture series - see pg. 24.

Sept 14
Santa Fe NM

Casas Grandes lecture by Paul Minnis. OAS late summer lecture series - see pg. 24.

Sept 14
Santa Fe NM

Jornada Mogollon lecture by John Speth. OAS late summer lecture series - see pg. 24.

Oct 16-20
Flagstaff AZ

13th Annual Navajo Studies Conference - at Northern AZ University. Info: Jennifer Denetdale, Humanities, Art & Religion Dept., NAU, Box 6031, Flagstaff AZ; (520) 523-8696; < Jennifer.Denetdale@nau.edu >.

Nov 1-3
Carlsbad NM

Archaeology on the Pecos - public forum on cultural resources management in the oil fields of Southeast New Mexico sponsored by the BLM and NM HPD. Info: Sarah Schlanger, BLM, (505) 438-7454; < Sarah_Schlanger@blm.gov > (see NewsMAC 2001(2), pg. 19).

Nov 1-10
Boston MA

Geological and Human Landscape of Prehistoric Mines and Quarries - paper session and field trip at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting. Info: see page 24.

Nov 3
t.b.a.

Second San Luis Valley Paleoindian Conference - speakers and displays relevant to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic presence in the San Luis Valley of CO. Info: Ronald Kessler, 1026 S Co Rd 2 E, Monte Vista CO 81144, (719) 852.5225, or, Vince Spero, Archaeologist, Rio Grande National Forest, 1803 W Hwy 160, Monte Vista CO 81144-9349, (719) 852.6242, < vspero@amigo.net >.

Calendar continued on page 3

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque NM 87125

Web Site

< [HTTP://WWW.UNM.EDU/
~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM](http://www.unm.edu/~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM) >

NewsGroup

< NMAC-L@LIST.UNM.EDU >

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President's Report

Bandelier National Monument and the Department of Energy have offered to co-sponsor the conference. It is tentatively scheduled for late September in Santa Fe. A notification will be sent out once the date and place are finalized.

The next general meeting of NMAC will be held in Las Cruces this fall. The date is yet to be determined.

NMAC will co-sponsor a lecture series with the Archeological Conservancy and the NM Historic Preservation Division [see details below]. The six-part series is entitled *The Past as Present: Archeology and Descendant Communities in Northern New Mexico*. The series will begin in August and be held in both Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Contact Glenna Dean (HPD) for more information.

NMAC-cosponsored Lecture Series *The Past as Present: Archeology and Descendant Communities in Northern New Mexico.*

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist
(505) 827-3989 <gdean@oca.state.nm.us>

The lecture season will run from August 2001 through April 2002 with a lecture in August, October, January, February, March, and April. It is a six-part lecture series with the following speakers, dates, and towns (pretty firm but still subject to change):

- David Thomas - *Archaeology with a Mission: Perspectives from Pueblo San Marcos* (2 August 2001) Santa Fe
- Mark Lycett - *Transformations of Place: Paa-ko in the Spanish Colonial World* (?) October 2001) ABQ
- Moises Gonzalez - *(Espanola) descendant Genizaro community perspectives* (24 January 2002) ABQ
- Nan Rothschild - *San Jose de las Huertas: A Late 18th Century Buffer Community* (22 February 2002) ABQ
- Kurt Anschuetz - *Beyond Bisquitwares: New Perspectives*

on the Pueblo Archaeology of the Rio Chama Valley (21 March 2002) Santa Fe

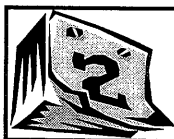
- Herman Agoyo - (San Juan Pueblo) *Pueblo Perspectives on Archaeology in the Homeland* (18 April 2002) Santa Fe

My plans are to have the "northern" lectures (Howiri, San Marcos, Pueblo perspectives) in Santa Fe at the Museum of International Folk Art auditorium, and the "central" lectures (Pa'ako, San Jose de las Huertas, Genizaro perspectives) in Albuquerque. I'm still working on a venue in ABQ.

The lectures will cost \$5 each or \$25 for a series ticket. A poster for the series will be produced in a couple of weeks.

The lecture series is co-sponsored by the Historic Preservation Division, the Archeological Conservancy, NMAC, and the College of Santa Fe. NMAC will charge \$5 at the door for each lecture (or a lecture series ticket for \$25) to raise funds for its programs benefiting archeological preservation and public education. Program activities might include a flat reimbursement of a portion of the expenses of archeological excavation of unmarked human burials by NMAC members, for example.

Future lecture series might include speakers on the topic of Acequias, Then and Now and maybe an update of scholarly research on the Pueblo Revolt. Other lecture series ideas (and potential speakers) welcome. Contact me.



Calendar

continued from page 2

Nov 28-Dec 2
Washington
DC

Jan 3-6, 2002
Philadelphia PA

Jan 10-12
Tucson AZ

Feb 14-19
Boston MA

Mar 6-9
Stors CT

Mar 20-24
Denver CO

Apr 10-14
Buffalo NY

American Anthropological Association 100th Annual Meeting.
Info: < www.ameranthassn.org >.

Archaeological Institute of America 103rd Annual Meeting. Info:
< www.archaeological.org >.

8th Biennial SW Symposium - Society and Politics in the Greater Southwest. Info: Barbara Mills < bmills@u.arizona.edu >; < <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/8sws/2002swsymposium.pdf> >.

AAAS 168th Annual Meeting. Info: < www.aaas.org >.

Society of Ethnobiology 25th Annual Meeting. Info: Luci Fernandez (860) 486-5248; < fernande@neca.com >.

Society for American Archaeology 67th Annual Meeting. Info: < meetings@saa.org >.

American Association of Physical Anthropologists 71st Annual Meeting. Info: < www.physanth.org >.



Current Research

TransColorado Pipeline

Susan M. Chandler, President
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

TransColorado Gas Transmission Company recently constructed a 465-km-long (289-mile-long) inch natural gas pipeline between Piceance Creek in west-central Colorado and the El Paso and Transwestern pipeline system in northwestern New Mexico. Prior to project construction, the planned corridor, access roads, and other associated facilities were intensively inspected for cultural resources.

One hundred thirty-five significant sites, eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, were recorded along the planned pipeline corridor. In most cases, significance assessments were based on site potential for yielding information important to history and prehistory. A cultural resource treatment plan was developed that called for extensive archaeological excavation of a sample of the significant sites and lesser work at those significant sites not selected for extensive archaeological data recovery. In addition, the treatment plan specified archaeological monitoring of all significant sites during the construction phase, as well as limited monitoring in off-site settings where the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits was high.

In 1996, 1997, and 1998, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., and its subcontractor, Centennial Archaeology, Inc., implemented the cultural resource treatment plan. Thirty-three sites were subjected to extensive archaeological data recovery. Seventy other sites were subjected to limited archaeological data recovery. Work at these latter sites included preconstruction backhoe trenching along centerline to detect possible buried cultural features, controlled excavation of known features within the planned construction zone, and, in some cases, historic documentation and contextual research. Archaeological monitoring of construction was conducted at all significant sites, including the 98 sites at which data recovery was completed as well as at 36 sites that were largely avoided by construction and were only monitored.

In addition, 10 new prehistoric sites were discovered by archaeological monitors during construction.

Investigations yielded a large quantity of archaeological data. Hundreds of radiocarbon, macrobotanical, and palynological samples were processed. Other ancillary studies conducted included tree-ring dating, thermoluminescence dating of pottery, trace-element analysis of obsidian, archaeofaunal studies, and analysis of human bone. In addition, a geologist determined the geomorphology of all extensively investigated prehistoric sites.

Excavations yielded components attributed to the Paleoindian, Archaic, Aspen, Anasazi, Navajo, Ute, and Euroamerican units. Historic resources investigated included homesteads, ranches, and an early oil and gas well. Prehistoric resources intensively investigated included open artifact scatters, sites with standing brush structures, rockshelters, field houses, and hamlets. Thousands of artifacts were recovered.

Special efforts were made to segregate cultural features, artifacts, and ecofacts by component, and to report data primarily by component. For each component, the research objectives outlined in the project treatment plan were addressed. Data from all investigated components were then synthesized.

Major research domains examined included site chronology, technology, settlement patterns, subsistence, and extra-regional relationships.

A combination print/electronic version of the report is now available from Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. for \$25 plus \$5 shipping and handling. The report contains:

- Printed copies of the introductory and concluding chapters (Research Design, Culture History, Project Synthesis, Management Recommendations, and References), and a
- CD containing Adobe .pdf files for 35 individual site excavation reports and the Limited Data Recovery/Monitoring Report.

Please contact Alpine at PO Box 2075, Montrose, CO 81402-2075 (phone 970-249-6761; e-mail <alpine@alpinearchaeology.com >) if you would like to have a copy of the TransColorado report.

Current Research

Archaeology at the 2001 Pecos Conference

David Wilcox, Chair < dwilcox@mna.mus.az.us >
[via SASIG]

[Following are excerpts pertaining to archaeology at the 2001 Pecos Conference taken from information distributed by Dave Wilcox and the coordinating committee. See this issue's Calendar section to obtain further information. Ed.]

Field Reports on current research will be presented on Friday, August 10, from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM, and Saturday, August 11, from 8:30 AM to 3:00 PM. [Presentations will be limited to 10 min. each.]

Pecos Film Festival at the Branigar/Chase Discovery Center, films on Southwestern Archaeology will be shown the night of the Reception from 6:00-9:00 PM, on Friday night from 6:00-7:00 PM, and on Sunday, from 9:30-11:30 AM, depending on submissions! Echo Productions, in association with the Museum of Northern Arizona, has made a series of films, a selection of which will be shown.

Symposium on the Highway 89 Project near Flagstaff: This special symposium is organized by Mark Elson and Desert Archaeology, Inc. It will present current results of the recent excavations along State Highway 89 north of Flagstaff, providing the discipline to have input on them prior to publication. A panel of local archaeologists headed by Peter Pilles will open the discussions. This event will be held at the Branigar/Chase Discovery Center at the Museum on Friday evening, August 10, from 7:00-9:00 PM. Slides will be shown.

Symposium honoring the work and career of Robert Euler. Organized by David Phillips, Jr., this symposium honoring Dr. Euler will be held on Saturday, August 11, from 3:00 to 5:00 PM under the Pecos main tent.

Poster Session Requests have been received to do a poster session, and we want to accommodate that. Those who want to bring posters do so at

their own risk (only canopy protection against rain and wind) and must be prepared to erect it safely.

Self-guided Tours Numerous opportunities for self-guided tours during the conference are available in the general Flagstaff area. In addition to the Museum of Northern Arizona, Northern Arizona University, and The Arboretum at Flagstaff, there are numerous National Parks or Monuments, including Sunset Crater Volcano, Wupatki, Walnut Canyon, and, in the Verde Valley an hour south on Interstate 17, Tuzigoot, Montezuma Well, and Montezuma Castle. Historic buffs should be sure to check out the Pioneers Historical Museum on Fort Valley Road just south of MNA, and Riordan State Park next to NAU. There is also the Lowell

Observatory, Coconino Center for the Arts, USGS, and the Museum Club. See the enclosed brochure for more information on many of these destinations.

Guided Tours on Sunday, August 12 Special tours for the Pecos participants are being sponsored by various archaeologists and their companies or institutions as described below.

Wolf Post/Canyon Diablo/Tolchaco: sponsored by the Museum of Northern Arizona, Tolchaco Docent Committee and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Office.

This tour will focus on Anglo-Navajo interactions between 1864 and 1910. The ruins of three posts in the western Navajo area, around which this history revolved, will be explored. We will carpool in high-clearance, four-wheel drive vehicles from MNA North Parking Lot at 8:00 am and return in the mid-afternoon. These sites are located in the Leupp area on the Navajo Reservation. Limited to 20 people. The tour will be led by Jerry Snow (MNA docent) and Jon Dover (Navajo Nation Ranger). For further information, contact Jerry Snow (520) 779-2839, or Liz Gummerman, (520) 774-5211, ext. 206.

Ridge Ruin and Winona Village: led by Kinlani Archaeology, Ltd. These sites are located about 25 to 30 miles east of Flagstaff, near the town of Winona, Arizona. The tour will be led by Deb Dosh and Don Keller.

The tour will be limited to approximately 40



A.V. Kidder at Point of Pines, AZ in 1947. Photo by E.B. Sayles. *The Kiva* v.25 n.4 (1960).

Current Research

people and 15 or fewer vehicles. ...high clearance and four-wheel drive vehicles are recommended. A brief summary of the two sites with site maps will be provided to those attending.

For further information, Deb Dosh can be contacted at (520 or 928) 526-9797 before the conference or at (928) 526-2444 during the conference. Please note that Flagstaff's area code will change to 928 on June 23, 2001.

Dawa Petroglyphs/Hopiland: led by Kelley Hays-Gilpin and Dennis Gilpin, co-sponsored by Northern Arizona University and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office.

This tour will visit a very large petroglyph site on the Hopi Reservation. The last few miles of driving will be on an unimproved dirt road. High clearance vehicles are not necessary, but when we say the road is unimproved, we mean it. If the road is reported to be very muddy, this trip may visit an alternative rock art site, perhaps in the Homol'ovi area near Winslow. Limited to 20 people. The tour will be led by Kelley Hays-Gilpin and Dennis Gilpin. For further information, contact < Kelley.Hays-Gilpin@nau.edu >.

Old Caves Pueblo Field Trip: led by Edward Maloney, Archaeologist, Mormon Lake and Peaks Ranger Districts, Coconino National Forest.

This is a day field trip to Old Caves Pueblo, an 80-room Turkey Hills Phase (Pueblo III) and early Clear Creek Phase (Pueblo IV) site near Flagstaff. This was the last site to be abandoned by the Sinagua Culture (ancestral Hopi) in the immediate Flagstaff vicinity. The site was first visited by the Stevens Expedition in 1883, later by John Wesley Powell, and was partially excavated by Jesse W. Fewkes in 1896.

Coconino National Forest recently closed the area surrounding the site to motorized vehicles, and intends to promote the area as an Environmental Study Area. This excursion will involve a short drive and a 2-mile round trip hike, including a very steep climb up a volcanic cinder cone. The site affords spectacular views of the Sinagua heartland east of the San Francisco Peaks. Participants should provide their own vehicles (2-wheel drive is okay), and drinking water/food. Call Edward Maloney, (520) 527-8241 for further information.

Anderson Mesa "Forts" Tour: Padre Fort and

Anderson Fort: led by Peter Pilles, Coconino National Forest Archaeologist.

A visit to two of the best examples of "forts" or "hilltop sites" along the northeastern frontier of the Northern Sinagua, on Anderson Mesa. Although at first glance, both appear to be classic "defensive sites", because they are mesa-top pueblos enclosed by walls, the two sites are quite distinct from each other. In the case of Padre Fort, at least, certain characteristics do not seem to support the assumptions of a "fort" interpretation.

Padre Fort is an Elden Phase (A.D. 1150-1250) site situated on the end of a point in the middle of Canyon Padre. Two concentric sets of walls, open in places, enclose most of the point. Loopholes can be found in the lower part of the walls. The outer tier contains six pueblo units, ranging from one to three rooms each. At the top of the point, enclosed by the inner wall, is a four room pueblo, a five-room pueblo with a walled plaza, and an isolated community room. Wall heights range from only one-to-two courses high, in some of the smaller units, to almost 2 meters high in the larger pueblos.

Anderson Fort also dates to the Elden Phase, but may have historic period Hopi, Navajo, or Pai components as well. The top of this steep-sided mesa is encircled by a thick basalt boulder wall that is almost 2 meters high in places. The north entry is indicated by an opening in the wall, with a secondary wall that further controls entry into the interior of the site. Inside the perimeter wall are four circular structures, open to the east, and a two-room structure. The edges of the mesa are marked by steep crevices, several of which have been roofed by laying juniper logs across them. In the 1950's the site was identified by Navajo as possibly being an 1860s-1880s refugee site named hosh dik'ani. Numerous Sinagua petroglyphs are on the boulders along the south and east sides of the mesa.

Padre Fort will require a one mile walk across flat country, and then a moderate uphill climb to the top of its hill. Anderson Fort is accessed by a very steep, 450 foot climb, known to defeat heavy smokers as well as field school students who have partied too long into the wee hours of the morning. Those faint of heart can leave the tour after Padre Fort. The sites are located about 30 miles east of Flagstaff by way of Interstate 40. The trip to Padre Fort will take about three hours and Anderson Fort will require an additional three hours.

Current Research

Bring your own lunch and plenty of water. Tour is limited to 20 people.

Wupatki/Citadel/Lomaki/Box Canyon Ruins, Wupatki National Monument: sponsored by Northern Arizona University and National Park Service, Flagstaff Area National Monuments

This tour will focus on recent architectural research at Wupatki National Monument, with an emphasis on evidence for inter-group conflict and the role of ethnic boundaries in the settlement of the Wupatki area.

We will start with a walking tour of Wupatki Pueblo, where we will discuss results of recent NPS-sponsored research on the architectural history of Wupatki. New information on the chronology of Wupatki, contents of the pueblo, and its construction sequence will be discussed.

The tour then moves to the Citadel/Lomaki/Box Canyon ruins, where recent mapping and excavation projects have provided new information on the nature of architecture, settlement patterns, agricultural practices, and ethnic boundaries in that area. Archaeological evidence for conflict will be discussed, along with recent theories about the possible functions of Citadel and other sites in the area. The tour will conclude before noon. Limited to 15 people. For further information contact Chris Downum (520) 523-6275, or e-mail <Cris.Downum@nau.edu>.

First Fort At Walnut Canyon National Monument: Sponsored by the National Park Service, Flagstaff Area National Monuments

This tour will focus on visiting First Fort, one of five forts located at Walnut Canyon National Monument. The "Forts" at the monument are described as unusual and distinctive northern Sinagua archeological features located atop ridges overlooking Walnut Canyon. Their unique locations are an important component to the settlement patterns in Walnut Canyon.

We will carpool in high-clearance, four-wheel drive vehicles. The tour will begin at 8:30 am and return by early afternoon. It is limited to 12 people. Given the nature of the access road, there is a chance that the trip will have to be canceled if weather conditions are unfavorable. For further information contact Todd Metzger at (520) 526-1157, x222, or <Todd_Metzger@nps.gov>.

Brown Springs/Salt Mine Pueblo, Verde Valley: Led by David R. Wilcox (MNA) and Sharon Olsen (VVAS).

This tour will visit the Brown Springs Ruin on the Prescott National Forest south of Camp Verde. This 100+ room hilltop site dates to the A. D. 1250-1330 period and part of a settlement system along the middle Verde organized into a defensive posture. Its regional and macro-regional context will be discussed.

Salt Mine Pueblo is also a hilltop site that lies on the west side of the Verde, but it dates earlier, to A. D. 1150-1250 and is on the Coconino National Forest near the famous Verde salt mines. Spectacular views of the middle Verde valley may be seen from both sites.

For further information, contact David R. Wilcox at (520) 774-5211 x 244 or <dwilcox@mna.mus.az.us>.

Pecos Conference Addendum Silent Auction to Benefit SAA Native American Scholarship Fund

Glenna Dean

[via nmac-l]

There will once again be a Silent Auction to benefit the SAA Native American Scholarship Fund at the upcoming Pecos Conference. This is also a call for donations to be silently auctioned off. Tim Seaman, Glenna Dean, and others will have mica-ceous pieces to fire and auction, and we hope that Charlie Gilbert will have an assortment of pieces made from local clays to fire and auction as well. Donations don't have to be pottery! Look through your book collections, your reproductions, your posters and commemoratives! Obviously, no artifacts please.

Contact Glenna Dean <gdean@oca.state.nm.us>, (505.827.3989), and let her know what you've got to donate for the cause.

Summer Field Session Volunteers Wanted Analysis of Cliff-Dwellings in the Northern Sierra, Sonora, Mexico

Beth Bagwell <bagwell@unm.edu>

[via nmac-l]

Looking for some interesting archaeology to do this summer and fall? I'm looking for a few experienced archaeologists interested in volunteering on my project in the Sierra Madre in northern Sonora.

Current Research

I'm taking volunteers for 10 day sessions in the backcountry where we will ride horses to get to the sites and camp nearby. We'll be doing intensive architectural recording at 3 cliff-dwellings, that were possibly connected to the site of Casas Grandes (Paquime). Actually, this region is very poorly understood, and much of what we will see and record will be brand new for everyone. Check out < www.unm.edu/~bagwell > for some maps and pictures of the sites we will be working at.

If you are interested, email me a vitae, let me know what session you are interested in attending, and I will send you additional information. I look forward to hearing from you. Please contact Beth Bagwell at: < bagwell@hotmail.com > or < bagwell@unm.edu >.

[Beth reports that she'll be reachable only by e-mail starting early in July. If you're interested and don't have e-mail, ask a friend for assistance. Ed.]

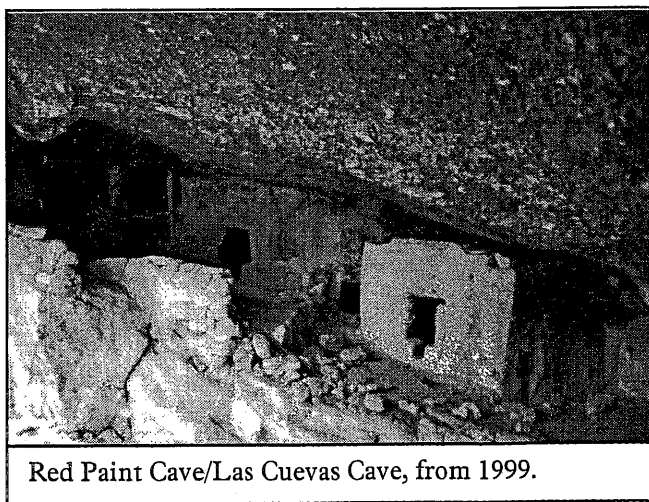
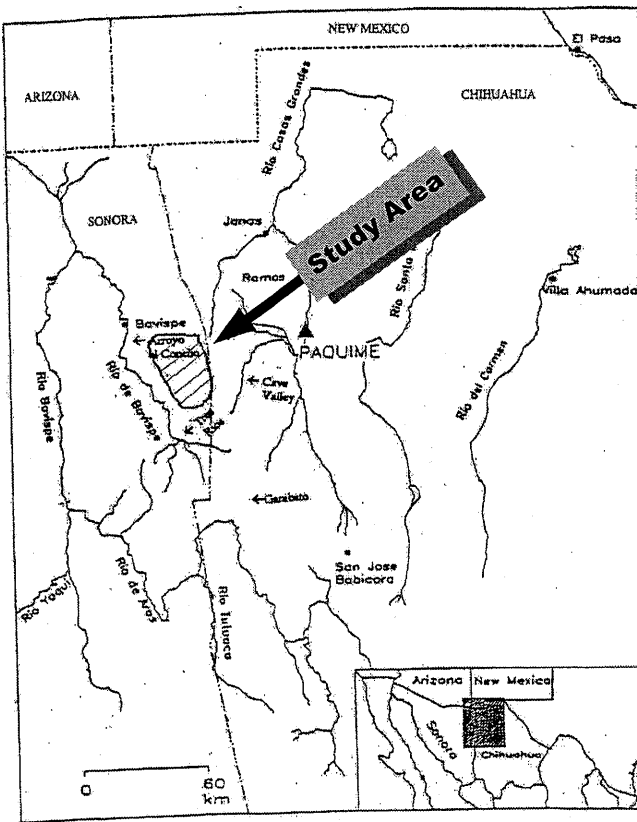
The Setting

For those of you who haven't been there, the base for this project will be Nuevo Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico. Nuevo is about 3 hours south of Deming, NM. It's a pretty touristy place and has lots of the amenities that Americans are used to: bars that women can go to (Ladies Bars),

ATM machines, an email café, some really great steak houses, etc. And, of course, there is a lot of great archaeology. First, just 15 minutes away in Viejo Casas Grandes is the site of Paquime. It has a wonderful museum, and the site itself is also pretty impressive. About an hour away is the town of Mata Ortiz, where they have a thriving hand-made ceramic industry, with designs based on the prehistoric ceramics.

The park of Cave Valley (10 or so separate caves in one valley) is about a 3 hour drive west into the mountains (4WD only, and in the same direction as my research area). For people interested in longer trips, several hours to the south is the cliff-dwelling site of Cuarenta Casas, and even further south, Copper Canyon (the size of the Grand Canyon, with train rides

that are not to be missed). Finally, depending on when you come, there may be several on-going archaeological digs taking place near Nuevo...and they usually love visitors.



Red Paint Cave/Las Cuevas Cave, from 1999.

Who

So, for crew, it looks like it will be me (UNM grad student), two Mexican archaeologists from Sonora - Jupiter Martinez and Cesar Villalobos, a local cook and a local rancher to help with the mules and perhaps with some of the archaeology. Plan on a multi-cultural/multi-lingual experience! For the planned tree-ring sampling, two senior

people in the field will be joining us – Ron Towner from the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research

Current Research

and Tom Windes from the National Park Service. I'm thrilled that such experienced folks might join us in the Sonoran wilds! Several of Windes' infamous and experienced "wood crew" have also expressed interest, and so it seems that we will be well supplied with wood expertise. Others of you that I am trying to entice have their usual stomping grounds in: Chihuahua, California, Peru, the Northern Rio Grande and the 4 Corners. If I snag you all, I will feel incredibly lucky!

When

The scheduling of the project depends on what fits in best with the other projects that are taking place in Sonora this summer (there are two others, one in late spring and another in early summer). So... this means that my project is planned for 3 months – July, August, September. I am planning 5 ten day sessions, with 4 days off in between to rest and pick up new volunteers back in Nuevo Casas Grandes. Since this region is so remote, it will not really be possible to coordinate partial sessions. I realize for those of us who have to deal with a school schedule, volunteering in late Au-

gust and September won't really be possible.

Conditions

Well, the conditions are going to be pretty rough, but hey...personally I think its more fun that way! From Casas Grandes, the drive to Rancho Porvenir

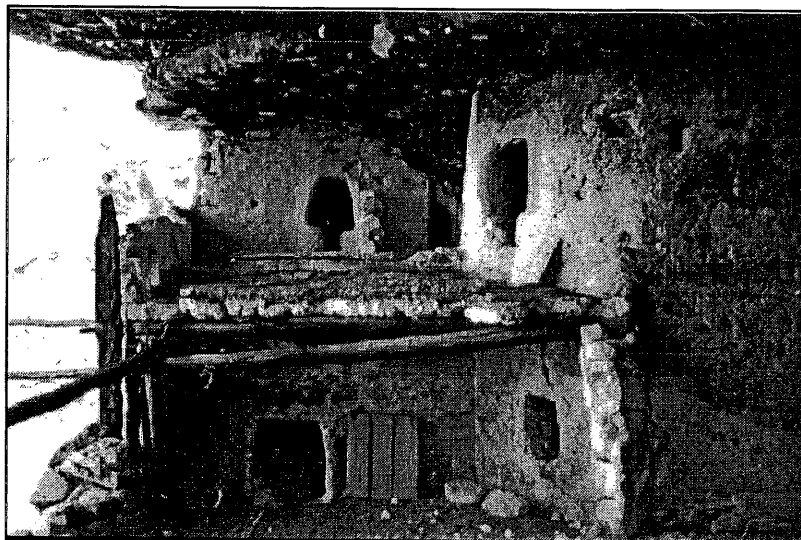
(our home base) is about 5-6 hours of very rough going. This is the sort of road you don't drive without a 4WD with at least 2 spare tires (on good rims), extra water and extra gas. There are only two places near the Rancho to get gas (by this I mean they siphon it from a big oil drum) at Tres Rios and El Oro,

and those are more than an hour away. Late summer is monsoon season in the mountains, and so we will probably get rain most afternoons, and the evenings should be cold (good thing we're working in caves). After we reach the Rancho the sites are between 1 and 3 hours further, either by horse or in one case by truck. The plan is to camp near each cave, but close to a permanent source of water.

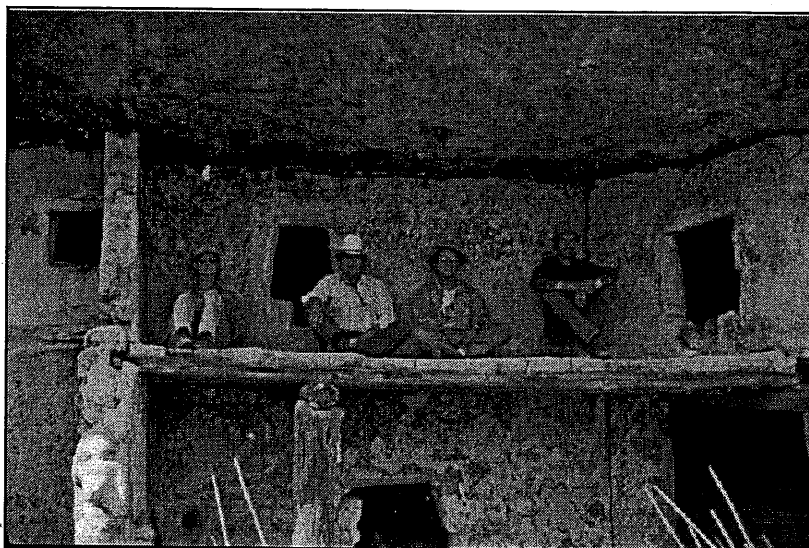
Because of a limited number of mules and vehicles, packing is going to be a bit like a backpacking trip – we have lots of weight to move.

The Work

The project will involve four kinds of activities. At every site we will fill out a detailed site form to supplement the shorter ones already completed



South Interior of Cueva Bringas/Step Cave.



INAH Archaeologists and the Fuentes family visit the site of La Aguage.

Current Research

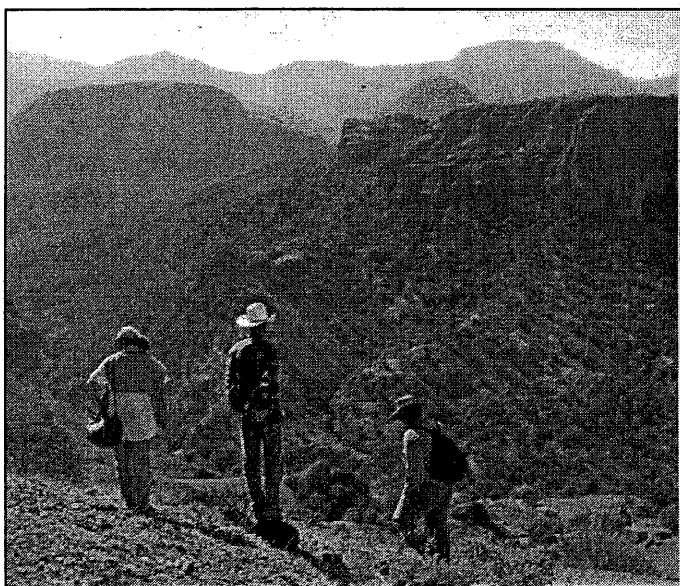
by the Mexican government. We will do a brief look around the immediate area of the site to identify other nearby open-air sites and/or terraces. Those will be recorded briefly. Back at the cave site, a plan map will be made, or if necessary, redrawn. Most of the work, however, will be taking tree-ring samples from as much of the wood as is suitable, and detailed architectural recording (forms and profile-like drawings). Everyone should get a chance to try a bit of everything.

Schedules: This is FIRM!

Every session begins on a Tuesday and ends on a Thursday. Because of the extreme amount of travel time needed to get to the site, we will be leaving Nuevo Casas Grandes in a caravan at noon, on the Monday prior to the beginning of the session. We will spend the night at our main base camp, Rancho Porvenir, and then move on to the site in the morning – setting up camp and beginning work. For people newly arrived, I would strongly prefer for everyone to be in Nuevo Casas Grandes on the Sunday evening prior to the session, for an 8 pm meeting in the bar of the “El Pinon” hotel (where I suggest everyone stay). This meeting will be for orientation, meeting other crew members, and will give time for last minute purchase of supplies if needed on Monday morning.

- Session 1: July 17-26

(Continued on page 15)



ARMS Report

Tim Seaman

Results of ARMS User's Conference

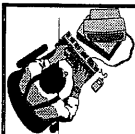
I want to thank everyone who made it to the ARMS User Conference on April 10. The meeting was well attended with over 50 users representing government agencies and cultural resource consultants from around the state. But there were many missing faces. Not many NMAC members made it to the meeting -- no doubt because they were all out earning a living – but we will be taking the conference on the road soon to demonstrate the new ARMS Map Service.

So what happened at the Conference? Briefly, the conference allowed ARMS to:

- Review the performance of the program, using the 1991 Prospectus as baseline.
- Review the status of the NMCRIS database, GIS data layers, user services, the records archive, and our current on-line applications.
- Demonstrate the prototype ARMS Map Service, a simple internet GIS application designed for pre-field records checks.
- Outline our “to do” list for the next 10 years.

The ARMS Map Service was well-received. Accessed with a standard internet browser, the application quickly and coherently displays cultural resource locations and basic tabular attributes. Simple map features such as transportation, counties, cities, the PLSS and USGS topographic map grids allow users to manually navigate very quickly (i.e., 2-3 clicks of the mouse) to their area of interest. Once zoomed to 1:50,000 or larger scale, a seamless coverage of 7.5' USGS topographic maps serves as a background for displaying statewide locations of archeological sites, registered historic properties and districts. Archeological inventory data for several areas of the state undergoing heavy development are also available for display, query and reporting. Resources can be manually selected or queried in a variety of ways and key attributes can be displayed as a simple report on screen. Development of the ARMS Map Service prototype was

(Continued on page 15)



State CRM Update

Highlights of the 2001 NM Archaeology Fair

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist
(505) 827-3989 <gdean@oca.state.nm.us>

The 8th Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair was held in Santa Fe at the Villa Linda Mall on 19 May 2001 from 10 AM to 6 PM. Nearly two-dozen exhibitors from as far away as Portales, Alamogordo, and even Tucson devoted their Saturday to satisfying the curiosity of throngs of interested adults, teenagers, and children. Estimates of visitors who stopped to talk varied by exhibitor, ranging from someone every 12 minutes on average to a whopping 494 for the day at the Blackwater Draw exhibit. During my rounds I spoke with more than one visitor that hadn't realized that the exhibits extended throughout the Mall, including the Food Court. So, because not all exhibits received equal visitation, I added together the number of passers-by who stopped at the various exhibits and calculate that we reached over 1,000 individuals – and this doesn't include the exhibitors that didn't keep count. Even better, more than one visitor was heard wondering if the Fair were going to continue on Sunday the 20th.

The Fair quickly outgrew its original setting in the Food Court and exhibitors were scattered along the length of the Mall. The many hands-on activities present at the various exhibits were a bonus. Kids and adults tried their hand at making pinch pots or larger micaceous pottery, grinding corn, operating a pump drill, watching feather-and-fur-cordage being made with a yucca fiber core, basket making, flint knapping, spinning with a variety of ancient tools, weaving on an upright loom, and bone tool manufacture to name a few. Re-enactors dressed in 18th century Spanish Colonial garb with matchlocks and crossbows drew a large crowd. Lynne Sebastian, former New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, used red and blue jellybeans to explain C-14 decay. Other exhibits offered explanations of tree-ring sampling, insights into ancient foodways using animal bones and seeds, differences between what is learned from professional archaeological excavation vs. digging for relics, and historical archaeology at a coal mining town. Local archaeological societies

signed up new members, folks learned about Passport in Time opportunities to work with archaeologists, and everyone picked up the 2001 Preservation Week poster, pencils, and information on preservation and tax incentives from the HPD exhibit.

The Fair is a labor of love from the many archaeologists and preservationists in New Mexico who volunteer their time for the event. The Historic Preservation Division is pleased to recognize the following participants without whose gift of time and enthusiasm there would have been no Archaeology Fair:

- Abandoned Mine Lands Bureau, Mining and Minerals Division
- Albuquerque Archaeological Society
- Albuquerque Open Space/Petroglyph National Monument
- Blackwater Draw, Eastern New Mexico University
- El Rancho de las Golondrinas
- Friends of Tijeras Pueblo
- Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology
- Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies
- National Park Service
- New Mexico Archaeological Council
- New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department
- New Mexico State Parks
- Public Service Company of New Mexico
- Quivira Research Center
- Santa Fe Archaeological Society
- Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson
- U.S. Forest Service, Southwest Region
- U.S. Forest Service, Cibola National Forest

Additionally, individuals from the State Land Office, Los Alamos National Laboratories, Maxwell

(Continued on page 13)

State CRM Update

Action at the 2001 NM Archaeology Fair

Glenna Dean's photos may be accessed at

[photomail.photoworks.com/sharing/
roll.asp?Key=6763646546380809](mailto:photomail.photoworks.com/sharing/roll.asp?Key=6763646546380809)

and

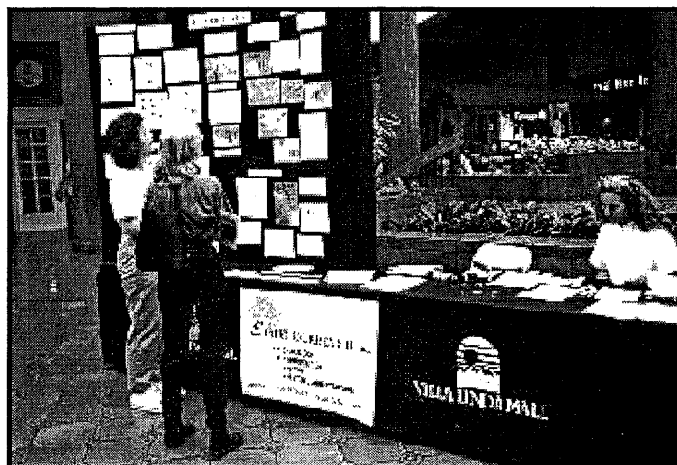
[photomail.photoworks.com/sharing/
roll.asp?Key=0776606546360002](mailto:photomail.photoworks.com/sharing/roll.asp?Key=0776606546360002)



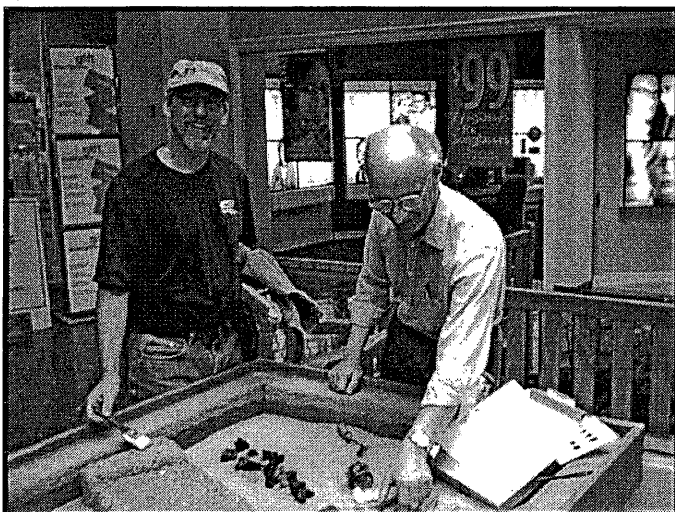
Rebecca Stoneman, Cibola NF, & her interactive exhibit. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.



Dave Phillips, SWCA, explaining some of the finer points of archaeological excavation at the NMAC exhibit. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.



Carol Ellick and Lynne Sebastian explaining various chronometric techniques at the SRI, Inc. exhibit. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.

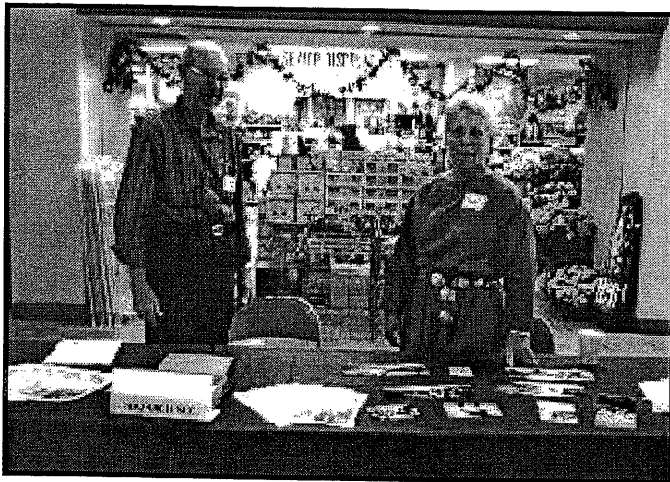


Famous Arizona Dept. of Transportation archaeologist Owen Lindauer and famous newsletter editor Alan Shalette examining scintillating exhibit at 2001 Archaeology Fair. Photo & caption by Dave Phillips.



Pilar Medina talking with former SHPO Lynne Sebastian at the HPD exhibit amidst standup cutouts of the young Jesse Nusbaum and AV Kidder. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.

State CRM Update



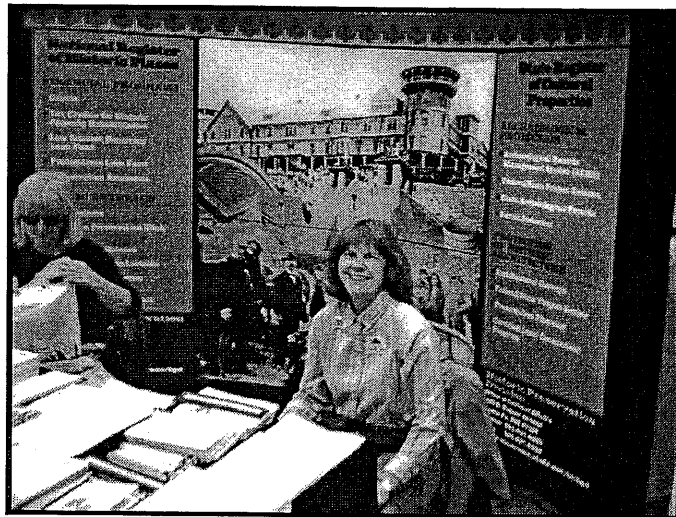
Members of the Albuquerque Archeological Society at their exhibit. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.



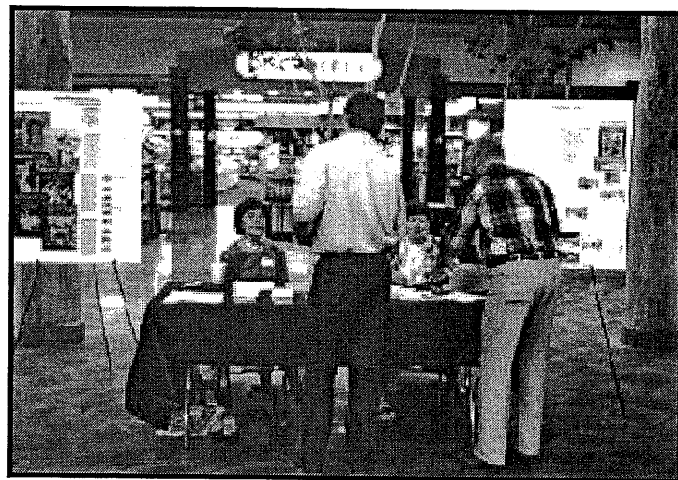
Blake Roxlaue, NMSHTD, knapping flint. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.



Carol Condie and Kent Stout, Quivira Research Center, in action at the Ancient Spinning and Weaving Technologies exhibit. Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.



Dorothy Victor, Deputy SHPO, at the Historic Preservation Division booth. Photo & caption by Dave Phillips.



Members of the Santa Fe Archeological Society at their exhibit (Sid Barteau and Kurt Anschuetz with backs turned). Photo & caption by Glenna Dean.

(Continued from page 11)

Museum, and SWCA, Inc. donated their time at formal exhibits credited to other organizations.

Next year's Fair is being planned for an outdoor setting in Silver City. Watch this space for updates!

NM HPD Solicits Public Input for Five-year Historic Preservation Plan

Jesse Bopp

NM HPD Planning/Public Relations

(505) 476-9788; < jbopp@STLIB.STATE.NM.US >

State CRM Update

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NM HPD) is busy this summer going to 12 different regions of the state to solicit public input for the state 5-year plan in historic preservation. During June, the division held public meetings in the Farmington, Santa Fe, Roswell, Lincoln County/Alamogordo and Portales areas. During July and August, the division will hold public meetings in the Gallup, Grant, Albuquerque, Silver City, Las Vegas, Taos and Las Cruces areas.

The meetings are open to the general public. Participants will address preservation goals and issues for the entire state. Special attention will be given to understanding regional preservation issues. The plan will include consideration of how government agencies, businesses, organizations, and individuals will work together for preservation

in New Mexico.

Participants will also recommend future programs for the Historic Preservation Division, the state's main preservation division. The plan is a 5-year plan. The 1996 plan, New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001, is available at < www.museums.state.nm.us/hpd >.

The Historic Preservation Division encourages all those concerned with historic preservation to review the plan and attend the meeting for their region so their voices will be reflected in the plan.

In addition to seeking public input through regional meetings, the division is asking citizens around the state to respond to a questionnaire on historic preservation. The results of the questionnaires will also be part of the plan. Questionnaires can be requested from the division at the address below or may be found at the division website <

Schedule of Remaining Public Meetings for HPD 5-Year Preservation Plan

Date	Time	Region/Area Covered	Site	Address
July 9 Mon	7-8:30 pm	Gallup and west central NM	El Rancho Hotel	Old Rte. 66, Gallup
Jul 10 Tue	7-8:30 pm	Grants and Laguna	Mission at Riverwalk	422 Santa Fe Avenue, Grants
Jul 11 Wed	7-8:30 pm	Albuquerque, Socorro, Belen, Moriarty and central New Mexico	National Hispanic Cultural Center	1701 4 th St, Albuquerque
Jul 25 Wed	7-8:30 pm	Silver City, Deming, Columbus Lordsburg and southeast New Mexico	Student Center, Western University	1000 College Avenue, Silver City
Jul 30 Mon	7-8:30 pm	Las Vegas, Clayton, Raton and northeast New Mexico	City of Las Vegas, Council Chambers	1700 N. Grand, Las Vegas
Jul 31 Tue	7-8:30 pm	Taos and north central NM	Bataan Hall	Corner of Camino de la Placita and Civic Ctr. Drive, Taos
Aug 4 Sat	9-10:30 am	Las Cruces, Mesilla, Dona Ana, Truth or Consequences and south central NM	Dona Ana Room, 3 rd level, Corbett Center, NMSU	University and Jordan on the NMSU campus, Las Cruces. From University exit on I-25 go w on Univ.; then south on Jordan till it deadends. Map at < www.nmsu.edu/~confserv/ > and click on area maps

State CRM Update

www.museums.state.nm.us/hpd >.

To receive more information about the plan, information on specific locations, or to receive a copy of the questionnaire, please contact:

Historic Preservation Division
228 E. Palace Ave.
Santa Fe, NM 87501
505-476-9788; fax 505-476-9701
< dmoore@oca.state.nm.us >

The schedule for remaining state plan meetings is shown in the table below.

New Mexico State Land Office Archaeological Advisory Committee Meeting March 29, 2001

Brad Vierra

The NM SLO Archaeological Advisory Committee had its second meeting on March 29, 2001. In attendance were Commissioner Ray Powell, Assistant Commissioner Bob Jenks, SLO archeologist Dave Eck and Committee Members John Acklen, Eric Blinman, Lynne Sebastian and Brad Vierra.

The Commissioner presented a new draft policy to the committee. This policy would require all business lessees to conduct archeological surveys of these trust lands. In addition, a permit would be required prior to any ground disturbing activities that would also require an archeological survey. This is a big step forward and I would like to applaud both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for answering our request to integrate a compliance process into urban development projects. Nonetheless, we need to remember that there are only about 1000 business leases, vs. about 3400 agricultural leases and 10,000 oil and gas leases on trust lands.

The SLO appropriations bill passed both the senate and house and is awaiting the governor's signature. It will provide about \$50,000 for preservation projects and \$50,000 for survey work. This includes stabilization work at Trudy's Tower Pueblo site and at the Folsom site. I have written the governor asking him to support this initiative. On the other hand, a "memorial" has been placed on their Mining Act bill that will now go to a task force for comments and revisions. The revised bill will subsequently be passed on to an interim committee. NMAC will continue to lend our support to this bill.

ARMS Report

(Continued from page 10)

funded by the Planning Department of the NM State Highway and Transportation Department.

At the very top of the ARMS "to do" list is implementing an on-line site form. This topic generated considerable discussion among the consultants and land managers in the audience. ARMS is involved in developing system requirements for this application and the feedback was crucial to meeting the needs of users. We will be sharing the results of our study with the NMAC membership soon.

A tour of Lab's world-class archeological collections was provided by Chris Turnbow, now assistant director of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

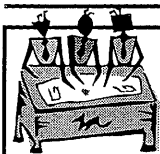
ARMS will follow-up this meeting in much the same way we did in 1991. We will be updating a prospectus, broadcasting questionnaires, and running hearings on the Museum of NM regulation on ARMS access and user fees.

We are preparing several questionnaires designed to gather critical planning information on your current hardware and software, your use of GIS and GPS technologies in the field, and other issues. These will be short and to the point, and we will distribute them via the NMAC-L and other email list servers so they can be easily returned by hitting your reply key. We will also be distributing them with the July invoices. Please take a little time to respond to these questions – they will fig-

Current Research

(Continued from page 10)

- Session 2: July 31-August 9 FULL
- Session 3: August 14-23
- Session 4: August 28- Sep. 6 FULL
- Session 5: September 11-20.
- Session 6: Sept. 25- Oct. 4



Local CRM Update

Registration of Archaeological Consultants and Historians for the City of Santa Fe

Alysia Abbott

Preservation Planner, City of Santa Fe.

The City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee (ARC) is up-dating the City of Santa Fe List of Approved Archaeological Consultants and Historians.

Applicants who wish to be considered for placement on the ARC list must meet the following requirements (as per SFCC 14-75.8).

For Archaeologists:

1. Hold a Masters Degree in Archaeology, Anthropology or a closely related field with a specialization in archaeology, or equivalent training or field experience; and
2. Have at least two (2) years experience in directing archaeology projects including at least six (6) months of field experience in the Southwestern United States

For Historic Archaeologists:

1. Hold a Masters Degree in Archaeology, Anthropology or a closely related field with a specialization in archaeology, or equivalent training or field experience; and
2. Have at least two (2) years experience in directing archaeology projects including at least six (6) months of field experience in the Southwestern United States
3. Have a minimum of two (2) years experience in directing historic archaeological projects.

Qualifications as set forth above may be waived by the ARC at their discretion.

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Issues & Viewpoints

Hidden Archaeology: What It Is, and Why We Should Be Talking About It

Scott M. Kwiatkowski, Editor

Arizona Archaeological Council (AAC) Newsletter

[Part of the Spring AAC Symposium held on May 19, was be a panel and group discussion about Hidden Archaeology – what it is, what are acceptable uses of it, and what, if anything, should be discouraged about the practice. Scott Kwiatkowski's paper, which follows, appeared as the lead article in the Winter 2000/2001 edition of the AAC Newsletter. It is reprinted with Scott's permission. Ed.]

The archaeology business is booming in Arizona. There are more new Cultural Resource Management (CRM) consulting companies and branch divisions doing archaeology than ever before. Recent revisions to the Section 106 compliance process have resulted in the need for more Native American cultural resource managers as opportunities for the in-house management of tribal cultural properties and traditional cultural places have grown. These changes have led to the hiring of a host of new employees to staff the newly-created jobs. CRM business owners and managers have been complaining for the past several years that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find experienced, quality people to fill job openings. Quite a few archaeologists, lured by the promise of better pay, benefits, and working conditions, have switched jobs in the recent past.

It is precisely because our profession is doing so well right now that I think it is important to take some time to think about the direction Arizona archaeology is headed in, to see whether we like what we are seeing.

It seems to me that we at the AAC are overdue for a membership-wide discussion about ethical issues of local concern. While the AAC has an ethics committee, its recent main accomplishment has been limited to discouraging the sale of prehistoric artifacts by exhibitors at the yearly Archaeology Expo. Before this, the last time I remember any sort of serious ethical discussion was about 10 years ago when a committee was formed to look into the proper crediting of authors contributing

to technical reports.

I think that it is appropriate to begin such a discussion with just one small facet of ethics, namely the full, fair, and accurate dissemination of information to our colleagues and the interested public; anything less helps keep archaeological results "hidden" to at least some degree. This issue is especially relevant in archaeology compared to most other sciences because it is a field where much of its data is effectively destroyed in the course of uncovering it; thus I think we have a special obligation to report our work. In my view, very few of us, *myself included*, are doing as much as we could or should in this regard, with the result being that archaeology in Arizona is less understood and less appreciated than it might be. Perhaps we are our own worst enemies in this regard.

What is Hidden Archaeology?

In its broadest sense, "hidden archaeology" can be defined as archaeological work (surveys, testing projects, data recovery projects, other excavations, *etc.*) that has been completed but is not available to the individual who wants or needs to know about it.

Is Hidden Archaeology Always Bad?

No. I think everyone would agree that sometimes archaeological information should be kept confidential. For example, the locations of undisturbed archaeological sites should be available only on a need-to-know basis. It is also often difficult to provide substantive information about projects in progress, and some of the larger ones can take years to complete. Additionally, I have known clients who did not want survey results made public because they were unsure whether they were ultimately going to move forward with their development plans.

Is Hidden Archaeology Sometimes Bad?

I think maybe so. For example, I believe that some archaeological information is being kept under wraps because either the client or another interested party, for whatever reason, does not want it made available to either other archaeologists or the general public.

What Are Some Examples of Hidden Archaeology?

Here are some examples of archaeological projects

that have been kept quiet, along with one illustration of a professional attitude about secrecy in archaeology. These examples serve to help define the parameters of what I am talking about with regard to hidden archaeology (I'm intentionally keeping the project descriptions vague, since they're supposedly secret):

- A number – I'm aware of at least six in central and southern Arizona – of large (640+ acre) block surveys have been conducted on private land in advance of development but these results are not being circulated. Each of these surveys contain important new information about local site types, settlement patterns, and diachronic changes in land use patterns.
- At least two projects undertaken on private land to comply with the state's burial law are not readily accessible. These reports minimally contain important comparative information about local mortuary practices, and may also include data relevant to issues of social status and group membership.
- At least one, major, multi-volume report containing a wealth of information about the early contact period material culture and subsistence practices of a Native American group was completed over 20 years ago but has remained uncirculated ever since.
- One Native American community has employed a large staff of archaeologists for at least a half dozen years, but I have yet to see even one of their reports made public.
- A supervisory-level, professional archaeologist recently asked me why I was putting so much background information into one of my work plans since I was giving away all of my "secrets."

Is Hidden Archaeology

Much of a Problem Anyway, Really?

One of the main practical problems with hidden archaeology today is that background checks can result in incomplete, inaccurate information. It is my personal view that, while the results of only a small number of studies are currently being kept under wraps, this practice seems to be becoming

Issues & Viewpoints

more widespread. Thus, unless we start talking about this issue, I believe that we may find ourselves increasingly confronted with report access issues.

I also believe that the growing trend away from archaeologists being employed by business owners who themselves are archaeologists to instead being a member of an environmental planning/development team could potentially increase the prevalence of reports being kept out of circulation because, in my experience, non-archaeologists are not particularly concerned about report availability issues.

What Are Some of Its Causes?

As I see it, hidden archaeology can result from a number of causes, some of which are listed below.

- **Too Little Background Research** – After the program at the last AAC symposium about the Hohokam northern periphery, discussant Stephanie Whitlesey remarked that almost no one cited Statistical Research's (SRI's) large lower Verde River study for comparative purposes. While SRI's report is by no means secret--it is available from the University of Arizona Press-- it does illustrate hidden archaeology of a sort: it's not really hidden, it's just hidden to those who don't know about it. That is, readily available studies of direct relevance to a particular project area are sometimes never being obtained and/or used either because the archaeologist never finds out about them, or because they fail to appreciate their relevance.
- **The Lack of Publicity** – When Dr. Lynne Sebastian was fired as the New Mexico SHPO in 1999, one of the main accusations leveled against her was that she didn't do enough to educate the public about the importance of and benefits incurred while doing archaeology, even though she **had** recently won a national award for just this very thing. Perhaps this illustrates a disconnect between our profession's view of publicizing archaeology with that of the public at large. Certainly,

we in Arizona are doing no better in this regard than our colleagues in New Mexico: so many archaeological studies are being conducted in Arizona these days, but relatively few of these seem to draw much attention.

- **Limited Report Distribution and Access** – The distribution of contract archaeological reports limited to the bare minimum is more the rule than the exception in Arizona archaeology today. Even though the vast majority of Arizona's archaeological projects are being undertaken to comply with State, Federal, or local regulations--and therefore they are public documents--it can often be difficult to access some of these reports, and even harder to make copies of them for professional use. It is sometimes difficult to find copies of reports known to be present at the SHPO and, even if you do succeed in finding them, SHPO is not really set up to photocopy voluminous documents. Many large-scale private developments require a 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers because they potentially will affect American waterways, but the "local" Corps office, being located in Los Angeles, is hardly a convenient source to access this information. While all projects done in compliance with State burial laws are public documents, you have to first be aware that they exist and then track them down through Lynn Teague at the ASM.
- **The Lack of a Central Document Repository** – There is no single place where all of Arizona's archaeological reports are collected and made available. SHPO mainly has documents related to State and Federal compliance projects. This potentially excludes field schools, all pre-SHPO projects, work done on tribal land, and even studies undertaken by cities in fulfillment of local historic preservation ordinances. While the new AZSITE computerized site information system holds promise to at least identify prior work in a non-tribal area, it has not been designed to be a report repository. Also, it will probably be some time before AZSITE is

Issues & Viewpoints

totally up-to-date and running smoothly.

- **The Increasing Scope of Work** – As more archaeology is being done, it is becoming increasingly harder to know about the studies and to track them down.
- **Perfunctory Studies** – All other things being equal, low bid wins. This seems to be the rule on all but some of the largest projects. Also, clients are happiest when you don't find many sites on their land. There is, therefore, a built-in incentive to do as little work as possible, and also to classify as few of the sites that are found as significant (*i.e.*, NRHP-eligible) and in need of further study. One of the problems I see in this situation is that the legislation we are complying with requires the collection of information which will contribute to our understanding of the past. Yet if only a minimal amount of effort is ever expended during the project and little--if anything--of significance is really ever learned, are we actually fulfilling the legal requirements, or are we just effectively jumping through a regulatory hoop on behalf of our client? In other words, are we losing important information--and thus keeping it hidden forever--that could otherwise have been obtained from these sites if somewhat more effort was put into analysis and comparative studies?
- **Unfinished Projects** – A number of archaeological projects have either been reported either only in preliminary detail or not at all. For example, project funding may either fall through or run out before a study is complete. Or, a change order request may not be approved. Additionally, in the past, a number of field schools have gone unreported because there was little incentive to publish the work.
- **Client Wishes** – There certainly are clients, especially non-governmental entities mandated to do environmental assessments prior to a development, that want

to keep any associated archaeology as hidden as possible.

- **Novel Approaches to the Section 106 Compliance Process** – Federal agencies, or occasionally entities working on their behalf, are required to consult with SHPO regarding undertakings involving Federal funds according to what is termed the Section 106 compliance process. Typically the agencies will consult with SHPO several times during the course of a project. It is my understanding that several CRM companies have occasionally tried to modify this process by performing all the work that *they* decide they should be doing in an area first, and then submitting it to the Federal agency as a package. This approach provides an effective way to sit on the archaeology of a project for as long as possible with a minimum of outside input.
- **Native American Privacy Issues** – My guess is that every member of the AAC sympathizes with and supports the rights of Native Americans to independently manage the cultural resources on their tribal land in a responsible way. It now appears that most or all of Arizona's Native American communities will opt out of including their site file data in the AZSITE database. As Native Americans start to manage their own tribal cultural property databases, they will be making decisions about what archaeology remains hidden, and what can be circulated. While the issues about secrecy remain the same, each Native American community will likely approach this problem in their own unique way, which probably will not be exactly the same as the strictly scientific paradigm within which most archaeologists work. There is therefore at least the potential for making less information available to the archaeological community than we would ideally like.
- **Financial Incentive** – AZ Deputy SHPO Carol Griffith recently noted at an AAC Executive Council meeting that CRM contractors are not *obligated* to enter into contracts with confidentiality clauses

Issues & Viewpoints

while doing CRM projects. While that may be so, CRM company owner Lyle Stone replied to her that some archaeological contractor will ultimately take the job, if for no other reason than to pay their bills. Confidentiality clauses can potentially result in the unusual condition where a report is a public document available from SHPO, but the archaeologist who actually did the work is prohibited from sharing copies of their report with other interested professionals. So, then, the issue of hidden archaeology can become intimately intertwined with financial rewards and incentives. After all, there is money to be made in keeping your client happy, perhaps especially if you can sometimes bend the rules for them.

- **Personal Views** – One of the first things that Dave Doyel related in a class that I took while a graduate student was something he learned early on in his graduate studies that he found to be invaluable advice: archaeologists are people, too. By that he meant we encompass the full range of human personality types and characteristics. Because of this, it is certain that different segments of our membership will disagree on specific cases when secrecy in archaeology is appropriate.

Why Is It Important to Talk About Hidden Archaeology?

The issue of hidden archaeology is—or should be—of great concern to all of Arizona's archaeologists, including CRM archaeologists, academics, teachers, avocationalists, and administrators, because it can help clarify exactly what our function in society really is. Are we merely engaged in fulfilling the requirements of some rather esoteric legislation, or are we doing scientific inquiry, or is it some mix of the two? Which of these two purposes should take precedence, when, and why?

Considering hidden archaeology can also help us define what it means to be an archaeologist. If we excavate a site, but fail to make the results available to the profession and the public, was ar-

chaeology really being done, or was it something else, something less? How much different, in effect, would this be than if a pothunter were to loot the same site?

[Scott's paper and those presented by Jeff Altschul, Melissa Keane, Stephanie Whittlesey, and Tom Wright, can be found at the AAC Web site :

< www.doitnow.com/~cerci/AAC/Spring-Symposium2001.html >.

Copies of other papers presented by Steve Dibble, Bob Gasser, Charles M. Mobley, Lynne Neal, Jon Shumaker, and Dave Wilcox, may be obtained from Scott: < ebot@northlink.com, if not from the authors. Ed.]

Book Reviews

by David A. Phillips, Jr.
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Kachinas in the Pueblo World

Edited by Polly Schaafsma, 2000. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 201+xi pages.

At the uneasy edge of our consciousness, kachinas are dancing. Almost every Southwest archaeologist has watched and listened to them in Pueblo villages, sensing their power within in the community. Yet for decades, the same archaeologists have largely ignored the social role of prehistoric Pueblo belief. The artifacts of belief were examined when obvious, as when a kiva was excavated, but received little explanation and in turn explained nothing. A decade ago that started to change, as in E. Charles Adams's study of the origins of the kachina cult and Patricia Crown's exploration of Salado polychrome pottery. These early studies seemed almost apologetic, however, hastening to assert that emerging beliefs and rituals served newly developed needs for community integration. In other words, despite the "suspect" subject matter the studies fell safely within Southwest archaeology's theoretical mainstream. We are still years away from models of regional prehistory where the belief and ritual of a society can affect its historical trajectory—instead of simply being a reflection of that trajectory.

If we're ever to reach that point, there will need to be more books like *Kachinas in the Pueblo World*, based on a 1991 seminar at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture. Although not published until last year, the book is as timely as it

the seminar was a decade ago.

The first section of the book reviews the role of kachinas in living Pueblo society. After an introductory chapter by Polly Schaafsma, papers by Fred Eggan and Edmund Ladd provide contexts of belief for kachinas at Hopi and Zuni. Louis Heib then presents a further discussion of Hopi belief, which despite excesses of theory is worth reading. Even for those who think they are familiar with kachinas, these chapters should contain useful insights.

The focus then shifts to prehistory, where the great debate is over where and when the kachina cult began. E. Charles Adams has argued that the kachinas originated in the Little Colorado River drainage shortly after 1300, while Polly Schaafsma uses rock art to argue that they began in the Mimbres/western Jornada area in the late 1200s, spreading north from there. This volume includes an essay by each author; Adams admits that "iconographic influence from northern Mexico affected the expression of the Katsina cult in the 1300s" (page 45), but that is not quite the same as conceding that kachinas originated in northern Mexico. Sandwiched between Adams and Schaafsma's opposing opinions is Kelly Hays's review of kachina depictions on pottery. Hays makes it clear that kachina-like figures occur within a variety of ceramic traditions (including on Mimbres pottery). I think it's safe to say that so far, the evidence is not conclusive enough to keep archaeologists from holding a variety of views about kachina origins.

Patricia Vivian then discusses the kachinas and kachina-like figures in the kiva murals at Pottery Mound near Albuquerque. Her "sampling" left me hungry for a full-scale analysis of the Pottery Mound murals, which have to be one of the most under-utilized bodies of iconographic evidence from the prehistoric Southwest.

In the next two chapters Marc Thompson examines Mimbres iconography and Jane Young does the same for Hopi and Zuni cosmology. Both authors find links between these Southwestern symbol systems and those of Mesoamerica. While Mesoamerica, northwest Mexico, and the U.S. Southwest form a cultural continuum, I always worry about direct comparisons between Southwestern symbol systems and those in the *Popol*

Vuh or the Aztec pantheon. Except for devoted diffusionists, such comparisons leave too much unanswered about how these supposedly shared traits got shared. I would much rather see, for example, a comparison between Mimbres or later Puebloan iconography with that shown on Aztatlan pottery from the northwest fringe of Mesoamerica—for which the leap between the two areas is less of a leap of faith.

Curtis Schaafsma's chapter brings us solidly back to earth, by examining early Spanish documents on the kachina cult. These documents make it clear that before Spanish suppression of native religious practices, kachinas were present in almost every Pueblo village. Schaafsma argues that the kachina cult was effectively eliminated from the eastern Pueblos before Spanish civil authorities briefly allowed a revival in 1660—at which point it was again suppressed, rose again during the Pueblo Revolt, and was driven permanently underground after the Reconquest of 1693. At Hopi and Zuni, in contrast, the Spanish never had the power to suppress the dances, which remain public to this day. My only quibble with this reconstruction is to suspect that between 1598 and 1660 the cult was still firmly in place among the eastern Pueblos, but like today deliberately concealed from outsiders.

Barton Wright follows with a brief warning that most kachina identities are highly mutable, so that it's a mistake to uncritically trace specific kachinas back through time. J. J. Brody then recounts how kachina dolls were transformed from native teaching tools into an art form avidly sought by non-Indians. Brody's essay doesn't quite fit with the book's emphasis on understanding kachinas as a cultural tradition, but every Southwest archaeologist who has a kachina doll or three will find this side track worth traveling. The book then shifts gears rapidly, bringing us back to the beginning: Dennis Tedlock uses Zuni texts to transform the kachinas from objects of Western scientific study back to supernaturals who make perfect sense within the Pueblo world. Closing the book with Tedlock's essay was a master stroke, reminding readers that a full understanding of the kachinas an acceptance that has nothing to do with Chi-square tests and confidence intervals.

The book includes a number of color plates of subjects, including mural fragments from Pottery Mound. This must have been expensive but is

Issues & Viewpoints

highly useful; Polly Schaafsma and the University of Utah Press are to be commended for making the effort.

I will close by wondering when we will finally stop treating belief and ritual as mere consequences of prehistoric human adaptation. I'm enough of a realist to see how in the long run, ideologies adapt to circumstances, but in the short run ideology constrains and even drives human decision-making. To provide one example of how we are unnaturally restricting our options, Adams explains the kachina cult as a response to "the need to develop social systems capable of integrating newly large and diverse populations" (p. 46). In other words, the Anasazi adaptation had changed, creating a functional need, so the kachina cult arose. But what if it was the other way around? What if the kachina cult existed already, and communities with the cult were more prepared to deal with droughts and absorb new populations than groups who did not? Even considering such explanations is impossible in a functionalist framework where social institutions are only responses to needs. Some day, I hope, Southwest archaeology will be able to deal with belief and ritual as real social phenomena. If that day ever comes, this valuable series of essays will have helped make it happen.

Briefly Noted

Death by Theory: A Tale of Mystery and Archaeological Theory, by Adrian Praetzelis, 2000. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, California. 175+vi pages.

What a great concept: make recent archaeological theory (Binford through post-modernism) more palatable by writing a novel where the theory gets discussed as the story unwinds. Praetzelis doesn't quite pull it off: the plot repeatedly grinds to a halt so characters can launch into long-winded statements. Still, this book is easier to read than about 99 percent of the essays on current archaeological theory, and the "For Further Reading" section gives readers places to go if they wish to explore the subject. *Death by Theory* is worth considering as a supplemental text, or as an easy way to start catching up if your last exposure to archaeological

theory was a long time ago.

Following Through: Papers in Honor of Phyllis S. Davis, edited by Regge N. Wiseman, Thomas C. O'Laughlin, and Cordelia T. Snow. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico 27. 184 + viii pages.

Includes: Reflections on a Pilot Survey, San Miguel County (D. C. Batten); Bat Cave/Golondrina Connection (P. Beckett); Ancient Pueblo Apartments Defined by Architectural Elements (R. Bice); Charting Archaeological Progress via Navajo Hogans (D. Brugge); The Kechipa Capers, or the Strange Case of a Mistaken Identity (P. Kay; the Zuni whitewash *kechipa* is not gypsum); a Pedregoso phase structure, Cimarron District, Northeastern New Mexico (D. Kirkpatrick); Settlement Patterns, Population, and *Congregación* on the 17th Century Jemez Plateau (J. Kulisheck); Anthropology and Archaeology in Chaco Canyon, The Hyde Exploring Expedition (J. Mathien); Long Lessons and Big Surprises, Firecracker Pueblo (T. O'Laughlin; El Paso phase site); Multivariate Assessment of Biological Relationships among Prehistoric Southwest Amerindian Populations (M. Chillaci, E. Ozolins, and T. Windes); Crescentic Bifaces in West-Central New Mexico (R. Weber), The Hinterlands in the Middle Rio Grande: A Look at Prehistoric and Historic Land-use South of the Lower Jemez River (R. Wiseman).

Local CRM Update

(Continued from page 16)

For Historians:

1. Hold a Masters Degree in History or have equivalent professional experience; and
2. Demonstrate the Ability to carry out archival research.

If you are currently on the approved list and would like to reapply, if you have previously applied and been rejected, or if you are a new applicant, please contact Alysia Abbott at (505) 955-6577 or e-mail < aabbott@ci.santa-fe.nm.us > for an application packet.



NewsNotes

New Ideas About the Chaco Meridian

Steve Lekson, University of Colorado, Boulder
(303) 735-0464; < Lekson@colorado.edu >

A recent *New York Times Book Review* essay rightly ridicules authors who respond, in print, to their critics. The error is termed A.B.M.: "Author's Big Mistake".

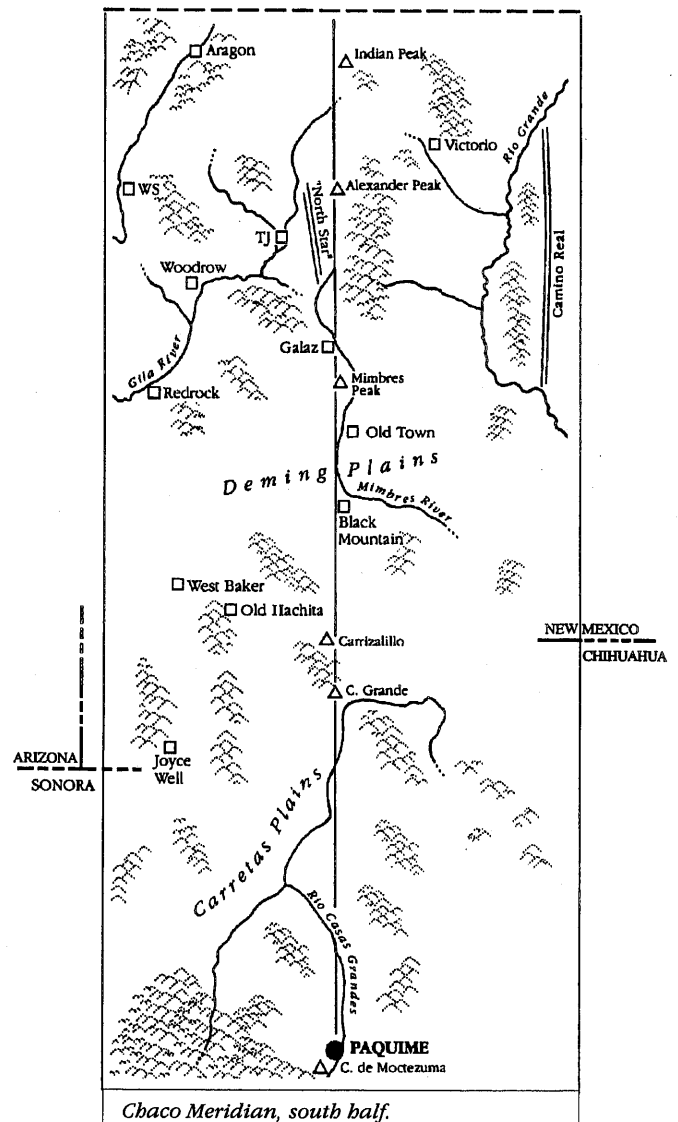
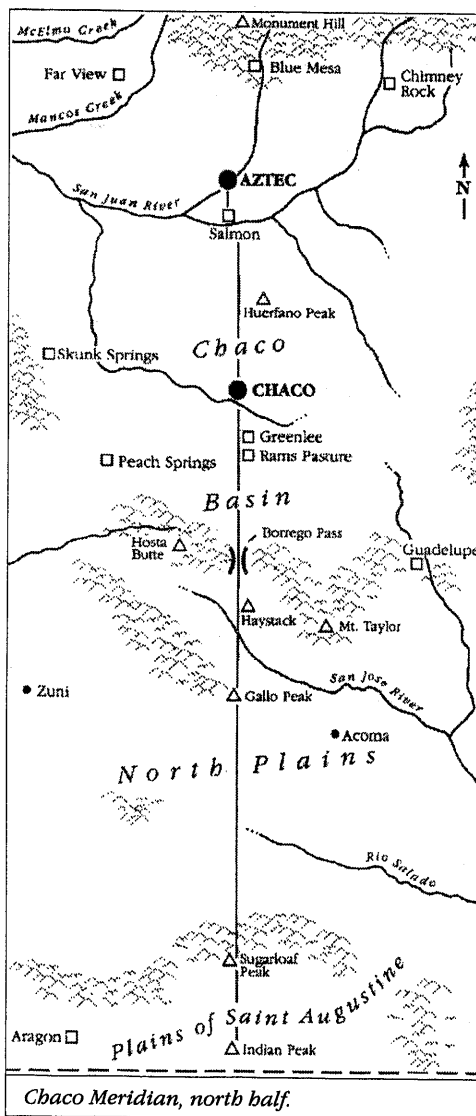
Normally, I agree: damn the torpedoes, round-fie the reviews, and full speed ahead.

But a calumnious critique, reportedly current in New Mexico, demands correction if only for the honor of my publisher. Even in distant Boulder,

we hear rumors and one rumor has it that Nameless Perpetrators assert that "Chaco Meridian" was not peer-reviewed. It was, by three extraordinary peers – peerless peers – who have in the past been highly but fairly critical of my feeble offerings.

They had a lot to say about the manuscript but, in the end, it passed their review. I refer interested parties to the publisher for their names, ranks, etc.

While I shun A.B.M., the canard that "Chaco Meridian" arrived without thorough independent evaluation shall not (in the words of George Sr.) stand. I will gladly address new ideas about "Chaco Meridian," and problems evident within its argument, at an OAS-sponsored lecture/lynching in Santa Fe on September 7 - verbally. For more information contact OAS [see below] and bring your tomatoes.



Maps from Lekson, Stephen H.; *The Chaco Meridian, Centers of Political Power in the Ancient Southwest*; Walnut Creek: AltaMira (1999).

OAS/FOA Late Summer Lecture Series To Focus on Southern NM

New Mexico Archaeology

The MNM Foundation's Friends of Archaeology, a support group for the MNM's Office of Archaeological Studies is planning the following lecture series.

- Aug. 24: Mogollon overview – Yvonne Oakes (OAS)
- Aug. 31: Mimbres region – Darrell Creel (UT Austin)
- Sep. 7: Chaco Meridian – Steve Lekson (U. CO Boulder)
- Sep. 14: Piro/Tompiro – Kate Spielmann (AZ State U.)
- Sep. 21: Casas Grandes – Paul Minnis (U. OK)
- Sep. 28: Jornada Mogollon – John Speth (U. MI)

Forensic Science Seminar in Albuquerque Sep 4-7

Steve Nunez
[via nmac-l]

The New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator will be offering the 28th Medicolegal Investigation of Death Forensic Science Seminar September 4-7, 2001 Albuquerque Marriott Albuquerque, NM.

You can request a brochure/information from < snunez@salud.unm.edu > or 505-272-6904; < ygomez@salud.unm.edu > or 505-272-8894; or you can download a copy of the brochure at: < omi.unm.edu/sem01.html >.

Steve Nunez, Program Manager
NM Office of the Medical Investigator
UNM Health Sciences Center
Albuquerque, NM 87131-5091

Geological and Human Landscape of Prehistoric Mines and Quarries

Phillip LaPorta
[via acra-l]

The Archaeological Geology Section of the Geological Society of America will host an oral paper session and post-meeting field trip during the National Geological Society of America Meetings in Boston this year. CRM professionals who encounter prehistoric bedrock quarries in their project areas may be interested in participating in the oral session or attending the corresponding field trip.

The 2001 GSA Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, Mass. on November 1 to 10, 2001. Information about the meeting may be obtained at < www.geosociety.org >. For information about the Archaeological Geology Section events contact me, Philip C. La Porta, President, La Porta & Associates, LLC; 116 Bellvale Lakes Road, Warwick, New York 10990; (845) 986-7733; fax (845) 988-9988; < philiplaporta@cs.com >, < www.laportageol.com >.

Prehistoric mines and quarries provide insight into procurement strategies in both a technological and social context. Quarries and mines oftentimes serve as topographic landmarks on the prehistoric landscape. Many quarries serve as point sources for the allocation of raw materials (e.g. chert and flint) to fuel lithic based economies, however quarries also provide objects pertaining to ritual life (e.g. red ochre, mica). Quarries are found inside the community structure but also occur in remote locations a great distance from settlements.

This session will focus on the broad characterization of prehistoric mine and quarry development in relation to the geologic and human landscape. Any aspect of the mining experience – e.g., plate tectonic and geologic controls on mine and quarry distribution and development, extraction technology, quarries in a social context and the relationship between mines or quarries and subsistence sites - is suitable for discussion. Innovative methods or perspectives on prehistoric mine/quarry investigations are especially welcome.

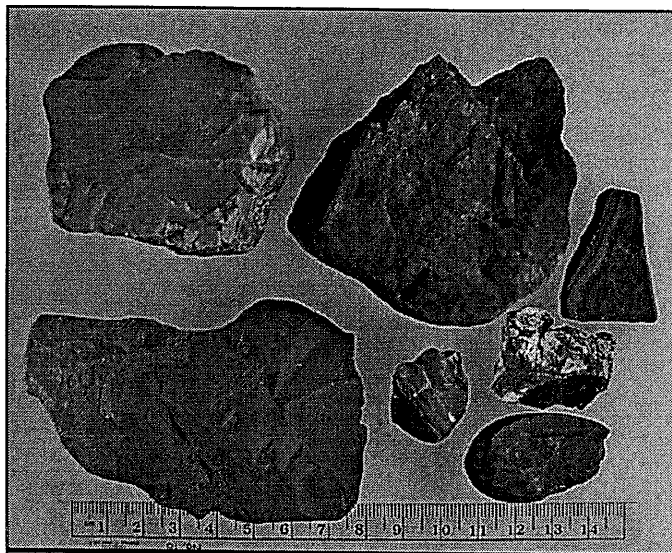
This session is open to discussion of all types of mines or quarries (metal, rock, or clay ores) in both Old and New World settings of any age. It will focus on the broad characterization of prehistoric mine and quarry development in relation to geologic and human landscapes.

A post-meeting field trip on Nov. 9-11 will focus on the field relations predicting the presence of prehistoric quarry sites and determining stratigraphic and structural constraints controlling prehistoric quarry development. The field stops will elucidate the relationship between diagenesis and petrofabric and their correlation to raw material selection throughout prehistoric time. The evidence for task subdivision, quarry maintenance, and the social implications of quarry life will be examined.

The trip will be limited to 20 participants. Cost \$280 dollars – includes lunch, snack, rental vehicle, and hotel fees.



Internet Notes



Chert New Mexico Cat. #2050 Las Cruces, NM

Online Lithics Type Collection

Todd VanPool < vanpool@unm.edu >
[via nmac-l]

ENMU Dept. of Anthropology has an 'Online Lithic Type Collection' organized by Professor Phil Shelley. The collection illustrates various raw materials used for stone tools from around the world, although it focuses on the Southwest. The URL is

[www.enmu.edu/~durands/research/
lithics/search_lithics.html](http://www.enmu.edu/~durands/research/lithics/search_lithics.html).

Creating A Hot Linked Archaeological Site Map Using GPS & ArcView GIS

by Philip de Barros
Palomar College



< www.palomar.edu/archaeology/GIS.htm >



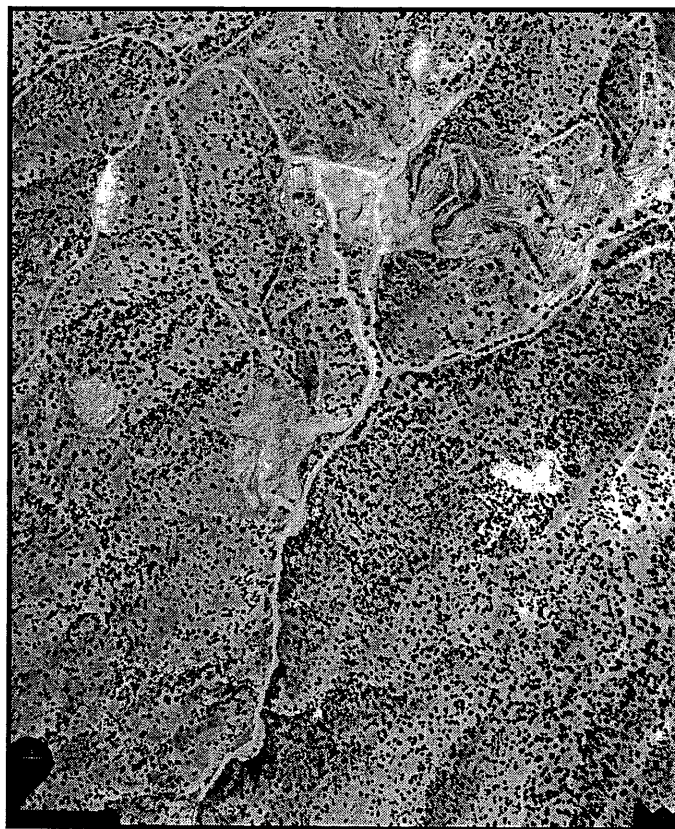
The Santa Fe County, New Mexico

CERRILLOS HILLS HISTORIC PARK

Information about the first and largest of Santa Fe County's open space projects:

< www.cerrilloshills.org >

Sample content follows below.



An Aerial View of the Cerrillos Park Gravel Mine

Aerial images courtesy of New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Bureau
Image date: May 25, 1993. North is at the top.

The land in this area was heavily disturbed in the middle 1970s by Occidental Mining in preparation for an enormous acid-leach copper mine. The project was never realized by Occidental Mining (now defunct), but an underground test detonation in 1977 provided the nucleus of rubble that has grown into the gravel mine you see here... and more.

...since this photograph was taken this gravel mine has become considerably larger. This mine is currently inactive.

The reddish gash of the prehistoric Bethsheba mine can be seen near the right edge, toward the top. And prehistoric Mina del Tiro is immediately above the BECCO SITE, which is the smaller, unpermitted gravel pit at the bottom of this view.

Internet Notes

SCIRUS

Elsevier Science Launches Scirus.com The First Comprehensive Search Engine Dedicated to Science

Elsevier Science, the leading international publisher of scientific information, announced the launch of Scirus () – a search engine dedicated to science.

Scirus is the world's most comprehensive search engine specifically designed for finding highly relevant scientific information. Using the latest in search engine technology Scirus pinpoints both free and access-controlled scientific information sources that conventional, generic search engines cannot find.

Scirus searches the whole world-wide-web, including access-controlled sites. It currently covers more than 60 million science-related pages and is capable of reading non-text files in formats such as PDF and Postscript. Scirus yields more precise results because it indexes complete documents. It can direct users to more peer-reviewed articles than any other search engine.



< lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/hhhhtml/ >

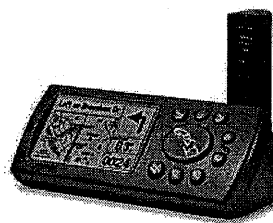
The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) are among the largest and most heavily used collections in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.

The collections document achievements in architecture, engineering, and design in the United States and its territories through a comprehensive

range of building types and engineering technologies including examples as diverse as windmills, one-room schoolhouses, the Golden Gate Bridge, and buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

As of March 1998, America's built environment has been recorded through surveys containing more than 363,000 measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories for more than 35,000 historic structures and sites dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth century.

This first release adds digital images to the searchable on-line catalog records, including images of the pages of written histories for all HAER surveys and about 25% of HABS surveys, 17% of the HAER survey photographs and a small sampling of the HABS and HAER measured drawings. Additional digital images will be added monthly.



A GPS User Manual: Working with Garmin Receivers

< [celia.mehaffey.com/
dale/wgarmin.htm](http://celia.mehaffey.com/dale/wgarmin.htm) >

A manual designed to complement the Garmin-supplied user manual but intended to be complete enough that it could substitute for that manual if you don't have one. You can also download the Garmin manuals from their website.

A Brief Compilation of Survey Supplies on the Web



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<http://www.butlersurvey.com/>



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<http://www.hixonmfg.com/>

Alpine Safety

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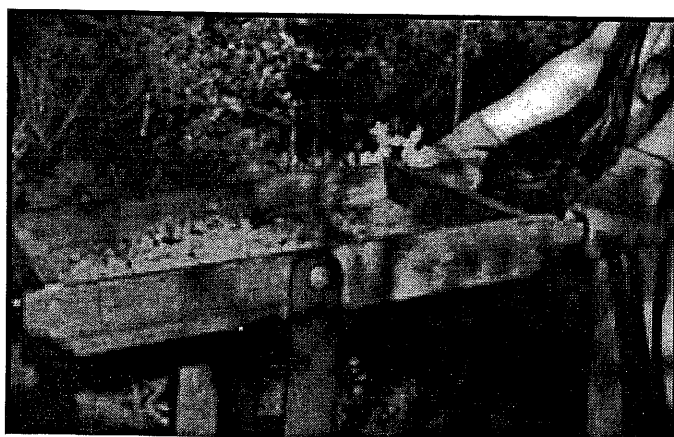
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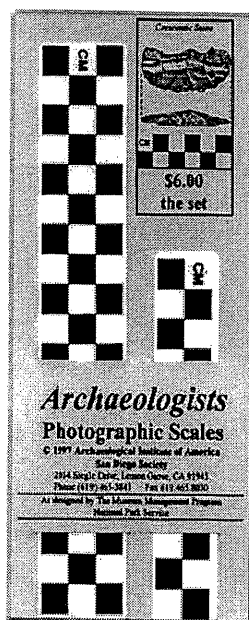
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The Archaeological Institute of America at San Diego Centimeter Scales.

The scales are used by archaeologists, anthropologists, students, museum management, photographers, etc., and come in the two sizes used by the NPS-MMP: 12x2cm and 19x3cm and feature a new non-glare matte finish. The set of two scales is available for only \$6.00/set including postage, and US\$7.00/set for foreign orders.

< www.theglyph.com/scales.html >

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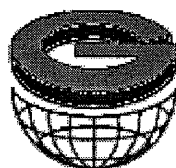
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RS of America

< businesses.msn.com/grsofamerica/survey_supplies.htm >

About ® The Human Internet™

Archaeology

Field and Laboratory Equipment

A collection of links to places which sell tools and equipment, specifically for the laboratory and field needs of the professional archaeologist.

<http://www.archaeology.about.com/science/archaeology/cs/fieldlabgear/>

Surveying Equipment, Supplies and Links

A collection of links to surveying equipment suppliers and related information maintained by Frank B. Krause & Associates Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

< www.landsurvey.net/equipment.htm >

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to maintain and promote the goals of professional archeology in the State of New Mexico, in a manner consistent with Section 501(1)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Its goals are:

- Promoting archeological research within New Mexico, and disseminating knowledge arising from that research.
- Promoting awareness of New Mexico's cultural resources among public agencies, corporations, and members of the public.
- Encouraging the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Encouraging high standards for professional archeology.

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

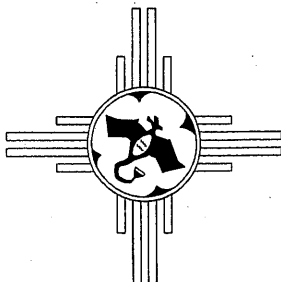
NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2001 Number 4

October 2001

Membership Meeting Oct. at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture (MIAC)

See Calendar on page 2 and Lab Report on page 11.

Slate of 2002 Officer Candidates Announced – Ballots, Mailed Separately, Should Be Returned By Oct. 31.

See page 3.

Gallina Workshop Oct. 25-27.

See page 13.

Two New NMAC Publications

See page 25. Order form on page 27.

NMAC Special Publication No. 3

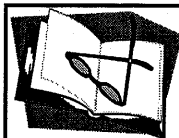
**Examining the Course of Southwest
Archaeology: The 1995 Durango Conference**

NMAC Special Publication No. 4

**Chaco Society and Polity:
Papers from the 1999 Conference**

NMAC Co-sponsored Lecture Series On Archeology and Descendant Communities in Northern NM Continues Oct. 26.

See President's Report and page 15.



President's Report

Brad Vierra

After two years in office, I would like to thank all the people who have volunteered their time as a member of the New Mexico Archaeological Council's (NMAC) Executive Committee, or one of its many Ad Hoc committees. For without their hard work and dedication, NMAC would have been unable to continue many of our programs and tackle those important historic preservation issues confronting New Mexico. Thank you all very much:

Mike Bremer, Gary Brown, Glenna Dean, Bill Doleman, Louanna Haecker, Chuck Hannaford, June-el Piper, Dave Phillips, John Roney, Lynne Sebastain, Alan Shalette, Wolky Toll, John Torres, Chris Turnbow and Loni Viklund.

I would also like to thank all the people who helped with our workshop programs and with New Mexico Historic Preservation Week.

So, what are some of the things that we were able to accomplish during the last two years? Let's take a quick review:

- Revised the Council by-laws and created the New Mexico Archaeological Foundation.
- Sponsored five workshops: Dineta, Navajo, Southeast New Mexico, Mimbres and Gallina.
- Awarded approximately \$2000 through our research grant program.
- Nominated and had a NMAC member appointed to the New Mexico BLM Advisory Board.
- Worked with the SLO Commissioner to

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC 2002 (1) will be
December 14, 2001.**

(Continued on page 13)



Calendar

NMAC

Oct 20
Santa Fe

NMAC Membership Meeting – 9 am to noon at the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Arts and Culture. Lunch from 12 noon to 1:30 pm, followed by a tour of MIAC collections and identification of rare and unique artifacts from the collections.

Oct 25
Albuquerque

Transformation of Place: Paa-ko in the Spanish Colonial World – Past As Present lecture by Dr. Mark Lycett, at the National Hispanic Center, 7:00 pm; \$5.00 at the door. Info: NM/HPD (505) 827-6320 [see pg. 15].

Oct 25-27
Santa Fe &
Gallina Area

Gallina Archaeology Workshop. Registrations due by Oct. 19. To register & for info: John Roney < John_Roney@blm.gov >; (505) 761-8757 [see pg. 13].

Oct 31

NMAC officer ballots for 2002 due in the NMAC P.O. Box by the end of business [see pg. 3].

Nov 1-3
Carlsbad

Archaeology on the Pecos - public forum celebrating over 30 years of archaeological research on public lands around Carlsbad sponsored by the BLM, many others including NMAC. Info: < www.nm.blm.gov/www/misc/arch_on_the_pecos/archaeology_on_the_pecos.htm >; Sarah Schlanger, BLM, (505) 438-7454; < Sarah_Schlanger@blm.gov > (see NewsMAC 2001(2), pg. 19).

Nov 10
Santa Fe

Wildfires & Cultural Resources – conference at the James Little Theater. Co-sponsored by NMAC, NPS Bandelier National Monument, and Department of Energy. Info: Brad Vierra (see President's Report).

Jan 24
Albuquerque

Genizaro Settlements: Legacy of the Past – Past As Present lecture by Mr. Moisés Gonzales, at the National Hispanic Center, 7:00 pm; \$5.00 at the door. Info: NM/HPD (505) 827-6320 [see pg. 15].

Other

Oct 12-13
Las Cruces

12th Jornada Mogollon Conference – at the Branigan Cultural Center at 500 N Water St, Las Cruces. It was formerly scheduled to be held at Fort Bliss. Info: Todd Van Pool < vanpool@unm.edu >

Oct 16-20
Flagstaff AZ

13th Annual Navajo Studies Conference – at Northern AZ University. Info: Jennifer Denetdale, Humanities, Art & Religion Dept., NAU, Box 6031, Flagstaff AZ; (520) 523-8696; < Jennifer.Denetdale@nau.edu >.

Oct 22-25
Santa Fe

Archaeological Law Enforcement (ARPA) Training Class – presented by Archaeological Resource Investigations. Co-hosted by the NM State Historic Preservation Division and the NM Dept. of Public Safety, Training Division. Info: (406) 728-7195 or < ari@bigsky.net >.

Oct 19-21
Three Rivers
Petroglyph Site

2nd Annual Hisatsinom Conference. (See page 17.)

Nov 1-10
Boston MA

Geological and Human Landscape of Prehistoric Mines and Quarries – paper session and field trip at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting (see NewsMAC 2001(3) page 24).

Calendar continued on page 7.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque NM 87125

Web Site

< HTTP://WWW.UNM.EDU/~VANPOOL/
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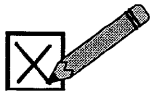
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NMAC Officer Candidates for 2002

(Ballots will be mailed to individual members under separate cover.)

President-elect: Larry Baker (Bloomfield)

I am presently employed as the Executive Director of the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at the Salmon Ruins. Prior to this position, I served as director of Daggett and Chenault, Inc's., Archaeological Services Department coordinating cultural resource management projects in the greater Four Corners Region. During the 1980s, I operated my own company, which was primarily involved in ruins stabilization and historic structure rehabilitation. In this context, I acted as principal investigator for architectural preservation at numerous Anasazi sites including: Salmon Ruin, Guadalupe Ruin, Lowry Pueblo, Escalante Ruin and Edge of the Cedars State Monument as well as the Navajo pueblito sites of Old Fort and The Citadel. I have also had a long history of involvement with research projects directed by Cynthia Irwin-Williams through Eastern New Mexico University. These include: the original Anasazi Origins Project, the Rio Puerco Valley Project and the Salmon Ruins Project. I have a B.A. and M.A. from Miami University of Ohio.

Vice President: John Torres (Santa Fe)

I've been an archaeologist for over sixteen years and I have spent the last six years here in the American Southwest. I am a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology specializing in Apachean lithic technology. In addition to my archaeological work, I have been active in the production of popular summary video documentaries. These are meant for distribution to the Navajo communities that are directly impacted by archaeological investigations conducted for road development on the reservation. As a flint knapper, I have also conducted several demonstrations and classes on the subject of making stone tools as another avenue for public outreach.

I have been an active member of NMAC, including participating in NMAC sponsored events like the Navajo Lithic Workshop and Dinétah District Workshop (cosponsored by BLM) for the past few years. I would like to help increase the visibility of the organization. I am a firm believer in the phrase "public or perish," and I believe organizations like NMAC could act as a bridge to bring professional archaeologists and the general public together in a positive and beneficial way.

Treasurer: Bill Doleman (Albuquerque) (incumbent since 2000)

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.

Secretary: Kathy Roxlau (Albuquerque)

I earned my B.A. in Anthropology from Colorado College in 1988 and my M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University in 1991. I've been a working archaeologist/ethnographer since 1986, variously employed by universities, the Hopi Tribe, and private environmental consulting firms. I came to New Mexico in 1994 and have worked for private consulting firms since. I am currently employed by Tetra Tech NUS and am responsible for running their cultural resource studies and analyses nationwide.

I have been a NMAC member since 1995, and am currently a member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS), the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM), and the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance (NMHPA). I served as the Secretary for the AAS in 1997 and am known for meticulous organization, a skill that would be very helpful for the tasks conducted by the NMAC Secretary. Specific goals I would have as NMAC Secretary focus on the New Mexico Archaeological Foundation, which was approved by the membership last year. I would like to help bring the NMAF to fruition, help resolve the transfer of current NMAC assets and functions to NMAF, and determine the future course of NMAF so we can enhance our capacity to do good things.

Editor: Alan Shalette (Albuquerque) (incumbent since 1997)

During my careers as aerospace engineer, banker, management consultant, and investment manager, I've maintained active involvements in alumni, community, cultural, and other nonprofit organizations at all functional levels – president, director, executive vice president, vice president, treasurer, committee chair, and others. Prompted by my interest in SW archaeology, I've edited newsletters for the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and NMAC over the past ten years.

I received my BS(ChE) from the Polytechnic University, and MBA (operations research and finance) from the University of Pittsburgh. I developed my writing and editing skills while in the management consulting division of Booz-Allen & Hamilton, Inc., and as the president of Shalette & Co., Inc.



Current Research

Request for Assistance Birthing Chambers

I am working on a project in northern Arizona, and we have come across a series of hollowed out chambers in the limestone bedrock. These chambers are several meters across and about a meter deep, hand carved, with shallower ledges within each chamber.

Through Native American Tribal consultation, it was brought to our attention that these are "birthing chambers." Apparently, the bowls or chambers were filled with warm water, and women would recline in these features to give birth.

I seem to recall something of the sort from the Lakota culture area, but can't find any definite references or information. I'm looking for some sort of ethnographic reference or precedent describing or at least confirming such things. Any help would be appreciated.

John A. Giacobbe, RPA
Archaeology & Environmental Science
Stantec Consulting, Inc.,
8211 South 48th St., Phoenix, AZ 85044, USA
(602)438-2200; fax (602)431-9562
< jgiacobbe@stantec.com .
< www.doitnow.com/~cerci/index.html >

Request for Assistance Oshara Tradition Projectile Points

Roger Moore <mar@outerbounds.net>
[via SASIG] 10-Aug-01

Gary Brown and I are working on analysis of Oshara Tradition projectile points in northwest New Mexico and the greater Four Corners area. We are particularly interested in points from datable context. From our past research efforts we have most of the available data on points recovered by most organizations (except some Colorado companies) before about 1989. We would appreciate any information which would lead to access to Oshara Tradition projectile points to add to our data base. While we prefer points from datable context, any OT points which are at least 50% complete would be helpful. Sources of points or point

data will be properly referenced.

Prehistoric Agave Cultivation in Southwestern New Mexico

Meade Kemrer < mkemrer@zianet.com >

BLM-sponsored block survey in the Cedar Mountains identified evidence of prehistoric agave cultivation. Rock piles for mulch, associated with a soil/water alignment and a firecracked rock roasting feature are identical feature sets previously found in southern Arizona and northern Mexico. Mimbres Corrugated sherds found in the oven indicate use during the Mimbres Phase (AD 1000-1150).

We believe this may be the first evidence of prehistoric agave cultivation found in New Mexico. If the membership may have information to the contrary, please contact us c/o the above email address.

Request for Assistance SE NM Brownwares

Dave Phillips < dphillips@swca.com. >
[via nmac-l] 31-Jul-01

I'm curious to know whether anyone is actively pursuing source studies of "local" brownware pottery in southeast New Mexico (through thin section analysis of temper, clay analysis, etc.). If so, I'd be interested in hearing who's doing that sort of work and how I can contact that person.

Request for Assistance Brownwares - Me Too

Ann Owen < e_annowen@yahoo.com >
[via nmac-l] 31-Jul-01

Hey Dave: If you have any luck locating this "brownware" expert send him my way, I'm having as much trouble as anyone trying to figure this stuff out. I'm working in Quemado and its all brown corrugated ware of some kind. I suppose that we could get together for some kind of brownware conference?

Brownwares - Some Help

Brad Vierra
[via nmac-l] 02-Aug-01

Mike Marshall did an excellent analysis of historic brownwares with petrographic analysis from my excavations at Socorro and San Elizario, Texas. Re-

Current Research

ports are available from OCA.

NMAC Brownwares Conference?

Dave Philips

[via nmac-l] 02-Aug-01

Thanks for the info. I'm surprised to find out how many people have chipped away at this problem, or are chipping away at it, but no overarching effort that I can see. Who knows, maybe one of these days someone should organize a NMAC conference on the brownwares of eastern New Mexico...

Cultural Confluence: Dig Site May Have Been Magnet for Ancient Pueblo Migrants

Alexandra Witze

The Dallas Morning News 06-Aug-01

< [www.dallasnews.com/science/
436743_pueblo_06liv.A.html](http://www.dallasnews.com/science/436743_pueblo_06liv.A.html) >



Michael Adler, an archaeologist at Southern Methodist University, digs into the remains of a New Mexico settlement dating to the 13th and 14th centuries.

CHAVES PUEBLO, N.M. – At first glance, the most dazzling thing about this desert ranch seems to be the view. Six thousand acres of sweeping rangeland feature a horizon studded with mesas, the sky displaying an incomparable New Mexico clarity even after a night's rain. Yet a group of muddy volunteers has come to the ranch this summer to look not up, but

down. They find the best view under their feet, where pottery shards litter the landscape and long-buried adobe walls peek out.

Trowelful by trowelful, bucket by bucket, the researchers are digging into the history of the Pueblo Indians. For the first time, scientists are bringing this extraordinary archaeological site into public view.

Here, in a spot now populated by cows and giant centipedes, the ancestors of today's Pueblo Indians built the equivalent of a modern-day apartment complex. During the 13th and 14th centuries, this ancient settlement apparently absorbed hundreds of people who abandoned other cities nearby.

"The Southwest turns upside down during this

time period," says Michael Adler, a Southern Methodist University archaeologist who led this summer's dig.

Research at the site may help scientists better understand one of the greatest mysteries of Southwestern archaeology: the fate of the Anasazi, ancestors of the Puebloans and mysterious builders of strongholds at Chaco Canyon, N.M., and Mesa Verde, Colo.

The Anasazi abandoned their main settlements by A.D. 1300, after thriving in the Southwest for six centuries. Nobody knows what caused the great exodus, although drought, overpopulation and war have all been implicated. In the course of just a few generations, some 40,000 to 50,000 people left the Four Corners area, where Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah come together.

All those moving people had to go somewhere. Some of them, Dr. Adler thinks, may have come through the ranch, now known as Chaves Pueblo. The site is conveniently located on a tributary of the Rio Puerco, a river that traces a natural travel route between the San Juan Basin and the Rio Grande Valley.

Many of the migrants apparently liked it enough to stay. Dr. Adler's team has identified up to 500 rooms, made of adobe and stone blocks and arranged in giant honeycombs. Groups of rooms overlooked their own plazas – open spaces where people could gather.

Hundreds more rooms may lie buried even deeper, the researchers speculate. At any given time, Chaves Pueblo might have housed 500 to 1,000 people – a noteworthy city in the ancient Puebloan world.

"It would have been a seething mass of folks," Dr. Adler says. "This really had sway over this entire area."

Chaves Pueblo is littered with shards of pottery reflecting a multitude of regional designs. Frag-



This blackened cob, unearthed amid a thick layer of burnt corn, suggests that the site's inhabitants stockpiled their food - only to see it go up in flames during war or by accident, researchers say.



Sifting carefully through dirt at the site, volunteer Mary Freeman searches for pottery shards, stone tools or other artifacts.

Current Research

ments include black, gray, white and yellow ceramics decorated with mineral- and vegetable-based paints, with decorations that can be traced to the Zuni, Hopi and other Pueblos. Much of the pottery dates between the 1000s and the 1300s, but last month the diggers found some pieces dated to around 950 – the oldest evidence so far unearthed at the site.

As wide-ranging as the pottery styles are, it is the architecture of the hundreds of rooms that Dr. Adler hopes will tell him about the great Puebloan migrations. Some rooms are made entirely of adobe blocks, others purely of stone or a mix of the two materials. Different rooms have different shapes and different features – like the placement of a hearth – that suggest faraway influences.

As migrants added on room after room, Chaves Pueblo probably grew haphazardly. Similarly, this summer's dig grew piecemeal as different groups of students and volunteers descended on the site.



Tim Jaster, an SMU undergraduate, uncovers an ancient hearth in one of the rooms at the Chaves site.

"We're studying a human community where people converged, and that's sort of what we've done as well," says Dean Rudoy, a New Mexico psychologist who volunteered for the dig

through Earthwatch, a group that coordinates opportunities to work on research projects.

Twelve Earthwatch volunteers and six students weathered challenges as harsh as any ancient ones. Those crew members who were staying in tents on-site had to evacuate to Albuquerque one night when police were searching for several murder suspects in the area.

But the successes made up for the challenges. Recently, in one part of the excavation, workers gently troweled dirt away from a broken pot, its shards left in place until it could be carefully drawn as it was found, and its location noted. Nearby, says SMU graduate student Michael Bletzer, the team found dark layers of burnt corn – perhaps the remains of a storeroom that went up in flames, either accidentally or during a war.

Just up the hill lies a forest of small orange flags, each marking the corners of yet-to-be-unearthed rooms. Dr. Adler says the site holds enough archaeological treasure for 10 years of sci-

entific study.

"It's just overwhelming," he says.

The crew has also found some human remains, which are left in place and re-covered with dirt immediately.

More work may reveal what connections, if any, Chaves Pueblo had with a site known as Pottery Mound, located about 25 miles downstream. Both places would have been occupied around the same time, during the great migrations, and may serve as "sister sites."

Although Pottery Mound was inhabited at least through the mid-1400s, the residents of Chaves Pueblo may have abandoned their site about 50 years earlier, Dr. Adler says. The adobe walls would have eventually disintegrated, transforming the site into a muddy desert mound.

Archaeologist Frank Hibben of the University of New Mexico excavated Pottery Mound decades ago and worked on Chaves Pueblo – then known as the Hummingbird site – until the early 1990s. But then the Chaves family bought the ranch, and Richard Chaves happens to live outside of Dallas.

"I was just interested in the land at first, but they said there were Indian ruins on it," he says. After a relic hunter offered \$100,000 for the right to take artifacts from the site, Mr. Chaves wanted to talk to a university. He had planned to talk to the University of New Mexico, but he needed to get on a plane back to Dallas.

So he brought some of the artifacts to Dr. Adler at SMU, and the two have been colleagues ever since. Eventually, Mr. Chaves says, the family may try stabilizing the ruins or arranging a small display of the artifacts.

Dr. Adler praises the Chaves family for preserving such an important archaeological site for scientists – and maybe, one day, the public – to study.

"This is one of a kind, and it could have been gone."



This summer's excavation at Chaves Pueblo suggest that hundreds of adobe rooms may lie buried; the outlines of just a few are shown here.

Contracts let for Studies at Fence Lake

Silver City Daily Press 31-Aug-01

The Phoenix-based Salt River Project announced

Current Research

Wednesday the awarding of two contracts for "cultural resource studies" at the site of the proposed Fence Lake coal mine, 14 miles north of Quemado.

The work will involve "archaeological-data recovery in the first five-year disturbance area and an overview of historic properties within the entire mine (area), which covers 18,000 acres in ... Catron and Cibola counties," an SRP news release stated.

The company plans to dig about 80 million tons of low-sulfur coal during the next 50 years at the site, which is adjacent to the Zuni Tribe's sacred Salt Lake.

Despite opposition by the Zunis and environmental organizations, the state Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department in July renewed the Salt River Project's five-year surface mining permit.

The action followed a process that included June hearings in Grants and Quemado.

The permit renewal was the first of two hurdles facing the company this summer before mine construction can begin. SRP is waiting for a decision by the U.S. Department of the Interior regarding its application for a federal mine plan, which would clear the way for mining at the site.

SRP officials said they hope to begin construction soon, with delivery of the first coal in January 2005. The coal would be taken by rail to SRP's Coronado Generating Station in St. Johns, Ariz., to create electricity - primarily for the Phoenix area.

Bob Barnard, project manager for SRP, said the mine "will bring more than 200 new jobs, including more than 100 during construction of the mine and the 43-mile railroad line."

He added the mine will produce for New Mexico about \$60 million in tax revenue, and another \$60 million to \$70 million in

royalties that will go to the New Mexico Education Trust Fund.

The contract for archaeological-data recovery of sites along the proposed rail line in New Mexico, and within the mine's permit area, was awarded to Statistical Research Inc.

The firm's studies will include "mitigation" (protection) of archaeological sites, as well as "environmental studies of previous climatic regimes for the entire project area," the release said.

The contract for the overview of historic properties within the mine area was awarded to the Office of Contract Archaeology at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

The office, a division of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, "has played a leading role in cultural resource studies throughout New Mexico and neighboring states," according to the release.



Calendar

continued from page 2

Nov 3
tba

Second San Luis Valley Paleoindian Conference - speakers and displays relevant to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic presence in the San Luis Valley of CO. Info: Ronald Kessler, 1026 S Co Rd 2 E, Monte Vista CO 81144, (719) 852.5225, or, Vince Spero, Archaeologist, Rio Grande National Forest, 1803 W Hwy 160, Monte Vista CO 81144-9349, (719) 852.6242, < vspero@amigo.net >.

Nov 9-10
Alpine TX

Center for Big Bend Studies 8th Annual Conference - at Sul Ross State University, Alpine TX (see pg. 17).

Nov 28-Dec 2
Washington DC

American Anthropological Association 100th Annual Meeting. Info: < www.ameranthassn.org >.

Jan 3-6, 2002
Philadelphia PA

Archaeological Institute of America 103rd Annual Meeting. Info: < www.archaeological.org >.

Jan 10-12
Tucson AZ

8th Biennial SW Symposium - Society and Politics in the Greater Southwest (see pg. 18).

Feb 14-19
Boston MA

AAAS 168th Annual Meeting. Info: < www.aaas.org >.

Mar 6-9
Stors CT

Society of Ethnobiology 25th Annual Meeting. Info: Luci Fernandez (860) 486-5248; < fernandez@neca.com >.

Mar 20-24
Denver CO

Society for American Archaeology 67th Annual Meeting. Info: < meetings@saa.org >.

Apr 5-6
Albuquerque

Eleventh Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair. Info: Alan Shalette (505) 291-9653 or < AlShal@aol.com >; see < www.unm.edu/~maxwell/aabf.html >.

Apr 10-14
Buffalo NY

American Association of Physical Anthropologists 71st Annual Meeting. Info: < www.physanth.org >.

Hopis in the Land of Rock and Ice

[The following was prompted by an article in the El Paso Archaeological Society's August 2001 newsletter. Ed.]

Request for Assistance Flute Player site in Alberta

Marty Magne

From the archives of the

Hopi Information Network 13-Mar-97

< <http://www.recycles.org/hopi/index.htm> >

I am interested in contacting someone who may wish to see images of a flute player rock art site here in Alberta, about 50 miles west of Calgary. The site is pictograph site (red painting) in a small canyon near the town of Exshaw (Grotto Canyon). Locally, the site is well known. It may be in some danger from rock climbers, who practice climbing throughout the canyon and whom I have seen climbing right next to the pictograph panel. The climbers appear to know of the site and may deliberately avoid damaging it. Nonetheless, some steps should perhaps be put in place to protect it more completely. The site is on provincial government land, so it is out of my area of jurisdiction.

The site is definitely authentic. The flute player image and other images of what appear to be dancers are being covered slowly by a layer of silicate (?) minerals washing over the face of the panels.

I can forward images via e-mail, of photos scanned into PhotoShop. If someone wishes to see these, please advise what format you would like them in (e.g. JPEG, GIFF, PhotoShop 3, etc.).

Please contact me at the following addresses:

Martin Magne Ph.D., Senior Archaeologist

e-Mail: < Marty_Magne@pch.gc.ca >

Telephone: (403) 292-6080

Archaeological Services

Parks Canada

552-220-4th Ave. SE

Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 4X3

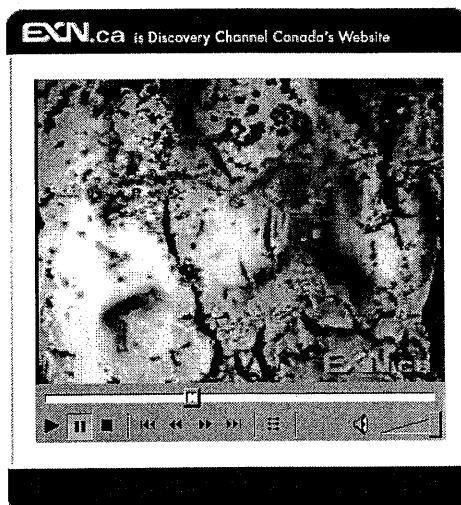
New Evidence of Hopi Presence In Canada

Native People of American Southwest

Likely Spent Time in Canadian West-

Canada NewsWire < <http://www.newswire.ca/> >

TORONTO, June 28 /CNW/ - A special feature on @discovery.ca on Friday June 29, 7 p.m. ET/8 pm PT will reveal intriguing evidence - written in stone - of the presence of Hopi people as far north as Calgary, Alberta, anywhere from 500 to 1,300 years ago. Native to the southwestern U.S., the Hopi or "peaceful people" are well known for their art and their rich spiritual tradition. Their oral history tells us that they traveled the world looking for the right place to live and grow corn and that they reached the land of "rock and ice,"



presumably Canada.

Now Parks Canada archaeologist Marty Magne believes he has found hard evidence in the rock art near Calgary that may confirm such a Canadian visit by the Hopi. Rock art is prevalent in the area but it is deteriorating rapidly due to the ravages of climate and time. Some new technology has "peeled back time" to reveal the stunning pictures. A photographer used the technology to remove the glare of sunlight that normally obscures the images. The image that particularly intrigues Magne is that of a flute player known as "maahu." The maahu is an essential part of Hopi culture and, until now, its image has never been confirmed outside the American Southwest.

Current Research

This special documentary has been produced in conjunction with the Aboriginal People's Television Network.



Internet Note

You may access videos of the TV program online at:

< [www.exn.ca/cgi-bin/
query.idq?CiRestriction=hopi](http://www.exn.ca/cgi-bin/query.idq?CiRestriction=hopi) >.

Information about the archaeology of Grotto Canyon, and audio discussions about the Hopi images can be found at *Archaeology and Pre-Contact : Site Profile : Grotto Canyon*:

CANADA'S
DIGITAL
COLLECTIONS



[http://collections.ic.gc.ca/Alberta/archaeology/
site_profiles_grotto_canyon.html](http://collections.ic.gc.ca/Alberta/archaeology/site_profiles_grotto_canyon.html)

Alberta Drawings Support Ancient Myth

Dawn Walton

The Globe and Mail 29-Jun-01

[via frostysamerindian mail archive:

[www.mail-archive.com/frostysamerindian@
yahoogroups.com/maillist.html#01568](http://www.mail-archive.com/frostysamerindian@yahoogroups.com/maillist.html#01568)]

EXSHAW, ALTA. -- A high-tech photograph of a flute player, barely visible where it was originally painted on a limestone wall in a Rocky Mountain canyon, proves a Hopi Indian legend of a clan who traveled north to a land of ice and rock, a Canadian archeologist says.

The myth, which is outlined in *The Book of Hopi*, appears to have been depicted 500 to 1,300 years ago in a series of pictographs of humans and animals painted with ochre in Grotto Canyon, about 65 kilometres west of Calgary.

"You have a smoking gun now," said Oregon-based photographer Jim Henderson, who recently visited the canyon just west of Exshaw, Alta., and used polarized light to make the faint image of the flute player almost crystal clear.

Marty Magne, an archeologist with Parks Can-

ada who has been puzzling over the two-metre-high and three-metre-wide panel pictographs for a decade, said the picture of the flute player proves Hopi Indians, who are native to what is now Arizona, visited the area.

The flute player, sometimes known as a *Ko-kapelli*, is used only by the Hopi people, and is described in mythology both as fertility symbol and as a traveller. According to the myth, Hopi clans travelled in the four directions of the compass, leaving paintings of the flute player along the way.

The book says one group travelled north to the land of ice and rock, but because the images were previously found only in the U.S. Southwest, it was not clear where their travels took them.

"It's a confirmation of this myth that these folks went north to the land of ice and rock and left a pictograph," Dr. Magne said. "... This has got to be it."

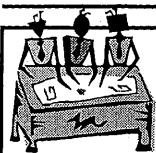
A report on the latest development in the Grotto Canyon mystery will air tonight on the Discovery Channel program @discovery.ca.

To see the pictographs in person, you trek back in time along an ankle-twisting stone path, under the hum of utility lines and just past the growl of a magnesium-carbonate processing plant.

A short hike along the stony bed of Grotto Creek, past the sun-bleached remains of a coyote-sized backbone and ribcage, and you're spat out between canyon walls -- some rising to heights of 60



(Continued on page 14)



Local CRM Update

Santa Fe Petroglyph Access Protected

Trust for Public Land < www.tpl.org >

[via www.enn.com] 21-Aug-01

Santa Fe County has assumed stewardship of 656 acres of the 17,000-acre Thornton Ranch, located approximately 15 miles southeast of Santa Fe near Galisteo. Earlier this month, the Trust for Public Land (TPL), a nonprofit land conservation organization, purchased the scenic, archeologically significant land from the Thornton family of Santa Fe and Texas. On Friday, August 17, TPL transferred to the County complete control of the property through a lease-purchase agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the County made an initial payment on Friday and will take title to the property in December 2001 when funds for the balance of the purchase price—a total of \$1.83 million—become available from an open space bond measure approved by voters in November 2000. The County's initial lease payment to TPL came from the funds remaining from the County's first bond measure, which was approved by voters in 1998.

The County's purchase of the land preserves permanent public access via County Road 42 to Petroglyph Hill, a particularly important archeological site located on an adjacent 780-acre parcel that the County purchased last year. It safeguards a significant stretch of open space in the face of impending development—which is encroaching on all sides of the ranch—and prevents development of home sites on this pristine tract.

Together, the two Thornton Ranch tracts total more than 1,400 acres and represent the County's largest contiguous open space area. In addition, because the two parcels lie adjacent to more than 1,600 acres of state trust and Bureau of Land Management land, this purchase consolidates thousands of acres of public property and could open large areas to the public that previously have not been legally accessible. The County is working on a management plan for the land; questions and comments about the plan may be directed to Alina Bokde, county planner, at (505) 986-6217.

"This is an exciting opportunity for private-public partnership and the preservation of an im-

portant educational and cultural resource," said District 5 Commissioner Jack Sullivan. "This land will be a great benefit for District 5 residents—particularly those who live in Stanley, Lamy, Galisteo, and Eldorado—as well as for people who live in the Route 14 area."

In 1998, county voters approved a \$12 million general obligation bond for the purchase of parks, trails, and historic and cultural sites. Shortly thereafter, the County Open Lands and Trails Planning and Advisory Committee (COLTPAC) was formed to identify resources in need of protection and make recommendations to the County Commission. In November 2000, voters overwhelmingly approved a second open space bond package in the amount of \$8 million. TPL helped the county design and implement both bond programs. In October 2000, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, TPL facilitated the county's acquisition of the first Thornton Ranch parcel, 780 acres that includes Petroglyph Hill as well as an additional 435 acres of lease interests. The second Thornton Ranch parcel, now being purchased by the County, is the fourteenth property the County has acquired with its open space bond money.

"Having actually toured the property we are acquiring and seeing how it relates to the first piece we bought and the BLM land, I'm thrilled that the COLTPAC made the recommendation for the county to buy it and that the County Commission had the wisdom to do so, because this is a very special piece of property," said County Commission Chairman Paul Duran. "It offers an opportunity to our community that we should all embrace. We need to find ways to attract the public and get our kids out there to use it and still maintain control over it so it's not abused. I support the efforts of our land use department to develop a program as soon as possible so the community can have access to it in the near future and be able to experience its special qualities."

"The County is very excited about this new acquisition," said County Manager Samuel Montoya. "The property brings some excellent resources to the community and it's wonderful to be able to protect a property of that caliber. In general, the commissioners are very pleased that the first phase of the COLTPAC program has been so successful and we look forward to the second phase and future acquisitions. The constituency in Santa Fe can be very proud that the choices made by the committee and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners bring some wonderful properties and open space to the public. We appreciate the hard work of all the people involved in this initiative, including the electorate

Local CRM Update

which has given us the opportunity to save these places."

Offering visitors the quintessential Western landscape, Thornton Ranch terrain consists of blue gramma grassland, rolling hills dotted with piñon, juniper, and sage and high mesa areas. Its most striking feature is Petroglyph Hill, a large hill covered with black volcanic rock on which hundreds of petroglyphs are carved, and which affords spectacular views of the entire Galisteo Basin. The Galisteo Basin and surrounding areas contain many nationally significant, well-preserved prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of Native American and Spanish colonial cultures. An article in the fall 1999 issue of *American Archaeology* describes the basin as "an archaeological treasure trove still waiting to reveal its vast secrets."

Founded in 1972, the Trust for Public Land specializes in conservation real estate, applying its expertise in negotiations, public finance, and law to protect land for public use and enjoyment. Working with private landowners, community groups and public agencies, TPL has helped to protect more than 100,000 acres of land in New Mexico. The Trust for Public Land is working to protect more key sites in the Galisteo Basin area that are in the path of expanding growth from Santa Fe.



ARMS Report

Tim Seaman

[via nmac-l] 08-Aug-01

In case you have not logged in during the last 3 weeks, ARMS has a new URL:

< <http://potsuii.arms.state.nm.us> >

Also, if you have trouble with the new Jinitiator download and you are using Internet Explorer 5.0+, you can now use the native Java environment in your browser:

< <http://potsuii.arms.state.nm.us/nmcric/nmcric.html?%config=ie50native> >

Note: this is a direct link to the NMCRIS application (i.e., it skips the ARMS web page). We have not tested this connection method extensively so you may experience performance or other problems. Please let us know if you do so we can advise other users.



Lab Report

Chris Turnbow

Over the past several months, the Laboratory of Anthropology grounds and building have been under renovation and restoration. On September 29 and 30, 2001, the new Milner Plaza officially opened to the public. This beautiful pedestrian plaza replaces the old asphalt parking lot in front of the Lab and Museum. In addition to the walkways and landscaping, the plaza has a labyrinth, a performance circle, outdoor classrooms, and a soon to be opened cafe. During the opening weekend, the Apache Mountain Spirit Dancers, the Nawesta Dance Group (Zuni), the Danza Mexika (Aztec dancers), and the Theater Keliling (Indonesian dancers) performed.

In keeping with our preservation ethic, the Lab's windows are in the process of being restored to their original appearance. Although the staff and visitors are struggling with the inconvenience of losing their windows for a few weeks, the final results will make it all worthwhile.

As everyone probably knows by now, Curtis Schaafsma retired from the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC) in February. Although we miss Curt's scholarship and archaeological knowledge around our halls, he continues his research and recently completed a final edit of his newest book *Apaches de Navajo*, due out early in 2002.

The Lab is pleased to announce that John Torres has filled the position of Curator of Archaeology. John is completing his dissertation on Athabaskan migration at University of California at Riverside. For the past eight years, he worked for the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department doing lithic analysis and bioarchaeology. John is currently working on the upcoming Tewa and Apache exhibits and will be organizing a new lithic resource comparative collection that will be accessible through the internet.

If you have not stopped by yet, come see our new Mera Reference Room. Researchers can examine type collections of ceramics, chipped stone, raw materials, petrographic slides, clay samples, and historic artifacts in a spacious, well-lighted room. The Helene Warren lithic collection is available for examination at the Mera room, although we may be a year away of having these data on our

Lab Report

web site. The staff is also beginning work on a projectile point type collection.

The Museum has acquired a number of very important collections in the past few months. Frank Harlow, author of *Historic Pottery of the Pueblo Indian, 1600-1800*, has donated most of his collection, including many of the vessels used in the development of his historic ceramic types. Some of the best of Frank's pottery are currently on exhibit, including a historical tree of the Zia and Santa Anna ceramics. It is anticipated that the many researchers will use Frank's collections in the years ahead.

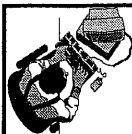
MIAC also obtained the Gallina collections from Albert Mohr and Laetitia Sample's research. This team excavated ten Gallina sites from 1969 to 1976. The entire collection includes around 251 boxes of artifacts and samples plus supporting documentation in the form of two file drawers of notes, one box of catalogs, negatives and color slides, and numerous field and final drawings. The extensive collections will be invaluable for those interested in Gallina cultural developments.

On October 20, the Lab will host the NMAC meeting. Afterwards, the Museum will offer tours of the MIAC collections. Of particular note, we will be showcasing Frank Harlow's collection of historic Pueblo vessels. Some have gone into the new exhibit but most are still downstairs in the collections. I am sure people would like to see them. We also will pull some interesting artifacts for people to see up close such as the Mogollon copper bells and a number of "what is it" objects.

This month MIAC began building a heritage trail on the grounds around the museum. The trail system focuses on agriculture, native plants and the environment, and culture history. On October 6, we will be constructing a hopefully accurate replica of an Archaic structure and in the spring we will start a pithouse. Anyone interested in helping to build these structures should let me know.

Atlatl Competition: We Dare You

Finally, the staff of the Museum of New Mexico challenges all archaeologists to an atlatl shoot on July 13 and 14, 2002 at the Lab. We will shoot for accuracy, distance, and bragging rights. Our rules are simple. You have to shoot a homemade spearthrower and dart (no high tech materials).



State CRM Update

Field Guide to SE NM Geoarchaeology

Glenna Dean

A pre-publication version of the *Field Guide to the Geoarchaeology of the Mescalero Sands, South-eastern New Mexico*, by Dr. Stephen A. Hall is available for review and comment by members of the archeological community familiar with SE NM.

The project was jointly funded by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as part of the SE NM Overview/Roundtable/Workshop initiative begun by both agencies through HPD a couple of years ago.

Dr. Hall has provided the document on CD's to HPD and to the BLM in Santa Fe for distribution to interested reviewers. The text is formatted as a MSWord document, the file occupying about 68 mb. Contact either Glenna Dean (HPD) or Steve Fosberg (BLM) for a copy of the CD.

Copies of the field guide have been in short supply and you should share your CD with others who are interested, or return it to HPD or BLM.

We are vitally interested in your considered comments on this field guide, and they will be addressed in a revised edition that will also include data that are currently unavailable.

Please send your comments to me.

Glenna Dean
OCA/HPD
228 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe NM 87501
(505) 827-3989
< gdean@oca.state.nm.us >

Steve Fosberg
USDI/BLM
P.O. Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115
(505) 438-7400

We also will give a prize for the most accurate replication of a Southwest atlatl. Come on, show us how good you are.



Workshop News

John Roney

Gallina Archaeology Workshop October 25 TO 27, 2001

Want to have a fun filled three days learning about the Gallina Culture archaeology from the pros? Want to impress your colleagues, clients, and regulators with your in depth knowledge of this poorly understood regional development? Need to earn a few days to gain that BLM Northwest New Mexico permit? Then make a date for the Gallina Archaeology Workshop. This adventure is brought to you by NMAC, the BLM, the Santa Fe National Forest, and Museum of New Mexico/ Laboratory of Anthropology.

The workshop will begin in Santa Fe on Thursday, October 25, 2001 and will continue with field trips in the Llaves and Lindrith areas on October 26 and 27. On Thursday morning several speakers will discuss the geographic extent of the Gallina Culture and will summarize what is known about its origins and demise. Particular emphasis will be given to issues relevant to field work in the area, such as the range of architectural features and discussion of subtle and recently discovered agricultural features. Mike Bremer (Santa Fe National Forest), Tim Seaman (Historic Preservation Division's ARMS), Cheryl Muceus and John Hayden (Ghost Ranch Museum), John Roney and Tony Lutonsky (BLM, Albuquerque) will all participate in this session. In the afternoon Dean Wilson will lead a hands-on ceramic class at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture. This training will include an overview of the Gallina ceramic complex, and variety of similar ceramic types that might be confused with Gallina wares. On the following two days, Mike Bremer of the Santa Fe National Forest, John Roney and Tony Lutonsky of the Albuquerque BLM will guide us on an exciting trip through a variety of cultural resources that you need to know about in the Gallina country. You will get a chance to use your newly gained ceramic knowledge and to see a wide range of Gallina features, as well as some fantastic scenery.

Please remember that training courses sponsored by the BLM may be credited towards the BLM permits. Two days of credit will be awarded for every day of training. In the case of this work-

President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

- create an Archeological Advisory Committee.
- Working with the SLO, draft policies on "Business Leasing Process for the Protection of Cultural Resources and "Cultural Resource Protection Notice" for agricultural improvements have been written.
- Continued our support for New Mexico Historic Preservation Week.
- Funded a keynote speaker for BLM sponsored "Archaeology on the Pecos Forum."
- Co-sponsored a lecture series on the Archaeology and Descendant Communities in Northern New Mexico with the NM Historic Preservation Division and the Archaeological Conservancy.
- Co-sponsored a conference on "Wildfires and Cultural Resources" with Santa Fe National Forest, the Department of Energy and Bandelier National Monument.
- Two more books were published in our Special Publication series.

(Continued on page 14)

shop, 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 low cost training for their employees while individuals work towards those Northwest New Mexico permits.

Registration will be open only to NMAC members until October 14. After October 14 any remaining slots will be assigned to non-members on a first come, first served basis. The course is limited to 30 people so don't put off registering. The cost of this workshop is a bargain at only \$30. To register, e-mail John Roney at <John.Roney@blm.gov> or phone (505) 761-8757. To ensure your place, contact John and then send your fee before October 19 to The Gallina Workshop, NMAC, PO Box 25691, Albuquerque, NM 87125.

President's Report

- Continued publication of *NewsMAC*.
- Completed a review of our files and evaluation of potential materials to be curated at LOA.
- Continued our work with the legislature and responded to various issues raised by the membership.
- Projects still in progress include a new NMAC public outreach poster and web page development.

Let me provide a couple reminders for upcoming events [see NMAC calendar on page 2]:

- The next general NMAC meeting will be held at the Laboratory of Anthropology on Saturday, October 20. The general meeting will be from 9-12, and tours of the collections with an "identify the artifact" contest from 1:30 to ca. 3:00.
- The Gallina Workshop will be held on October 25-27. Contact John Roney (761-8757 or john_roney@blm.gov) for more information on this.
- Dr. Mark Lycett will also be giving a lecture on October 25 on the "Transformations of Place: Paa-ko in the Spanish Colonial World" at 7pm at the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque.
- Lastly, the "Wildfire and Cultural Resources" conference will be held at the James Little Theatre in Santa Fe on Saturday, November 10. A notice will be sent out with all the details.

Where do we go from here? We should continue being involved in all the previously discussed programs and projects. I would suggest that the new president and Executive Committee work on increasing the membership. NMAC is only as strong as its active members. If all the current members simply recruited one person to join NMAC, we would double our size. So, please renew your membership and support NMAC! It has been a pleasure and honor serving as NMAC's president. I hope that you also decide to volunteer your time to help preserve New Mexico's cultural heritage.

Current Research

(Continued from page 9)

metres -- carved smooth from thousands of years of glacier meltwater.

On the left, burnt-orange pictographs are visible on the sheer rockface. Hikers and rock climbers have been warned for years not to tinker with the images. Oil and acids from human hands can damage the ancient ochre, already made faint by time and touch.

Canada's Hopi connection dates back to 1965 when amateur archeologist Thelma Habgood began documenting all the rock art in Alberta. She thought one of the images in Grotto Canyon might be a Kokopelli.

But there was no further investigation until a rainy day in 1992, when Michael Klassen, a young archeologist who had worked with Dr. Magne and had received a grant from the province to survey provincial rock art sites, noticed that water running over the rock made the flute-player image stand out. He too made the Hopi connection.

Last month, the Archeological Society of Alberta commissioned Mr. Henderson to apply his technique to some rock art on two huge boulders in an Okotoks field, just south of Calgary, and also asked him to visit Grotto Canyon.

"It looks like lipstick smears on collars," he recalled.

That is, until he applied his process, which uses powerful strobe lights fixed with polarizers and a polarizing camera filter to pick up almost invisible images on items including rocks, pottery and fabric.

The process, conducted at night to avoid the interference of sunlight, removes reflections from the surface and allows the camera to selectively absorb the pigment.

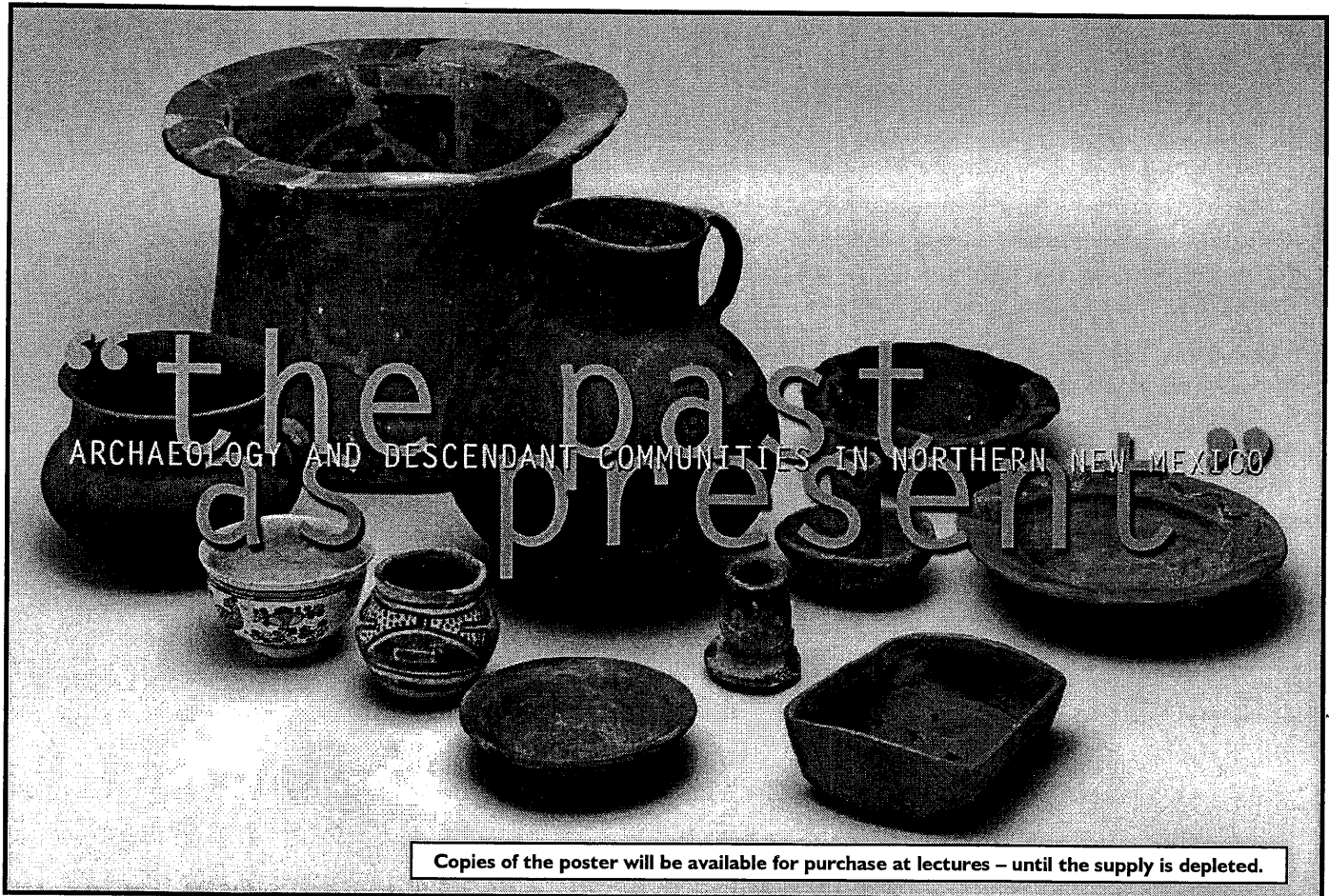
"Any pigment that human beings put on porous surfaces responds very well to this," Mr. Henderson said.

It's a process he simply calls "very cool," but it could also restore entire chapters in human history that time is steadily erasing.

Still, excited as he is about what Mr. Henderson has recovered in the provincial recreation area, Dr. Magne is also worried about the attention the pictographs will receive.

"It just takes one idiot with a hammer and this would be gone in 10 minutes," he said.

Past as Present Lecture Series



**Lecture Series Benefiting NMAC's
Preservation and Education Programs**

The Past As Present: Archaeology and Descendant Communities in Northern New Mexico

Previously Held

Thu. Aug. 2, 2001, 7 pm – *Archaeology with a Mission: Perspectives from Pueblo San Marcos*. Dr. David Hurst Thomas, Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, NYC; at the Forum (next to the Main Library), College of Santa Fe campus, 1600 St. Michael's Drive, Santa Fe.

Remaining in the Series

Thu. Oct. 25, 2001, 7 pm – *Transformations of Place: Paa-ko in the Spanish Colonial World*. Dr. Mark Lycett, Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago; at the Salón de Ortega (Ballroom), The

National Hispanic Cultural Center, 1701 4th Street, SW, Albuquerque.

Thu. Jan. 24, 2002, 7 pm – *Genizaro Settlements: Legacy of the Past, Eyes on the Future*. Mr. Moisés Gonzales, Assistant Planning Director, Rio Arriba County, and Carnuel Land Grant heir; at the Salón de Ortega (Ballroom), The National Hispanic Cultural Center, 1701 4th Street, SW, Albuquerque.

Fri. Feb. 22, 2002, 7 pm – *San Jose de las Huertas: A Late 18th Century Buffer Community*. Dr. Nan Rothschild, Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Anthropology, Barnard College, Columbia University, NYC; at the Salón de Ortega (Ballroom), The National Hispanic Cultural Center, 1701 4th Street, SW, Albuquerque.

Thu. Mar. 21, 2002, 7 pm – *Beyond Biscuitwares: New Perspectives on the Pueblo Archaeology of the Rio Chama Valley*. Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director, Rio Grande Foundation for Communities

Past as Present Lecture Series

and Cultural Landscapes, Santa Fe; at the Forum (next to the Main Library), College of Santa Fe campus, 1600 St. Michael's Drive, Santa Fe.

Thu. Apr. 18, 2002, 7 pm – *Pueblo Perspectives on History and Preservation in the Homeland.* Mr. Herman Agoyo, Tribal Council Member and Director, San Juan Pueblo Realty Office; at the Forum (next to the Main Library), College of Santa Fe campus, 1600 St. Michael's Drive, Santa Fe.

Donation (at door) \$5 per lecture. Refreshments and discussion will follow each lecture. For information call the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, (505) 827-6320.

Cosponsored by: NM Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs; National Hispanic Cultural Center; Archaeological Conservancy; Thaw Art History Center, College of Santa Fe; and NMAC. Glenna Dean organized the series.

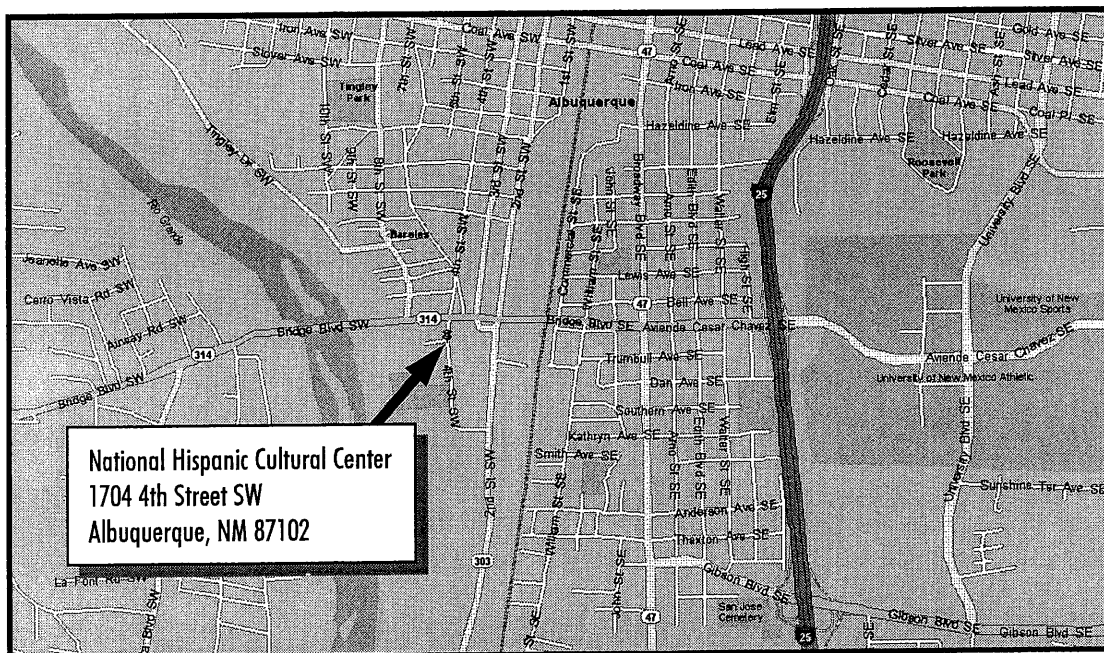
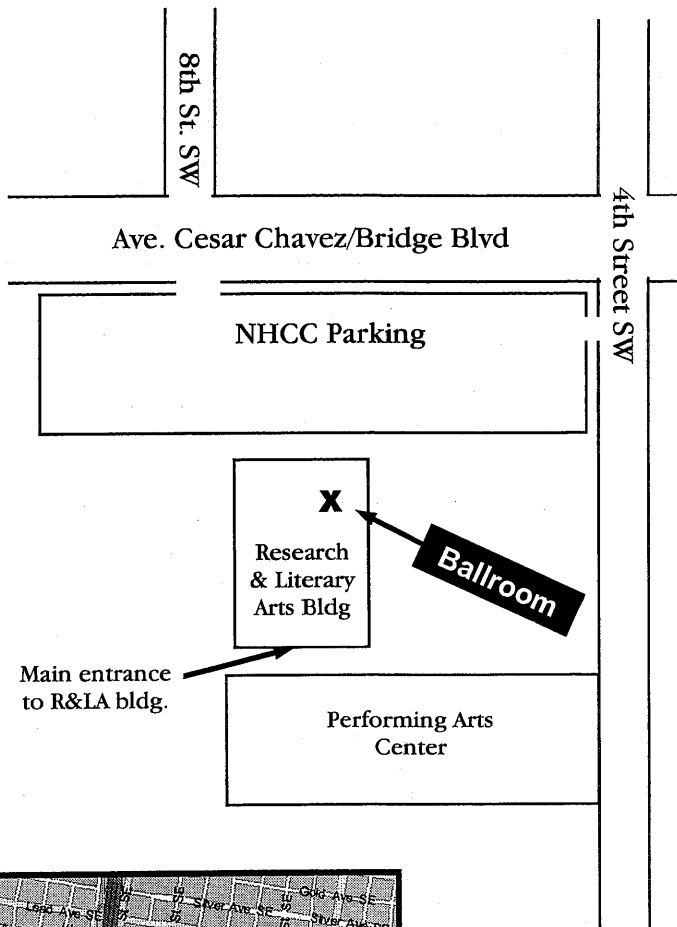
How to Get to the National Hispanic Cultural Center

The NHCC is at the SW corner of Ave. Cesar Chavez-Bridge Blvd and 4th street.

- From I-25 – take the Ave. Cesar Chavez exit and turn west. The NHCC is about 0.8 miles from the exit.

- From downtown Albuquerque – take 3rd Street south to Ave. Cesar Chavez. Turn right and move immediately to the left lane, where you'll take another left turn onto 4th Street.

Once you turn onto 4th Street heading south, take the first right turn into the center's parking lot.





Center for Big Bend Studies 8th Annual Conference, Nov. 9-10

Papers will be presented relating to the diverse prehistoric, historic, and modern cultures of the borderlands regions of the U.S. and Mexico with emphasis on the area encompassed by Trans-Pecos Texas and north-central Mexico.

The conference will be held at Sul Ross State University in Alpine TX.

For more details contact Becky Hart <rhart@sulross.edu >; (915) 837-8179; fax (915) 837-8381.

2nd Hisatsinom Conference at the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site Oct. 19-21

Joe Ben Sanders <snmasinc@zianet.com >
[via nmac-l] 20-Sep-01

At the 2nd Jornada Mogollon Conference (1980), Joe Ben Sanders gave a paper about the usage of petroglyph and pictographs as a form of writing system using complete concepts. Now recalling to mind the axiom "you can not dig up religion" Joe Ben alleges that the so-called Casas Grandes Culture and the Mogollon Culture are the same people, some of the same clans, and practiced the same religion as evidenced by the same clan symbols, and religious iconography. They are Hisatsinom, or ancestral Hopi, specifically the southern clans of what became the Hopi.

Joe Ben will use his 26 years of knowledge and expertise at the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site Friday October 19 through Sunday October 21 to give guided tours by day and slide shows by night, explaining why the so-called Mogollon area was abandoned, what clans figured prominently in the prehistory of the Three Rivers area, why Casa Grandes was destroyed and what became of some the refugees from Casa Grandes after they migrated from Casa Grandes to Three Rivers then to LA32692 and LA2004 and other pueblos along the Rio Grande, before finally settling Sikyatki and other pueblos on Antelope and the Hopi Mesas.

The Three Rivers Petroglyph Site is the largest such site in the Mogollon area, and is a world class site. Petroglyph panels isolated and discussed are

Massau and Horny Toad Women first meeting causing the exodus from the so-called Mogollon area (Mails 1995:83-84), Elder Brother mounted on his horse some 180 years before the horse came to North America with the sunlight striking his kopavi or soft spot (Mails 1995:49-50), a Massau shrine with Horny Toad Woman outside his rock shelter, The Place of Beginning or the tule reed used to gain entry to the Fourth World (Mails 1995:42) and even prophecies of things the Hopi Traditionalists say will come to pass. Also, the refugees of Casas Grandes, the Awl Clan, or Mochis (corrupted to Moqui by Spaniards) as they were known to the Rio Grande pueblos will be discussed and how they escaped from Casas Grandes.

The origins of the Kachina Cult and of the differences in the Kachina Clan and the Kachina People will be discussed, as well as the clan histories of the Kachina Clan, the Bear Clan and the Parrot Clan.

The following books are recommended so that the slide shows and tours are more meaningful, in order for others to properly judge me, or hopelessly try to prove me wrong in the interest of science. *The Book of the Hopi* by Frank Waters (1963), *The Rocks Begin to Speak* by LeVan Martineau (1973), *Hopi Pottery Symbols* (1994) by Alex Patterson, *Hotevilla Hopi Shrine of the Covenant* by Thomas Mails (1995), the *Hopi Survival Kit* (1997) also by Thomas Mails. Also recommended are *The Oldest Book in North America Three Rivers Petroglyph Site: Rock Writings of the Ancestral Hopi* (2000), and *Give Me that Old Time Religion: Migration of the Ancestral Hopi from the Three Rivers Area to the Socorro, NM Area Enroute to the Hopi Mesas* (Sanders 2001 the former and latter were submitted to EPAS to publish).

The 2nd Annual Hisatsinom Conference will be at the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site, and will consist of Joe Ben Sanders reading many of the rock writings at the site. Slide shows will be held in the evening. Joe Ben will be your tour guide. The tours and slide shows are free, and everyone is invited.

BLM charges a fee of \$2.00 per vehicle, and there are seven tables and toilet facilities at the petroglyph camp site. A paved road leads to the site. A small group shelter is available. Two electrical hookups are available and are \$10.00 per night.

A partially excavated prehistoric village is within walking distance and park hostesses are on the site to help with questions. A much larger For-

est Service camp site is located about 7 miles further east at the foot of Sierra Blanca, complete with water, toilet facilities and camping areas under pines and piñon. A \$7.00 fee per night is charged.

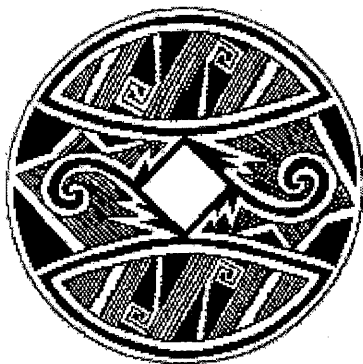
The nearest towns to the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site are Tularosa, NM located 24 miles south of Three Rivers, and Carrizozo, located some 40 miles north. El Paso, TX is about 105 miles south and Alamogordo, NM is about 35 miles south. Take US Highway 54 north from Tularosa and travel about 19 miles and turn east and drive 5 miles on pavement to the site. Be sure to bring plenty of food, and shelter, and an open mind. And be sure bring your own chair, for the evening slide shows.

Southwest Symposium 2002 Society and Politics in the Greater Southwest

The Eighth Biennial Southwest Symposium will be held in Tucson, Arizona, 10-12 January 2002. Four half-day sessions will be presented on Friday and Saturday, January 11 and 12, at the Leo Rich Theatre, Tucson Convention Center. On Friday evening, a reception will be held at the Arizona State Museum. Field trips to archaeological sites in the Tucson area will be scheduled on Sunday.

Three of the four sessions have been invited and we seek proposals for a fourth session that fits with the theme of "Society and Politics in the Greater Southwest." Session proposals should consist of a session title, abstract (100 words or less), organizer(s), and a list of possible participants and paper topics. No more than seven presentations should be included, including an introductory paper and discussant's comments. Session organizers

should strive for a mix of junior and senior scholars, geographic and intellectual breadth of coverage, and new approaches to the topic. Sessions should not substantially overlap with the three sessions



already scheduled for presentation:

- Feasting and Commensal Politics in the Prehispanic Southwest
- Social Identity and Cultural Affiliation: Convergence of Research in the Southwest
- Forty Years After the Joint Casas Grandes Project

Send proposals to Barbara Mills, Organizer, Southwest Symposium 2002, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030 to be received by August 30th. Questions, email submissions, and requests for registration materials also may be sent to: <bmills@u.arizona.edu>.

Poster titles and a brief description (50 words or less) should be submitted by November 30th 2001, to Nieves Zedeño, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030 or to <mzedeno@u.arizona.edu>.

Additional information:

<w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/2002Symposium/>

<<http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/8sws/2002swsymposium.pdf>>.

Reminiscences of The 2001 Pecos Conference

David R. Wilcox

Museum of Northern Arizona, Conference Chair

It was arranged in the usual way: the merest hint of an offer was promptly accepted as a done deal and so, in 2001, the Pecos Conference would again be held in Flagstaff, as it had been in 1996. That earlier one had taken more persuasion, as I had no authority from my institution to make the invitation. But Lex Lindsay, former Curator of Anthropology at MNA, and Todd Metzger, NPS, were insistent, and the crowd was so amused at my predicament, that that charge was made. Fortunately, Mike Fox, who was then Director of MNA, took the news in good grace, welcoming the challenge, and he told me he could make all the arrangements for food, tents, toilets, and trash disposal "in his sleep." And, indeed, he did, and the 700 registered attendees in 1996 may readily remember the sight of Mike emptying trash cans and marvel at his innovation of providing hand-washing stations near

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the toilets.

Suddenly, after the 2000 conference at Mesa Verde, Mike Fox announced he was leaving MNA and that Arthur Wolf had been hired to replace him as President and CEO. Moving fast, before Mike left, I convened a meeting of the local Pecos Committee hoping to inform Art about how we did the Pecos Conference in Flagstaff. But to no avail! Art firmly said that he would not be emptying any trash cans and the other arrangements would be delegated to other MNA staff. Happily, Liz Gumerman was still the Volunteer Coordinator who had been with us in 1996, Steve Pickle was still Shop Manager, and Judy Leary was Comptroller. Sat Best, our Facilities Manager, stepped into the breach on tents, toilets, and trash disposal, and Shirley Groenhout negotiated with the food providers, drawing up a contract with a local caterer, Main Street.

The core committee also again had Peter Pilles, Jr., from the Coconino National Forest, and Todd Metzger, from the Flagstaff Monuments, National Park Service, and me again serving as chairman. Art Wolf represented MNA, and Kelley Hays-Gilpin represented the Anthropology Department, Northern Arizona University. We quickly agreed that the magnificent site of the 1996 Pecos Conference, out at the Coconino National Forest's Hot Shot ranch off of Snowbowl road, should again be used, and Peter was able to make all the arrangements. This time, however, on the adjacent Experimental Forest, where we had camped before, had to lay down new restrictions, because they had set out a series of experimental plots marked by pin flags—which we would need to avoid. To solve this problem, Peter and I surrounded these areas with string, tied on plastic flagging tape and stapled on warning signs. This all worked remarkably well.

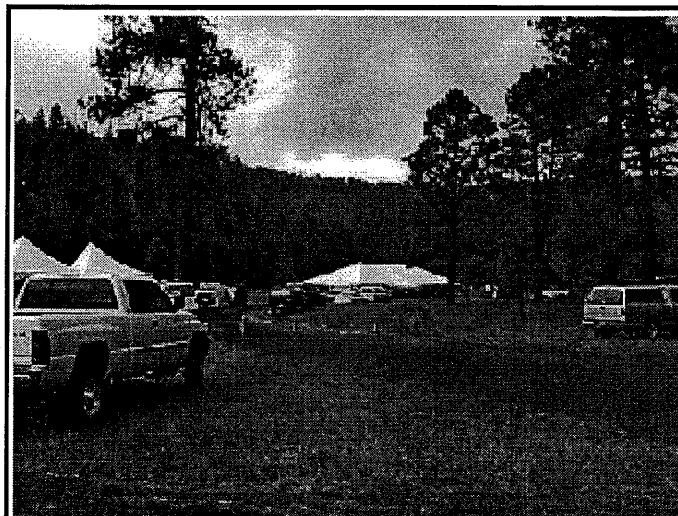
To stay on top of the finances, I drew up a budget and had it integrated into the Museum's new budgetary system. Budgeting is tricky, because we can-

not know very exactly how many people will register, how many will buy T-shirts or travel mugs, or how many will order dinner or "party tickets." Nor is it easy to estimate how much beer to order. Knowing, however, that there were about 700 registered in 1996, and only a little over 500 at Mesa Verde in 2000 (but with great uncertainty there because of fire), we estimated that 600 would come to the 2001 conference, 250 to dinner, and 100 more would buy party tickets. We guessed that we would sell 250 T-shirts.

To stay within the budget, we ruled that no more dinner tickets would be sold after August 3, so that we could give a fixed number to the caterer, who required a week's notice. Party tickets we could continue to sell through Friday during the conference. As for the beer, we had information that 1600 cups were served in 1996. By issuing 4 "beer tickets" with each dinner and party ticket, once we knew that we had sold 320 dinners and 42 party tickets, we paid the caterer to provide kegs for 1450 cups of beer. He did, but served Budweiser, and only 7 kegs were consumed (ca. 1050 cups). Clearly, we should have opted for a heavier micro-brew like Mogollon Pale Ale. Maybe next time.

To prepare the traditional mailing of a packet of information on the conference, with a registration form, several things needed to be done. First, a logo was required. It happened that the director of MNA's Heritage Program, Carol Leone, and Peter Pilles were co-curating a basketry exhibit at the Museum, and one of the Yavapai baskets featured had design motifs that Peter could link to Yavapai rock art and could interpret from Yavapai oral tradition. We selected this basket design as the basic

image for the logo. A photograph of it was then taken to Dan Boone at the Bilby Research Center, NAU, where he and his staff converted it into a digital logo. Through Steve Pickle we contacted a local T-shirt maker, who coordinated with Dan and, voilà, T-shirts were produced that proved very popular. We sold out the 250 initially printed (beyond the 200



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sold during pre-registration), and then many more than the 24 we needed to re-order. The latter will be mailed out sometime soon.

Besides the logo and the conference location, special events and field trips also need to be set up before the packet can be mailed out. It proved pretty easy in this era of email to acquire the information on field trips, once a template for what we wanted to know was set. The special events seemed to just materialize from the ether. The idea for a symposium on the U. S. Highway 89 project was pretty obvious, particularly as we had just hosted an exhibition on it at the Museum during Archaeology Month. Peter especially liked the idea of having the principals of a large contract project present their preliminary findings to the profession after the field work was completed and a lot of analysis had been done, but before the conclusions were fully solidified. Opportunities for serious discussion in those circumstances are all too rare, and the Pecos Conference seemed the perfect venue to provide an opportunity for it. Mark Elson, the PI for Desert Archaeology, Inc., readily agreed.

The idea for a symposium honoring the career of Bob Euler came together with Dave Phillips taking the lead. Of course we would also have another beer-brewing contest, an innovation at the 1996 conference, and pottery firing. The latter idea came together a little later. Charlie Gilbert started the ball rolling in a discussion at the Archaeology Expo in Globe, and it quickly gained momentum, with Kelley Hays-Gilpin acting as the local coordinator. Glenna Dean and Tim Seaman brought material from New Mexico, and Glenna managed the silent auction, which eventually spread out over 2 tables. Timothy Wilcox, from Leupp, was a new recruit, with his ceramics class, and Mike Yeatts also participated. In spite of last minute scrambling for wood, and heavy rain on Friday (August 10), the firings proceeded anyway, with excellent results. Tim Seaman made a beautiful micaceous cup, which was immediately christened with some of his home brew (I was privileged to sample it: excellent!). The cup was a prize in the home-brew contest next day.

The silent auction, which was extended as a live auction for several items during dinner on Saturday night, netted an astounding \$1600 for the

SAA Native American Scholarship Fund. (At the SAAs, last time, with 4000 registered, a similar auction only brought in \$3000!)

Liz Gumerman and her superb volunteers in April went into high gear, and the packets were reproduced and mailed out. A copy of the packet was then posted on Brian Kenny's swanet.org website and updates were also posted there (good job, Brian!). Volunteers then processed the responses and prepared registration packets, including name tags and tickets for dinner or party, and marked the packets with codes for T-shirts or mugs. At the night of the reception at the Museum, they handed out the packets, issued the T-shirts and mugs, and took new registrations. On Friday and Saturday they continued with those vital tasks, all under Liz's active supervision. At the Business Meeting on Saturday at 11:00 am, Liz reported that 613 people had registered—which is about 120 more than preregistered. She also read out the names of her army of volunteers—thanks, you guys, and a special thanks to Liz for her extraordinary efforts.

When the week of the conference arrived, it was time to get the Pecos site organized. Peter brought all the signs and Sat coordinated the arrival and placement of the tent, canopies, toilets, etc. Peter arranged for the water buffaloes. I helped, and Dick Hauser was recruited by Liz to stand at the entrance to the camping road on Thursday afternoon to give out directions and instructions. There were glitches: the bozos putting up the big tent on Wednesday were listening to their weird music too closely and the 40 x 80 tent collapsed! Not to worry, Sat was on it, and on Thursday they got it up safely. They then placed the 20 x 20 canopies in the wrong places, but Sat was again on them and that problem was corrected too. On Wednesday Peter had a backhoe come out and clean up some trash piles, dig a hole for the pottery firing, mash down the weeds in the parking areas, and move rocks out of the way along the main entrance road so people could camp there more easily. I laid out the parking areas after discussions with Peter and Todd, basically following the approach we had used in 1996. So, after much rushing about, we were ready, just as the campers began pouring in.

At the reception, Art Wolf wanted to do a more formal welcome, so about 6:20 pm we stood up on the wall of the new courtyard in the Branigar/Chase Discovery Center, Liz Gumerman got every-

one's attention with an incredible whistle, I introduced him, and he gave a spirited welcome. The whole Museum was open and everyone with a registration badge was given a 10 percent discount in the Museum shops throughout the conference. Art also announced a new innovation this year, a Pecos Film Festival which was put on by Peter Blystone and Brian Cass of Echo Productions, a team of videographers with whom I and the Museum have made a series of films. It was a beautiful evening, filled with the sounds of warm greetings and laughter. My guess is that about 300+ people came to this gathering. Very nearly all the beer in two pony kegs was drunk. Sat offered van service to anyone who needed it, but so far as I know there were no takers.

On Friday morning, as the cars poured in to the conference site, Todd and his crew ably parked them in an orderly way, repeating their feat of 1996. Later that day when I was leaving temporarily to get cash for the band the next day, I asked Todd how it was going. It had rained a lot and he said it was "Parking from Hell." Later that day I learned that it was both his and Janet McVicker's birthday that day! Wow, Todd, that is beyond the call of duty. I let the crowd know this the next day, and someone gave him a beer ticket in thanks. He was pleased and asked for more such donations!

On Thursday, the tent bozos had set up the chairs with the tables, so early Friday morning, with volunteers, we broke down and stacked all the tables and set out more chairs. Tables were also carried to the canopies and set up for book sellers, six per canopy. The front canopy went to Main Street where breakfast and lunch both Friday and Saturday was sold. The second canopy was for registration, and we also set up the MNA booksellers there and the silent auction. The three other canopies were soon filled with booksellers, and, fortunately, we were able to provide table space even to the late arrivals. Two poster sessions were set up under a small 10 x 10 canopy provided by MNA (a third one, regrettably, was destroyed by the rain).

Because of a ruling by the Pecos Committee, no non-book vendors were permitted, the idea being that all sales should be directly in the interest of archaeology. Non-profit groups whose sales of T-shirts and other items did serve archaeology

were allowed. Fortunately, no one appeared who would violate this rule, so my abilities as a policeman were not tested. Using the information from the registration forms and suggestions from Kelley Hays-Gilpin and Todd Metzger—and following previous Pecos precedent—I arranged the field reports by time, space and theme. In one instance I failed to notice I repeated one talk which was in a symposium, resulting in the shortest "field report" given Friday morning. For moderators, I pressed Peter Pilles into service Friday morning, Kelley Hays-Gilpin Friday afternoon, Val Canouts Saturday morning, and Todd Metzger Saturday afternoon. They all kept the proceedings moving smoothly, and I offer my grateful thanks to them all!

We began with another welcome from Art Wolf, who pointed out that taking out a membership in the Museum helped to pay my salary. Thanks, everybody, who later joined the MNA family! Kelley pitched the excellent masters program at NAU, and I gave a welcome on Todd's behalf. Peter explained the meaning of the basketry logo and, first asking if there were any Yavapai speakers present, gave a flawless rendering of "Mahamga Gamyu," or "hello" in Yavapai, which we had printed on the registration badges.

During these preliminaries, from the back of the tent, where at first I did not recognize her, Glenna Dean asked about the arrangements for the silent auction, eventually admitting that she was in charge of it. I explained that this was the Pecos Conference, where informality is the rule, and we then got together and addressed that issue. In general, I have concluded that managing the Pecos Conference is a "moving negotiation," in which one knows where one wants to go and negotiates on the basis of present facts to solve problems as they arise to reach the desired destination.

Most of my time on Friday morning was spent solving such problems, so I heard few of the field reports. However, I did hear the first one, by Bruce Huckell, on a Folsom site he had found using the latest in archaeological survey techniques—while walking his dog. I noticed that his dog was present in the front row and that she listened intently to every word Bruce uttered. Good dog!

Later Friday morning I gave my own field report extemporaneously on the hilltop survey and political geography studies I am conducting on be-

NewsNotes

half of the Museum with the help of Site Stewards, Geomap, Inc., and the Center for Desert Archaeology. As I did so, it began to rain harder and harder—and harder! Yelling into the microphone I tried to be heard above the roar, watching as cascades of water streamed off the roof of the tent. Ah, the Pecos Conference! At least the wind did not come up and blow all that water under the tent.

As it continued to rain, I went and put on my raincoat. That afternoon I stepped up on stage to help a fellow (Ken Wright) who gave an excellent talk on studies of reservoirs on Mesa Verde. I held one end of a magnificent profile of a cross-section of one of them, with all depositional strata carefully color-coded, and I listened with rapt attention as he “read” the profile, explaining the numerous construction episodes and why it was in particular strata that corn pollen was to be found. Would that all Southwestern archaeologists were able stratigraphers like this! At the end of his talk, this man, whom I did not know, thanked “the man in the yellow jacket,” at which I made a funny face to the crowd, getting a laugh.

I am pleased by this sobriquet. I bought that yellow jacket on Martha's Vineyard in 1967 when I was working for William Ritchie and Frank Shambach digging shell middens (in the rain). It was there that I first applied the knowledge of stratigraphic analysis learned from Alice Kehoe in Saskatchewan and there that I first grasped the importance of the concept of a “living surface.” I brought that knowledge to the Southwest at Grasshopper Pueblo in the summer of 1969 and have continued to advocate such stratigraphic interpretation ever since. As “the man in the yellow jacket” I was pleased to join others with a similar message!

Friday night we staged the Highway 89 symposium in the Harvey W. Branigar Hall at the Museum. I was concerned that we not have too many people, since the hall only holds 200-250 people. As it was we had about 225 and no one yelled at me that they could not get in—although a few people did walk away. It rained like a banshee in town that night and the lights went out across much of Flagstaff—but not at the Museum, even though we were being heretical: we were showing slides at a Pecos Conference! Beforehand the short and long versions of the film, “In the Shadow of the Vol-

cano,” was shown. Mark Elson and his colleagues then presented an excellent discussion of their work in 10 minute talks each, and then four of us provided 5-minute discussions. To my surprise, I found that I agreed with everything Peter Pilles, Chris Downum, and Helen Fairley said before I spoke! A very lively discussion then ensued, with Dr. Downum in fine form that evening, much to the enjoyment of the attentive audience. Questions came also from the audience and we had that rare thing in archaeology today, a real discussion of fascinating issues. Thanks, all, very much.

On Saturday it rained less, the sun was out more, and the field talks proceeded smoothly. Before they began, Kelley came up to me with a request from a Sioux guy that he be allowed to sing to the group. There was time on the program, so I readily agreed. Valetta Canouts then suggested that a Pima colleague of hers also sing a song. Both were lovely and graced the meeting with a sense of respect for the larger anthropological purposes of archaeology.

At 11:00 am Dave Breternitz took to the stage and in his inimitable way conducted yet another wonderful Pecos Conference Business Meeting. A moment of silence was given to the memory of colleagues who have passed on. This year it was Ned Danson, Katherine Bartlett, and Cal Cummings who were so remembered. Dave Doyel spoke up to recognize that Cal Cummings had been a mentor to him. Tim Burchett from Pecos Pueblo then spoke about next year's conference at Pecos for the 75th anniversary, and Ben Brown and Cesar Hernandez provided information on the 2003 conference at Casas Grandes. At news that the 2004 conference might be welcome in Bluff, UT, it was unanimously agreed that we would hold it there that year! I was then instructed to send a telegram to Faith Kidder Fuller expressing the greetings of the 2001 conference. It was Monday before I got her address at the Museum, and Tuesday before I could try to send a telegram, only to learn that Western Union now sends only money, not messages. Thinking this was an old technology, I went down to the train station, which was closed, but an acquaintance at the Flagstaff Visitors Center there kindly looked up “telegrams” in the yellow pages and I found that in addition to “novelty” telegrams (flowers, singing) there was still one company that would send messages and I was able to complete my charge. Faith Fuller

called me, thrilled to have received it, and promising that she would come to Pecos next year. Hope to see you there, Faith!

On Saturday afternoon the last of the field reports were given and then the stage was turned over to Art Wolf who had organized an impromptu panel discussion about the curation crisis in the Southwest. On Friday morning while talking to Linda Cordell and Bruce Huckell, he had the idea, and we were able to schedule this discussion from 2:00 to 2:30 on Saturday. Art corralled George Gummerman, Director of the Arizona State Museum into joining the discussion. Thus, in the finest tradition of the Pecos Conference, an issue of general importance, and one affecting our ability to preserve the nation's heritage, was vigorously discussed with an eye toward creating a larger consensus about how to address it. I know, from talking to a fellow from Salmon Ruins later that evening, that this airing of common problems gave hope to others that problems they, too, were experiencing could be solved if the profession organized itself to do so. Good work, Art!

It was then time for the Symposium in Honor of Bob Euler. Dave Phillips began by giving time to the Yavapai Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society to present Dr. Euler with a surprise award. Bob then spoke and was followed by a wonderfully warm and interesting series of talks honoring him and his most distinguished and influential career. His son, Tom Euler, presided as moderator. By the end Bob was deeply moved, as were we all. Congratulations, Bob! May you continue to contribute for many years to come. Dave Phillips told me afterwards that he already has all but two of the papers for a publication that will come of this symposium!

We then set up the tent for the dinner, catered by Main Street. The meal they served will be long remembered as one of the best ever at a Pecos Conference! I only received one complaint: Peter Pilles did not get a dessert. (Apparently he did not take one right away, and before he could get back to do so, others had taken several desserts each, and yet others went back for seconds. The brownies were indeed "to die for," and I'm told the cherry cobbler was excellent too. Too bad, Peter; you'll be older, but wiser, the next time.)

During dinner, the winners of the silent auc-

tion and the beer-brewing contest were announced. Then it was time for the party and the Tommy Dukes Blues Band. We cleared the front row of tables to create an area for dancing, and I knew the evening was a "success" when yet more tables were cleared so more people could dance. They were a terrific band. Deb Dosh had recommended them and she showed impeccable taste in doing so. During the course of the evening, Sat noticed that Tommy had a cooler and he asked him what he had in it. "Dirt," came the answer. "Dirt?" Sat asked. Yes, Tommy had worms in the dirt and was going to go fish for catfish somewhere near Tuba City after the gig. Tommy, Sat concluded, was "the real deal." I was most grateful that the night was warm with starry skies. We had been worried that the band not get too cold, and had a heater for them, but No Worries! At their intermission, I paid Tommy and then, after talking some more with friends, got home a bit earlier than I expected. At most Pecos conferences I camp, as is the tradition, but this year I decided I needed all the sleep I could get and went home to my bed.

On Sunday morning I was up reasonably early and at 8:00 am left for the Cliff Palace Casino—the parking lot—to meet Sharon Olsen and the people who had signed up for our field trip to Brown Springs and Salt Mine Pueblo. Lynn Krause drove with me and I had a good time talking to her about her fascinating experiences. Sharon and I had about 30 people in 12 vehicles and we only had to wait once when part of the pack became separated (due, I think, to the stop light we had to go through in Camp Verde). It was a beautiful day, not too hot, and everyone seemed to have a good time seeing Brown Springs, a hundred-room pueblo ruin dating to A. D. 1250-1330 south of Camp Verde. I was especially pleased that one of the people on the tour was Rich Lange, who was able to identify a sherd of Homolovi Polychrome while on the site. We did try to go up to Salt Mine Pueblo, but by then it was late in the day, and there was lightning coming our way, so caution prevailed and we ended the tour and went our separate ways. As ever, I am grateful for Sharon's sharing of responsibilities on such tours, and for the excellent lunch she brought for both of us!

On Monday, it was time to clean up the Pecos site. I met Peter out there, and while he took down the signs, I spent a wonderful hour or so

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Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Albuquerque Mayoral Challengers Endorse Paseo Extension

Rebecca Szymanski

The Albuquerque Journal 22-Sep-01

Even though extending Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument has the support of all but one Albuquerque mayoral candidate, any effort to do so would probably be challenged.

Plans to extend Paseo through the monument have been in the works for years. However, Mayor Jim Baca has opposed the controversial road project and has kept it stalled. A 1998 bill signed by president Clinton allowed for extending the road about 1,200 feet through the monument.

Baca is not alone in his position.

Opposition remains strong among several groups for environmental, cultural and religious reasons.

And legal action is possible if construction were to begin.

Sandia Pueblo Gov. Stewart Paisano said the pueblo strongly opposes the extension because of cultural and religious sites within the monument's boundaries, and if they "do start construction we would talk among our council to stop it or file a lawsuit."

State Rep. William Fuller, R-Albuquerque, whose district covers the northwest corner of Bernalillo County, has said the cost for extending both Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard is about \$78.4 million, although that figure is a little over a year old and he expects costs now would be higher.

Baca said deficiencies on existing roads need to be fixed. "The last thing we want to do is suck money from these other projects," Baca said.

The rest of Albuquerque's mayoral candidates favor the road project.

Alan Armijo said he would begin seeking funds during the next budget cycle.

"It may take two bond cycles to get the money. It will take time. What will happen in the next four years is just getting the process going," Armijo said. "Depending on the gross receipts taxes and bonding, we might be able start in three years, but it is not likely. Any project that big takes time."

Bob Schwartz said "ultimately it may become essential that we build Paseo," but he wants to determine first the type of road that needs to be built.

Martin Chavez said if funding is available, the Paseo project could be completed by the end of his term.

If elected, he plans to meet with the City Council on the matter after the election, to look at available revenue and then "to start making decisions. It's past time to get moving on it."

Rick Homans supports extending both Unser and Paseo and believes that they are among the most urgent issues the city is facing. Work would begin on Unser first, he said, if he were elected mayor.

James Lewis said he would try to assemble representatives from the city, county, state, tribal and federal offices to work on the project. He said he is not sure when construction could begin.

Mike McEntee said he believes that construction could begin within three years of his taking office.

Funds Set for Petroglyph Monument Upgrade

The Albuquerque Journal 15-Aug-01

The west side of the Petroglyph National Monument off Paseo del Volcan will be getting a \$75,000 face lift.

Diane Souder, chief of interpretation for the monument, said the funds, obtained from the National Park Service, will pay for a crushed gravel base to be laid on the access road to the five volcanoes.

"We often have to close the road, especially at this time of the year, because of the rain. It gets muddy, and it's basically impassable," Souder said.

The gravel course should allow the access road to stay open even in the worst monsoon down-pour, Souder said.

Additionally, the funds would pay for:

- An interpretive kiosk, which would include educational panels about the way the volcanoes originally formed and erupted and how the geologic formations of the mesa came into being. Also, panels will describe the importance of the volcanoes in American Indian culture.
- A 20-space parking lot, which will be

(Continued on page 27)



Two New NMAC Publications

Copies of the reports will be available at the NMAC membership meeting on October 20 in Santa Fe (see Calendar on page 2) – or use the form on page 31 to order by mail.

Report by June-el Piper.

NMAC Special Publication No. 3
Examining the Course
of Southwest Archaeology:
The 1995 Durango Conference

Edited by David A. Phillips Jr.
and Lynne Sebastian.

(ca. 175 pages + front matter)
ISBN 0-9646931-2-7, 2001

Excerpt from the preface and introduction:

The Durango Conference on Southwest Archaeology (September 15-16, 1995) grew out of an open letter written by Dave Phillips, Lynne Sebastian, Randy McGuire, Dave Wilcox, Dean Saitta, and Phil Duke that was published in the SAA Bulletin and the AAA's Anthropology Newsletter in 1994. The letter invited interested archaeologists to share ideas regarding the best way to understand the past. Specifically, the authors expressed dissatisfaction with the "ecological functionalist" approach and concomitant attempts to trace all historical change to its environmental or demographic roots, proposing instead an approach that retains the scientific methodology but recognizes that any explanation for change is embedded in the history that inspires it. Thus the internal dynamics of a society are a vital source of change and a point of departure for archaeological study. The positive response to this letter led to the conference documented in this volume.

Contents:

- Introduction, by David A. Phillips, Jr.
- History, Contingency, and Process: Ways of Thinking about the Past, by Lynne Sebastian and Randall H. McGuire
- On- and Off-Again Complexity from South American to the Southwest, by Warren R. DeBoer
- Science and Humanism: The Hero Twins of Western Thought, by Alice B. Kehoe
- Alternative Explanations: A Case Study from the Salado Polychromes, by Patricia L. Crown
- An Overview of Gender Archaeology in the Southwest, by Kelly Hays-Gilpin.
- Southwestern Foodways: Beyond Nutrition, by George Gumerman IV.
- Local Systems and Regional Economies, by James M. Bayman and Miriam T. Stark.
- Rethinking the Archaeology of the Northern San Juan: The Case of Crow Canyon's Research, by Richard H. Wilshusen and William D. Lipe.
- Creating Alternative Cultural Histories in the Prehistoric Southwest: Agent-Based Modeling in Archaeology, by George J.

New NMAC Publications.

Gumerman and Timothy Kohler.

- *A Durango Conference Critique: Some Comments by an Avocational Archaeologist*, by John Sanders.
- *A Middle-of-the-Road View of Archaeology*, by Jane H. Kelley.
- *Archaeological Practice and Theory: Toward a Better Understanding of the Past and Its Application to the Future*, by George J. Gumerman and George Gumerman IV.
- Workshop Reports by Margaret Nelson, Dean Saitta and Philip Duke, Jill Neitzel, and Curtis Schaafsma.

The conference was made possible by a grant from the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities. Additional support was provided by Fort Lewis College, the New Mexico Archaeological Council, and SWCA Environmental Consultants.

NMAC Special Publication No. 4 ***Chaco Society and Polity: Papers from the 1999 Conference***

Edited by Linda S. Cordell, W. James Judge, and June-el Piper

(ca. 90 pages + front matter)

ISBN 0-9646931-3-5, 2001

This publication was funded in part by the National Park Service, the University of Colorado, and by the New Mexico Archeological Council.

Excerpt from the foreword:

In 1997, the National Park Service and the University of Colorado began a program to revisit the remarkable data collected by the Chaco Project. Six small, working meetings were held between March 1999 and September 2000, bringing new ideas to old data by pairing Chaco Project staff and Chaco experts with scholars from other areas. An interim report on most of the conferences, listing participants, was published in *Archaeology Southwest* (vol. 14, no. 1, Winter 2000), available from the Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson < www.cdarc.org >.

The first conference reviewed household and community craft production, and Chaco's political economy (*American Antiquity* 66[1], 2001). The

Chacoan regional system was the focus of the next conference. The following conference mapped the relationships between Chacoan history and changes in the environment, shifts in animal and plant resources, and developments in agricultural technologies. A field conference on Chacoan architecture focused on the canyon as a landscape, and as a reflection of Chacoan world view. New insights on planning, landscape architecture, and building sequences created a picture of a densely conceived and constructed Chaco Canyon, much different from the sparse, spaced ruins seen by visitors today. "Chaco, Mesa Verde, and the Confrontation with Time," held at the University of Colorado, addressed public use of archaeological parks. Poets, writers, artists, and photographers converged on Boulder to discuss how these parks are presented to the public.

Chacoan "Society and Polity," reported in this volume, was explored at Fort Lewis College. There was agreement that Chacoan society was probably unique in the Southwest and perhaps among non-state societies in general. Chaco may not represent a form of society or polity which scholars can reference in the modern, historic, or ethnographic worlds. This agreement opened a Pandora's box of possibilities. Chaco may have been a ritual entity, or something like the Eastern Pueblos, or unique to itself: a society created in no image with which today we are familiar.

[The final conference is planned for Spring 2002 in Albuquerque, including at least one session that will be open to the public. NewsMAC will publish details as they become available.]

Contents:

- *Perspectives on Chaco Society and Polity*, by Linda S. Cordell and W. James Judge.
- *Monumental Architecture as Conspicuous Display in Chaco Canyon*, by Nancy Mahoney.
- *House Location Patterns in the Chaco Canyon Area: A Short Description*, by Tom Windes.
- *We Have Learned a Lot, But We Still Have More to Learn*, by Mark Varien.
- *Revisiting the Chaco "Rituality,"* by Norman Yoffee.
- *Chaco Social Organization: A Peripheral View*, by John A. Ware.

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

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added at the end of the access road. The parking lot also would be able to accommodate buses.

- A composting toilet that will allow crews to pump out waste.
- And several shaded rest areas will be included along parts of the park.

The gravel course on the access road should be added by the end of the week, said Souder. The remaining improvements should be ready by mid-October.

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taking down the string around the pin flags in the Experimental Forest. There were still a few campers who were gradually leaving, but it was quiet, with only the sound of the rain and the birds in the forest. I was amazed by the mushrooms, which are plentiful and exuberant this year, both red and orange ones in contorted shapes and white ones with flat tops. I then joined Peter to break down the tables and chairs, stacking them for the tent company who would come soon to pick them up and take down the tent and canopies. Another Pecos Conference had come to an end.

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NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to maintain and promote the goals of professional archeology in the State of New Mexico, in a manner consistent with Section 501(1)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Its goals are:

- Promoting archeological research within New Mexico, and disseminating knowledge arising from that research.
- Promoting awareness of New Mexico's cultural resources among public agencies, corporations, and members of the public.
- Encouraging the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Encouraging high standards for professional archeology.

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

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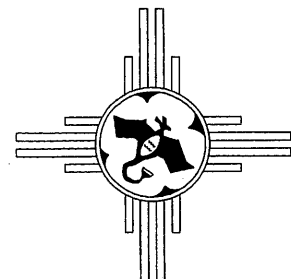
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