

News NMAC

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NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2000 Number 1

January 2000

Current Research on the Paleoindian and Archaic of NM

See page 4.

Membership Meeting Jan. 22

See page 3.

Workshops!

See President's Report, adjacent; Calendar on page 2, and NewsNotes on page 21.

Grant Program 1999 Results and Plan for 2000

See page 19.

NMCRIS 2000 Changes

See ARMS Report on page 16.

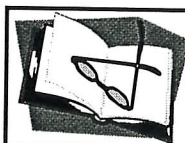
NMAC to Lobby at the Round House Jan. 28

See Legislative Report on page 11.

Lessons Learned from SHPO-gate

See Legislative Report on page 11.

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Apr. 2000 issue
will be Mar. 17, 2000.**



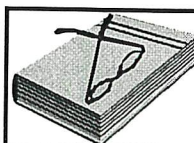
President's Report

Brad Vierra

As incoming President I look forward to an exciting 2000. A variety of events are already planned, and I thought it would be good to let everyone know where we seem to heading this year.

January is a busy month. On January 21 we are sponsoring an NHPA workshop on Albuquerque with Lynne Sebastian. We would also like to organize similar workshops in other parts of state including Farmington and Las Cruces. Please contact Dave Phillips if you're interested in participating. On January 22 we will have a general NMAC meeting and a GPS workshop. Holman's will give a GPS demonstration and several organizations will talk about their GPS/GIS projects. Everyone is invited to bring their own GPS units and

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Outgoing President's Report

Chris Turnbow

As NMAC's outgoing president, it seems appropriate for me to reflect on where we are as an organization.

Today NMAC is a strong, active group of around 220 members. We strive to maintain and promote the goals of professional archaeology in the state through research, protection of the resources, public education, and membership training. We are financially healthy with reserves enough to fund a variety of programs and to mount a legal challenge if the state's archaeology is threatened. Interest earned from our savings is now being used to fund the NMAC grant program that supports research and educational opportunities in New Mexico.

NMAC strongly promotes public awareness

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Calendar

NMAC

- Jan 21**
Albuquerque
Section 106 Workshop – see NewsNotes on page 21. Info: Dave Phillips.
- Jan 22**
Albuquerque
General Meeting and GPS Program – see President's Report on page 1. Info: Brad Vierra.
- Jan 28**
Santa Fe
NMAC Reception for Legislators at the Round House – see Legislative Report on page 11. Info: Dave Phillips.
- Feb 18**
Albuquerque
Section 106 Workshop – see NewsNotes on page 21. Info: Dave Phillips.
- March 9-11**
Roswell
Southeastern NM Workshop – place & date tentative; details will be announced. Will qualify for BLM field credits. Info: Gary Brown, see NewsNotes on page 21.
- Mar 15**
Grant Requests for 2000 Must be Received in the NMAC P.O. Box. See page 19. Info: June-el Piper.
- April 27-29**
Dinetah Workshop – details will be announced. Will qualify for BLM field credits. See NewsNotes on page 21. Info: Gary Brown.
- March 17**
Final date for submissions to NewsMAC 2000(2).
- Apr 7**
Roswell
T-PAS Meeting – see T-PAS Report on page 29.
- Apr 15**
Grant Program Awardees Will Be Notified – date is approximate, see page 19. Info: June-el Piper.
- May 13-21**
NM Historic Preservation Week – details to be announced. Info: Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist – (505) 827-3989; < GDean@lvr.state.nm.us >.
- June**
Los Alamos
General Meeting and Tours of Classic Period Pueblo Sites of Otowi and Little Otowi – details will be announced. Info: Brad Vierra.
- Early Fall**
Southwestern NM Workshop – details will be announced. Will qualify for BLM field credits. Info: Chris Turnbow.
- Fall**
Albuquerque
Lithics Conference – details will be announced. Info: Chris Turnbow – (505) 761-0099; < cturnbow@swcp.com >.
- mid-Oct**
Crystal NM
Navajo Lithics Workshop – date is tentative, details will be announced. Info: June-el Piper.

Other

- Jan 4-9**
Quebec City
Society for Historical Archaeology 33rd Conference – theme is: *Waterways and Landscapes*. Info: < <http://www.paysage.qc.ca/sha/index.html> >.
- Jan 13-15**
Santa Fe NM
Southwest Symposium 2000 – theme is: *At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest*. At the James A. Little Theater. Info: Sarah Schlanger, NM BLM, PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115; (505) 438-7454; < sschlanger@nm.blm.gov >. Program details and registration info. available at < www.nm.blm.gov >.

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

maps for a show-and-tell and hands on workshop.

NMAC will host a reception with the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance for the New Mexico legislature on Jan. 28 [see Legislative Report on pg. 11]. Contact Dave Phillips for information on this. Dave will continue to keep a watchful eye on doings at the legislature and the capital for us all.

In March and April we will sponsor two regional workshops on the archaeology of southeastern and southwestern New Mexico. These workshops will be organized by Gary Brown and Chris Turnbow, respectively. Contact them if you have any questions.

Proposals for our new Research Grant program are due on March 15 and decisions will be made by April 15. June-el Piper has been appointed chair of the committee. [See pg. 19 for the results of last year's awards and details about this year's program.]

With May comes New Historic Preservation week. This year it runs from May 13-21. Have any ideas about something new for NMAC to do this year? Let me know.

In June we hope to have another general NMAC meeting at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Afternoon tours will be given of the Classic period pueblo sites of Otowi and Little Otowi.

Sometime in the Fall NMAC will sponsor a Lithic Conference in Albuquerque. Chris Turnbow will organize this conference, so contact him if you're interested in participating. In addition, I would like to develop a lithic artifact typology with specific artifact definitions that are generally agreed upon by New Mexico researchers.

I hope to have continuing contributions of current research to *NewsMAC*. The next three issues

Membership Meeting & GPS Workshop on Jan. 22

At the BLM ABQ office (435 Montaña Rd) conference room for our general NMAC from 9 am to 4 pm.

We will have our meeting in the morning and a GPS workshop in the afternoon. Holman's will provide a demonstration of GPS units, and several organizations will talk about they're GPS/GIS projects -including LANL and Human Systems Inc's work at the Apache battlefield site. Tim Seaman will also talk about ARMS and GPS. We invite everyone to bring their GPS units and maps for a show-and-tell and hands on workshop.

Outgoing President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

through its Education Committee's efforts, participation in the annual archaeological fair, the Teacher's Resource section of our web page, and in the very successful Speaker's Bureau. We should all thank Loni Viklund and Glenna Dean for championing this cause.

As members, we treat ourselves to a number of benefits. Thanks to Alan Shalette and member contributions, our quarterly newsletter is one of

the best in the country and the NMAC Handbook and other mailings keep us informed of members, meetings, training, and important issues. The NMAC Web page is a beautiful and excellent source of information thanks to Todd Van Pool and the NMAC-L offers us up to the minute messages thanks to David Phillips.

Our Legislative Committee, led by David Phillips, has been our eyes and ears on so many important issues. David has spent days researching issues, attending meetings, and letting us know what is happening on local, state, and national preservation issues.

In association with the BLM and the Navajo

Nation, we have implemented a number of workshops this year. Gary Brown and June-el Piper have done an excellent job in getting these training sessions underway. We should also thank Richard Begay and Jim Copeland for being gracious hosts and giving us so much of their time and knowledge.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I want to offer our congratulations to the newly elected officers. The new president for 2000-2001 will be Brad Vierra. Bill Doleman will serve as our Treasurer. NMAC will be in good hands in the years ahead with our new officers.

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Current Research

The Paleoindian and Archaic of NM

[This issue begins a new series of thematically related articles on the archaeology of NM, coordinated by Brad Vierra. The next three issues will contain articles on Ceramic Period, Athabaskan, and Protohistoric/Historic research in New Mexico. Let Brad or me know if you want to contribute. Ed.]

SMU/QUEST Work at Folsom Type Site, 1997-1999

David J. Meltzer

Department of Anthropology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, TX 75275-0336

The Folsom site (Colfax County, New Mexico) is one of the most widely known and historically important archaeological sites in North America. It is a National Historic Landmark, a New Mexico State Monument, and is on the National Register of Historic Places – a rare distinction for a prehistoric archaeological site comprised of stone tools and bison skeletal remains, but certainly appropriate given the site's profound impact on our understanding of New World prehistory. For Folsom is the place where, after nearly 40 years of intense debate over human antiquity in the New World, it was finally demonstrated that the first Americans had arrived by at least the end of the Ice Age (Meltzer 1993). Yet, the Folsom site is also one of the least known archaeological localities in North America – in scientific terms. The original excavations (1926-1928) by crews from the Denver and American Museums of Natural History, were focused mostly on recovering specimens of an Ice Age bison (*Bison antiquus*), a species whose extinction was thought to predate the arrival of people in the Americas. Once it became known that artifacts (Folsom points) were in the same deposits as the bones, and had evidently been used to kill the animals, attention turned to documenting more securely the association of the artifacts with the skeletons and determining the site's approximate age, which in those decades prior to the invention of radiocarbon dating was estimated on

geological evidence to be between 10,000 and 12,000 years old.

Beyond that, essential information about the Folsom site – its geological history and stratigraphy or the environment and topography at the time of the occupation is not well known. More detailed and complicated issues related to the scale and structure of the bison kill; bison butchering patterns; the taphonomy of the bone bed; technology and variability of the artifacts; or, whether there exists a Folsom-age camp or other activities associated with the bison kill, are even less understood. In essence, the Folsom type site does not reveal very much about the period to which it gave its name.

In an effort to rectify that situation, enhance our understanding of the type site, and expand our knowledge of Folsom period adaptations, an intensive interdisciplinary field project – sponsored by the Quest Archaeological Research Fund – was initiated by Southern Methodist University (SMU) at the site in 1997, and continued during the 1998 and 1999 field seasons. Our work at the site has involved multiple components, including:

- Extensive Total Station (EDM) surveying of the site and the preparation of a close-interval contour map of the locality. The only map that exists from the original excavations is a plan map from 1928.
- To rectify that 1928 map with our own, a series of shallow test trenches were dug to re-locate the edges of the 1928 excavations. Doing so showed that the 1928 plan map was inaccurate.
- But in the process of documenting inaccuracies in the 1928 excavation map, we discovered portions of the bonebed were unexcavated and still intact. Block excavations were opened in a ~17 m² area to examine a portion of the bonebed.
- In order to gain a more detailed understanding of the geological context and subsurface topography, detailed geological mapping of the subsurface deposits was done using a machine-driven Giddings Coring rig as well as a hand auger. In addition, electrical resistivity and seismic refraction surveys were conducted to map the bedrock surfaces, and comple-

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ment and enhance the coring and augering.

- Owing to the discovery in recent years that Paleoindian kill sites are often accompanied by camp sites, we also undertook extensive surface survey and reconnaissance of the site and surrounding area, in search of possible camps that might have been associated with the bison kill (none were found).
- Paleoenvironmental evidence was sought in the site itself, through intensive sampling of excavated sediments with the goal of obtaining fossil gastropods (snails), pollen, phytoliths and beetles (the sediments proved to be rich in gastropod remains). In addition, a sediment core was extracted from a lake several miles from the site, to retrieve a pollen record of past vegetation.
- Careful sampling was done of the site sediments for charcoal that could be used for radiocarbon dating, in order to gain more precise control on the chronology of the site occupation.
- Work at the site also included an intensive metal detector and surface survey in the areas of the site where the excavation crews from 1926-1928 were camped. Their sites are now (70+ years later) themselves part of the Folsom site's archaeological record.
- Finally, there has been a substantial museum collections and archival component to supplement our field investigations at the site.

The results of this work are currently being analyzed, and are thus still very much in a preliminary stage. However, several salient conclusions can be noted here, among them: at the time of the Folsom bison kill (ca. 10,900 B.P.), the climate was cool and dry, and likely nearly treeless. While the taphonomic history of the site varies considerably across the locality (particularly between the paleo-channel and the tributary arroyo that fed it, both of which contain portions of the bonebed), we can

generally state the kill took place on an aggrading *aeolian* surface. Once animals were butchered and their bones discarded, sediments continued to accumulate, rapidly burying the remains. Subsequently, the sediment atop the bone bed was blanketed by several sheet-wash episodes of gravel, effectively armoring the deposit and protecting the archaeological remains below. Butchering of the animals was quite thorough, and left behind in the kill/butchery area were mostly low-meat yielding elements of the skeleton: high-utility parts were removed, either to an associated camp (which has not been located), or taken off site altogether. There is no evidence yet found to indicate any more than a single Paleoindian occupation at the site. No evidence for later components are present either, though traces of such are found in the region.

Analyses of the recovered materials are ongoing, papers are being written and monographs are underway, and additional fieldwork is planned for the site.

The Boca Negra Wash Site: A New Folsom Site in the Middle Rio Grande Valley

Bruce B. Huckell

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
University of New Mexico

While I always knew that taking your dog for a walk was an enjoyable experience for both man and beast, I had never previously considered it to be a particularly effective technique for finding archaeological sites. In early June of 1998, Chuska and I were walking along one of the many dirt roads that range across the West Mesa, not too far from downtown Albuquerque. She decided that a low ridge east of the road might harbor something of interest, and headed over to it. I followed her, and about 50 m from the road I noticed a particularly nice gray chert uniface poking out from beneath a low *Dalea* shrub. Now, our previous walks in the area had impressed upon me the near total lack of anything other than the occasional flake of Rio Grande chalcedony (discounting the occasional piles of recent trash), so finding anything, let alone a tool of nice material, was something of a surprise. Chuska, however, did not seem overly impressed; her enthusiasm tends to be reserved for rabbits, quail, and lizards. As we walked back toward the road, I saw a few small flake fragments. I knelt to examine a fragment of what proved to

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be a biface reduction flake of Pedernal chert, and, upon pivoting to stand up, a piece of nondescript brown chert caught my eye--it was the tip of a Folsom point. Another 10 minutes of searching revealed upwards of two dozen flakes on the surface of the ridge within an area about 40 m by 20 m, and all were of materials that I was familiar with from the Rio Rancho Folsom site. The artifacts were, for the most part, exposed on the downhill side of a very slight erosional escarpment, to the north of which extended a thick grass cover anchoring a blanket of sand atop basalt.

A trip to the Bernalillo County recorder's office showed that the site was located on state land. Norm Nelson and Glenna Dean were kind enough to travel to Albuquerque to help record the site. Contact with Jim Judge and Tony Baker revealed that it was not a site that had been previously identified during that period of intensive survey in the mid-1960s when UNM graduate students and local amateurs discovered so many Paleoindian sites in the Middle Rio Grande Valley. The site was provided with a Laboratory of Anthropology number and was christened the Boca Negra Wash site. Paleoindian sites are rarely found, much less excavated, in the middle Rio Grande; the Rio Rancho site, dug over 30 years ago, is the only professionally excavated Folsom site. Because the possibility existed that buried artifacts might extend northward of the eroded area, and because the site seemed to be a single component Folsom locality, I thought that the Boca Negra Wash site would be worth testing. Armed with a State Land Office permit, we began testing in late January. Our principal goals are to determine whether the site possessed research potential to inform us about Folsom land use, mobility patterns, and technological organization, and whether the surrounding area might contain Folsom-age deposits that could provide paleoenvironmental information. The testing is being accomplished by UNM anthropology graduate student volunteers, with David Kilby acting as crew chief.

Like so many other Paleoindian sites known in the region, the Folsom occupation at Boca Negra Wash is positioned adjacent to a small, rather subtle playa. Surface survey, mapping, and artifact collection has revealed a pair of concentrations, labeled Locus A and B. Locus A is the one originally

found in 1998, and Locus B was discovered this summer some 60 m to the west of Locus A, just south of the playa. Between them, the two loci have produced more than 120 specimens. By far the majority of the artifacts are pieces of debitage, although a Folsom point preform fragment, a biface fragment, one complete and one fragmentary endscraper, the original gray chert uniface, a graver, and a channel flake fragment have been recovered as well. Most of the artifacts are from the surface, but thus far each of five 1 m by 1 m test units placed judgmentally within Locus A has yielded from 1 to 5 subsurface artifacts, all flakes. When not in clearly disturbed contexts such as rodent burrows, the subsurface artifacts appear to be to be concentrated near the top of a well-developed structural B soil horizon of what we judge to be a cumulate soil (one developed on extremely slowly accumulating eolian sand, such that soil formation can keep pace with deposition). Bedrock, usually consisting of an erosional lag of basalt pebbles and cobbles resting atop the fractured surface of the lava flow from the Albuquerque volcanoes, occurs from 15 to 35 cm below the ground surface.

Both the surface and subsurface artifacts are of the same lithic materials, consisting predominantly of Pedernal chert, Chuska (=Washington or Narbona Pass) chert, obsidian (probably from the Jemez Mountains), yellowish brown chert (Zuni Spotted chert?), and occasional chert flakes of uncertain sources. A pair of plain potsherds, both from a disturbed area near the road, are the only clearly post-Folsom artifacts, if you discount bottle glass, occasional beer cans, and cartridge casings.

To the east of the ridge and Locus A is a shallow swale, in the bottom of which we discovered several calcium carbonate-coated pieces of clearly ancient large mammal bone. The bone fragments suggest a bison- or horse-sized animal. We have begun test pits in this area, but have not completed them; at this time it is uncertain whether the bone fragments have any links to the archaeological site. However, two small flakes were found in the test pits.

The final component of the testing is to determine whether the playa contains deposits that might provide data on paleoenvironmental conditions in the area during the time of Folsom occupation. Augering has revealed the presence of a pale brown lacustrine clay, up to 60 cm thick,

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about 1 m below the present surface of the playa; it is underlain by eolian sand and overlain by mixed eolian and lacustrine sandy clay to sandy silt. It is possible that this deposit is coeval with the Folsom period (Younger Dryas interval), or it may be older, perhaps representing the last glacial maximum. Future plans are to expose this record with a backhoe trench, record it in detail, recover sediment samples to assess whether pollen and phytoliths are preserved, and obtain samples of sediment for dating to determine when the lacustrine clay was deposited.

We plan to continue and finish the testing of this site over the course of the coming year, but results thus far are encouraging. Chuska will be getting a little something extra in her Christmas stocking this year.

Late Archaic or Basketmaker II Structures in the Northern Rio Grande

Stephen S. Post

Museum of New Mexico

Office of Archaeological Studies

Santa Fe

A growing area of interest is the nature of the late Archaic or early Basketmaker period occupations of the Northern Rio Grande. This 1600 year period was poorly known until the mid the mid-1970s. Excavations at Cochiti Dam and Nambe Reservoir and Richard Lang's inventory of San Cristobal ranch demonstrated the potential for a complex and rich pre-Pueblo archaeological record. However, they provided few absolute dates and only limited direct evidence of residential and community patterns, except for one partial, structure foundation excavated by Alan Skinner (1980) at Nambe (Site X29SF2). This site was radiocarbon dated to the seventh century A.D. and yielded abundant evidence that the residents were farmers, but did not make pottery.

More recently, Matthew Schmader (1994) excavated four sites that were one kilometer south of the Santa Fe River. These sites yielded 10 late Archaic or Basketmaker II structure foundations, two of which radiocarbon dated from 2000 to 1190 BP. Of particular interest was one structure that dated to the ninth or tenth century A.D. Schmader contended that the late structure date indicated that a

seasonally mobile, hunting and gathering population occupied the Santa Fe River and probably the Tewa Basin concurrently with the earliest ancestral Pueblo settlements documented for the area. Schmader's structures yielded no evidence of corn, no pottery, and a low frequency chipped and ground stone.

From 1995 to 1997, the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies excavated sixteen sites north of the Santa Fe River along the Northwest Santa Fe Relief Route. Excavations of three sites, LA 61315, LA 61286, and LA 61293 yielded three large near surface charcoal stains on gentle, protected hill-slopes above primary tributaries of the Santa Fe River, but more than 2 km from the river itself. With southern orientations, these sites seemed to be ideally situated for cool or cold weather residences. Excavations yielded shallow, 3 to 4 m diameter basin-shaped structure foundations. The basins were filled with heavily charcoal-impregnated colluvium suggesting that the superstructure had burned. No postholes were found with these structures. Each had a hearth, and 2 to 7 other intramural heating, processing or short-term storage pits. Extramural features included cobble-filled, deep basin roasting pits, shallow thermal features, and miscellaneous unburned pits. Structures at LA 61315 and LA 61286 were associated with middens and the LA 61293 structure had a sheet-deposit of fire-cracked rock and dispersed chipped stone. These structures yielded radiocarbon dates from 2100 to 1700 BP. Samples were conifer charcoal recovered from intramural hearths. All three structures were burned and showed pre ancestral Pueblo post-abandonment reuse as middens or processing areas. The repeated patterns in site structure, abandonment behavior and post-abandonment treatment appear to be strong and may reflect a consolidation of social patterns brought on by increased population in adjacent regions and concomitant pressures to more formally define territories and group identity.

The emerging significance of these late Archaic or early Basketmaker patterns was reinforced by a recent MNM-OAS excavation for the North Ridge-top Road project at the headwaters of the Arroyo de los Frijoles. Again, LA 128578 was identified as a near surface, but extensive fire-cracked rock cluster and charcoal-impregnated soil halo. Excavation revealed two superimposed roughly 3 m diameter

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structures with numerous intramural thermal, processing, and storage features. These structures had postholes that survived post-abandonment burning of both structures. In other words, the later structure was built into the burned confines of the earlier structure. Contained in one structure was a shallow processing pit with one-half containing cobble andirons and the other half heavily charcoal-impregnated soil. These large, shallow processing features are common as extramural features, but it was the first found within a structure. It appeared that the residents were moving all outdoor activities, into the structure. These structures were associated with an extramural processing area (the source of the surface fire-cracked rock), and a midden. Artifacts and chipped stone in the upper fill of the structures indicate that they were reused. While no radiocarbon dates are available I am confident that they will fall within the first four centuries AD.

Excavation at the four sites yielded late Archaic or early Basketmaker residences. All sites had southern exposures and were located more than 1 km from the nearest modern perennial water source, but near a primary tributary of the Santa Fe River. The structure remains were basin-shaped foundations associated with extramural activity areas, and a midden deposit or trash deposit. All structures had intramural heating, processing, and temporary storage features. The structures were burned at abandonment and subsequently reused. Artifact assemblages reflected lithic core reduction and expedient tool production with limited evidence of biface or formal tool manufacture or use. Ground stone was ubiquitous, but direct evidence of plant processing or consumption was minimal. No evidence of corn processing or consumption was recovered from voluminous flotation samples. Faunal remains reflected a mixed hunting strategy with small and large mammals represented in all site assemblages. For all intense purposes these sites look like permanent residences or at least reflect a biseasonal residential pattern.

Where's the "transition to agriculture?" Is there an early Developmental period in the Northern Rio Grande? Why are all these structures burned and reused? The excavation data suggest there was no "transition to agriculture" in the Northern Rio Grande and if there was it was localized (such as

evidenced by the Nambe Reservoir excavation), a sporadically employed subsistence option, and north of La Bajada, not fully evidenced until the late ninth century A.D. The early Developmental period in the sense of the Pecos Classification, and even as Wendorf and Reed may have meant it in 1955, currently cannot be confirmed. Early pottery types such as Lino Gray or San Marcial/White Mound Black-on-white are just not present in the area prior to the late ninth century A.D. Burned structures are common for all periods, Archaic or ancestral Pueblo. However, I find it amazing that almost every late Archaic or early Basketmaker structure is burned. Were they eradicating vermin or pestilence or were they signaling the ecological demise and productivity of a long-used territory? Just as structures and their associated activity halos would have symbolized continued use of a territory, burning of a structure may have been a way to communicate that a group had moved out and that an area was no longer productive. While burning of the structures indicates a final or permanent abandonment, subsequent reuse of these areas may represent an attempt to maintain control over shrinking territories in the face of population expansion from the south or that these areas regenerated and were reintegrated into their subsistence pattern.

Evidence for late transition to agriculture, mobile populations co-existing with farming populations, and hunter-gatherers maintaining territories in response to outside pressures suggest a highly complex and non-linear change in Northern Rio Grande settlement. Continued analysis of these sites and other site data as it comes available should more fully illuminate this poorly understood time in Northern Rio Grande prehistory.

Early Agricultural Settlements Along NM 90 in Southwestern NM

Christopher A. Turnbow
TRC, Albuquerque

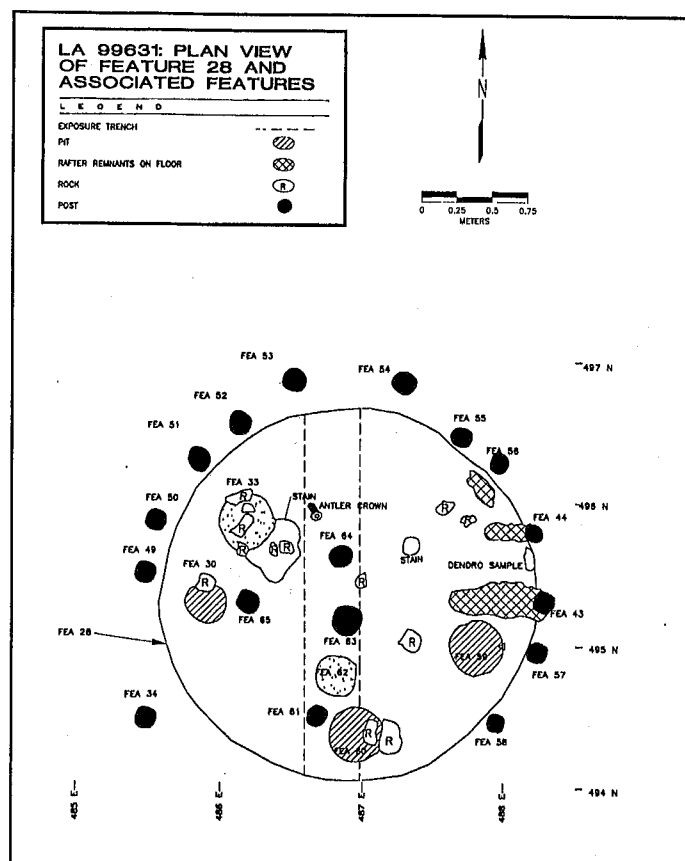
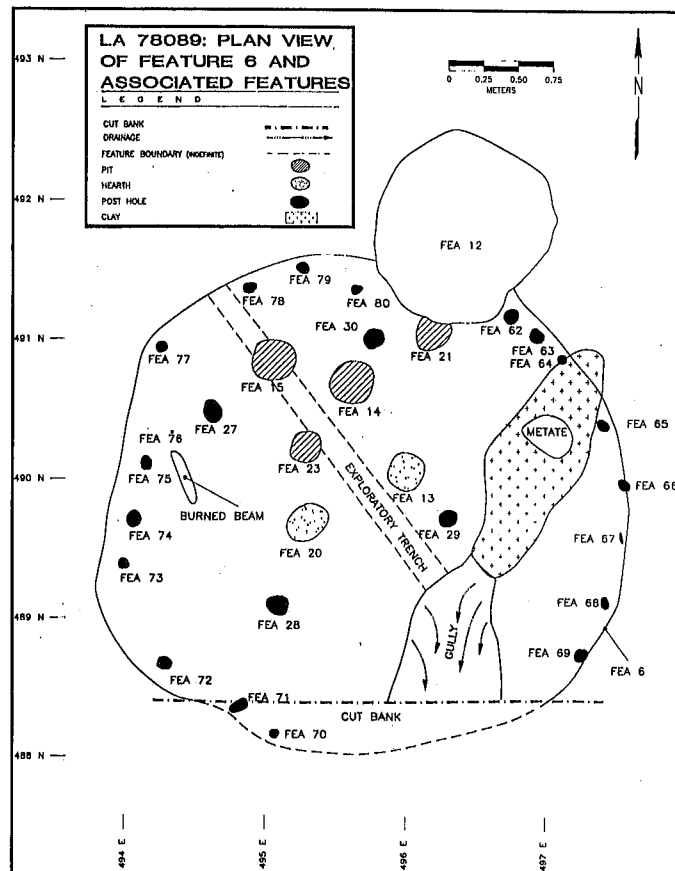
During the late winter and spring of 1999, TRC undertook data recovery investigations of nine archaeological sites in the Big Burro Mountains of Hidalgo and Grant counties, New Mexico. Funded by the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department, the excavations were conducted in anticipation of the reconstruction of New Mexico 90 in the Gila National Forest. Data presented in this article are preliminary in nature and subject

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to change as the analytical work proceeds.

Based on the investigations, two sites, Wood Canyon (LA 99631) and Forest Home (LA 78089), may be viewed as substantial Late Archaic period residential occupations containing pithouses associated with extramural storage and thermal pits, burials, activity areas, and numerous grinding implements. These sites lie along the headwaters of Wood Canyon between 1800 and 1900 m elevation. The Wood Canyon site measured 170 m by at least 100 m and produced 178 features within the right of way. The Late Archaic components at Forest Home were confined to a 30 m by 35 m area within the right of way and had 84 features. These occupations were buried by up to 55 cm of sterile overburden.

The artifact assemblages and architectural remains at Wood Canyon and Forest Home are very similar to those of the Cienega phase (800 B.C. to A.D. 200). Seven AMS radiocarbon determinations have been produced from juniper and walnut seeds. Three from bell-shaped pits at Wood Canyon have two-sigma calibrated ranges between 820 and 515 BC. Another from a large pit across the



highway yielded a date of AD 55 to 255. Three dates from structures and storage pits at Forest Home place the occupations between 365 and 155 BC. Given their dates, these sites fall into what Huckell has coined the Early Agricultural period. Additional chronometric determinations are planned for both sites.

The five Archaic structures exposed at the sites are characterized as small, shallow pithouses with circular to oval plans, level floors, and sloping walls. The three structures from Wood Canyon vary from 2.0 to 4.45 m in maximum length and 19 to 24 cm in depth. The best-preserved structure (Feature 28, see figure) was 2.9 by 2.7 m in size and approximately 20 cm deep. The structure exhibited a circular pattern of postholes around the exterior of the pit. The absence of postholes on the south side may be due to erosion along the road cut. The interior contained two circular hearths, four postholes, and two shallow pits. Charred poles on the floor indicate the structure burned.

The Archaic occupations at Forest Home contained two structures located about 7 m apart. They exhibited maximum measurements between 3.2 and 4.1 m in length and 15 and 20 cm in

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depth. The structures displayed sides that sloped up gently from a nearly level floor. The Forest Home pithouses (Feature 6; see figure) had rings of postholes just inside the perimeters of the structures. They also had interior postholes that suggested a square, roof support system; one or two central hearths; and four to five small, deep storage pits. The floors of both were rather clean with upside down basin metate and two manos. At least one of the structures showed evidence of burning.

Other feature types identified on the sites include ash middens, roasting pits, lenses of thermally-altered rock, hearths, postholes, and a significant number of deep storage facilities. The latter included both bell-shaped and straight-sided pits that represent considerable storage capacity. One contained an articulated red-tailed hawk burial and three complete projectile points. Another was last used for the burial of three individuals. Caches of metates and manos were also found in a few pits.

Dietary information collected from Wood Canyon and Forest Homes sites should contribute meaningful information on the role of food production in the local, Late Archaic subsistence economy. Large numbers of flotation, pollen, and phytolith samples are now being run from a variety of features across these sites. Preliminary analyses indicate that maize was ubiquitous within these Archaic settlements. Of particular note, maize phytolith and pollen remains have been recovered from Late Archaic structures and storage pits at both sites.

In summary, the intensive investigations of the Wood Canyon and Forest Home sites are bringing light to a virtually unknown period of time in the region. Both may be added to a growing list of pre-ceramic sites with evidence of agriculture in the Southwest. The location of the sites immediately above the arable floodplain of Wood Canyon, coupled with the presence of maize and deep storage facilities, suggests the inhabitants were growing maize locally. Perhaps due in part to an increased reliance on food production, the occupations seem to reflect some longevity as suggested by the accumulation of dense quantities of artifacts, burials, structures, and cultural deposits. The presence of ground stone caches and deep storage facilities, however, do imply repeated, sea-

sonal inhabitation. Juniper and walnut seeds and the maize pollen and phytolith remains suggest the sites were at least occupied during the mid-summer to fall. Again, keep in mind that these thoughts are preliminary in nature. As the analyses are completed and more chronometric determinations received, a more profound understanding of these sites and their place in Late Archaic/Early Agricultural period will emerge.

[End of Paleoindian and Archaic Reports]

Aboriginal Maize Genetic Parameters

Michael Pool <mpool@austin.cc.tx.us >
Anthropology/Geography Department
Austin Community College
[Via SASIG] Oct. 13, 1999

Last February, I requested aboriginal maize genetic parameters to use with the CERES-Maize model in DSSAT 2.1. I had a number of requests to pass on any information I found.

I have tried to get information on the native maize varieties that are similar to the prehistoric maize varieties noted below.

Chapalote
Reventador
Mais de Ocho/Harinoso de Ocho
Onaveno
Mais Blando
Pima-Papago
Hopi
Fremont Dent (?)
Mexican Pyramidal (?)

However, I have only been able to locate the following specific data on Tohono maize in Muenchrath's dissertation.

- P1 seedling emergence to 4-6 days before tassel initiation: 157 (growing degrees base 8)
- P2 Photoperiod Coefficient: 0.0
- P5 Grain Filling Duration Coefficient: 610.0 (growing degrees base 8)
- G2 Kernel Number Coefficient: 311 (kernels per plant)
- G3 Kernel Weight Coefficient: 7.4 mg day⁻¹

The details on how I derived these figures as well as a more detailed discussion can be found at < <http://www2.austin.cc.tx.us/pool/Maize.htm> >.

I would appreciate any comments or corrections.



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Dave Phillips

NMAC Joins NMHPA Lobbying Day at the Capitol on Jan. 28, 2000

On January 28, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance (NMHPA) is sponsoring a lobbying day for historic preservation, including a reception (with refreshments) that begins at 5 PM. NMHPA members are encouraged to show up at the state capitol (Round House) in Santa Fe that day, to meet their representatives and express their support for historic preservation.

NMAC has joined this effort by helping pay for the reception and by encouraging its members to take part in the lobbying effort. This is a chance to show our elected leaders that historic preservation has a constituency worth paying attention to.

There are three specific ways you can help:

- By showing up and visiting with your representatives (in which case, we'll see you at the reception!). Public employees can take part by taking a leave of absence.
- If you can't make it to the state capitol to join us, please sit down the weekend before and write a letter to your representative and your state senator. If you're not sure who they are, you can find that out by using the State Capitol web site < <http://www.legis.state.nm.us/> >. Your districts are listed on your voter's registration card, but the web site also allows searches by Zip Code. In your letter, explain that while you can't be there for the NMHPA lobbying day, you strongly support historic preservation in New Mexico and hope they will too. (This is also a chance to mention any specific concerns you may have.)
- You can help with funding for the reception – even a \$10 or \$20 donation will make a difference. If you're willing to make a donation, please contact Dave Phillips at (505) 254-1115 or by e-mail at < dap@unm.edu >.

Hope to see you there!

A Report on the Forced Resignation of NM SHPO Lynne Sebastian

Rumors have abounded ever since Lynne Sebastian was forced to resign as Director of the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Sorting fact from rumor is important because unless we know why she was fired, we don't know the long-term implications for historic preservation in New Mexico. For example, many people could not believe that a hard-working and effective SHPO would be dismissed unless the Johnson administration intended to weaken the state's preservation system. Except as part of a policy change, Sebastian's dismissal didn't make sense.

More than three months after the event, the reasons for the dismissal remain unclear. Enough of the truth has emerged, however, to allow me to report to the NMAC membership. I will begin by stating what is known; I will then reconstruct missing information; finally, I will indicate the implications for historic preservation, and the response that's needed. What follows is based on a number of sources, including within state government. On December 10 I met with Sebastian's former supervisor, Cultural Affairs Officer (CAO) Edson Way, to discuss my conclusions, which would have given him an opportunity to respond to them. However, Way stated that he refused to discuss the issue any further, with me or anyone else.

Known Events

On August 31 or September 1, 1999, Way received a telephone call from the governor of New Mexico, Gary Johnson. The governor's office has confirmed that the call took place; according to an account provided by that office, Gov. Johnson told Way that he (Johnson) had received complaints about HPD from people he considered reliable, that the division was obstructing projects, that there was a problem, and that (in paraphrase), "If you don't fix the problem, I will."

Based on separate sources, Gov. Johnson's temper was flaring when he called. The intensity of the call can also be gauged by Way's reaction.

Way's office contacted Sebastian on Sept. 1, to inform her that Way needed to meet with her immediately. At the time Sebastian was in other meetings in Albuquerque, so Way's office arranged

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for Sebastian to meet him that afternoon at the Natural History Museum (part of Way's agency) rather than wait for her to return to Santa Fe the next day.

According to Sebastian, at the meeting Way told her that Gov. Johnson required her resignation, but that Way had no idea why. He added that when he tried to defend Sebastian, Gov. Johnson indicated that Way, too, was expendable.

Over the next few days Way confirmed Sebastian's account of what had been said, both in a meeting with the HPD staff and in phone calls he took from at least four colleagues (including myself). In these discussions Way consistently maintained that (1) the resignation was the governor's idea; (2) when Way asked to know the charges being made, Gov. Johnson threatened Way; (3) Way felt that Sebastian was doing a good job; and (4) Way wanted to get Sebastian's job back for her, or at least find her a different job in the agency. In my case, Way added the observation that the Johnson administration would not last forever, and that if Sebastian was retained somewhere in the agency, after Johnson's departure he could put her back in the job.

I called Way on the morning of Sept. 3, Sebastian's last day at work. During the call Way told me that he would go to the governor's office and try to get Sebastian's job back, but that he needed people to avoid calling or writing the governor because, he feared, that would cause a backlash. He asked me to spread the word about not contacting the governor. I asked him whether I could use his name in making the request, and he consented. I also asked him how long it would take to try to get Sebastian's job back; he told me one week. Later that day, I put out e-mail messages citing Way by name, asking people to hold off during the behind-the-scenes efforts on Sebastian's behalf. The week came and went but trusting Way, I didn't press the issue.

Meanwhile, despite Way's request, the public reaction continued. On Sept. 14 Gov. Johnson responded by telling reporter Mark Oswald, "I didn't ask for the resignation of Lynne Sebastian. You'd have to ask Ed Way." This quote appeared in the *New Mexican* on Sept. 18. Since then, the governor's office has consistently repeated Gov.

Johnson's denial. Kate Nelson's *Tribune* column of Sept. 25 quotes the governor's spokeswoman, Diane Kinderwater, as saying, "The governor did not ask for her resignation, he did not, he did not ask for her resignation."

If the governor did not require Sebastian's resignation, and if her supervisor had repeatedly claimed that he wanted her back, it seemed as if she might soon return to work.

Events took a strange turn, however. On Sept. 16, Way met with the HPD staff and informed them that he would not attempt to save Sebastian's job. From that time onward, Way's own story began to metamorphose. Way's response to the governor's denial was described by Mark Oswald: "Way has said that his only comment is that Sebastian resigned and that it was unexpected" (*New Mexican*, Sept. 18).

A week later, however, Way was taking responsibility for Sebastian's resignation. This claim first appeared in Nelson's *Tribune* column of Sept. 25; he repeated it at a legislative hearing on Sept. 29. While the change brought Way's story in line with the governor's, it also left Way with the need to explain why he fired Sebastian. During the Sept. 29 hearing, Way claimed that Sebastian had not done enough to educate the public about historic preservation – a claim that has amazed everyone who knows her track record in that area. It's clear that by this point Way was scrambling to maintain a coherent story, and doing a poor job of it.

Meanwhile, the governor's office has distanced itself from the issue. In a letter to me dated October 22, 1999, Gov. Johnson stated, "Of course, the general responsibility for the direction of the Historic Preservation Division lies with Dr. Edson Way, director of the Office of Cultural Affairs, of which the Division is a part... The decision to either accept or refuse Dr. Sebastian's resignation lies with Dr. Way." Other individuals received a similar letter. Translated into plain English, the letter indicates that Gov. Johnson views the whole issue as Edson Way's problem, not his, and that if Way wants to rehire Sebastian, the governor would not prevent it.

If Way has the power to reinstate Sebastian, clearly he has *chosen not to*. Way's current response to public concern is to refuse to discuss the issue, giving various excuses for not talking about it.

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Filling in the Gaps

The previous narrative provides what is known (or is obvious) about recent events, but it doesn't provide the whole story. Given the known facts, only two scenarios make sense. I am aware of other theories (for example, that the firing was engineered by Lt. Gov. Walter Bradley) but have found no evidence to support them.

Scenario No. 1, by far the most popular one, is as follows. Someone complains about the HPD to Gov. Johnson, who orders Edson Way to fire Lynne Sebastian and to take the blame for the firing. This scenario is consistent with Way's failure to obtain Sebastian's return (it was never an option) and also with Way's public flip-flops (after first telling the truth, he was ordered to lie about what happened by the governor). There is a serious flaw in this scenario, however: if it was Gov. Johnson's legal privilege to fire Sebastian, why would he hide the fact that he did? There was public fallout from the firing, admittedly, but less than from other decisions the governor has made – and in those cases he has not flinched from claiming responsibility for his actions.

A different scenario, though more complex, does a better job of fitting the facts.

In Scenario No. 2 as in the previous one, someone complains to Gov. Johnson, who calls Edson Way, who tells Lynne Sebastian that the governor wants her to resign. The scenario branches off from the previous one, however, almost at the beginning. The governor calls; he is angry. When Way appears to question the governor's judgment, the governor cuts him off; instead, he states that if Way can't fix a problem in his own agency, the governor will step in and Way will be sorry he did. End of call. Suddenly feeling shaky in his own job, not quite able to decipher the governor's angry remarks, Way concludes that "fixing the problem" means firing Sebastian. Way fires her but tells her (and everyone else who asks) that he's acting on the governor's orders – which, at the time, he sincerely believes.

Under this scenario, something happened between Way's meeting with Sebastian (Sept. 1) and his announcement to the HPD staff that he would not ask for her return (Sept. 16). What happened, I suspect, is that as Way prepared to ask for Sebastian's job back, he simply could not find the courage to do so. Instead, he took the "safe" way out,

by doing nothing.

This did not let him off the hook, however; by mid-month Gov. Johnson and his staff were denying the governor's role in the firing. As it dawned on Way that the governor could deny having ordered Sebastian's resignation (perhaps because the governor made this point), Way faced a dilemma. He could admit to having fired someone he didn't want to fire and didn't have to fire, and make himself look incompetent, or he could claim that he intended to fire Sebastian all along, making her look incompetent. Way adopted the second approach; when his "reasons" for firing Sebastian fell apart, he retreated into refusing to discuss the situation any further.

Is this scenario accurate? On Dec. 2, Larry Calloway published a column in the *Albuquerque Journal*, describing his own attempts to pin down Way on what happened. Way pleaded, "My recollection is not clear," and "I can't confirm or say anything." Calloway persisted, however, asking, "Did Way get it wrong? Did he misunderstand the governor?"

"It's possible," Way told me.

This is probably as close as we will get to an admission that Way fired Sebastian when it wasn't necessary.

When I summarize all this, I often say that Lynne Sebastian was fired "by mistake." To be more precise, her firing represents a failure of leadership. I believe that the governor is innocent of the main charge against him, but the failure of leadership began when he made an angry yet vague phone call, making it easy to misunderstand his orders. The failure became complete when the Way, as the recipient of the phone call, chose to avoid personal exposure rather than defend an employee and a program within his agency.

Implications for the Future

If there is good news anywhere in this story, it's that Sebastian's forced resignation was not, as many feared, the first step in an assault on the state's historic preservation program. There was no policy shift involved, merely a snafu that cost the state a valuable, hard-working employee. Still, we need to consider how to respond.

The big lesson, I believe, is how vulnerable our SHPO is. If we lost this one by accident, what happens the next time a governor gets angry about historic preservation, without knowing all the facts, and really wants her fired? The SHPO's

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only insulation from such political blasts is the Cultural Affairs Officer, but we cannot trust the current CAO to take a stand on behalf of the Historic Preservation Division or its director.

What has happened with this CAO can happen again with future ones; somehow we need to add to the insulation provided to the SHPO. For example, state law could be changed so that the SHPO answers to the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) rather than the Cultural Affairs Officer. A determined governor could still get rid of the SHPO, by replacing a committee that refuses to fire the SHPO, but it would require an additional step, would lead to greater political fallout if unwarranted, and would keep the SHPO from becoming the instant victim of a snap judgment.

Finally, I will quote from an e-mail sent to me last September. The sender wrote, "I worry about letting a capable advocate for archaeology and historic preservation just get erased with little or no opposition from the professional community or the public at large. If we let this one go down quietly, we should be prepared to be ignored on all the other issues we care about."

To some degree, we succeeded in avoiding this fate. I'm convinced that the current administration was taken aback by the strength of the reaction to Sebastian's dismissal; if it had the whole thing to do over, she might still be the SHPO. But we need to create a permanent awareness that the state's heritage has a constituency, and that when someone tries to mess with that heritage (or with the mechanisms for protecting it) there will be a response. Otherwise the recent reaction will be forgotten, and we will wake up some morning to find out that another individual – or program, or historic place – has paid for our lack of vigilance.

[Lynne reports that she hopes to make a living by continuing to help people use the preservation process to reach a good accommodation between development and preservation.]

She's trying to build a consulting practice helping CRM and environmental firms, applicants for federal funding or authorizations, federal agencies, and others deal with complex preservation situations through good planning. If that doesn't happen, she'll try to help them to solve compliance problems in creative ways. She can be contacted at <lynne.sebastian@mindspring.com>. Ed.]



Secretary's Report

June-el Piper

The NMAC Executive Committee met on December 9. Brad Vierra (President-elect) and Bill Doleman (Treasurer-elect), whose terms begin in January, were introduced. John Acklen gave us an update on his efforts to computerize the accounts. The ledgers from the past three years have been entered in Quicken®. John, Bill, and Alan Shalette will meet in January to polish the process. We also discussed asking an accountant to review our bookkeeping methods and investment options once the books are up-to-date.

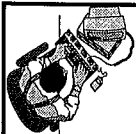
Dave Phillips announced final arrangements for the NMAC-sponsored Section 106 workshop to be taught by Lynne Sebastian in Albuquerque on January 21 (see Calendar on p. 2). Additional 106 workshops are being planned in Farmington and Las Cruces.

The Executive Committee voted to assist the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance with the reception for state legislators it will hold in the state capitol (the "Roundhouse") on January 28. NMAC will donate \$500 to help pay for refreshments, and we encourage members to attend and to make individual donations to NMHPA. Brad and Dave will put together a poster outlining NMAC's mission, explaining the compliance process, and emphasizing the income earned by New Mexico residents/firms as a result of CRM and the money spent in local communities (on food and lodging, equipment operators, etc.). Dave is registering as a lobbyist with the state so he can officially lobby on our behalf.

Glenna Dean requested authorization to distribute an RFP to update the brochure on the speakers' bureau. The Executive Committee approved \$250 for layout and design and another \$250 for printing of brochures that will be sent to persons interested in contacting potential speakers. Let Glenna know if you are interested in receiving a copy of the RFP. Additional funds to support the purchase of archaeology books by local libraries (\$300) were approved, as were FY 2000 funds for the education committee totaling \$1,000.

The possibility of improving outreach by updating the speakers' list and putting it on the

(Continued on page 29)



State CRM Update

Mesa Del Sol Project Incident

Brad Vierra

NMAC members should be made aware of the Mesa del Sol Project incident and the broader implications of this project towards the current State Land Office (SLO) compliance process.

To briefly summarize, the Mesa del Sol Project is located on State Trust Lands south of the Albuquerque Airport. Among all the other things associated with development, this is the proposed location for the construction of a new amphitheater. Bernalillo County contracted with TRC to conduct an archaeological survey of the construction site; however, they did not consult with the SLO or the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to construction. As a result of this activity, the site was destroyed prior to any determination of eligibility for inclusion to the State Register or the NRHP.

A graduate student at UNM alerted Bill Doleman that the construction had commenced. In addition, a paleontologist from the Natural History Museum also became aware of the project and that no paleontological survey had been conducted. Bill then contacted Dave Eck (SLO archaeologist) and inquired about what he knew about the project. Dave contacted the County and reviewed the TRC survey report. Dave has drafted a letter to the County recommending what the future course of action should be and the process that should have been followed.

This incident raises a much broader and more important issue. That is, the SLO currently has no policy or procedure for complying with the New Mexico State Cultural Properties Act. Although it appears that the lessees are supposed to comply with all relevant state and federal laws, no one at the SLO ensures that this is indeed the case. We should use this opportunity as a means of inquiring about the compliance process being conducted by the SLO.

The Executive Committee will discuss this issue in January. Let us know what you think!

Job Posting:

Director, NM HPD and SHPO

Tim Seaman 12/22/99

[Via nmac-1]

The Director is the chief administrative officer of the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Historic Preservation Division is one of nine divisions of the State of New Mexico's Office of Cultural Affairs. The Director is advised by the Governor-appointed, seven-member Cultural Property Review Committee and reports to the Cultural Affairs Officer within the Executive Branch of the state government.

The Director is responsible for the management of all operations and programs within the Division and oversees four program managers and a staff of historic architects, archaeologists, historians, planners, and support personnel. The Director should be knowledgeable in one or more aspects of historic preservation and heritage resources management and be conversant in modern information technology and how it can be used to preserve and protect cultural properties. Strong management, communication, and supervisory skills are needed as well as an ability to delegate responsibility to appropriate staff members. The Director must take a pragmatic approach to preservation, one that strikes a balance between preservation needs and development concerns, which are paramount in this rapidly growing state.

Consequently, the Director must be an effective advocate of preservation who is able to maintain a well-balanced and positive relationship among business and community leaders, a culturally diverse population living in settings ranging from large metropolitan areas to traditional communities, sovereign Tribal entities, and State and Federal agencies that manage almost half of the state's land area. The Director must be effective in maintaining support among legislators for Division programs and should have considerable experience in overseeing budget development, grant management, and personnel management.

Division programs include:

- Identification and management of historic and prehistoric sites and records
- Nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and State Register of Cultural Properties
- Administration of financial incentives and grants for preservation - Technical assistance to federal and state agencies, local

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governments and the public

- Administration of state and federal preservation and heritage resource laws
- Education programs for the general public and students

The Director and SHPO position is established in federal and state law, the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470s) and the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (18-6-8). The Director is hired by the state Cultural Affairs Officer with the consent of the governor to work with agencies, communities and private citizens to preserve the historic, prehistoric, and cultural heritage of the state of New Mexico.

Applicants for this position should have 1) a graduate degree in American history, anthropology, architecture or historic preservation; or 2) at least five years of professional experience in American history, anthropology, architecture or historic preservation or any combination of these; or 3) have made a substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American history, anthropology, architecture or historic preservation or any combination of these. Applicants should send a letter, resume, and the names of three references to Judy Martinez, Office of Cultural Affairs, 228 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501. Application deadline is March 1, 2000.

For more information on the Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division visit our Website < <http://www.nmoca.com/> >.

Cerro Colorado Dispute

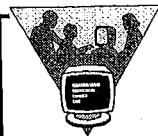
[Via nmac-l]

Dave Phillips 10/6/99:

The following is posted in response to a phone-in request:

The Bernalillo County Planning Commission will be meeting tomorrow (Thursday, Oct. 7) to consider a request to mine the Cerro Colorado volcano for aggregate, and to set up a concrete and asphalt plant at that location. If approved, the quarry and plant will significantly alter the local landscape. The meeting will be at 5:30 in the

(Continued on page 26)



ARMS Report

Tim Seaman, ARMS Pgm. Mgr.

NMCRIS 2000 Changes

In my last NewsMAC report [1999(2)], I provided a brief description of ARMS preparations for the year 2000. This article will update the NMAC membership on the status of our Y2K-related conversions and outline the changes in store for the rest of the year from the user perspective.

ARMS Y2K Compliance Issues and Current Status

Retirement of our aged UNIX host ("pindi.arms.state.nm.us"). This server is scheduled for retirement by the end of 1999. It will be replaced by our primary UNIX server ("pioge.arms.state.nm.us"). All system functions except for NMCRIS were migrated to the main server earlier this year, so as soon as the database migration is complete, pindi will be retired. (It is so old, we are looking into accessioning it into MNM collections!) Although pindi is not "officially" Y2K compliant (it is an obsolete system), our testing has indicated pindi and NMCRIS should continue to run into 2000 without problems.

Non-compliant network components. Our obsolete network router should be replaced by the time you read this. ARMS will also be moving to a much faster T-1 Internet connection as part of this project.

Obsolete database applications. The New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) currently runs in an obsolete software computing environment. NMCRIS is currently being reengineered and migrated to the most current version of the Oracle RDBMS running on our main UNIX server. The reengineering project has been ongoing since July 1, 1998, and should be completed in late January or early February 2000.

User Impact

Business continuity will be handled as follows: ARMS will export all production NMCRIS database and system files to two tape backup sets during the last the week 1999 -- these backups will be used to support the final database migration in January 2000. All systems will be shut down on the last day of work in 1999 and then restarted on the first work day in 2000 (assuming there are no

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problems with electrical service). Until the migration is complete, the NMCRIS database will be available for query only and all site/survey registrations will be handled manually, thus requiring additional turnaround time. Please plan for these delays during the transition.

Other User Impacts

Modem connections via Telnet will be phased out in January and February 2000. Our database query application is now being redesigned to

work over the WWW. Users will need a reliable Internet connection and an Internet browser like MS Internet Explorer or Netscape. Telnet access to the NMCRIS database will continue until WWW access to the new production of the database is established.

Many users will have to re-apply for computer accounts. ARMS has far too many inactive user accounts and we will only be moving accounts used during the last 6 months to the new system. I will be sending out new application forms with January 2000 invoices.

Entry of data in the old system will end in

Changes in NMCRIS 2000 Data Collection Forms

Form	Data Items Added	Data Items Deleted	Other Modifications
LA Project/Activity Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person hours in site recording, site inventory Source Graphics: GPS accuracy level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Project and Report data have been deleted from the form – these will be entered by ARMS staff based on the report Number of survey units (can be computed as needed via GIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shorter, annotated, PC version of form available (MS Word 97).
LA Site Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performer recommendations included in database Sponsoring agency eligibility decisions included in database Source Graphics: GPS accuracy level GPS derived UTM Centroid (Zone, Easting, Northing, Datum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearest named drainage, Nearest numbered road (can be computed as needed via GIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shorter, annotated PC version of form available (MS Word 97).
Registration Form (new on-line form)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sponsoring Agency Performing Agency Report Recipient Activity Type Activity ID Total acres surveyed Tribal acres surveyed Total sites recorded <p style="text-align: center;">(For each site:)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA number (for updates only) Field number UTM coordinates Length (meters) Site Type (Structural/Non-Structural) Occupation Type (Prehistoric/Historic/Unknown) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessed over WWW Can be used to query and add to previous registrations PC version of form available (MS Word 97) for manual requests

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1999 and resume when the new system is tested and ready. Connections via telnet to NMCRIS data will remain available until system rollout but the data will be static.

Site and survey registration procedures will change. We are deploying a WWW-based application that will allow self-service registration. Users will be required to supply additional information - most notably site size, location and descriptive data - to receive LA numbers and NMCRIS Activity Numbers. We will continue handling registrations over the phone or fax but turnaround time will increase with the number of sites involved. Negative surveys should continue to be handled as they come in. This is extra effort for everyone, but this will insure that site locations and basic descriptions are in the database and available for query as soon as you are out of the field -- no more waiting for the reports and forms go thorough the review process.

Data collection forms will change. System reengineering has allowed us to streamline NMCRIS design and make it easier to modify and maintain, but we have also taken the opportunity to remove some minor data items and added a few items to handle changes in data collection (e.g., GIS/GPS) and to better meet the needs of compliance review. A summary of the changes appears the table below. In January, new electronic (MS Word 97) forms and documentation will be available on the HPD web site:

< <http://museums.state.nm.us/hpd/about/contents/forms.html> >.

We plan to start moving all data entry forms to the Internet, so that users can enter data on-line and download formatted site information for analysis and reporting purposes. We will be using the new WWW-based registration application as a "guinea pig" to introduce users and ourselves to the on-line data entry environment and then roll out additional forms as we work out all of the snags. We will, of course, continue to provide a manual option for user data entry, but note that we are considering fee reductions for users who perform data entry for us.

NMCRIS 2000 will integrate GIS functionality. This will allow more coherent definition and recording of linear sites (e.g., road and acequia seg-

ments) and districts. The actual boundaries of sites with a maximum length greater than 100m will be digitized; smaller sites will be handled as buffered centroids where the maximum dimension is used as the diameter of the buffer zone. ARMS will be digitizing based on USGS 7.5' Digital raster graphics (DRGs) available from the USGS and other sources. Use of our paper topographic maps will be phased out over the next few years and replaced by GIS data and the DRGs. The site location maps have been microfilmed, however, and we plan on converting them to digital format in 2000 so they can continue to be used for reference at ARMS (and over the Internet?). Users are encouraged to provide locational data to ARMS as GIS files (we are considering fee reductions here as well) and should note that ARMS is now able to provide data in GIS format - just give us a call. Finally, pending funding by the NM State Legislature, we plan to develop an Internet map server during our next fiscal year (July 2000- June 2001) thus allowing users to query NMCRIS and display results using on-screen maps.

Most changes in NMCRIS in 2000 will be transparent to users. The database will be much easier to maintain for us, and changes in the LA and Activity forms are minimal. Increased GIS integration will spatially enable NMCRIS and make data queries and reports more accurate and coherent. Surveyed area coverage will not be complete for many years but we are now able to catch up faster and we continue to focus on areas of the state where development (and the number of surveys) is highest.

If you are not on the internet now, you should get connected soon. If you just cannot get connected, we are trying to arrange for some limited user access at BLM field offices, but we believe you will find the expense of connecting to the internet is insignificant compared to the benefits.

We are trying to minimize disruptions in service but our systems are very complex and we are understaffed in the technical area. Disruptions in service are possible so please be patient.

P.S. As if changes in our computer system weren't enough, ARMS is scheduled to get new phones and phone numbers in January! We do not yet have the new phone numbers but we have been assured that calls to our old numbers be forwarded for a period of at least 6 months. We will publish the new numbers as soon as we get them.

Grants for 1999

Alan Shalette

Our first Grant awards program received strong interest, ten requests having been received by the submissions cutoff date (and none after).

Since we were new to the process, the Grant (Executive) Committee resolved our most important criteria for award selection as we reviewed and re-reviewed the requests.

Two requests were rejected because they did not propose to use the funds for "research, preservation, travel, education, or publication expenses," as specified in the grant notice published in *NewsMAC* 1999(3). Another request was rejected because we couldn't determine how it would fulfill the grant objectives.

Further discussions about the remaining requests led us to develop a preference for research projects, thus removing two additional requests from further consideration.

The five remaining requests all involved either field research, or documentary research in support of Ph.D. dissertations. All seemed deserving of our support, but the requested funds totaled almost \$4,000 - vs. the \$1,000 available.

Consideration of the research objectives of the remaining requests led us to give two requests a secondary priority and we believed the three remaining projects could be accomplished if we equally divided the available funds among them.

Having confirmed that partial funding would be acceptable, we are pleased to announce our first three grant awards of \$350 each (a little over budget, but supplemented with Grant Fund donations received):

- David Batten, Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Eastern NM University. The grant will be used for obsidian hydration dating of surface objects in a survey project near Clines Corners NM. The long-term project is aimed at tracking changes in the use of an area forming an important dividing line between mobile hunter-gatherers of the Great Plains and the sedentary agriculturists of the S.W.
- Valerie King, Ph.D. candidate at UNM (Patricia Crown, Dissertation Committee Chair). Funds will be used for analytical services in support of her dissertation research on the develop-

ment and organization of prehistoric grayware ceramic production in the Chuska region.

- Michael Schillaci, Ph.D. candidate at UNM (Jeffrey Froehlich, faculty advisor). Funds to be used for travel expenses to support his study of historic patterns of migration in the S.W. using craniometric data on Puyé gathered from collections of the U.S. National Museum, and on Grasshopper & Point of Pines from the AZ State Museum.

Grant Program Renewed for 2000

June-el Piper, Chair

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

I will chair the newly established NMAC Grant Program Committee which will review all applications received by the due date and will notify winners by April 15, 2000, well in advance of the summer field season.

Up to \$1,000 from allocated funds plus member contributions to the Grant Fund will be available this year; grants may be made for all or portions thereof. Grant awards are not limited to current NMAC members.

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

Written grant requests must be received on or before March 15, 2000. Send requests and supporting documents (vita, authorization of landowner/interested parties, etc.) to:

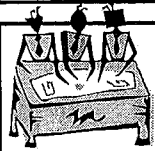
NMAC Grant Committee

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Conditions of the award include: (1) acknowledgment of NMAC in any paper or publication resulting from the project for which funds were awarded, and (2) preparation of a 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 >.



Local CRM Update

Bernalillo County, Brew Pub Owner Make Deal

Michael Turnbell

Albuquerque Journal Oct. 14, 1999

A much-debated plan to expand Kelly's Brew Pub in the old Jones Motor Co. building in [Albuquerque's] Nob Hill will move ahead under a three-way partnership plan announced Wednesday [Oct. 13].

The deal puts an end to weeks of wrangling between Bernalillo County, the brew pub's owners and residents who supported the county's plans to eliminate what had become an eyesore. The county had wanted to put a Route 66 community cultural center in the vacant building.

Under the agreement, the county will purchase a "facade easement" from the owners that will allow it to ensure the 60-year-old building's historic look is maintained forever. The county and Kelly's owners, Dennis and Janice Bonfantine, will also submit a joint application to the city's Landmarks Commission to register the building.

And, the Bonfantines and the Nob Hill Neighborhood Association will work on an agreement that sets conditions for operation of the brew pub.

Dennis Bonfantine said he was pleased with the agreement. He added he hopes "to start renovation work in earnest and get in there in a matter of months."

The county will abandon its plan to go to court to seize the building for use as a community center.

Both sides will ask the city's zoning appeals board today to send an appeal back to zoning hearing examiner Roberto Albertorio, who denied the Bonfantines' request in August for a permit to establish a beer-brewing operation in the Jones building.

In his decision, Albertorio said the Bonfantines' plans to expand Kelly's would have a "negative impact" on the neighborhood and aggravate parking problems.

The county offered to buy the building from its previous out-of-state owner in May for the appraised value of \$520,600. But the offer came six days after the Bonfantines offered \$850,000.

The Bonfantines closed the deal Sept. 17 and began renovations.

Two weeks ago, the County Commission author-

ized County Manager Juan Vigil to begin condemnation proceedings to acquire the building. But after a closed meeting Tuesday to discuss the matter, the commission voted 4-1 to settle with the Bonfantines.

Commissioner Les Houston, who cast the dissenting vote, was not present for Wednesday's announcement. But he has said the county would break faith with voters who approved bonds for the project if it dropped plans for the building.

Commission Chairman Tom Rutherford, whose District 3 includes the building, said the county will spend \$80,000 of the \$800,000 in voter approved bond money to buy the easement from the Bonfantines.

County attorneys say the expenditure is allowed because it will give the county an interest in the property.

Rutherford said the easement will most likely be turned over to the city and administered by its Landmarks Commission.

"It's not like a certain part of the building or a certain piece of it. It is the right to insist upon the historical preservation of the facade of the building," Rutherford said.

"That easement that runs with the property becomes a part of the property. So whoever the owners may be in the future will still be bound by this easement."

The city attorney will hold the landmarks application until the renovation work is done.

"The renovation work on the building will proceed under the observation of and with the consultation of the city's historic preservation architect and the state historic preservation office," Rutherford said.

Gary Peterson, president of the Nob Hill Neighborhood Association, said his group is satisfied that the county's efforts will protect the building.

"I think what is beneficial about what the Bonfantines are trying to accomplish is to take a building that has been in disrepair for decades and try and make something of it," Peterson said.

"Until the dialogue began, we had no assurance from the owners of the property that there was going to be a pursuit in obtaining the landmark designation," he added.

Rutherford said the commission will have to decide how to spend the remaining \$720,000 in bond money after the easement is purchased.

State Rep. Gail Beam, D-Albuquerque, said \$500,000 in state money awarded to the county by the Legislature to renovate the Jones building will be reauthorized for other uses.



NewsNotes

Section 106 Workshops Jan. 21 and Feb. 18, 2000

Dave Phillips, Legislative Chair
(505) 254-1115; < dphillips@swca.com >
[Via nmac-l] 12/23/99

The NMAC workshop on Section 106, to be taught by Lynne Sebastian on Jan. 21, 2000, filled up almost instantly. We have therefore created a second session for the workshop, to be held on February 18. If you're interested in participating in the second session, contact me at < dap@unm.edu > or by phone at 254-1115.

Overflow registrations from the original workshop will be given priority, but there is room for additional people, who will be added on a first come, first served basis.

Both sessions will be take place at the BLM Albuquerque Field Office, at 435 Montañito, N.E. As before, registration is \$50. per person, non-refundable. Refreshments will be provided during the morning and afternoon breaks.

Later in the year, NMAC would like to arrange Section 106 training in locations such as Roswell/Carlsbad, Las Cruces, and Farmington. If you would like to attend the course if in a location outside Albuquerque, please let me know.

[For the record, the following announcement was sent via nmac-l and by post card, both on 12/14/99. Ed.]

On January 21, NMAC will sponsor a one-day training workshop on the "Section 106 Process" defined in 36 CFR 800. The workshop, taught in Albuquerque by Dr. Lynne Sebastian, is a general introduction to historic preservation law (and also serves as a refresher course, with a review of the new regulations, for experienced CRM professionals).

- Time: Jan. 21, 2000; 8:15 A.M. to 4:30 pm.
- Place: BLM Albuquerque Field Office, 435 Montano, N.E. (West on Montañito from I-25).
- Cost: \$50.00 per person, payable in advance; no refund for no-shows.

The workshop is limited to 25 individuals and will be filled on a first come, first served basis. Participants will receive a guidebook to the regula-

tions. Refreshments will be provided during the breaks.

To register, please contact Dave Phillips by e-mail at < dap@unm.edu > or by calling (505) 254-1115. You will receive payment instructions when you register.

In the future, NMAC plans to sponsor this course in other towns in New Mexico. If you're interested in having a Section 106 training course in your part of the state, please contact Dave Phillips.

Plans for NMAC/BLM Workshops

Gary M. Brown, Vice-President

NMAC has been active in coordinating field trips and workshops with the Bureau of Land Management. Last year, on November 4-6, James Cope-land of the Farmington Field Office gave us a heavy dose of early Navajo archaeology in the Dinétah region of northwestern New Mexico. Jim and Dave Simons showed us several examples of sites with burned and unburned hogans and other structures, along with spectacular rock art and defensive pueblito sites. Lori Reed and Joell Goff of Animas Ceramic Consultants gave us an excellent hands-on overview of early Navajo and Anasazi pottery. The weather was great and I think everyone had a good time, besides learning a lot and receiving credit toward BLM permitting in the Dinétah region.

Registration for the Dinétah trip sold out immediately after it was announced. Jim and Lori agreed to do it again next spring, so stay tuned for details. It will again be a three-day affair lasting from April 27-29. Don't miss it!

Both the Roswell and Carlsbad BLM field offices have also agreed to host a field trips and workshops for NMAC.

Rose Marie Havel and Pat Flanary will take us west of the Pecos to see an excavated Jornada Mogollon pithouse village, and east to the Caprock and Mescalero Sands where sites range from Paleoindian to late pithouse villages.

Dean Wilson and John Montgomery will teach us about local ceramics and lithics, respectively. It will last from March 9-11, and will probably be based in Roswell.

Credit toward BLM permitting will be given to those who attend each workshop.

Further details on both of these two workshops will be mailed as soon as they are available. Each will be limited to 30 participants, so give it

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some thought now and if interested, respond immediately once registration is announced.

Additional information is available from me at: (505) 867-9494, < gmbrown@worldnet.att.net >.

Lithics Workshops

June-el Piper

Attendance at the NMAC/NNHPD lithics workshop held in Crystal, New Mexico, on October 9-10 was limited to a small number of participants, but the experience was great.

Miranda Warburton and Phil Geib from NNAD/NAU Flagstaff joined members of the Ross Begay Sr. family, including Richard and Robert, both archaeologists, in showing the participants a well-known lithic material source area on Narbona Pass. Richard discussed the significance of the area to Navajo culture, and after dinner he shared Navajo origin stories around the campfire.

Saturday afternoon Miranda and Phil conducted a flintknapping demonstration, and Sunday morning participants were given materials and made their own bifacial tools. Carmelita Topaha brought eight UNM students, and several NMAC members attended, all of whom will receive BLM field credit for attending the workshop.

The Begay family provided wonderful meals and a warm place to sleep in the wood-stove-heated hogan.

Planning is underway for a second workshop, also to be held in October (2000). John Torres of NNAD/Farmington has offered to conduct a workshop more narrowly focused on Navajo lithic technologies. And maybe by then Miranda and Phil will have perfected their fluting technique!

Details will be announced when available

[Joe Powell, Curator of Human Osteology at the University of New Mexico's Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and Assistant Professor in its Department of Anthropology is recovering from brain tumor surgery at St Joseph's Rehabilitation Hospital in Albuquerque. His condition was diagnosed just after he submitted his

Kennewick Man report: Osteological Assessment of the "Kennewick Man" Skeleton (CENWW.97.Kennewick):

< http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/kennewick/powell_rose.htm >

Joe is improving steadily but has temporarily given up his duties to facilitate recovery. He will be at St. Joseph's until the middle of January and welcomes visitors and phone calls. Preferably these should be in the evening as his days are largely devoted to rehabilitation therapy.

For information call St. Joseph's Rehabilitation Hospital at (505) 727-4700. It's located at 506 Elm St. NE, Albuquerque NM 87102; near Central just west of I-25.

The following position will fill in for Joe while he's recuperating. Ed.]

Job Posting: Research Assistant Professor, Human Osteology

Garth Bawden

Professor, Department of Anthropology
Director, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
University of New Mexico
(505) 277-4405; < gbawden@unm.edu >
[Via nmac-l] 12/21/99

The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico invites applications for a Research Assistant Professor. The position is a non-tenure track term appointment to commence as soon as possible and last one year with possible extension for a further year.

Minimum Qualifications: Ph.D. with concentration in Biological and forensic anthropology. Experience in Forensic case work.

Preferred qualifications: familiarity with Osteological collections management and experience with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act as it applies to human populations, good management and instructional skills, ability to work effectively with other senior museum personnel, visiting research scholars, and Anthropology faculty.

The successful candidate will head the joint Maxwell Museum/New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator forensic program and the Maxwell Museum's body donation program, and oversee the Museum's Laboratory of Human Osteology with its associated collections, supervising a small staff of student laboratory assistants.

Also the successful candidate will provide

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training for Anthropology students in forensic case investigation and laboratory work in Human Osteology. The position reports directly to the director of the Maxwell Museum and potential exists for an adjunct academic appointment in the Anthropology Department. Salary range commences at \$25,000.

Application letters must be accompanied by a current curriculum vitae and the addresses and phone numbers of at least 3 referees. All applications must be sent to Peggy Esquibel, Human Osteology Search Coordinator, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 and must be received by 29th February 2000.

The University of New Mexico is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative employer/educator.

Job Posting:

Seeking Archaeology Crew Members

Richard C. Chapman

Assoc. Director, Office of Contract Archeology
Research Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Anthropology
University of New Mexico

(505) 277-5853; fax (505) 277-6726

< chapman@unm.edu >

The Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico is seeking to increase its pool of On-Call Crew Members for archeological survey, excavation, and laboratory tasks.

Minimum requirements are a High School diploma or GED and one year of directly related experience. Salary ranges from \$8.00 to \$10.23 hourly depending upon education and experience above the minimum.

Application must be made to the University of New Mexico Human Resources Department, 1717 Roma NE, Albuquerque NM 87131-3186. An application form can be downloaded at Website < <http://www.unm.edu/~employ/apps.html> >. You may also apply by submitting a resume listing employment dates by month and year.

Applications must reference Requisition No. M5022 and the Archeology Crew Member job title. Applications must be accompanied by a signed "Supplement to Resume" form also available at the Website. Complete applications must be submitted by 5:00 pm on January 14, 2000

Questions can be directed to the Office of Contract Archeology, UNM (505)277-5853; or e-mail

< chapman@unm.edu >. Your present employment status will not affect this On-Call hiring.

Bandelier Survey Publication Available

Bob Powers

The National Park Service's Intermountain Cultural Resources Management program is pleased to announce the publication of *The Bandelier Archeological Survey* by Robert P. Powers and Janet D. Orcutt.

The report presents analyses and interpretations resulting from a 40% sample inventory survey of Bandelier National Monument in north-central New Mexico.

If you have not received prior publications in the Bandelier series, and would like a copy of this report, please e-mail Bob Powers at < bob_powers@nps.gov > (with an underscore between bob and powers), or send a written request to: Anthropology Projects, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728 (include your mailing address).

This is a free government publication.

New OCA Publications

Donna K. Lasusky

Office of Contract Archeology

University of New Mexico

(505) 277-5853; < dlasusky@unm.edu >

The Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico has the following new publications for sale:

Cultural Resources Along the MAPCO Four Corners Pipeline: Huerfano Station, New Mexico to Hobbs Station, Texas, Volume 1 by Ronna J. Bradley and Kenneth L. Brown \$20.00

Data Recovery Along the 1995 MAPCO Four Corners Pipeline: Sites in the San Juan Basin/Colorado Plateau, Sandoval, San Juan, and McKinley Counties, New Mexico, Volume 2 by Kenneth L. Brown \$20.00

Data Recovery Along the 1995 MAPCO Four Corners Pipeline: Sites in the Jemez and Las Huertas Drainages, Sandoval County, New Mexico, by Kenneth L. Brown Volume 3 \$20.00

Data Recovery Along the 1995 MAPCO Four Corners Pipeline: Artifact Analysis for Sites in the Jemez and Las Huertas Drainages,

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Sandoval County, New Mexico, Volume 4
by Kenneth L. Brown \$20.00

*Data Recovery Along the 1995 MAPCO Four
Corners Pipeline: Prehistoric and Historic
Occupations in the Estancia Basin, Pecos
River Drainage, and Mescalero Sands,
Torrance, De Baca, and Chaves Counties,
New Mexico, Volume 5* by Kenneth L.
Brown \$15.00

*Black Mountain: A Class III Inventory of the
NMARNG Deming Training & Rifle Range
Area, Luna County, New Mexico*, by Janette
M. Elyea and Peggy A. Gerow \$15.00

*The East Side of the Tracks: A Cultural Re-
sources Inventory of a 103 Acre City Park
Tract, Raton, New Mexico*, by Peggy A. Ge-
row \$12.00

*Good Roswell Hunting: A Class III Inventory of
the NMARNG WETS Area, Chaves County,
New Mexico*, by Peggy A. Gerow and Janette
M. Elyea \$15.00

*Searching for Piros Near the Old Socorro Mis-
sion: Phase IIB Excavation at 41EP2986
and the Phase II/IIB Monitoring Program*,
by Bradley J. Vierra, Richard C. Chapman,
and June-el Piper \$20.00

Downsizing the Museum of NM: Paying the Price

Morgan Lee

Albuquerque Journal Oct. 4, 1999

Leaders at the Museum of New Mexico say the cream of the administrative talent pool is leaving Santa Fe's cultural beacon and tourism dynamo, bound for more lucrative jobs outside the state or in other industries.

A plan to downsize the museum system's front office and redistribute the executive salaries appears to have little, if any, support from administrators and politicians.

The museum system may instead bear with the long road of changing salary scales and renewing appeals to the private sector for money that will stem the drain of talent.

Associate directors and other top administrators at the four museums in the system make less than their industry peers, even within the state museums outside Santa Fe, administrators say.

The museum system's governor-appointed Board of Regents told a group of state legislators Wednesday that plans were not going forward for an administrative reorganization at a meeting with the Legislative Finance Committee.

Questioned Friday about his opinion about changing the administrative structure of the museum system, Gov. Gary Johnson said, "I haven't looked at it at all."

Downsizing or dissolving the museum's front office could do more harm than good, according to Regent Paul Rainbird, one of seven board members appointed by Johnson.

"In my opinion that will never work," he said. "That central authority is able to balance out the needs of the (four museums) so that they don't compete against each other for funds. They compete for notoriety and prestige. But if it weren't under one structure, I think they would be at each other's throats."

Philanthropy may be the only other answer to the museum's salary woes. The nonprofit fund-raising arm of the museum system is considering ways to supplement associate director salaries, Rainbird said. It might create university-style endowed chairs, which would be held by the associate directors, he said.

Those plans hinge on increased support from a public that already supplies 500 volunteers and millions of dollars a year to the Museum of New Mexico.

In the meantime, the museum system relies on its charm to attract talent.

"We've been really lucky," Rainbird said. "Some of these people could have gone anywhere and gotten twice as much. ... They stay because the museum has such a prestige."

Some people have not stayed.

Kerry Boyd, director of the exhibitions at the Museum of New Mexico, recently left a \$49,196 salary.

"He almost doubled his salary in Milwaukee," said Regent Frank Ortiz. "There is no replacement yet. It's hard to attract somebody with that salary."

The Museum of International Folk Art's former associate director, Charlene Cerny, left a \$50,527 salary this year after 26-years at the museum for a fund-raising job at Santa Fe Prep.

Her replacement, Joyce Ice, makes \$46,800. By comparison, the director of the New Mexico Museum of Natural History in Albuquerque makes 47 percent more than Ice, who oversees a 130,000-

work collection.

The museum competes with the best institutions in the country, even if its salaries do not.

It attracted in 1995 the coveted \$5.5 million Neutrogena Collection of folk art, which came with a \$1.7 million private grant to help build a new wing.

"That guy could have gone anywhere," said Rainbird, in reference to former Neutrogena Corp. CEO Lloyd Cotsen.

There also is administrative turnover at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, which currently has a vacancy at executive director after Patricia House left the \$50,527 post.

One administrator at the Museum of New Mexico earns more than any other state museum director: Thomas Livesay, the division director who earns \$72,555 a year, according to the Office of Cultural Affairs.

Previously the assistant director at the Dallas Museum of Art, Livesay arrived as the director in Santa Fe in 1985 when Cultural Affairs Secretary Helmuth Naumer was vowing to cut bureaucratic red tape by turning the Santa Fe museums over to private associations. The plan never took hold in the legislative commission created that year by J. Paul Taylor to review the structure of the Office of Cultural Affairs.

Livesay said dismantling the central museum office would impoverish, not enrich, the individual museums in the system, which share a publishing house, exhibition researchers, conservation lab, education program, registrar, finance office and security manager.

"It's very efficient," Livesay said. "They may not get what they want immediately... But the product you get is excellent."

Livesay said he agrees that associate director salaries at the Santa Fe museums are too low and do not compete with industry standards. He said a reclassification study of professional positions at the museum has been under way for 10 years without a conclusion.

"The state tells me this is the norm," Livesay said.

Livesay shares Rainbird's concerns about turning the museums loose to compete for funds without an umbrella organization to keep the peace. Any one of the museums might never recover from a lull in support and creativity, he said.

"It may sound self-serving," Livesay said. "But this is a critical office whether it's me in this position or someone else."

The board of regents voted last month to conduct an evaluation of Livesay's performance.

The review is an ordinary professional evaluation, Rainbird said. "That's not uncommon," he said. "The board did not vote one initiative to reorganize the museum."

A plan that is being discussed by at least one member of the board of regents would reorder the administration, cut Livesay's position and distribute the wealth elsewhere.

Regent Ortiz said that plan is not on the bargaining table and that he expects the board to look for measured reforms in a long-range planning study currently under way.

Cultural Affairs Deputy Director Linda Hutchinson said Friday that "there is no (reform) plan that we are pushing." Cultural Affairs Director Edson Way could not be reached for comment.

Johnson said Friday he was not initiating a reorganization plan or reviving the 15-year-old proposal for privatization.

"Nothing is being initiated by me," said Johnson, at a ceremony where he handed out the annual Governor's Arts Awards. "I support privatization initiatives (in general). But I don't have any knowledge of initiating anything with respect to the museum."

Essential Tool for GIS / Geographic Data

Marcus P Grant

[Via acra-l] 12/8/99

If you are compiling GIS coverage or other digital geographic data projects for distribution to clients or other consultants, you should get a copy of the U.S. Army Topographic Engineering Center's free "CorpsMet95" for quickly compiling and editing your project's Metadata (*.met) files.

You can get it on CD from the Corps by calling (703) 428-6766, or download a single user application from the Corps's web site at

< <http://corpsgeo1.usace.army.mil/> >.

Proposed Conference on Mogollon Rim Ceramics

Deborah S. Dosh

AZ Archaeological Council Newsletter Aug. 1999

NewsNotes

Over the past couple of years there has been some discussion regarding a conference reevaluating Mogollon Rim ceramics.

Recently, after speaking with a number of people, I have established that many people are interested to such a conference.

Tentatively, if schedules permit and the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) has the space available, I plan to organize a core group meeting sometime in February or April 2000. I realize that many of you will be preparing papers for the Society of American Archaeology's annual meeting, so late April may be more appropriate.

The final result will be another MNA Ceramic Series volume. Being realistic, I would hope that a publication would be forthcoming sometime in 2004. A consensus test could be concluded at MNA during the 2003 Pecos [Conference].

I would like to see this volume have multiple authors. Each person would have a section and focus on one type or series of similar types or wares.

I also hope to locate one person who would assist in compiling all of the various petrographic and refiring experiments for the area and compile a list of the location of collections from the region. I also think it would be interesting to publish the results of a consensus test which would be conducted during the conference.

If you are interested in contributing to this conference, please contact me with any thoughts you might have:

Deborah S. Dosh
Kinlani Archaeology, Ltd.
2444 N. Elk Run St.
Flagstaff, AZ
(520) 556-9797; < Kinlanideb@aol.com >.

[Dec. 27: Brian Kenny reports that Deb Dosh is facing a 10-14 days stay at the Mayo Clinic hospital, 5777 East Mayo Blvd., Phoenix AZ 85054; 480-515-6296. After January 1, Good wishes, phone calls, cards, flowers, candy, magazines and all of those invalid things would probably be welcome. Ed.]

**Membership Meeting &
GPS Workshop on Jan. 22**
See page 3.

State CRM Update

(Continued from page 16)

City County Building, downtown Albuquerque.

Does anyone out there know any more details about this proposal? If so, can you post additional information?

Dave Phillips 10/7/99:

NMAC-L has obtained a copy of the following letter, which was sent by HPD over the proposed Cerro Colorado volcano quarry/plant location.

13 July 1999

Richard Macpherson
Department of Zoning, Building and Planning
600 Second Street NW., Suite 400
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

This is in response to your telephone request for information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed sand/gravel plant and ready-mix concrete/asphalt manufacturing works at Cerro Colorado Volcano (ZCSU 990019), Bernalillo County.

Three archaeological sites are known to exist in the proposed mining and production area, but our records do not indicate that a comprehensive archaeological survey of the unplatted parcel has ever taken place. In the Sections adjacent to the Grant Boundary, more than two dozen archaeological sites are known to exist within two kilometers of the proposed project area. Survey of the project parcel itself would likely turn up additional archaeological sites.

The Cerro Colorado Volcano itself might have cultural significance to Native American groups; the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs (505) 827-6440 would be able to help you explore this question.

Please contact me with any questions you might have on these comments.

Sincerely,
Glenna Dean, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist

State CRM Update

David Hill, 10/27/99:

A few years ago, I submitted an LA form on a prehistoric hematite quarry hosted in the sandstone intruded by the Cerro Colorado volcano. You can see the "red spot" at the base of the peak from I-40. At the time (ca. 1990) this was the only prehistoric hematite quarry in ARMS. I also recall that a couple of people whom I spoke with at Laguna Pueblo seemed to have some knowledge about the site as well.

Richard Chapman

11/24/99:

An appeal hearing concerning denial of a previous special use permit for an asphalt and concrete plant and sand and gravel extraction within and nearby Cerro Colorado volcano was held before the Bernalillo County Board of County Commissioners Tuesday evening [Nov. 18].

Cultural resources concerns were addressed by Glenna Dean (State Archaeologist), James Walker (Archaeological Conservancy), Carol Condie (Quivira Research) and myself (representing NMAC). Cultural issues centered on the lack of comprehensive survey of the project area, lack of procedures to develop appropriate treatment plans based on survey data, and lack of Native American consultation procedures being put in place as part of the permitting process.

The appeal was denied, based however not on the cultural issues, but on the fact the proponents didn't bring any compelling new information about the project to warrant overturning the previous permit decision.

Calendar

Other

[Calendar continued from page 2.]

Jan 21
Santa Fe NM

Low Binford Lecture – discussion of his latest book on hunters and gatherers. Sponsored by the OAS/Friends of Archaeology; 6:00 pm in the auditorium of the Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture.

Jan 28
Santa Fe NM

Bruce Huckell Lecture – on the earliest New Mexicans. Sponsored by the OAS/Friends of Archaeology; 6:00 pm in the auditorium of the Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture.

Jan 28-29
Santa Fe NM

NM Historical Preservation Alliance 4th Annual Conference – info: (505) 989-7745; < nmhpa@trail.com >.

Feb 4
Santa Fe NM

Sarah Schlanger Lecture – on changing interpretations of the Basketmaker and Pueblo periods. Sponsored by the OAS/Friends of Archaeology; 6:00 pm in the auditorium of the Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture.

Feb 9-12
Albuquerque NM

The Southwest/Texas Popular Culture Association & American Culture Association Regional Conference – theme is *Excavations and Culture*. At the Sheraton Old Town Hotel. Info: Dr. Jeffery A. Thomas, Northland Pioneer College, PO Box 610 Holbrook, AZ 86025; (520) 289-6527; fax (520) 289-6521; < jeffery.thomas@nau.edu >; < http://www2.okstate.edu/swpca >.

Feb 11
Santa Fe NM

Dave Stuart Lecture – discussion of his new book. Sponsored by the OAS/Friends of Archaeology; 6:00 pm in the auditorium of the Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture.

Feb 18
Santa Fe NM

Steve Post Lecture – on Santa Fe archaeology. Sponsored by the OAS/Friends of Archaeology; 6:00 pm in the auditorium of the Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture.

Feb 25
Santa Fe NM

Bob Leonard Lecture – on challenges to current archaeological theories and what the future may hold. Sponsored by the OAS/Friends of Archaeology; 6:00 pm in the auditorium of the Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture.

Apr 5-9
Philadelphia PA

Society for American Archaeology 65th Annual Meeting – info: < www.saa.org >.

Apr 7-8
Albuquerque

Ninth Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair – featuring the Old Book Road Show, offering free appraisals with admission to the book fair. Info: Alan Shalette (505) 291-9653; < AShal@aol.com >.

Apr 24-28
Tucson AZ

Recent Advances in Archeological Prospection Techniques – NPS workshop at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Will provide a practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques. Tuition \$475; limited to 30 participants. Info: Steven De Vore, (402) 473-5392 x141.

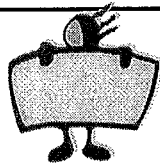
May 5-6
Santa Fe NM

Archaeological Society of NM Centennial Meeting – at the Courtyard Marriott on Cerrillos Road.

Aug 17-20
Mesa Verde Nat'l Park

Pecos Conference 2000.

**Membership Meeting &
GPS Workshop on Jan. 22**
See page 3.



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund

Earlier this fall, Glenna Dean and I attended an excellent workshop on public outreach entitled "Getting Beyond Ourselves: Effective Methods of Sharing Archaeology with Others". Sponsored by the Arizona Archaeological Council and arranged by Carol Ellick, Director of Public Programs with Statistical Research, Inc. of Tucson, the workshop allowed us to explore other avenues for reaching the general public.

It was very informative and we'd like to share with you some of the highlights:

Dr. Brian Fagan, Professor of Anthropology at the University of California at Santa Barbara, is perhaps the most well-known archaeologist who writes articles and books about archaeology aimed specifically at the general public (*Time Detectives*, *Clash of Cultures*, *Snapshots of the Past*). He taught us that to create interesting reading without sensationalizing is no easy task, but not impossible. As with any writer, such an endeavor takes planning and discipline. Adhering to deadlines is a must!

Mitch Allen is the founder and owner of AltaMira Press, a division of Sage Publishers, Inc., that specializes in books on science, particularly archaeology, anthropology and Native American issues. Some of AltaMira Press' most recent titles include: *The American Archaeologist*, *Archaeological Ethics*, *The Chaco Meridian*, *Contemporary Native American Cultural Issues*, *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice*, and *Native Americans and Archaeologists*. He stressed that any writing endeavor needs to be conversation with a reader as opposed to a lecture to a reader.

Jeff D. Leach is the publisher and editor-in-Chief of the new archaeology magazine, *Scientific American Discovering Archaeology*. It debuted in late 1998 and already is giving the American Institute of Archaeology's *Archaeology* magazine a run for its money. According to the publishers' studies, *Scientific American Discovering Archaeology* magazine is very popular with the general public. Anyone interested in submitting an article can write to the magazine for a copy of the magazine's writing guidelines: The Leach Publishing Group, LTD., 1205 N. Oregon St., El Paso, TX 79902.

Dr. William Rathje, Professor of Anthropology

at the University of Arizona in Tucson, spoke to us on the importance of making any speaking engagement relevant to the present day. Try to make any talk on the past link with today. For example, are the hunting grounds people used in the past the same as those used today? How do our road systems affect those hunting grounds? Or, did that hunter's children drive him to distraction sometimes, too?

Rick Effland, a professor at Mesa Community College, showed us how visual aids are a must to hold people's interest. He cited a study where students chose to read a series of longer articles solely because those articles contained graphics while the shorter articles did not. And John Czaplicki, with the Bureau of Reclamation, shared with us his positive efforts in sharing archaeology with Native American groups. While all of his studies' results were not finished yet, his most important piece of advice is that it helps to hold any conversation or gathering in a place familiar to the group to which you are speaking (perhaps their council house, for example, or the local school building)—at the very least, in a neutral place.

The final speaker was Carole V. Bartholomeaux, president of BARTHOLOMEAUX/Public Relations, Inc. Her Phoenix-based company specializes in helping non-profit agencies with their public relations. Perhaps her most important piece of information is that, for the most part, archaeologists have a lousy reputation. She recommended that one of the best ways to start to defray our lousy reputation is to become more visible in the public eye. An archaeological firm does not need to be visible in an archaeological sense, but more in a community sense. In other words, donate time and/or money to community events such as helping to build homes for the homeless, sponsor sports teams, help in environmental causes — and make sure word of your activities is acknowledged.

Ms. Bartholomeaux also recommends paying attention to media personnel who habitually report favorably on local archaeology and related fields, and make sure they are informed of developments. A final, very important piece of advice is to ALWAYS send a note of thanks to the reporter as well as to the photographer or camera person—reporters often keep tabs on who is classy and who is round-file material and you're certainly not going to appreciate those up-the-nostril shots.

(Continued on page 31)



T-PAS Report

Dorothy Griffiths

The Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society held its regularly scheduled meeting on Friday, December 3, 1999, at the Bureau of Land Management and Reclamation, 620 E. Greene Street, Carlsbad, NM.

BLM Geologist Mike McGee opened the meeting with a presentation on the recent excavation of a mammoth tusk in southeast New Mexico conducted in cooperation with BLM Paleontologist Mike O'Neil and BLM Archaeologist Doug Melton.

Mike's presentation was followed with an update by NM State Archaeologist, Glenna Dean on the roundtable workshop to design and implement research domains for southeast New Mexico. The workshop was held November 30 to December 2, 1999 in Roswell, NM.

An election of T-PAS officers to begin the new millennium was held with the following results:

- Chair: Dorothy Griffiths
- Assistant Chair (1): Doug Melton
- Assistant Chair (2): Pat Flanary
- Assistant Chair (3): Ray Medlock
- Treasurer: Arita Slate
- Secretary: Linda Medlock
- Assistant Secretary: Regge Wiseman
- Web Page Manager: Ray Medlock
- Newsletter Editors: Paul Katz, Susana Katz

The next T-PAS meeting will be held at 9:30 A. M. on Friday, April 7, 2000 at the Bureau of Land Management, Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, NM. All interested parties are welcome to attend.

Additional T-PAS meetings in 2000 are scheduled for Fri., Aug. 4, 2000 and Fri., Dec. 1, 2000

For additional information, please contact Dorothy Griffiths, Chair, at P. O. Box 2285, Roswell, NM 88202, (505) 623-5012; or Linda Medlock, Secretary, at P. O. Box 1225, Carlsbad, NM 88221, < medlock@cavemen.net >, (505) 887-7977.

Membership Meeting & GPS Workshop on Jan. 22

See page 3.

President's Report

(Continued from page 3)

will contain articles on Ceramic Period, Athabascan, and Protohistoric/Historic research in New Mexico. Let Alan or me know if you want to contribute.

What do you think? Have an idea for a NMAC project, want to help with a committee, or is there an issue we need to address? Call me at (505) 665-8014 or email me at < bvierra@lanl.gov >. Let's all work together for a productive start to the new millennium.

Outgoing President's Report

(Continued from page 3)

Finally, I want to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to NMAC members for their support and encouragement for the various projects and initiatives over the past years. As I look back, I have thoroughly enjoyed my time in the saddle. I have learned a great deal, met many new friends, and gained new respect to the operations and tasks undertaken by the organization. I also want to thank John Acklen for stepping in as Treasurer this year and my company for being tolerant of NMAC business and emergencies. As past president, I hope to continue to serve NMAC as chairman of a Conference Committee, help in the workshops, and be a member of the Education Committee. I will be calling on you to support us in our new endeavors!!

Secretary's Report

(Continued from page 14)

NMAC Website was discussed, as was archiving NMAC-I. Bill Dolemen and I were assigned to look into these tasks.

Dave will distribute the latest draft of the by-laws to the Executive Committee in January. Proposed changes include splitting NMAC into 501(c)3 and 501(c)6 entities, separating the non-profit/tax-deductible status from the lobbying/non-deductible status. The final version will be submitted to the membership for approval.

Other new business included repeating the grant program for FY 2000 (see pg. 19), plans for meetings and workshops (see Calendar on pg. 2, and pg. 21), approval for Tim Seaman to make and sell a new batch of UTM templates, and participation in Archaeology Week (May 13-21).



Internet Notes

National Register Bulletin on Archeology

Beth Boland < Beth_Boland@nps.gov >
[Via acra-l] 11/22/99

The draft of an updated version of National Register Bulletin, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts*, is now available on the National Register Website for downloading. The draft bulletin is available at
< www.cr.nps.gov/nr/archeo.htm >.

We would appreciate receiving your comments and suggestions on this draft by January 15, 2000.

Please forward comments to Barbara Little, Archeology and Ethnography, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, NC210, Washington, DC 20240. If you have any questions or would prefer a hard copy of the draft, Barbara can be reached at 202/343-1058 or at < barbara_little@nps.gov >.

Palmtops in Fieldwork

Marcus P Grant

< MarcusPGrant@compuserve.com >
[Via acra-l] 12/20/99

I consider the use of palmtops in the field a lifesaver (despite numerous headaches with the desktop software I've been developing for what seems like an eternity). That was reinforced recently when we finished field work on a project that recorded over 120 historic mining complexes and large prehistoric sites comprising about 1,000 cultural features and several hundred artifacts. There was no time for back-office processing during field work. Since then, 10 crew chief days were expended to finalize a database of all sites, features, and artifacts, and preliminary GIS coverage of the project.

There have been several fairly major drawbacks to the use of P/HPCs in the field, most stemming from the lack of development tools for the CE environment. With the release this year of NSBasic/CE 2.1, virtually all these drawbacks have been overcome. Specifically, it is now possible to accomplish the following tasks on the palmtop:

1. Display symbolized maps graphically as points are input;

2. Convert polar to rectangular coordinates and algebraically sum all points to a primary datum regardless of the number of sub-datums used, as the points are input;
3. Import map or photo images with world files and get geographic coordinate data in the field by tapping the image with the stylus;
4. Display GPS readings as points on a map or photo image (assumes the particular receiver used outputs in characters that can be converted to your P/PC's keyboard stream).
5. Link multiple tables in a relational database;
6. Use Structured Query Language;
7. Provide pop-up menus and context sensitive help files;
8. Automatically create user interfaces for any table structure imported to the palmtop (that's a big one!);
9. Provide lookup tables, conditional tests, and error traps as data are input.

The list goes on. The drawback to NSB (you knew this was coming!) is that unlike applications such as VisualCE, which provides drag-and-drop from creation with a associated data tables for the CE environment, it is not very accessible to people with no programming experience. There are also the usual Microsoft vs. third-party development tool licensing and distribution issues (you need to know which primary components in your application are from NSB, which are included on the ROM or CMOS of the palmtop or handheld unit, and which are proprietary Microsoft objects).

However, for an almost-unbelievably cheap \$99.00 for the full license, including royalty-free runtime and system files for distribution, it's hard to go wrong, even if you spend the first six months learning Visual Basic programming!

For information on NSBasic visit
< www.NSBasic.com >.

For information on VisualCE visit
< www.Syware.com >.

GIS Related Sites

A host of GIS-related Web links can be found at:
< <http://unix2.nysed.gov/gis/related.htm> >

Internet Notes



About GIS

Tim Seaman

For a tutorial on GIS and its applications provided by ESRI GIS & Mapping Software:

< <http://www.esri.com/library/gis/index.html> >

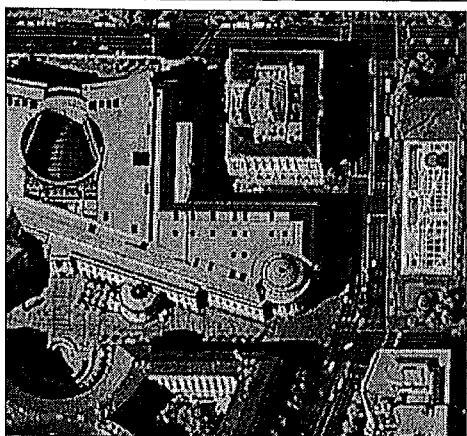
Additional GIS links can be found on their site at:

< http://www.esri.com/library/jumpstation/jump_dom.html >

High Resolution Satellite Pictures

[Via SASIG]

Space Imaging's high-resolution satellite pictures (any place on the planet down to a resolution of one meter) go on sale on 1 January 2000. Images which have not been processed and enhanced will cost about \$30 per square mile.



Detail of Washington DC seen from space.
(Photo: Space Imaging)

The best quality images will be charged at about \$500 per square mile. One-meter resolution images and four-color images at four-meter resolution can be combined.

< <http://www.spaceimaging.com/> >

If the Web page hasn't expired, a more-detailed review can be found at:

< http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/sci/tech/newsid_472000/472735.stm >

World Atlas: Maps and Geography of the World

Online World Atlas provides free maps and geographical information for: Countries and Continents, U.S. States and Territories, Cities of the World, Oceans, Territories and Dependencies. (Given the limits of Web page illustrations, resolution is only fair.):

< <http://geography.about.com/education/geography/library/maps/blindex.htm> >

Aztec Ruins Teacher's Guide

[Via SASIG]

The Aztec Ruins National Monument Teacher's Guide is now accessible on the Internet. The guide is targeted for fourth through seventh grades, but can be adapted for other age groups.

The collection of 15 illustrated lessons assists teachers in using Aztec Ruins and its loaner trunk of replica artifacts as resources to help teach students language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, and art.

< <http://www.nps.gov/azru/educ3.htm> >

Education Committee Report

(Continued from page 28)

advertising the Speakers Bureau Directory soon after school began across the state. Already we have received 30 requests for the directory (I think this is a record). The requests are from all parts of the state and include Raton, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Magdalena, Grants, Gallina, Navajo, Jemez Pueblo, Estancia, Española, Los Alamos, Taos, Las Cruces, Anthony, Belen, Rio Rancho, Los Lunas, San Fidel, Quemado, Red River, Glenwood, Edgewood, Fort Wingate, and Maxwell. Some are repeat requests from other years.

Teachers requesting the directory are asking for archaeologists to speak to their classes about the general cultural history of New Mexico as well as more specific topics such as the Civil War in New Mexico or flint knapping or archaeology as a career. We also had a pair of teachers request a speaker to come talk about local dinosaur finds – Oh! We have so much work to do...

New Mexico Archeological Council

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

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

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

NewsMAC

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

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

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

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to
Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2000 Number 2

April 2000

Current Research on the Ceramic Period

See page 4.

Membership Meeting Jun. 3

See President's Report, page 3.

Next NE NM Workshop

See NewsNotes on page 13.

NM Needs a SHPO!

See State CRM Update on page 20.

USFS Proposes Stiff New Fees

See President's Report and Federal CRM Update on page 17.

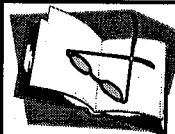
NMAC Protests Site Destruction on SLO Property at Mesa del Sol Project in Albuquerque

See President's Report and Local CRM Update on page 18.

NMAC Honors Four For Distinguished Service

See NewsNotes on page 20.

***Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Jul. 2000 issue
will be Jun. 9, 2000.***



President's Report

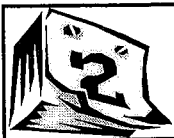
Brad Vierra

The millennium has started off with a bang, and NMAC is riding the shock wave. As you are aware, we are very concerned over the lack of a policy and procedures for managing cultural resources on state lands. In short, leasees agree to abide federal and state historic preservation laws, but the State Land Office (SLO) turns a blind eye to it all. The destruction of an archaeological site during the construction of the amphitheater near the Albuquerque airport further illustrated this problem. The result is that we have sent letters to both the SLO and the SHPO about our concerns [see page 18].

The U.S. Forest Service plans to implement new fees to recover costs of processing special use permits. Although these regulations have not yet been finalized, some forests are already asking for these fees under current legal statutes. Tim Maxwell was the first to experience this in respect to the Gila National Forest (see page 17), whereby the Forest would charge him an \$8,000 "cost recovery fee" for all the work involved with processing his permit. These estimated costs would include Native American consultation, curation agreements, NAGPRA consultation, NEPA permit processing and monitoring, reviewing the report and SHPO consultation.

I have several concerns with this new procedure: 1) Should cost recovery fees be charged for conducting both research and contract work on Forest lands? 2) Should there be a grandfather clause for firms that have budgets in place but no line item for these recovery fees? 3) The regulations require fees based on the number of hours worked by the Forest employee (i.e., \$75 to \$750 for up to 50 hrs). However, how will the recovery of the "full and reasonable cost" be determined for projects that involve greater than 50 hrs for proc-

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Apr 27-29
Farmington

NE NM Workshop – see Workshop News on page 12, and page 13.

May 13-21

NM Historic Preservation Week – see NewsNotes on page 20.

May 20
Albuquerque

NM Archaeology Fair 2000 – see President's Report and NewsNotes on page 20.

Jun 3
Los Alamos

Membership Meeting and Tours of Classic Period Pueblo Sites of Otowi and Little Otowi – see President's Report on page 3.

Early Fall

Southwestern NM Workshop – details will be announced. Will qualify for BLM field credits. Info: Chris Turnbow.

Fall
Albuquerque

Lithics Conference – details will be announced. Info: Chris Turnbow – (505) 761-0099; <cturnbow@swcp.com>.

mid-Oct
Crystal NM

Navajo Lithics Workshop – date is tentative, details will be announced. Info: June-el Piper.

Other

Apr 5-9
Philadelphia PA

Society for American Archaeology 65th Annual Meeting – info: <www.saa.org>.

Apr 7-8
Albuquerque

Ninth Albuquerque Antiquarian Book Fair – featuring the Old Book Road Show, offering free appraisals with admission to the book fair. Info: Alan Shalette (505) 291-9653; <AlShal@aol.com>.

Apr 7-9
San Luis
Obispo CA

71st Annual Conference of the SWAA (Southwestern Anthropological Association) – info: <http://www.sjsu.edu/depts/anthropology/swaa/index.htm>.

Apr 13-15
Los Lunas

Historical Society of NM 2000 Annual Meeting – UNM Valencia campus. Paper presentations all day Fri. and Sat. morning. Tours of Quarai Pueblo, Historic Tomé, Historic Rte. 66, and historic homes and hotels of Belen on Sat. afternoon. Annual awards banquet on Sat. eve. At Tierra del Sol County (sic) Club.

Apr 24-28
Tucson AZ

Recent Advances in Archeological Prospection Techniques – NPS workshop at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Will provide a practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques. Tuition \$475; limited to 30 participants. Info: Steven De Vore, (402) 473-5392 x141.

May 5-7
Santa Fe NM

Archaeological Society of NM Centennial Meeting – hosted by the Santa Fe Archaeological Society (also celebrating its centennial this year). Events on Fri. & Sat. will be at the Courtyard Marriott, 3347 Cerrillos Road. Field trips in the Santa Fe–Los Alamos–Taos–Pecos area are being planned for Sun. Info: Sid Barteau (505) 984-2108.

Aug 17-20
Mesa Verde Nat'l Park

Pecos Conference 2000.

Oct 25-28
Farmington

Sixth Occasional Anasazi Symposium – at San Juan College. Sponsors include NMAC, San Juan College, Animas Ceramic Consulting, and Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. For info and to get on mailing list: Paul Reed, NNAD, 717 West Animas St., Farmington, NM 87401; 505.326.7352; 505.325.2351 (fax); <pfreed@sprynet.com>.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

essing and monitoring?

In Maxwell's case, the \$8,000 cost recovery fee was roughly equal to the total cost of the project! We will be writing a letter to the Forest Service about these questions. Please contact the Forest archaeologist where you will be working and ask them about these regulations, and "questions and answers" hand out for these regulations. A copy of the regulations can be obtained from:

< <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/permits> >.

The Southeast New Mexico Workshop had a good turn out, and the next Dinétah workshop is scheduled for April 27-29. Please contact Gary Brown if you want to participate (see pp. 12-13).

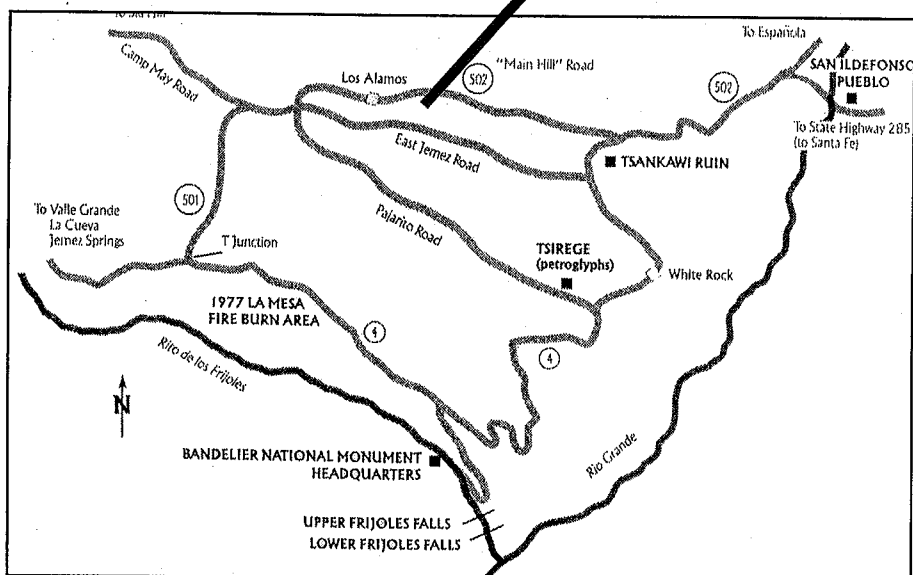
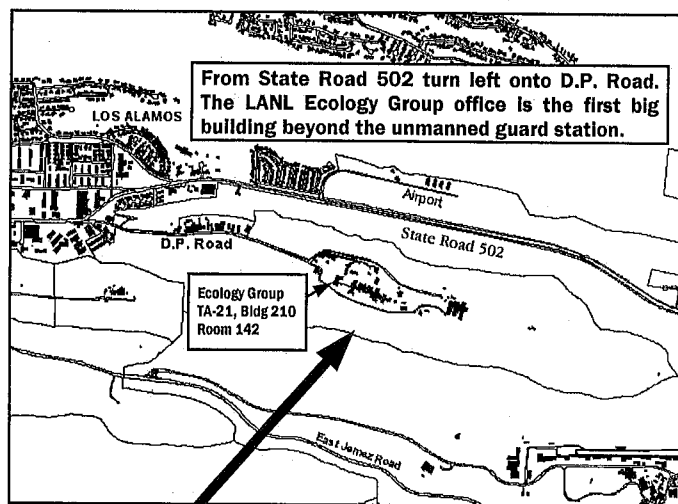
New Mexico Historic Preservation Week is from May 13-21. On Saturday May 13 NMAC will be hosting tours, lectures and demonstrations at Coronado State Monument (Kuaua Pueblo) near Bernalillo. Come see the site, demonstrations on flint knapping, pottery making, bone tool technology and atlatl throwing. In addition, the following lectures are scheduled: West Mesa Archaic (10:00), Rio Grande Pueblos (11:00), Coronado Campsite (1:00) and Spanish Colonial Archaeology (2:00). Artifacts from the excavations of the Coronado Campsite will be on display. NMAC will also host a table and poster at Winrock Mall on Saturday, May 20 as part of the Archaeology Fair. This year's theme is "What is Archaeology." We could use some volunteers for the table, so please contact me if you would like to help (see page 20).

Lastly, the NMAC Executive Committee is reviewing proposed by-laws which will establish a new, nonprofit foundation and move some current NMAC functions to it.

Among additional changes proposed, revisions to the terms of selected officers are being considered: 1) 1 yr term for president, 1 yr term for VP and 2 yr terms for rest of the committee (this assumes that VP becomes the president during the second year.

2) 1 yr term for president and 2 yr terms for rest of committee. 3) 2 yr terms for everyone. 4) 1 year term for everyone (but president-elect for year preceding their term). Basically, the views are that the longer terms would allow people the time to acquaint themselves with the job before their term was up, vs. shorter terms that might induce more people to participate. Another view is that the president has more responsibilities and should only have a one year term. So, what do you think about all of this? Please let me know what your opinion is.

The next NMAC general meeting is scheduled for Saturday, June 3 at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The meeting will be from 9-12, and a tour of a Classic period pueblo will be conducted from ca. 1:30 to 3:00. The meeting will be held at the Ecology Group (ESH-20) building at the end of DP Road. See maps below.





Current Research

Ceramic Period

[The series of thematically related articles on the archaeology of New Mexico coordinated by Brad Vierra continues below. The next two issues will contain articles on Athabaskan and Protohistoric/Historic research. Let Brad know if you'd like to contribute. Ed.]

Long-term Site Monitoring of the Architecture at Nike'muu

Bradley Vierra (LANL), Larry Nordby (NPS),
Gerald Martinez (LANL) and John Isaacson (LANL)

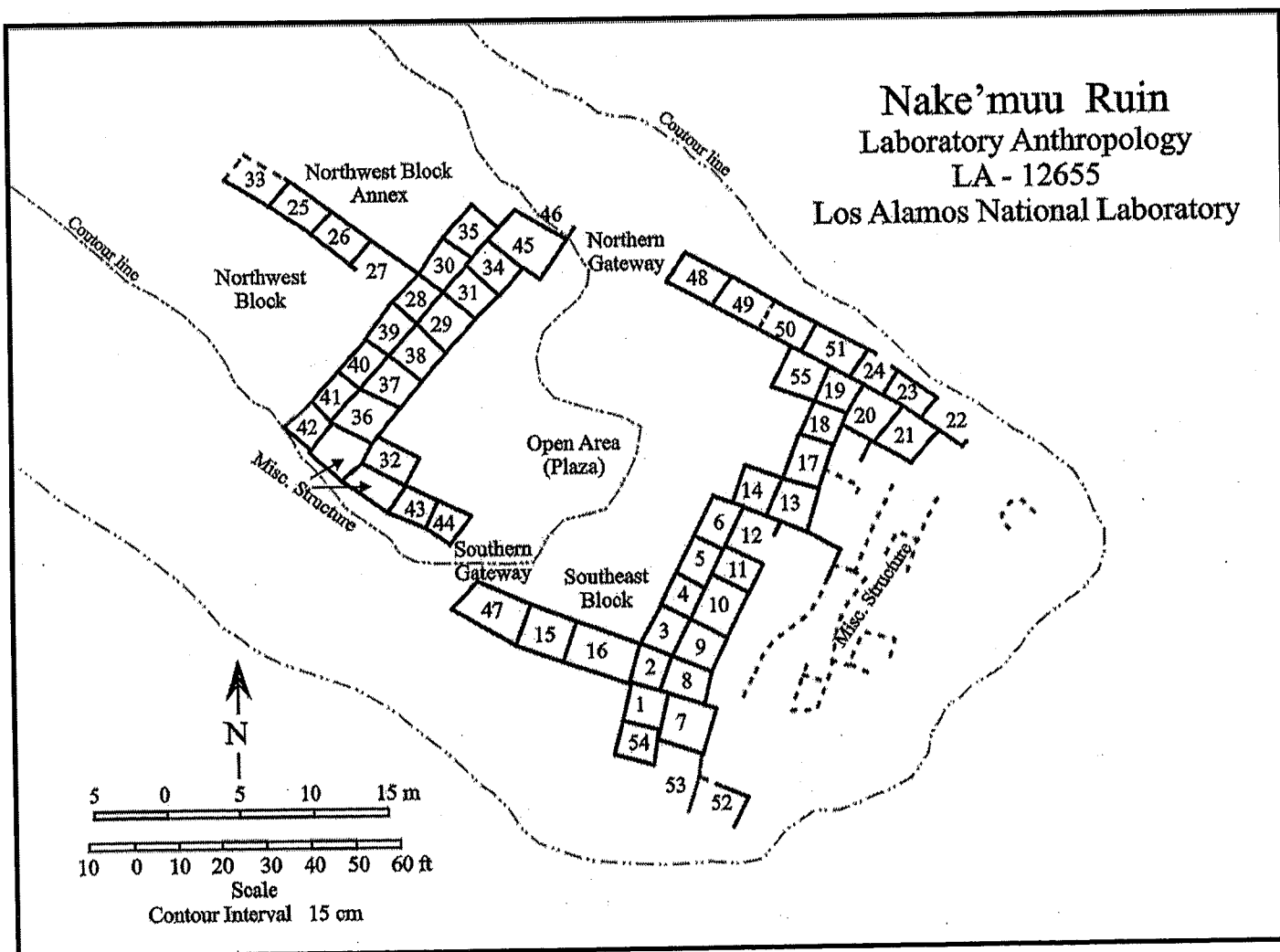
Introduction

The Cultural Resource Team of ESH-20 and the Mesa Verde Architectural Team of the National Park Service are conducting a long-term monitoring program at the ancestral pueblo of Nike'muu

(LA 12655). The program is being implemented as part of the Mitigation Action Plan for the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test Facility Environmental Impact Statement.

Nike'muu is the only ancestral pueblo at LANL that still retains its original standing walls. The site has been mapped, photographed, and detailed drawings have been made of all the standing walled masonry architecture. This baseline database will be updated on an annual basis and continual assessments will be made of site condition, deterioration rate and possible sources of impact.

Nike'muu Ruin is situated high above the confluence of two deeply entrenched canyons at the end of a narrow finger of the mesa at an elevation of 2200 m (7220 ft). The name Nike'muu means "village on the edge" or "village at the point" in Tewa, the language spoken at San Ildefonso Pueblo. The site is an ancestral home of these pueblo people who refer to it in their oral histories and songs. Nike'muu appears to date to the Coalition Period, circa A.D. 1200–1325. It contains



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about 55 rooms with walls standing up to six feet in height. As such, it represents one of the best preserved ruins on the Pajarito Plateau (Figure).

Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to identify and evaluate the long-term effects of the ambient environment and the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program on the architecture at Nike'muu.

Is the dynamic-testing program affecting the site? If so, to what degree, and what are the short-term and long-term implications of this activity?

Methods and Preliminary Results

The site monitoring program involved making a site map and detailed drawings of every standing wall. A 15 cm contour map was made of the site that denoted wall outlines and specific room numbers. Fifty-five rooms and thirteen open areas were defined. In addition, individual maps were drawn of each room. These consist of plan maps and standing wall profiles.

The plan maps illustrate wall outline, abutments or bonding between wall segments, the presence of wall fall (i.e., rubble), internal drainage patterns and vegetation. The wall profiles consist of detailed drawings of individual wall elements, including masonry blocks, chinking stones and plaster that were derived from 1:50 scaled photographs (Figure). Each profile is colored coded to denote the level of wall deterioration and adobe mortar loss. The colors red, yellow, and white denote high to low deterioration. Black represents holes in the wall, blue denotes wall elements that have fallen out during the monitoring program and green represents architectural features (e.g., sealed doorways).

The condition of each wall at Nike'muu was evaluated and classified as to Category 1, 2, 3 or 4. Categories 1-3 represent a continuum from the most fragile to stable walls, with Category 4 representing walls that have fallen to grade. Of the estimated 272 walls at the site, 102 are still standing and 170 have fallen to grade. There are a total of 13 Category 1 walls, ten of which are located on the north-facing side of the room. It is along these north-facing façades that the winter snows tend to build up, with the snow melting during the day and then refreezing at night. This freeze/thaw and

contraction/expansion process has a detrimental effect on the wall construction elements.

Most of the Category 4 walls are situated around the periphery of the site in areas affected by sheet wash and a steep break in slope. This includes the northern side of the pueblo, and parts of the southern and eastern sections of the site. These walls have presumably collapsed due to the erosion and loss of mortar from the lower sections of the wall. This would especially be a problem during the summer monsoonal rainy season. On the other hand, Rooms 25-28 and 33 are located on a high spot along a ridge in the western section of the site. This area would not have been greatly affected by seasonal runoff. It is, however, a natural corridor used by elk and people to enter the site. This traffic could have led to the destruction of this roomblock. In addition to the foregoing factors, vegetation root systems are also a problem at the site, since they can undermine and dislodge the basal sections of a wall.

Three separate wall monitoring visits were conducted over a 21 month period from 1997 to 1999. A total of 90 chinking stones and 23 masonry blocks were displaced during the initial 13 month period. An additional 64 chinking stones and 6 blocks were displaced during the subsequent 8 month period. This represents an increase from 6.9 to 8.0 chinks per month, but a decrease in the loss of building stones. If we consider that there are a total of 6578 chinking stones and 3994 building stones forming standing walled architecture at Nike'muu, then we have witnessed 1% displacement of site chinks and 0.7% displacement of masonry blocks during this 21 month period.

Summer rain, winter snow, vegetation, elk and human visitation have all contributed to the deterioration of the architecture at Nike'muu. The next phase of the project will attempt to objectively evaluate the effects of explosives testing on the site. This will begin with the simple technique of placing a plastic tarp below Category 1 walls and determining if any material has fallen out of the walls as a result of a specific test. A long-term program will also be implemented whereby ground motion detectors (i.e., accelerometers) will be placed at the site to quantify the magnitude and nature of these vibrations.

Site Construction History

Nike'muu is organized around a central plaza; however, a closer inspection of the wall construc-

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tion sequence indicates that two separate linear roomblocks were initially built. These consist of the Southeast Block (including rooms 2-12 and 53-54) and the Northwest Block (including rooms 28-45). The room blocks are oriented northeast-southwest, contain two rows of rooms, and are seven rooms long. The original doorways opened towards the southeast where outside activity areas were located. Later a series of lateral roomblocks were added enclosing a central plaza. Outside doorways were subsequently sealed and the focus of the pueblo became the central plaza area.

A cursory review of the site map indicates that room size differs across the site. A histogram of room size shows three distinctive modes. That is, small rooms that are from 4 to 7 m² in size, medium rooms that contain 7 to 8.5 m² and large rooms that are greater than 8.5 m² in size. The room blocks are generally two rooms deep, with medium sized living rooms in the front and smaller storage rooms located at the rear. Large rooms were probably used for communal social activities. For example, several large rooms are located at the entry ways to the central plaza (rooms 45, 47 and 48).

There are very few artifacts present at the site, but previous surface collections identified the presence of mostly Santa Fe Black-on-white reflecting a Coalition period occupation (ca. A.D. 1200 to 1325). This corresponds with the identification of several Santa Fe Black-on-white sherds that were used as wall chinking stones. Nonetheless, the masonry at Nake'muu is characterized by shaped tuff blocks and chinking stones that are typical of the later Classic period. This contrasts with the Coalition period masonry style that is commonly represented by the use of unshaped blocks without any chinking stones.

A lack of a trash midden, shallow interior rooms deposits (ca. 10 cm) and limited evidence of remodeling would seem to reflect that the site was occupied for a brief period of time. Regional architectural studies indicate that the typical pueblo room had a use-life of about 20 years before some remodeling was necessary. If so, we could conjecture that Nake'muu was occupied for no more than this length of time.

Why the walls at Nake'muu have survived to the present is not known; however, it may be due

several factors: 1) its isolated location whereby fewer people visited the site; 2) roofing materials might not have been scavenged until the turn of the century when homesteaders moved into the area. If so, the roofs would have protected the walls from the weather; 3) the site has been located in a controlled access area, where visitation was limited.

Consultation and Coordination with Accord Pueblos

Nake'muu is an ancestral home of the people from San Ildefonso Pueblo. Information on the site has been passed down from generation to generation through oral history and traditional songs. For example, although some of the inhabitants of San Ildefonso sought refuge at Black Mesa during the Pueblo Revolt, many of the women and children hid at Nake'muu. The Pueblo elders speak of traveling the canyons from Navawi to Nake'muu to the Valle Grande; however, the site has not been visited for traditional purposes since the 1950s.

The Cultural Resource Team holds regular meetings with the four Accord Pueblos (San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Jemez and Cochiti) concerning the possible impact of LANL activities on traditional sites. They are invited for annual visits to Nake'muu to personally view the ruins and consult on the long-term status of the site. San Ildefonso Pueblo has stated that "it is against Tewa belief that any preservation efforts be given to the site." However, this position might change should there be empirical evidence that the dynamic-testing program is artificially accelerating the deterioration rate at Nake'muu.

Current Research at the Chaves-Hummingbird Site

Prof. Michael Adler, Dept. of Anthropology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, TX 75275-0336

Over the past four years, I have worked with a multi-institutional research team at Chaves-Hummingbird archaeological site (LA 578), focusing on questions of village formation, climate change, and prehistoric exchange through archaeological survey and excavations at the site.

The Chaves-Hummingbird site is a large 13th-15th century ancestral Pueblo settlement located near the Rio Puerco, 25 miles west of Albuquerque. At the request of the landowner, Mr. Richard

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Chaves, I first visited the site in 1995, and was awestruck by the size and layout of the pueblo. The main feature of the site is a rubble mound that rises like a tell from the surrounding landscape, reaching a height of 6 meters high in places.

A single bulldozer trench cut through the rubble-covered mound by a former landowner shows the entire mound is comprised of stratified architectural remains, plaza surfaces, and artifactual material. Excavations in the floor of the bulldozer trench in 1998 show that cultural deposits extend another two meters, so we have at least eight meters of stratified deposits in this part of the site.

Earlier excavations by Frank Hibben uncovered several adobe-and-masonry surface rooms located on this central rubble mound. In 1996 we exposed roomblocks comprising another, distinct architectural style. While stone-and-adobe construction comprises the architecture on the main mound, two large roomblocks on the northern and eastern parts of the site are built solely of coursed adobe. There are an estimated 300-400 surface rooms at the Chaves-Hummingbird site, with more rooms buried in alluvium and sand on the margins of the site.

In 1997, to better characterize subsurface architectural remains, we worked with Lew Somers of GeoScan Research to fashion several remote sensing maps of the site. The twin-electrode soil resistivity survey differentiated the adobe construction (lighter areas) from the composite adobe-stone construction on the main mound (darker areas) as shown in the accompanying figure.

[The figure has been modified to improve presentation here. Ed.]

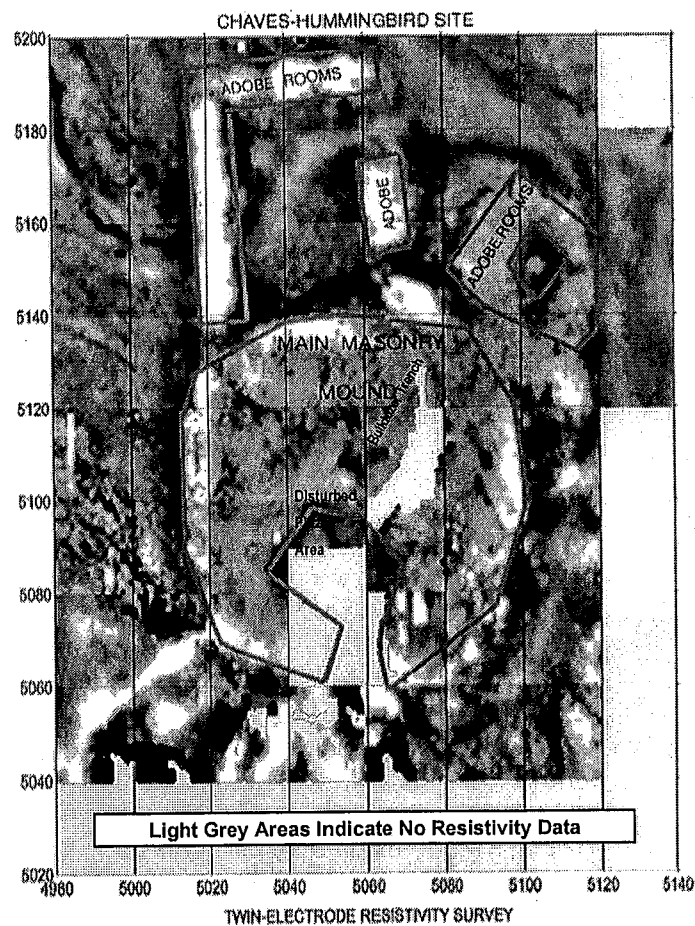
The lighter areas at the base of the main mound are from the melted adobe deposits that eroded off of the higher rubble area. We also completed a magnetometer survey of the site, but results were compromised by the presence of iron-rich vesicular basalt across the site as well as metal debris left by earlier excavators.

With support and field assistance from the National Geographic Society, SMU, University of Colorado, and Arizona State University, field excavations in 1998 sought answers to the occupation span at the site, the construction sequence across the site, environmental change during site occupa-

tion, and evidence of regional exchange in the ceramic assemblage.

Excavations in the midden area by Sus Eckert and students from the ASU Archaeology Field School uncovered early architectural remains and associated black-on-white decorated ceramics that date the original occupation of the site to the latter half of the 13th century. This smaller settlement was eclipsed during the early 14th century by a much larger set of roomblocks that were arranged to form an enclosed plaza pueblo. Site growth may have been due in part to the abandonment of smaller, outlying settlements located on archaeological survey in the area, but the significant increase in site size was also due to immigration of non-local populations.

Extensive mapping of surface room walls in the northern adobe portion of the site in 1999 supports the immigration of residential groups into the site. Bonding and abutting relationships indicate that at least two large room suites were constructed on different wings of the adobe roomblock complex, and smaller roomblocks were



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subsequently appended to these larger, founding room suites to form a three-sided structure with a large interior plaza area. Clues to the geographic origin of immigrant groups may be forthcoming from ceramic thin-section analysis currently underway by Sus Eckert and Kit Nelson (SMU). Both report high percentages of ceramics tempered with materials commonly utilized in the Acoma area to the west, supporting exchange links that may have been based in part on immigration of groups from that area during the early 14th century.

We are currently investigating the temporal relationship between the two major architectural styles at the site. Excavations by Linda Cordell and students from the University of Colorado recovered charred corn and organics from burned rooms both on the main masonry roomblock and the adobe rooms to the north of the main mound. Radiocarbon samples from the two areas have provided dates that fall largely between A.D. 1270 - 1380. Overall, these dates agree with the dates associated with the Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and other Glaze A types that dominate the ceramic assemblage, types that date primarily between A.D. 1325-1400.

The end of the settlement occupation during the late 14th century did not spell the last use of the settlement. Excavations in the adobe portion of the site have uncovered an interesting set of hearth features that post-date site abandonment. At least six rectangular hearths constructed of slab-lined walls and floors, with adobe consolidation of hearth corners, were uncovered over the past three years. The hearths rest on roof fall and room fill inside of what were previously single-story adobe rooms. The construction and use of the hearths has to significantly postdate the disuse and collapse of these structures.

Dates from charred wood and ash in two of these hearths indicate this short-term site use to approximately A.D. 1500, a century or more after the major site occupation. No artifacts are associated with these hearth features, each of which is full of gray-white ash. Possible explanations include later use of the site as a field house or temporary shelter. Alternatively, the hearths may have been used as post-abandonment shrines and ritual features. We'd be interested in any similar instances of post-abandonment occupations of this sort that have been documented in the Rio Grande

region.

Finally, geological and palynological studies of both on-site and off-site sediments have yielded interesting results. Pollen samples from plaza deposits on the main rubble mound have documented, not surprisingly, large amounts of corn, chenopodium/amaranth, and cactus pollen. Of note, however, are quantities of cat-tail (*Typha*) and meadow-related plants such as *Calystegia*, each of which require well-watered or marshy environments. Though there are no active springs in the site vicinity today, the nearby drainage of the Canada de los Apaches may have impounded water in *cienega* or marshes that provided the main source of water for the site inhabitants. Geological trenches in the small arroyo that runs by the site unearthed streambed sediments that were formed by fast-running water. Glazeware ceramics were found in the gravelly sediments, indicating that significant amounts of water ran in the streambed during, and possibly after, the main occupation at the site.

Future research at the site will continue to investigate the dynamics of village growth, architectural variation, and site abandonment at the Chaves-Hummingbird site. We will spend the next several months summarizing our findings to date, and expect to initiate more survey and excavation at the site in 2001.

New Histories of Ancient Chaco

Karin Burd and Stephen Lekson
University of Colorado

Chaco Canyon was one of the most important sites in Pueblo prehistory, and the National Park Service's Chaco Project in the 1970s was one of the largest non-CRM archaeological projects ever undertaken in the United States. More than a decade of fieldwork excavated over 25 sites, culminating in extensive testing at Pueblo Alto, one of the largest Chacoan "Great Houses." A long list of technical reports was produced, but no concluding synthesis was published.

Over the past three years, collaborative efforts by the University of Colorado Boulder and the National Park Service have begun to create that "final" synthesis. Steve Lekson (CU) proposed a plan to not only synthesize the Chaco Project (and other Chaco research), but to inject new ideas into the mix, through a series of small working conference on various aspects of Chacoan archaeology. Each working conference consists of three to four

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Chaco researchers (mostly, but not exclusively, from the old NPS Chaco Project) who focus on one theme or data-set, and three or four prominent "outsiders" – archaeologists interested in the same theme outside the Southwest.

To date, five of seven planned conferences have met. These include: "Organization of Production," organized by Catherine Cameron and H. Wolcott Toll at the University of Colorado; Society and Polity," organized by Linda Cordell and James Judge at Fort Lewis College; "The Chaco World," organized by Nancy Mahoney, John Kantner, and Keith Kintigh at Arizona State University; "Ecology and Economy," organized by R. Gwinn Vivian, Jeffery Dean and Carla Van West at the University of Arizona; and "Chaco, Mesa Verde and the Confrontation with Time," organized by Patricia Limerick and Stephen Lekson, again at the University of Colorado.

Two conferences on Chacoan Architecture will be held in Fall 2000 at the University of New Mexico. Several additional "capstone" events are being developed for 2001-2002. A parallel effort by Frances Joan Mathien of the National Park Service will summarize the work, results, and original conclusions of the Chaco Project, in a companion volume to the Chaco Synthesis project.

An "interim report" on the project has been published as an issue of *Archaeology Southwest*, published by Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson. Contact < lpierce@desert.com > for ordering information.

[*End Ceramic Period reports. Ed.*]

Non-differential GPS: How Good Is It?

David Phillips

GPS units are now small enough and cheap enough that no field crew should conduct an archaeological survey without one. It's easy to forget that as little as five years ago, the standard practice in Southwest archaeology was to "eyeball" one's location on a USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle by matching local terrain to contour lines. ("We're on this little ridge finger here." "No, we're next to this knoll here.") People talked about compass bearings but most folks used them only *in extremis*. With practice, in varied terrain, "eyeballing" probably brought archaeologists within 30-100 m of

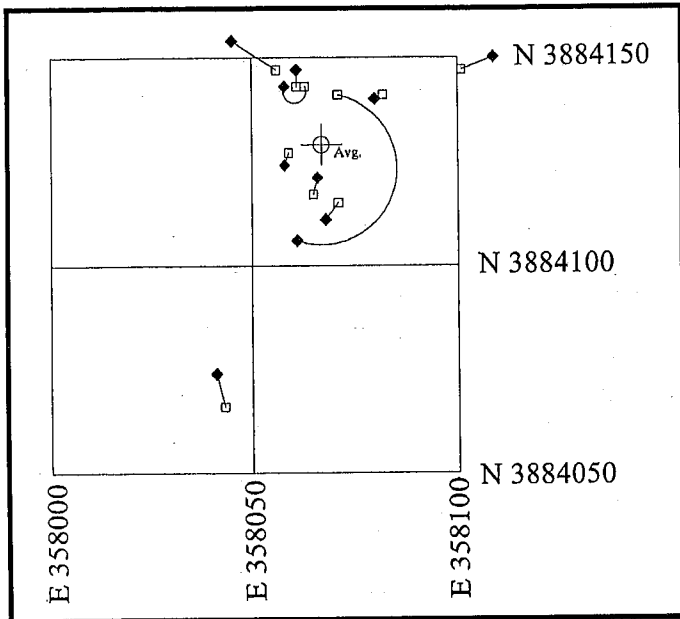
their true position -- but for beginners, the cartographically challenged, and anyone in uniform or forested terrain, errors of more than 100 m were common. The main reason that site datums became fashionable during survey was that they allowed future site visitors to confirm that they had found the right site, after spending an hour thrashing about the vicinity of a dot on the original surveyor's map.

For less than \$150, it's possible to buy a hand-held GPS that will even guide the user to the approximate location of a known point (such as a section corner or a previously recorded site). But much credence should we lend to points from a cheap hand-held GPS? This report examines that question, based not on theory but on actual readings by a non-specialist. The results I describe are the kind you're likely to get when you use such a GPS unit during archaeological survey.

The accompanying figure shows a 100 by 100 m section of the UTM grid for Albuquerque, divided into four 50 by 50 m squares. Over several days I took ten sets of GPS readings, all at the same spot marked by a cross on a curb. Each set of readings consisted of a "raw" GPS reading with a Garmin 12XL, immediately followed by a GPS reading using the 12XL's optional averaging function. As the 12XL averages readings, a calculated error is shown; for each averaged reading, the averaging function was used until the calculated error stabilized (usually after about 30 seconds). In Figure 1, each black diamond represents the supposed position of the GPS unit, based on a "raw" GPS reading, while each hollow square represents an averaged reading. The lines connecting diamonds and squares indicate pairs of readings.

The immediate message of Figure 1 is that while using a cheap handheld GPS is a great improvement over not using one, it's not a cure-all. Many of the "raw" readings are within about 30 meters of the inferred true position of the GPS (based on the statistical average of 10 readings), but one reading is over 50 meters off. This supports the "fine print" in many GPS units' handbooks, warning that readings can be as much as 100 meters off. Statistically, the average east-west error of the 10 "raw" readings was 18.1 meters and the average north-south error was 23.7 meters; applying Pythagoras, the average distance error (between the reading position and the inferred true position) was 29.9 meters. In other words, "raw" measurements with a unit comparable to the

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12XL (probably most handheld units in the \$150-350 range) are accurate to 30 meters or less, *half of the time*. The other half of the time, of course, you're at least 30 meters away from where you think you are.

For those who own a Garmin 12XL or similar GPS, it's especially disturbing to see how little the averaging function helps, if used as described above. The lack of improvement is obvious in Figure 1, but can also be expressed statistically. The average east-west error of the 10 averaged readings was 14.9 meters and the average north-south error of those readings was 23.8 meters, for an average overall distance error of 28.1 m. In other words, using the 12XL's averaging function as described reduced the average position error by less than 2 meters, compared to simply going with "raw" readings. This is a lot less reassuring than the numbers shown on the 12XL's display, where the calculated error is usually under 15 meters. You may think that you're that close to your true position, but in most cases you're not.

The moral of this story is *not* that we should throw away our small, cheap GPS units and go back to eyeballing our way around the Tularosa Basin. An average 30 meter error with a GPS is a heck of an improvement over an average eyeball error of (let's be honest here, folks) 100 meters or more. But 30 meters can be the difference between a site being completely destroyed or com-

pletely avoided by a construction project. In a future installment, I'll describe and evaluate a supposed "quick-and-dirty" way to improve the accuracy of readings from cheap handheld GPS units.

Jesus on a Tortilla

Steve Lekson

[Via nmac-l] Tue, 14 Mar 2000

This is REALLY important: do you, or anyone in your immediate vicinity, know the approximate year and the town in which Jesus appeared on a tortilla in New Mexico? This would have been ten years ago, I think, or more, in some little town in NE NM.

There's another one in Texas, but I need the New Mexico info for a very strange panel discussion tomorrow at the CU Art Museum on "Manipulating Reality: the Presentation of Images by Media and Museums."

Thanks!

BLM-NMAC
Workshop
on the
Archaeology of
Northwestern
New Mexico
and
field trips to the
Dinetah area.

April 27-29, 2000

See pages 12-13.



Secretary's Report

June-el Piper

Jan 22 Membership Meeting

On January 22, 2000, NMAC held a membership meeting at the BLM's Albuquerque office. The first order of business was announcement of the NMAC 2000 grant competition [proposals were due March 15]. We earn approximately \$1000 in interest each year from our bank accounts. For the past two years a few members have also donated funds specifically to the grants program. Gary Brown and I have formed a committee to review proposals [other committee members are Dave Kirkpatrick, Tim Kearns, and Patty Crown]. Recipients will be announced on nmac-l after April 15.

Gary Brown announced plans for several workshops, including the second Dineta ceramics and site tour on April 27-29. Contact him by phone or e-mail for reservations. Chris Turnbow is planning a NMAC/BLM southwest NM workshop for the fall. The second Navajo lithics workshop will be held in Crystal, probably October 14-15. Stay tuned for further details. Dave Phillips has organized two Section 106 classes (taught by Lynne Sebastian) in Albuquerque and is looking for sponsors in other parts of the state.

Dave Phillips also briefly discussed the proposed revision of the by-laws to create a 501(c)(3) foundation and a 501(c)(6) council. The executive committee received the final draft from Dave in February and will present it to the membership for a final vote at the June meeting. [see related article on the March 16 executive committee meeting].

Dave raised the issue that NMAC might want to consider lobbying for revision of the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act to require the SHPO to report to the Cultural Properties Review Committee instead of the director of the Office of Cultural Affairs, in light of SHPOgate. Some members voiced concern that (a) the CPRC *might not want* the job (or might not be the appropriate choice) and (b) the action of opening the law up for revision might have unintended consequences.

Glenna Dean called for volunteers to participate in the Winrock Mall archaeology fair on May 20 from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Contact her or Dave Phillips for specifics. Also, the "Van of Enchantment" is touring New Mexico towns and needs volunteers

to schedule archaeology talks and demonstrations. It will be in Farmington May 21-23. Dan Scurlock has volunteered to be on hand in Fort Sumner on June 10. It will be in Mesilla sometime in October. For further information contact Glenna Dean.

NMAC recognized and honored four former state employees for their contributions to historic preservation in New Mexico: Steve Koczan, Dan Reiley, Lynne Sebastian, and Reggie Wiseman. See related article and biographical info on page 20. Tim Seaman announced that NMCRIS will be upgrading its database in 2000 with a move to the web, enabling on-line assignment of LA numbers. His office also has new phone numbers.

Bill Doleman provided background on the Mesa del Sol incident. After some discussion, Brad Vierra volunteered to compose a letter to the State Land Office and the State Historic Preservation Office voicing NMAC's concerns. See related article and discussion in nmac-l. The letter was sent in early March; no response has been received as of this writing.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to GPS (global positioning satellite) technology and applications. Bill Stull of Frontier Precision gave us background on GPS and demonstrated his company's latest models. Karl Laumbach gave a fascinating presentation on the Hembrillo Apache Battle Site at Victorio Peak on White Sands Missile Range. Human Systems Research has worked with GPS-provenienced artifacts and a ballistics analyst to reconstruct the events of April 6, 1880, when Victorio fought with troops from the 9th and 6th Cavalry.

Brad Vierra and Bruce Masse discussed the application of GPS technology on Los Alamos National Laboratory land, and Kerri Mich described the (primarily) volunteer work at Petroglyph National Monument to identify and record all cultural resources in the park. The Park Service has in some cases tripled the number of petroglyphs estimated to occur within certain portions of the park as a result of these efforts.

Mar 16 Exec. Committee Meeting

In addition to completing a few housekeeping chores, the executive committee made decisions on the following matters:

- *Workshops* are proving to be popular, well-organized, and informative, but they continue to attract primarily up-

Secretary's Report

per level archaeologists (project directors and principal investigators). In an effort to increase participation of crew chiefs and crew members we voted to target these groups in future workshop mailings.

- The committee has agreed to put together an *Executive Handbook* to outline the specific duties and responsibilities of the officers, education and public affairs committees, and workshop organizers to shorten the learning curve for future NMAC officials.
- At the next Executive Committee meeting (scheduled for April 21) final changes will be made to the *proposed by-laws* so they will be ready for a vote at the June membership meeting.
- The new *Forest Service Fees* were discussed, and Brad is going to compose a letter for review by the executive committee which will then be sent to the regional and forest archaeologists. Specific concerns include consistency and comparability of fee assessment within and between forests, "grandfathering" of permits needed for work under existing contracts, permits for research vs. contract-related work, and whether fees should be charged to process permits to perform non-extractive work that is being done to help the Forest Service meet its own cultural resource obligations.
- We are going to upgrade NMAC's web page soon. Any suggestions or offers of expertise would be warmly welcomed!

***NMAC Membership Meeting
& Tours of Classic Period Pueblo Sites
of Otowi and Little Otowi
June 3 - Los Alamos***

See page 3.



Workshop News

Gary M. Brown

SE NM Workshop

The NMAC field trip to Roswell and the surrounding area took place from March 9-11. This event, titled "The Archaeology and Prehistory of South-eastern New Mexico," was organized by NMAC and the Bureau of Land Management, and was recognized by BLM as field credit toward permitting in the southeast quarter of the state.

Thursday and Friday were spent visiting a chert quarry, lithic scatters, burned rock middens, camps, and the Jornada Mogollon habitation complex at Boot Hill, while Saturday was spent looking at lithic raw materials and ceramic types characteristic of the area.

NMAC appreciates the outstanding contributions provided by BLM, especially Pat Flanary, Rose Marie Havel, Doug Melton, and Tiffany Sullivan-Owens.

In addition, Regge Wiseman presented on-site overviews of sites excavated by the Office of Archaeological Studies, and Jim Sciscenti and Dorothy Griffiths showed us a unique site they had recorded.

The lab portion on Saturday was filled with data presented by John Montgomery, Dean Wilson, and Regge Wiseman. A wealth of additional information was provided by the wonderful group of participants.

Next NW NM Workshop Scheduled for Apr 27-29

The next NMAC workshop is scheduled for April 27-29 in Farmington. It will be a repeat of the Dinéah field trip led by Jim Copeland last year, and will again include hands-on work with ceramics, and possibly this time also lithic artifacts typical of early Navajo groups in the Dinéah region. The last Dinéah workshop was filled to capacity, so if you missed it don't hesitate to sign up for this one.

Registration cards with further details will be mailed out promptly. Credit toward BLM permitting will be given to those who attend.

Additional information is available from Gary Brown at (505) 867-9494 or

< gmbrown@worldnet.att.net >.

[See announcement on next page. Ed.]



State CRM Update

NM Needs a SHPO!

Alamogordo Road Job Hits Johnson Personnel Pothole

Larry Calloway

Albuquerque Journal Mar. 19, 2000

People in Alamogordo couldn't believe that a \$12 million highway job stopped dead for two weeks just because of bureaucratic delays involving the State Historic Preservation Office.

That was the explanation for the parked heavy equipment at the long-awaited project -- the 8-mile first contract in the four-laning of US 54 south to El Paso. And it upset people who have been working for years to get the job started, among them Republican Rep. Joe Skeen.

"We had gotten calls," says Skeen aide Selma Sierra, who put out a sharply worded news release late last Wednesday.

Skeen fired off a letter to state Highway and Transportation Secretary Pete Rahn accusing the Republican administration of things usually attributed to Democrats.

"I am asking for your immediate involvement in this matter so it can be resolved quickly. I can assure you that when Congress passed the current highway authorization law and when we passed laws and funded historic preservation activities we certainly weren't legislating bureaucratic delays," the Skeen letter said.

What angered the veteran congressman and members of his staff was that they could not find any real issue, despite all their calls. It seemed to be a dispute between state agencies over nothing. Somebody bladed an access road to a gravel pit across private land with no known historic value, and it stopped a big highway job.

The contractor, identified by Rahn as WWC Construction of Albuquerque, had even hired an archaeologist, who examined the land and said there was

nothing there to worry about. The problem, according to Rahn, was that WWC jumped the gun. It bladed the land before the documented State Historic Preservation Office approval arrived, then somebody called the Federal Highway Administration anonymously and the agency froze the money. Whatever, said Rahn, work had resumed by the end of last week.

My only question is: Would this have happened if New Mexico had a historic preservation officer?

It has been nearly seven months since Cultural Affairs Officer Edson Way fired Lynne Sebastian (demanded her resignation) for no apparent reason (he won't talk) except that Gary Johnson threw a fit on the phone (there are witnesses) over something Sebastian did or failed to do. Even she doesn't know what it was.

Sebastian, a Ph.D. archaeologist from Albuquerque, had a conservative philosophy of working closely with developers from the start to avoid problems. She even published a series of articles

Workshop on the Archaeology of Northwestern New Mexico & field trips to the Dinétah area. April 27-29, 2000

Sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management
and the New Mexico Archaeological Council.

- Visit protohistoric and early historic Navajo sites, review common ceramic & lithic artifact types and raw materials, and gain BLM permit credit.
- Open to all at \$25/person, payable to *NMAC*. Send payment to

NMAC NW-NM Workshop
P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

- Space is limited -- payments must be received in the NMAC P.O. Box by April 16th.
- Info: contact Gary Brown at (505) 867-9494 or <gmbrown@worldnet.att.net>.

State CRM Update

on how to comply with state and federal preservation laws. She was fired Sept. 1 and has not been replaced. The office is understaffed.

Jim Hughes, a legislative assistant with Skeen's office, said he called the State Historic Preservation Office first thing to figure out what the problem was at Alamogordo. He talked with Dorothy Victor, who is acting state historic preservation officer in addition to two or three jobs she already had. All Hughes got out of the conversation was that she said that the office did not shut down the Alamogordo job and couldn't even if it wanted to.

Victor told me, "I don't think that the problem is in our office. Our office did a five-day turnaround."

Two professional staffers with the office also disclaimed responsibility. Mike Elliott said, "We don't stop projects. We have no legal authority." Jan Beilla said, "The Federal Highway Administration is the lead agency, and they're the individuals who halted the work on the project."

But they weren't entirely uninvolved. As Rahn put it, "The law is very clear. You don't disturb land until you have state preservation office approval."

And the office has no leadership, despite Victor's attempts to fill in for Sebastian, whom she admires ("She was the greatest boss I ever had").

Sen. Tim Jennings, D-Roswell, one of the legislative leaders involved in negotiating four-lane highways for the area, takes the case a step further than a lack of leadership.

"You don't have to be a rocket scientist to see what's happening. This has nothing to do with Republican or Democrat. This is about destroying government. It's just real frustrating to me because I think government may be too big, but it needs to work," he said.

Way obviously is having a hard time finding another professional to become state historic preservation office. It's no wonder. An investigative report published in *[NewsMAC]* the newsletter of the New Mexico Archaeological Council concluded Sebastian probably was fired (and her career interrupted) "by mistake." The writer, David A. Phillips, Jr., who is the council's legislative chairman, concluded that the governor made "an angry yet vague phone call, making it easy to misunderstand his orders" to Way.

Phillips suggested stronger law insulating the Historic Preservation Office from politics. "If we

lost this one by accident," he wrote, "what happens the next time the governor gets angry about historic preservation, without knowing all the facts, and really wants her fired?"

New NMSHTD CR Guidelines

Blake Roxlau & Laurel Wallace

[Via nmac-l] Mar. 1, 2000

Dear Cultural Resource Consultant:

The NMSHTD Environmental Section has completed a revised version of the NMSHTD Cultural Resource Guidelines. Copies of the guidelines are available in CD format that may be lent out for copying, and a hard copy version is also available for copying. Unfortunately, we are prohibited by recent NMSHTD policy from distributing these guidelines for free, as we have done with other documents in the past.

Please read the guidelines through carefully—several changes are now in effect for bridge recording and procedures for Traditional Cultural Property studies. We ask that consultants carefully apply all the standards for reports that we have outlined. All of these changes reflect the need to ensure a cultural resource report moves through the review process successfully.

All cultural resource reports will need to be following these guidelines by April 1, 2000. We ask that you immediately apply these new standards as soon as possible, given that revisions to reports are a typical part of the submittal process.

Please contact Blake Roxlau at 827-5224, or Laurel Wallace at 827-5240 with any questions. Our e-mail addresses are:

< blake.roxlau@nmshtd.state.nm.us > and
< laurel.wallace@nmshtd.state.nm.us >.

Thank you.

Blake Roxlau, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Laurel Wallace, Highway Environmentalist/Cultural Resources Specialist

New Annex Proposed for Palace of the Governors

PeteMcKenna@bia.gov

[Via nmac-l] Thu, 9 Mar 2000

This morning's *[Albuquerque] Journal* carried a story about Sen. Domenici sponsoring a bill for a curatorial facility addition to the Palace of the Gov-

(Continued on page 23)



Federal CRM Update

Congress Considers Increased HPF Funding

[NMAC distributed a Legislative Alert at the end of February to bring member attention to proposed legislation that would bring funding of the federal Historic Preservation Fund up to authorized levels – potentially a three-fold increase over actual funding levels. The alert requested that members ask their congressional representatives to support H.R. 701 which had been introduced in the House, authorizing permanent \$100 million appropriations for HPF. Since that time, a comparable bill, S. 2181 was introduced in the Senate by NM Senator Jeff Bingaman.

Following is the text of a letter to NM representative Tom Udall, who co-sponsored the House bill. It is typical of those NMAC sent to all five NM congressional delegates. It is followed by a notice about the introduction of a comparable Senate bill proposed by NM Senator Jeff Bingaman that would bring HPF funding up to its full, authorized level of \$150 million. Ed.]

March 3, 2000

Dear Representative Udall:

Thank you for supporting and co-sponsoring H.R. 701, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act. This bill includes a \$100 million appropriation for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). HPF is not a new program, but an existing one with a long and successful history. Its funding is authorized in law at \$150 million, but it has traditionally received only a fraction of these monies. Please keep the promise that Congress made through the National Historic Preservation Act and the Outer Continental Shelf legislation.

What does HPF do for New Mexico?

- Provides grants, planning assistance, technical assistance and guidance to spur public and private commitment to preserving our historic and prehistoric heritage.
- Identifies historic places and recognizes them through the National Register of

Historic Places, the State Register of Cultural Properties and local designation.

- Generates investments in our historic neighborhoods and business districts through preservation incentives and assistance.
- Creates jobs, builds the tax base and sustains communities.
- Gives the citizens of New Mexico a say in how federal agencies manage our state's cultural and historic heritage.
- Reinvigorates local economies through heritage tourism.
- Provides funding and assistance to local communities to preserve their historic character and plan for the future.

Currently New Mexico does all of this with a federal grant of less than \$600,000. If HPF were funded at \$150 million, New Mexico's share is estimated to be \$2,850,000. Imagine how much we could do to preserve the past for the future.

The state of New Mexico has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Please support H.R. 701 to help protect and preserve this heritage for future generations.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Vierra, Ph.D.
President [NMAC]

Bingaman Bill Needs Cosponsors in Senate: S. 2181 Provides \$150 Million for Historic Preservation Fund!

Charles M. Niquette, RPA
President, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
[Via acra-l] Sat, 11 Mar 2000

Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) introduced S. 2181, a bill that provides full and permanent funding for cultural and historic preservation programs -- including \$150 annual for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) - on March 6th.

S. 2181 joins the "Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999" (CARA) as one of two major proposals pending in Congress which would permanently fund the HPF.

Bingaman's bill, however, would provide more funding for historic preservation programs through the HPF. Revenues generated from the

Federal CRM Update

sale of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leases are directed through the HPF to finance the national preservation program, including the State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal preservation programs, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and the "Save America's Treasures" Program.

Action Needed

The Bingaman bill is in need of support and co-sponsors in the Senate. You are urged to call your Senators using the U.S. Capitol Switchboard (202-224-3121) and tell them to support S. 2181 because:

- It would fully fund the HPF at \$150 million annually.
- At least \$75 million of the HPF would be allocated to the states.
- Of the remaining \$75 million, \$15 million would be for the protection of Civil War battlefields; \$60 million would be available for matching grants for historic preservation (of which \$30 million would be designed for "bricks and mortar" projects that preserve endangered historic properties).
- A sustained commitment to the preservation of our historic built environment cannot be achieved without stable and permanent funding for the HPF.
- For more than 30 years, the HPF has supported programs which celebrate and protect our past through matching grants to state, tribal and local governments. In addition, one dollar from the HPF leverages sixty-five dollars from the public and the private sectors for preservation work.
- HPF funding is used by the State Historic Preservation Offices to administer the federal rehabilitation tax credit, which has leveraged over \$19 billion in private investment in historic resources since 1976.
- Full and permanent funding of the HPF will boost rehabilitation and reuse of existing buildings and help prevent urban sprawl.

If you have any further questions, contact the Pub-

lic Policy Department at (202) 588-6255 or <policy@nthp.org>.

NMAC Prompted to Act on BLM-NM Resource Advisory Council Vacancies

Lynne Sebastian

[Via nmac-l] 24 Mar 2000

The announcement below represents a really important opportunity for the archaeological profession in New Mexico.

I would like to see us work together to identify a good candidate to put forward as NMAC's choice for one of these positions. There are only three positions earmarked for environmental/cultural issues; we need to maximize our chances of ensuring that one of those goes to an archaeologist. I would like to think that consensus support from the members of the state professional organization would go a long way toward making that happen.

We need to identify someone who is really familiar with the way the BLM works and with the important issues for cultural resources on BLM lands -- including the need for more support for Section 110 driven archaeology, the problems of indirect and cumulative effects on sites, the difficulty of securing permission to do research on the public lands in some parts of the state, the famous permitting situation, etc. It would help, too, to have someone who can speak rancher and/or pipeline and has a lot of patience for doing stuff through an unmanageably large committee of people with seriously opposed views of the world!

How can we go about finding the right person and speaking with one voice so that we will be hard to ignore?

Members Sought for BLM Council

Albuquerque Journal 23 Mar 2000

The federal Bureau of Land Management and Gov. Gary Johnson are looking for five people to tackle tough public land management issues.

The BLM will accept nominations for vacancies on its 15-member New Mexico Resource Advisory Council through April 20.

The council's charge is to research and recommend methods for maintaining a healthy landscape and to help find ways to revitalize public lands.

Three people are needed to represent environmental organizations, archaeological and historical

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interests and wild horse and burro groups.

Two people are needed to represent state and local government, local elected officials, Indian tribes, natural science academicians and the public at large.

For more information or to get a nomination form, call Kathleen Mulkey or Tanna Chatten at the BLM in Santa Fe, (505) 438-7501.

USFS Proposes Stiff New Processing Cost Recovery Fees

[See President's Report on page 1. Ed.]

Is NMAC Aware of Proposed New USFS Fees?

Tim Maxwell (to Brad Vierra)
[Via nmac-l] 3 Mar 2000

We are experiencing a problem with the Gila NF and I wonder if you have heard from others in NMAC that might be in a similar situation. The Gila NF is "requesting" cost recovery fees for the administration of Special Use permits. There is currently a proposed U.S. Forest Service regulation that will allow forests to charge fees for Special Use permits. You can see it at:

< www.fs.fed.us/recreation/permits >.

The Gila NF is already encouraging people to pay these cost recovery fees. Otherwise, they claim, they have little time to review and administrate permit requests.

As part of our "endangered sites" program, we identified three sites in the Gila NF that are impacted by on-going erosion. We wanted to test the sites to check for potential information loss and have a field budget of \$7900. The Gila wants \$5000 - \$8000 to administrate the Special Use permit.

Otherwise, the anticipated review of the permit is December 2000. However, the money expires December 31, which will leave us no time to do the archaeology.

Are you aware of anyone else who has received a cost recovery estimate that exceeds the cost of the archaeology or is 2/3 of the archaeological costs?

USFS Proposes New Permit Fees

Brad Vierra
[Via nmac-l] 8 Mar 2000

If you haven't heard, it appears that USFS is proposing a regulation that charges a "recovery fee" for administering special use permits. That means every time you work on USFS land you will have to pay a fee. Comments on this regulation are still being received by March 9 (yes, tomorrow). I have attached a Word file with most of the information on this regulation. This was obtained from the following web site:

< <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/permits> >.

Tim Maxwell has notified me that Gila National Forest has requested an \$8,000 recovery fee for his site condition assessment project that has a total budget of \$7900. So, it appears that some forests are already trying to charge these fees. I have no problem with a standard low charge permit fee (e.g., \$25-50). But how can you charge \$8000! I am waiting for a call back from Judy Proper to ask her about this situation.

Lastly, the regulations also mention similar recovery fees being charged by the BLM. However, in talking with Steve Fosberg, this does not appear to be the case for CRM projects. Fees are charged to large companies for large-scale projects (e.g., pipelines), but are not charged to small-scale business firms. There is, however, a BLM cost threshold over which fees may be charged (e.g., ca. \$5000 for these larger projects).

So, what do you think?

Notice of Extension of Comment Period On Proposed USFS Fees

Hilda Diaz-Soltero,
Associate Chief for Natural Resources.
[FR Doc. 00-4384 Filed 2-24-00; 8:45 am]

On November 24, 1999, the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, published proposed regulations for recovering costs associated with processing applications for special use authorizations to use and occupy National Forest System lands and monitoring compliance with these special use authorizations (64 FR 66342). The provisions of this proposed rule would apply to applications and authorizations for use of National Forest System lands. On December 29, 1999, the agency extended the comment period to February 24, 2000 (64 FR 72971). The agency is extending the comment period another 14 days to March 9, 2000, to respond to additional requests from organizations and individuals who have requested more time to review and comment on the document.

(Continued on page 23)



Local CRM Update

NMAC Protests Site Destruction on State Land Office Property at Albuquerque's Mesa del Sol Project

[See President's Report on page 1. Ed.]

Letter to the State Land Office

March 3, 2000

Ray Powell, M.S., D.V.M.
Commissioner of Public Lands
P.O. Box 1148
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Dear Commissioner Powell:

It has recently come to our attention that an archaeological site has been destroyed on lands administered by the State Land Office (SLO). This incident occurred during the construction of the Mesa del Sol amphitheater south of the Albuquerque airport. Bernalillo County initiated this undertaking on state trust lands.

We are concerned that neither the New Mexico State Historic Preservations Officer (NMSHPO) or the SLO was afforded an opportunity to consult on this project prior to construction. As a result of this activity the site was destroyed prior to any determination of eligibility for inclusion to the State Register or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). We are also concerned about the current policy and process at the SLO that would allow such an incident to occur.

Bernalillo County contracted with TRC/Mariah to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed construction site. A single archaeological site was identified (LA ...). In a report filed by the contractor, they recommend that the site not be considered eligible for inclusion to the State Register or the NRHP. However, the County did not forward this report on to the SLO or the NMSHPO for review and consultation prior to construction. In addition, the survey only included the immediate construction site. The contractor was not asked to survey access roads, equipment staging areas and other peripheral areas of the construction area. As a result, at least two additional sites that were pre-

viously recorded have been partially impacted in these areas (LA 12881 and 128818).

This incident raises a much broader and important issue. What is the current SLO policy for protecting and managing cultural resources on state lands, and what are the procedures for implementing this policy? Are you consulting with the NMSHPO in respect to undertakings on state lands? Are you in compliance with state historic preservation laws?

The New Mexico Cultural Properties Protection Act (§18-6A-5, NMSA 1978) requires that state agencies cooperate with the NMSHPO in establishing a system of professional surveys of cultural properties to be found on the lands under their jurisdiction. These agencies should exercise due caution to ensure that cultural properties on state lands are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed. The New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (§18-6-8.1, NMSA 1978) requires that state agencies afford the NMSHPO a reasonable and timely opportunity to participate in planning any undertaking that may affect a registered cultural property. The Pre-historic and Historic Sites Preservation Act (§18-8-7, NMSA 1978) requires that state agencies consult with the NMSHPO to determine whether proposed state-funded projects or programs will adversely effect a registered cultural property. If such a use is found, then the agency would not carry out the project or program unless it can demonstrate that there is no prudent and feasible alternative.

The SLO also has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU-9401) with the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. We are also concerned that cultural resources located on lands transferred to the State of New Mexico are being protected under the agreements of this MOU.

We would hope that the SLO would always consult with the NMSHPO in respect to any undertaking that could adversely effect a cultural property that is potentially eligible for inclusion to the State Register or NRHP. The state of New Mexico has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Let us work together to help protect and preserve this heritage for future generations.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Vierra, Ph.D
President [NMAC]

Local CRM Update

Letter to NM's State Archaeologist

March 3, 2000

Glenna Dean, Ph.D
State Archaeologist
New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office
Office of Cultural Affairs
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Dear Dr. Dean:

It has recently come to our attention that an archaeological site has been destroyed on lands administered by the State Land Office (SLO). This incident occurred during the construction of the Mesa del Sol amphitheater south of the Albuquerque airport. Bernalillo County initiated this undertaking on state trust lands. We are concerned that neither the New Mexico State Historic Preservations Officer (NMSHPO) or the SLO was afforded an opportunity to consult on this project prior to construction. As a result of this activity the site was destroyed prior to any determination of eligibility for inclusion to the State Register or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). We are concerned that the NMSHPO is not taking an active role in reviewing undertakings on state lands that could adversely effect cultural properties.

Bernalillo County contracted with TRC/Mariah to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed construction site. A single archaeological site was identified (LA ...). In a report filed by the contractor, they recommend that the site not be considered eligible for inclusion to the State Register or the NRHP. However, the County did not forward this report on to the SLO or the NMSHPO for review and consultation prior to construction. In addition, the survey only included the immediate construction site. The contractor was not asked to survey access roads, equipment staging areas and other peripheral areas of the

construction area. As a result, at least two additional sites that were previously recorded have been partially impacted in these areas (LA 12881 and 128818).

This incident raises a much broader and important issue. Is the NMSHPO taking an active role in reviewing proposed undertakings on state lands? Have you reviewed the current policy and procedures being implemented by the SLO for protecting and managing cultural resources? Is the SLO in compliance with the New Mexico Cultural Properties Protection Act (§18-6A-5, NMSA 1978), the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (§18-6-8.1, NMSA 1978) and the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (§18-8-7, NMSA 1978)? Does the SLO consult with NMSHPO as required in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOU-9401) signed by the SLO and the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management?

We recommend that the NMSHPO and the SLO work together to develop a process whereby consultation would occur in respect to any undertaking that could adversely effect a cultural property that is potentially eligible for inclusion to the State Register or NRHP. The state of New Mexico has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Let us work together to help protect and preserve this heritage for future generations.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Vierra
President [NMAC]

NMAC Membership Meeting

and

***Tours of Classic Period
Pueblo Sites of
Otowi and Little Otowi
June 3 - Los Alamos***

See page 3.



NewsNotes

2000 Archaeology Fair

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, is pleased to announce that the Seventh Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held at the Winrock Mall on 20 May 2000 from 10:00 AM to about 7:00 PM.

The focus of the Fair is "What is Archaeology?" and provides an opportunity for archaeologists and archaeological firms to showcase projects and activities in New Mexico in general, or the greater Albuquerque area in particular.

All archaeologists and archaeological firms in New Mexico are invited to participate in the Fair. IT'S NOT TOO LATE!! All you need is some kind of exhibit and one or two people willing to talk to the public about archaeology for a few hours.

Six-foot tables and chairs will be provided at the Mall and electricity is available. Mount photos on 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, the sky's the limit! Convey the most information about the profession of archaeology as well as your firm's activities through one-on-one conversations with the public.

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

Local arrangements will be coordinated by Dave Phillips, SWCA; contact Dave at (505) 254-1115 or < dap@unm.edu >, or Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist, at (505) 827-3989 or < gdean@oca.state.nm.us > for information, to make any special requirements known, and to tell us you'll be coming. See you in May!

The Archaeology Fair Needs Your Help

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] 24 Mar 2000

On behalf of NM state archaeologist Glenna Dean, and as the logistics coordinator for the 2000 Archaeology Fair (at the Winrock Mall, Albuquerque, on May 20), I am putting out an appeal for displays and volunteers.

If you're planning to do a display but haven't

contacted me yet, please contact me by e-mail (< dphillips@swca.com >) or by phone (254-1115) to let me know what you are planning to do, how many tables and chairs you will need, etc. We also need two kinds of volunteers. First, we need people to demonstrate flintknapping, pottery making, and similar traditional technologies. Second, we need folks just to show up to help set up, spell people at displays, and take down. If you do not have a display in mind but could do a demonstration or want to help in some other way, please let me know.

NMAC Honors Four For Distinguished Service

[Four Distinguished archaeologists were honored at NMAC's membership meeting on 22 Jan 2000. Following are brief notes on their backgrounds. Photos are courtesy of June-el Piper. Ed.]

Steve Koczan



Steve Koczan receives award from Brad Vierra, NMAC President.

Steve grew up in Los Alamos and received his B.A. from UNM, May 1974.

He began archaeological his career in September 1974 at Mimbres Archaeological Center (under Steve LeBlanc).

He joined the Museum of New

Mexico in December 1974 and was promoted to project director in February 1977. Steve began at the NMSHTD in August 1981 and was promoted to planner position in 1985.

It's not known how many projects Steve worked on, but 19 Laboratory of Anthropology Notes that he authored or co-authored were counted.

Dan Reiley

Dan Reiley was born Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 57 years ago as of 7 January 2000. He attended Franklin and Marshall University (Lancaster) for 2 years then transferred to Northern Arizona University. Dan received his BA in Anthropology under Dick Ambler from NAU in 1969.

He achieved 2 years of graduate work at NAU while working at the Museum of Northern Arizona



Dan Reiley receives award from Brad Vierra, NMAC President.

cataloguing artifacts, doing CRM with Peter Pilles, payroll, and other duties.

Came to the New Mexico State Planning Office (part of the Office of Recreation and Historic Preservation under Title II of the Land

and Water Conservation Fund) in September 1972 when David King was the first SHPO and the offices were in the Round House.

Offices changed titles and affiliations as they moved around to the basement of the Old Library Building, then leased space on West de Vargas, to the Tapia Building on Don Gaspar, to a house leased from Peaches Mayer, then to the first floor and finally the third floor of the Villa Rivera Building where HPD is currently housed.

In his many years with the preservation program, Dan has seen preservation as a concept receive more recognition from federal agencies as they realize their obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, but feels that preservation at the state level is still basically playing second fiddle to other legislative and governmental concerns.

Dan's prognosis is that the preservation community still needs to build a better constituency out of the public through outreach, including economic benefits and heritage tourism.

Through it all, Dan has seen the concept of state-level historic preservation take its first steps and grow into the process we see today. And never did find the time to go back and finish that MA.

Regge Wiseman

Regge grew up in Roswell and received his B.A., from UNM in 1969. He pursued graduate studies at Arizona State University from 1970-1971.

Teaching assistant, UNM field school, 1968, (Sapawe?) Began archaeological career in August 1968 at the Museum of New Mexico as assistant archaeologist. Brief stint at ASU as lab assistant, 1971 Supervisory archaeologist, MNM, November

1971.

Served as assistant state archaeologist, 1979 - 1983.

Participations on NMAC committees: Ethics (1981); Nominations, Chair (1982); Standards, Chair (1986); Dpecial committee on contract archeol./federal archaeol. Relations (1987-1988).

Arch. Soc. of NM Committees: Standards, Chair (1986); Publications, Chair (1983-1988); Arch. Soc. of NM Trustee (1983-1989); Co-editor, Pottery Southwest (1981-1987).

His 1995 vita lists 83 publications and 10 in preparation, so by now, it must be over 100 projects.

Lynne Sebastian

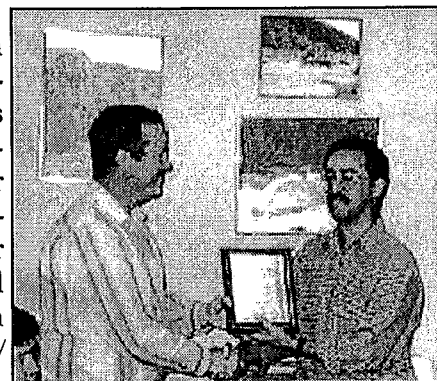
[Lynne was unable to attend the meeting. Ed.]

Lynne Sebastian is an archaeologist specializing in the American Southwest. Her fieldwork, carried out in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, has included nearly the full range of Anasazi development from Basketmaker III through Pueblo III.

In addition to excavation and survey reports, her publications include an overview of the archaeology of southeastern New Mexico, a book on archaeological uses of predictive modeling, and various articles on Chacoan archaeology.

She is the author of *The Chaco Anasazi*, published by Cambridge University Press, a book about the political and economic structure of the Chaco system, and is currently working on a book for Cambridge Press about the Pueblo Southwest from AD 1100 through Spanish contact.

Dr. Sebastian received her Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico in 1988. She worked for the Office of Contract Archeology at the University from 1981-1987, then with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division from 1987-1999. During her tenure with HPD, Dr. Sebastian served as Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, State Archaeologist, and from 1997-1999 as the State Historic Preservation Officer.



Regge Wiseman receives award from Brad Vierra, NMAC President.

NewsNotes

Dr. Sebastian also holds an adjunct assistant professorship in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. She recently completed a term as Secretary of the Society for American Archaeology and was chosen as the 1999 Government Award recipient by the American Cultural Resources Association.

Animas Ceramic Consulting Offers Petrographic Lab Services

Lori Reed

With both a petrographer and ceramic analyst working together at Animas Ceramic Consulting, we intend to compile a detailed thin section and sherd sample type collection that will be tied to geologic resources within specific areas. Andrea Carpenter, our staff petrographer, has analyzed ceramic thin sections from sites in New Mexico and Arizona.

Through the type collection, our primary goal is to provide researchers with petrographic temper descriptions that can be directly linked to the standard microscopic identification of temper in the sherds. Digital images of thin sections and ceramic pastes will contribute to establishing this link.

For more information please contact Lori Reed or Andrea Carpenter, Animas Ceramic Consulting, Inc., 1909 E. 20th Street Suite 4, Farmington, New Mexico 87401; (505) 327-3998; < animas@cyberport.com >.

Colorado Prehistory: Contexts for Colorado's River Basins

Meg Van Ness

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) is pleased to announce the publication of their five-volume set of prehistoric contexts for Colorado.

Based on the major river basins in the state, the documents represent a three-year effort to synthesize and review the regional prehistory, and are a welcome update to the 1984 context series. The effort was funded by the Colorado Historical Society's State Historical Fund and the authors.

- *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Arkansas River Basin* by Christian J. Zier and Stephen M. Kalasz.
- *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the*

Northern Colorado River Basin by Alan D. Reed and Michael D. Metcalf.

- *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Platte River Basin* by Kevin Gilmore, Marcia Tate, Mark Chenault, Bonnie Clark, Terri McBride, and Margaret Wood.
- *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Rio Grande Basin* by Marilyn A. Martorano, Ted Hoefer III, Margaret (Pegi) A. Jodry, Vince Spero, and Melissa L. Taylor.
- *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Southern Colorado River Basin* edited by William Lipe, Mark Varien, and Richard Wilshusen.

Copies of these documents are available by mail order (\$17 each plus \$3.25 each for packaging/mailling), or may be purchased at the Colorado SHPO office (1300 Broadway, Denver). An order form and additional ordering instructions can be found at

< <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/contexts.htm> >.

Additional info: call Meg Van Ness at 303-866-4670.

UofA Archaeomag Lab Threatened

Allen Dart, Executive Director
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson
[Via SASIG] 28 Mar 2000

The archaeomagnetism paleomagnetism laboratory at the University of Arizona Department of Geosciences is one of only two paleomagnetic assay facilities in the entire United States. Many archaeologists throughout the country rely on the UofA lab for assays of the hundreds of archaeomagnetic samples that we collect in support of our research.

More than a year ago the University of Arizona Geosciences Department began talking about closing its archaeomagnetic dating facility, and the Department's business office is now strongly considering such an action. This would have a severe impact on archaeological research throughout the western U.S.

I am appealing for help from my colleagues to write two letters to the University of Arizona Department of Geosciences to let it know how important this facility is for our research, and to urge the

(Continued on page 29)

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(Continued from page 14)

ernors. And it followed with a lot of blather about the significance of the "oldest building..." etc. etc.

This addition was to be funded to the tune of several millions and NPS was concerned it was going to come out of their operating hides (which how the story was slanted & came to press). I expect to see this story as a stringer from B. Kinney on NMAC-L at some point soon.

What I want to know is how is it that we are seeing a proposal to modify the appearance (and perhaps fabric) of this particular building for a curatorial annex? I invite staff from the SHPO's office and the State Archaeologist to respond to this story, its implications for preservation issues at the Palace of the Governors, and what (if anything) they might know about the nature, exact location, and design of this annex.

Tim Maxwell <maxwell@oas.state.nm.us>
[Via nmac-l] Fri, 10 Mar 2000

The word "annex" is a little misleading. What is really to be built is a new history museum. The Palace of the Governors is suffering from increased visitation and the cycling of exhibits. People's feet are pounding the building to powder and the walls of the building cannot withstand much more "abuse" from exhibit installation, yet people want new exhibits. A new museum would help solve both of these problems. Arguably, the bigger problem is the lack of adequate storage conditions for extremely important historical collections. The Palace collections are spread throughout several down town Museum of New Mexico buildings and placed in areas of high heat, high humidity, water danger, and crumbling walls.

The new museum or "annex" would be built to the north of the Palace, currently a parking lot area and the museum administration building, and not as an addition. Once the annex is built, current plans are for the Palace rooms to represent various periods of New Mexico history with less need for changing exhibits. There are no plans to change the exterior of the Palace and the new building will have a separate entrance.

For me, this is only the tip of the iceberg, though. The Museum of New Mexico has 6-10 million archaeological items sitting in similar conditions-high heat, high humidity, water seepage,

drainage problems, and minimal security.

The museum has architectural schematics for a new storage facility but funding is not anticipated anytime soon. Plans call for state-of-the-art storage that is projected to fill in 17 years, a study area for researchers, improvements for ARMS, a new Lab of Anthro library, and offices for the Office of Archaeological Studies. Estimated construction costs are \$7.5 million but that money is nowhere to be found.

Federal CRM Update

(Continued from page 17)

DATES: Comments must be received in writing by March 9, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Director, Lands Staff, 2720, 4th Floor-South, Sidney R. Yates Federal Building, Forest Service, USDA, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090. Submit electronic comments (as an ASCII file if possible) to: <gtlands4/wo@fs.fed.us >.

Please confine written comments to issues pertinent to the proposed rule and explain the reasons for any recommended changes. Where possible, reference the specific section or paragraph you are addressing. The Forest Service may not include in the administrative record for the proposed rule those comments it receives after the comment period closes (see DATES) or comments delivered to an address other than those listed in ADDRESSES.

You may view an electronic version of this proposed rule at the Forest Service Internet home page at:

< <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/permits/> >.

All comments, including the names, street addresses, and other contact information about respondents, are placed in the record and are available for public review and copying at the above address during regular business hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Those wishing to inspect comments are encouraged to call ahead, (202) 205-1256, to facilitate access to the building.

For further information, contact: Randy Karstaedt, Lands Staff, (202) 205-1256 or Ken Karkula, Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources Staff, (202) 205-1426.



Internet Notes

NMAC-L Subscribers: Announcing NMHPA-L

Dave Phillips, NMAC-L Moderator
[Via nmac-l] Sat, 11 Mar 2000

Through NMAC-L, you're able to receive news about New Mexico archaeology and are able to make instant contact with close to 200 other people who share your interests.

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance (NMHPA) now has a similar list server, NMHP-L. The NMHPA also has a need for instant contact with (and among) people scattered all over New Mexico, and for a while that group considered asking its members to join NMAC-L. In the end, though, the NMHPA decided on having its own list server.

The overlap between the two interest groups is substantial (what archaeologist is against historic preservation?) but not total. With two list servers, NMAC-L subscribers can continue to focus exclusively on archaeological issues (e.g., what is a hummock?) while those interested in other issues (e.g., endangered historic buildings) can follow those separately.

If you have a strong interest in both areas, I encourage you to subscribe to both lists. I have volunteered to moderate NMHP-L, so I'm in a position to minimize duplication of list content. On occasion there will be items (such as legislative alerts) that will be posted on both lists to ensure full distribution, but usually I will post news items and URLs to one list server or the other, not both.

If you wish to subscribe to NMHPA-L, the simplest way to do so is to send an e-mail to < dap@unm.edu > (my university account) and state your first and last name and which list you're trying to get on.

If you do not know about the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, it's a worthy organization and I encourage you to find out about it and to join. You can find out more about the NMHPA by e-mailing Ms. Stephanie Gainey, the coordinator, at < nmhpa@trail.com >.

A Guide to Cultural Resource and Historic Preservation Information

U.S. General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service
Jan. 18, 2000

[Listed below is a selection of information sources available in print or on the World Wide Web. These sources are used by federal, state, local and private organizations and businesses in developing and carrying out historic preservation programs and projects.]

The list has been edited for publication in NewsMAC by removing material judged to be of lesser interest to the Southwest. Ed.]

I. OVERVIEW

Brief, comprehensive views of the activities included in historic preservation.

A. General Resources

Murtagh, William J., *Keeping Time: The History and Theory of Preservation in America*, 2nd ed., New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1997. Traces the history of the preservation movement in the United States from the early 19th century to today. Topics covered are historic houses, adaptive use, outdoor museums, historic districts, rural and small-town preservation, archaeology, and landscape preservation.

Zagars, Julie, ed., *Preservation Yellow Pages: The Complete Information Source for Homeowners, Communities, and Professionals*, NTHP, Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1997. National directory of organizations and professionals in the preservation field. Listings cover national, state, city and town sources, plus private national organizations, National Trust programs and Federal offices. Special finder's aids for information on rural preservation, low-income housing, legal and financial services, federal rehabilitation standards, plus a directory of Web sites. [Needs to be updated.]

"Local Preservation Reference Shelf" compiled by National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, 1999

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/partnership/RefShelf699.pdf> >
National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) Preserve/Net
< <http://www.preservenet.cornell.edu/> >

(includes job listings, meetings, and other useful information)
National Trust for Historic Preservation Library, University of Maryland
< <http://www.lib.umb.edu/UMCP/NTL/ntl.html> >
Preservation Resources Bibliography
<http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/ricpubs/preserve.html>
(comprehensive listing of books, articles, and journals)

B. Specific Governmental Organizations

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

< <http://www.achp.gov/> >

(links to all federal preservation offices)

American Folklife Center

< <http://lcweb.loc.gov/folklife/> >

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers — no web

Internet Notes

site, 202-483-5583

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

< http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/pttinfo_about_fs.stm >

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

< <http://www.sso.org/ncshpo/> >

(SHPO addresses, phone numbers and emails)

National Endowment for the Arts

< <http://www.arts.endow.gov> >

National Park Service

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov> >

and < <http://www.cr.nps.gov> >

NPS directory

< <http://165.83.219.72/npsdirectory> >

Bureau of Indian Affairs

< <http://www.doi.gov/bia/tribes/entry.html> >

Tribal Preservation Program

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tribal/index.htm> >

Certified Local Governments

< http://grants.cr.nps.gov/CLGs/CLG_Search.cfm >

(state CLG coordinators)

C. Specific Non-profit Organizations

American Association for State and Local History

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

American Cultural Resources Association

< <http://www.acra-crm.org/> >

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works

< <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic/> >

American Institute of Architects Historic Resources Committee

< <http://www.e-architect.com/pia/hrc/> >

American Planning Association

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

American Society of Landscape Architects

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

Federal Preservation Forum

< <http://www.pe.net/~fpforum> >

Heritage Preservation

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

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions - no web site, 706-542-4731

National Trust for Historic Preservation

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

Preservation Action

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

Society for American Archaeology

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

Society of Architectural Historians

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

Society for Historical Archaeology

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

Society for Industrial Archaeology

< <http://www.ss.mtu.edu/ia/sia.htm> >

United States Chapter, International Council on Monuments and Sites

< <http://www.icomos.org/usicomos> >

World Heritage

< <http://www.unesco.org/nwhc/pages/home/pages/homepage.htm> >

Vernacular Architecture Forum

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

II. LAWS

All Federal programs and many state and local programs are governed by public laws and ordinances. Listed below are some sources of general or comprehensive information.

A. General Law Resources

Duerksen, Christopher, ed., *A Handbook on Historic Preservation Law*, Washington, D.C.: Conservation Foundation and National Center for Preservation Law, 1983. Reference for preparing or implementing local preservation ordinances.

Kanefield, Adina W. ed., *Federal Historic Preservation Case Law, 1966-1996: Thirty Years of the National Historic Preservation Act*. Washington, D.C.: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1996. Revised and updated overview, Part I covers the National Historic Preservation Act, implementing regulations, court opinions, Executive Orders, attorney's fees, and preservation costs. Part II provides summaries of court decisions involving federal historic preservation law. Extensive footnotes, tables, and a comprehensive subject index. Available online: <http://www.achp.gov/tpllist.html>

King, Thomas F., *Cultural Resource Laws & Practice: An Introductory Guide*, Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1998. Covers federal cultural resource management, NEPA, Section 106 of NHPA, other review procedures, comprehensive impact assessment and management plans. Includes bibliography.

Winson, Gail I., *Historic Preservation Law: An Annotated Survey of Sources and Literature*, Littleton, CO: F.B. Rothman & Co., 1999.

Federal Laws (current Congressional legislative activities; Congressional Record)

< <http://thomas.loc.gov> >

State legislation

< www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist.htm >

National Trust - Law and Public Policy

< <http://www.nthp.org/main/abouttrust/lawpolicy.htm> >

Preserve/Net: Law

< <http://www.preservenet.cornell.edu/law/plawmain.htm> >

NEPA Call-In (includes cultural resources laws)

< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/erisub3.htm> >

Preservation law links

< http://aec-www.apgea.army.mil:8080/prod/usaacc/eq/conserv/crmp_05.htm >

B. Specific Laws and Regulations Texts web sites

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

< <http://www.achp.gov/act.html> >

Revised Section 106 Regulations

< <http://www.achp.gov/106changes.html> >

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

< <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov:80/nepa/nepanet.htm> >

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

< <http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/nagpra.dat/lgm003.html> >

Internet Notes

Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
< <http://www.usbr.gov/laws/arpa.htm> >

III. PRESERVATION PROGRAM

This section is organized according to the basic steps of a preservation program: Identification, Evaluation (and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and/or registration on a state or local inventory), and Treatment, which may include documentation, legal, financial, and resource conservation techniques, and related plans, programs, and projects.

A. General

CRM is published by the NPS and provides information that promotes and maintains high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources. Available on-line at

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/crm/> >

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to NHPA

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/sec110.htm> >

Information about projects that cover a wide variety of preservation topics that received a grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training can be found at:

< http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/pttinfo_about_fs.stm >

National Trust for Historic Preservation's Forum Online

< <http://www.nthp.org/main/samplehome.htm> >

B. Identification (a sample of sources and sites; see also listings under Section IV. Specialized Preservation Activity)

1. Sources of General Information

National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys*

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/bulletins/nrb24.exe> >

Hufford, Mary. *One Space, Many Places: Folklife and Land Use in New Jersey's Pinelands National Reserve*. Washington, D.C.: American Folklife Center, 1986. This study demonstrates the linkages between land-use planning and folklife, and suggests techniques and approaches to incorporate folklife and local culture in regional planning.

Loomis, Ormond, coordinator. *Cultural Conservation: The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: LOC, 1983. A policy study undertaken by the American Folklife Center & the National Park Service, addressing the multiple dimensions, networks, and constituencies for cultural heritage protection & encouragement.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Knopf, 1984. Guide enables you to identify, and place in historic and architectural contexts, American houses from the 17th century to the present.

Roth, Leland M. *A Concise History of American Architecture*, 1980. A basic architectural history text.

Upton, Dell, *Architecture in the United States*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

2. Websites for Historical Research

Architecture Virtual Library

< <http://www.clr.utoronto.ca/VIRTUALLIB/ARCH/hist.html> >

Bureau of Land Management land patent records

< www.glorerecords.blm.gov/ >

Digital Archive of American architecture

< http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267 >

Library of Congress

< <http://lcweb.loc.gov> >

National Archives and Records Administration

< www.nara.gov >

The Cornell University Library Making of America Collection (a digital library of primary sources in American social history)

< <http://moa.cit.cornell.edu/MOA/MOA:JOURNALS2.html> >

Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University, NY

< <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/avery> >

C. Evaluation

National Register of Historic Places

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.htm> >

National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*

< http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/bulletins/nrb15_toc.html >

National Register Bulletin 16a: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*

< http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/bulletins/nrb16a_toc.html >

D. Documentation

Burns, John A., ed., *Recording Historic Structures*, Washington, D.C.: AIA Press, 1989. Details of how follow the process of documentation carried out by the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/database.htm> >

National Register Bulletin 35, *Examples of National Register Nomination Documentation: Concise Documentation*

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/bulletins/nrb35.exe> >

Library of Congress Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record site:

< <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html> >

E. Treatment

i. Legal Tools and Techniques

(see also Section II.A. above)

Maintaining Community Character: How to Establish a Local Historic District, NTHP Information Series. A proactive strategy for influencing local policy and opinions about the creation of a local historic district.

< <http://www.InfoSeries.com> >

Diehl, Janet and Thomas S. Barrett. *The Conservation Easement Handbook: Managing Land Conservation and Historic Preservation Easement Programs*. Alexandria, VA: Land Trust Exchange and Trust for Public Land, 1988.

Historic Preservation Easements

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/easement.htm> >

Internet Notes

ii. Financial Tools and Techniques

Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails, and Greenway Corridors: A Resource Book, 1995, NPS, 4th ed., text available on the internet:

< http://www.nps.gov/pwro/rtca/econ_index.htm >

Federal Historic Preservation Grants and Tax Incentives

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/grants> >

National Trust's Main Street Program

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

Barn Again

< <http://www.agriculture.com/ba/ba/home.html> >

NTHP Law and Public Policy *Dollar\$ and Sense* series Transfer of Development Rights Resource Page

< <http://www.webcom.com/~pcj/tdr.html> >

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program

< <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/> >

(Recreation grants for economically distressed urban cities)

Esherich, Susan, et al, *Affordable Housing through Historic Preservation: Tax Credits and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Rehabilitation*, Washington, D.C.: NPS, 1995.

Rypkema, Donovan D. *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide*. Washington, D.C., National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1994.

Slavitt, Lesley and Susan Escherich, ed., *Preserving and Revitalizing Older Communities: Sources of Federal Assistance*, Washington, D.C.: NPS Preservation Assistance Division, 1993. This publication describes 90 federal programs administered out of 16 different agencies that may not have traditionally been recognized for the role they play in historic preservation.

See SHPO sites for state tax credit programs and also State legislation at www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist.htm

iii. Resource Conservation Techniques

Includes physical preservation and restoration of historic properties. See specialized activities listed in Section IV of this document.

Weaver, Martin E., F. G. Matero, *Conserving Buildings: Guide to Techniques and Materials*, New York: Wiley, 1993. A resource for anyone involved in the maintenance, restoration, or rehabilitation of historic buildings. The book combines practical information on the characteristics, composition, and deterioration of building materials with detailed coverage of state-of-the-art conservation methods, with current developments in research and practice.

National Park Service, Preservation Services

< <http://www2.cr.nps/tps/> >

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68)

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan1.htm> >

GSA Historic Preservation Technical Procedures

< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/hptp> >

Searchable database of information and guidance on the maintenance and repair of historic buildings organized by Construc-

tion Specifications Institute (CSI) divisions.

NPS Preservation Briefs

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm> >

Over 40 individual briefs describe and resolve common preservation and repair problems prior to work.

US Army Historic Preservation Guide Specifications

< http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/tcx_psb/histpres.htm >

Database of services and information produced by the Army Corps of Engineers Center of Expertise for Preservation of Historic Structures and Buildings in Seattle, WA.

Preservation Trades Network

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

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works

< <http://www.palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic> >

Architectural Library of products, manufacturers and suppliers

< <http://www.architectural-library.com/catalog/index.html> >

Preservation Resource Group (catalog of tools, products, and reference books for the preservationist)

< <http://www.prginc.com/index.html> >

Materials and Construction Sites

Building Codes

< <http://www.codecheck.com/frame.htm> >

Construction Specifications Institute

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

Building product information

< <http://www.afsoncom> >

Glass

< <http://www.glassonline.com> >

Canada's Institute for Research in Construction

< <http://www.nrc.ca/irc/irccontents.html> >

Masonry Conservation Research Group

< <http://www.rgu.ac.uk/schools/mcrg/mcrghome.htm> >

"Traditional Building" database of companies

< <http://www.traditional-building.com/index.htm1#MENU> >

IV. SPECIALIZED PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

A. African American Resources

Savage, Beth L., ed. *National Register of Historic Places: African American Historic Places*, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1994.

The Directory of Preservationists for African-American History.

Compiled by Catherine Lenix-Hooker, Executive Director, Krueger-Scott Mansion Cultural Center. Please contact the Krueger-Scott Mansion Cultural Center at 920 Broad Street, Room 204, Newark, New Jersey, 07102 for a copy of the directory.

National Association for African-American Heritage Preservation

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

African American Heritage Preservation Foundation, Inc.

< <http://www.preservenet.cornell.edu/aahpf/homepage.htm> >

The African-American Mosaic: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Black Culture

< <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/intro.html> >

B. Archaeology

For a brief explanation of what archeology is all about, visit

Internet Notes

< <http://www.saa.org/AboutArch/whatisarch.html> >

Common Ground, a quarterly magazine published by the NPS, offers in-depth coverage of a specific archeology topic as well as hard-to-find information on protecting sites, public outreach, caring for collections, training, publications, and more. Available by calling 202-343-4101.

Henry, Susan L., *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands*, Washington, D.C.: NPS, 1993.

Hutt, Sherry, et al, *Heritage Resources Law: Protecting the Archeological and Cultural Environment*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998. A comprehensive reference for the growing field of environmental law, this important legal primer defines and interprets the statutes and federal policies that protect archeological resources in land and water environments. Table of Contents: Introduction to Heritage Resources Law; Federal Compliance Statutes; Federal Enforcement Statutes; Native American Heritage Resources; Heritage Resources in the Marine Environment.

McHargue, Georgess and Michael Roberts, *A Handbook on Conservation Archeology*, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1977. Note: While this source provides excellent information about archaeology, newer sources should also be consulted to ensure compliance with new regulations

Archnet

< <http://archnet.uconn.edu/news/homehelp.html> >

Federal Archeology Program

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/fedarch.htm> >

National Archeological Database (NADB)

< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/nadb.htm> >

U.S. Army Mandatory Technical Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections

< <http://www.mvs.usace.army.mil/engr/curation/home.htm> >

Society for American Archaeology

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

Society for Historic Archaeology

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

E. Preservation Planning and Community Development

American Planning Association

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

Cultural Resources Partnership Notes

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/partnership/index.htm> >

Issue papers on conservation district, subdivision regulation and historic preservation and zoning and historic preservation

International City/County Management Association (ICMA)

< <http://www.railtrails.org/ntec> >

International Downtown Association

< <http://www.ida-downtown.org> >

National Civic League

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

National Heritage Areas

< <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/heritage> >

Scenic America

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

Sprawl Watch

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

Statewide Historic Preservation Plans

< <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/stateplans/index.htm> >

F. Public Participation

Lawson, Barry R., et al, *Reaching Out, Reaching In: a Guide to Creating Effective Public Participation*, Washington, D.C.: NPS Inter-agency Resources Division, 1993. This handbook explains how to bring about citizen participation in historic preservation initiatives.

Planning Commissioners Journal: **Planning** Links Directory

< <http://www.webcom.com/~pcj/pldir.html> >

Links and information about planning department web sites across the country.

For information about the communities that are **Certified Local Governments** under the provisions of NHPA, see:

< http://grants.cr.nps.gov/CLGs/Get_All_CLG.cfm >

For information on the state and local **Main Street Programs**, look under

< <http://www.mainst.org/networks/networksmain.htm> >

For the regional offices of the **National Trust** for Historic Preservation and other state and local preservation organizations, look under

< <http://www.nthp.org/main/frontline/regions/> >

For **State Historic Preservation Officers**, see

< <http://sso.org/ncshpo/shpolist.htm> >

For **Tribal Historic Preservation Officers**, see Official List of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

< <http://www.achp.gov/thpo.html> >

Native American Consultation Database

< <http://web.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nacd/> >

American Heritage Rivers (coordinators are called River Navigators)

< <http://www.epa.gov/rivers> >

G. Rural

Copps, David, *Views from the Road: A Community Guide for Assessing Rural Historic Landscapes*, Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1995. Handbook to guide local land trusts, planning agencies and other community organizations in preparing inventories of rural historic resources based on scenic roads. Presents a grassroots methodology for defining visual resources, conducting surveys, determining protection options, formulating corridor management plans, and more.

Stokes, Samuel, et al, *Saving America's Countryside: A Guide to Rural Conservation*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997. A guide to protecting the natural, historic, scenic, and agricultural resources of a rural community, with information on available resources, new laws, and federal programs.

American Farmland Trust: Farmland Protection Tools

< <http://www.farmland.org/tools.htm> >

NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Division

< <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/rtca/> >

H. Transportation

4f compliance

< http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/4_f.htm >

ISTEA/TEA-21

Internet Notes

< <http://istea.org> >
and <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm> >
National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse
< <http://www.icma.org> >
Transportation Action Network: Resources
< <http://www.transact.org/inter.htm> >

V. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Electronic Cultural Resource Training Directory
< <http://tps.cr.nps.gov/directory> >
GSA electronic training for NEPA and NHPA Sec. 106
< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/envbook/ebook.htm> >
NCPE Preserve/Net: Education (academic programs, intern opportunities)
< <http://www.preservenet.cornell.edu/pneteduc.htm> >
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
< http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/ptinfo_about_fs.stm >
National Preservation Institute (Seminars in Historic Preservation & Cultural Resource Management)
< <http://www.npi.org> >
Archeology Training Opportunities
< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/training.htm> >
The Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies
< <http://www.arcata.com/search/profile.cfm?id=7798> >
NPS Teaching with Historic Places
< <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp.htm> >

VI. MILLENNIUM PRESERVATION INITIATIVES

White House Millennium Council
< <http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/Millennium/index.shtml> >
Save America's Treasures
< <http://www.saveamericastreasures.org/> >
Millennium Trails Program <http://www.dot.gov/mtp/>

VII. SHPO CONTACTS

Arizona
< www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/shpo/shpo.html >
California
< ohp.cal-parks.ca.gov >
Colorado
< history.state.co.us/oahp >
Nevada
< www.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/shpo >
New Mexico
< museums.state.nm.us/hpd/ >
Texas
< www.thc.state.tx.us >
Utah
< www.ce.ex.state.ut.us/history/ >

VIII. LOCAL RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

Many counties, municipalities and private preservation organizations with historic preservation responsibilities have websites. Cities with web sites are often listed as

<[http://www.ci.\[name of city\].\[state 2-letter abbreviation\].us/](http://www.ci.[name of city].[state 2-letter abbreviation].us/) >

For example: Washington, D.C.

<http://www.ci.washington.dc.us/>

County agencies can sometimes be located by looking at

< [http://www.co \[name of county\].\[state\].us/](http://www.co [name of county].[state].us/) >

For example: Arlington County, VA

< <http://www.co.arlington.va.us/> >

IX. GSA Information

GSA buildings
< <http://www.plus.gsa.gov/cgi-iw/iw110qry.exe> >
GSA electronic training for NEPA and NHPA Sec. 106
< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/envbook/ebook.htm> >
GSA Historic Preservation Technical Procedures
< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/hptp> >
GSA Historic Buildings and Arts Center of Expertise
< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/pn> >

Information assembled by Robin E. Hays, Department of the Navy; Diana Baber, National Preservation Institute; Don Horn, Douglas Pulak, Paige Weiss, Andrea Mones and Constance Ramirez, General Services Administration. Please forward corrections or comments to

< Constance.Ramirez@gsa.gov >.

NewsNotes

(Continued from page 22)

department to do everything possible to keep its dating lab operating at full capacity, including seeking outside funding.

Please address one of your letters to the Geosciences Department business manager: Ms. Gayle Zizzo, Department of Geosciences, Room 208 Gould Simpson Bldg., 1040 E. 4th St, Tucson AZ 85721.

Please address the second letter to: Department of Geosciences, Room 208 Gould Simpson Bldg., 1040 E. 4th St., Tucson AZ 85721. This letter may be presented to the University of Arizona Foundation and other potential sources of outside funding for the archaeomag lab, so its greeting should read "To whom it may concern." This envelope should be addressed to Ms. Barbara Murphy, without including her name in the letter itself.

New Mexico Archeological Council

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

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

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

NewsMAC

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

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

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

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

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

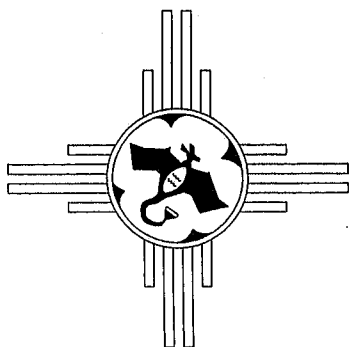
News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2000 Number 3

July 2000

Current Research on Athabaskan Archeology

See page 4.

NMAC Grants for 2000 Awarded

See Secretary's report on page 16.

NM Gets a New SHPO, But Turmoil Continues at MNM

See State CRM Update on pages 19 & 23.

ARMS Introduces New LA & Investigation Record Forms

See State CRM Update, page 19.

SLO Responds to NMAC's Mesa del Sol Protest

See President's Report, Local CRM Update
on page 26, Secretary's report on page 17.

Los Alamos Fire Puts 1,500 Sites at Risk

See Federal CRM Update on page 18.

GPS Unleashed

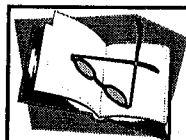
See Current Research on page 13.

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Oct. 2000 issue
will be Sep. 15, 2000.**

NMAC Has a New Address:

P.O. Box 25691

Albuquerque NM 87125



President's Report

Brad Vierra

SLO'S Woes

Since the last *NewsMAC* we have received a response regarding our letter to the State Land Office (SLO). The full text of this letter is presented on page 26.

Suffice it to say that their letter did little to respond to our questions. Although they share our "desire to protect and preserve the prehistoric and historic heritage of New Mexico," it appears that the SLO is solely concerned with making money from these trust lands.

Their view that the Mesa del Sol amphitheater incident was simply a "series of misunderstandings" underscores the problem and a lack of willingness on their part to admit that they have no policy to protect cultural resources on these lands.

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Aug 4
Carlsbad NM

T-PAS meeting & Field Trips – 9:30 am at the Bureau of Land Management and Reclamation, Carlsbad Field Office, 620 E. Greene Street, Carlsbad, NM. Info: see T-PAS Report on page 30.

Fall or Later
Place t.b.a.

Southwestern (Mimbres) NM Workshop – details will be announced. Participation will qualify for BLM field credits. Info: Chris Turnbow – (505) 761-0099; < cturnbow@swcp.com >.

Fall

Conference on Fires and Cultural Resources – not yet scheduled. Info: Brad Vierra.

Oct 14-15
Crystal NM

Navajo Lithics Workshop – date is tentative, details will be announced. Info: June-el Piper.

Other

Aug 17-20
Mesa Verde Nat'l Park

Pecos Conference 2000 – info: see NewsNotes on page 27.

Aug 23 - Dec13
Albuquerque

Course on Southwest Architecture – open to the public. Wednesdays 5:00-7:30 pm. Offered by the UNM School of Architecture and Planning & taught by Chris Wilson, the school's J.B. Jackson Professor of Cultural Landscape Studies. Introduction to the architecture, cultural landscapes, and town planning of the region. Info: Chris Wilson (505) 277-3303; < chwilson@unm.edu >. Registration for non-UNM students: Lois Kennedy, 277-4847; < loisk@unm.edu >.

Sep 27-30
Farmington NM

12th Annual Navajo Studies Conference – info: See NewsNotes on page 29.

October 5-7
Ogden UT

27th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference – at the David Eccles Conference Center. Info: Steven Simms, GBAC Chair, Anthropology, Utah State Univ., Logan UT 84322-0730; (435) 797-1277; < ssimms@hass.usu.edu >; < www.hass.usu.edu/~gbac2000 >.

October 6-7
Flagstaff AZ

Sixth Gender and Archaeology Conference – "Gender and Archaeology Across the Millennia: Long Vistas and Multiple Viewpoints." At Northern Arizona University. Info: Dr. Kelley Hays-Gilpin and Lucinda Andreani, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Box 15200, Flagstaff, AZ, 86011-5200; < Kelley.Hays-Gilpin@nau.edu >, < lucinda@infomagic.com >; < http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/gender2000/ >.

Oct 25-28
Farmington NM

Sixth Occasional Anasazi Symposium – at San Juan College. Sponsors include NMAC, San Juan College, Animas Ceramic Consulting, and Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. Info: see NewsNotes on page 29.

NMAC Has a New Address

P.O. Box 25691

Albuquerque NM 87125

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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Albuquerque NM 87125

Web Site

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

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

The fact that an "outside party" brought this problem to their attention is an excellent example of this. The SLO seems to live under the fallacy that they can delegate their legal responsibilities through signed business agreements with lessees.

So, what next? We will write another letter to the commissioner that voices these concerns, and requests direct answers to our questions. Failing this, we may approach the State Attorney General's office. We are also looking into the rumor that another site has been impacted and currently lies under a parking lot at the amphitheater. If so, this is another example of their irresponsible behavior.

Contrary to the SLO, it is our concern that "in the vast majority of the cases" cultural resources are not being protected. Every NMAC member should be vigilant and report any incidents of sites being impacted on state trust lands to us!

Larry Baker Nominated to BLM Advisory Committee

The Executive Committee nominated Larry Baker to the Bureau of Land Management's Advisory Council. Larry is director of the San Juan County Museum and Division of Conservation Archeology in Farmington. He has worked in New Mexico for over twenty years. The Council consists of 15 members from the business community, environmental organizations, and governmental agencies (i.e., state, local and tribal). There are three openings for members with environmental (archaeological/historical) interests. The final selections will be made by September.

New Bylaws

NMAC is currently a 501(c)(6) fraternal non-profit organization. In late 1997, the membership approved the following proposal [see NewsMAC 1997(4) pg. 29]:

"NMAC should approve up to \$500 for the services of tax &/or legal counsel to advise NMAC's Executive Committee on the feasibility, advantages and disadvantages of either converting NMAC from a 501(c)(6) to a 501(c)(3) corporation or incorporating a new 501(c)(3) entity, and the implementation steps, timing, and costs of pursuing the option which the Executive Committee feels is preferable, if any."

Dave Phillips rewrote the by-laws for these separate organizations. They were reviewed by the Executive Committee and submitted to a lawyer and accountant for comment. A series of questions were also submitted for legal review. These questions will hopefully clarify issues concerning the organization(s)' ability to sue and lobby.

Once these questions are answered the Executive Committee will decide whether NMAC can better conduct its responsibilities as a charitable organization, or as both a Council and Foundation. The final by-laws will be submitted to the membership for approval. A copy of the legal opinions and a position statement from the Executive Committee will accompany these documents. If you have any questions or concerns about this, please contact us.

Recent Events

I want to thank everyone who participated in NMAC activities during Historic Preservation Week. At Kuaua this includes Linda Mick-O'Hara, Chris Turnbow, Carol and Eric Condie, Blake Roxlau, Bill Doleman, Tim Seaman, Dave Eck, Robert Dello-Russo and Dedie Snow. At the mall this includes June-el Piper, Dave Brugge, Bill Doleman, Ken and Marie Brown and Dave Phillips. I apologize for not attending these events, but I was preoccupied with the wildfire at Los Alamos.

The Southwestern Region of the US Forest Service invited the president of NMAC to attend their Recreation Summit Conference in Santa Fe. This Summit was designed to obtain public comment on their "Recreation Agenda" (i.e., future plan). We broke up into several working groups and discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the plan. You can review the Agenda (Ver. 7) and all the comments received from the various summits at the following web site:

< www.fs.fed.us/recreation/recstrategy/index_agenda.shtml >.

I also discussed our concerns over the new special use permit fees with the Southwestern Director for Recreation and his Washington counterpart.

The Southwestern New Mexico BLM Workshop will be held in Silver City in September or October. Contact Chris Turnbow for more information.

Finally, the San Juan County Museum will host the fall general meeting for NMAC at Salmon Ruins. After the meeting, Larry Baker will lead tours to nearby Pueblito sites.



Current Research

Athabaskan Archeology

[The series of thematically related articles on the archaeology of New Mexico coordinated by Brad Vierra continues below. The next issue will contain articles on protohistoric/Historic research. Let Brad know if you'd like to contribute. Ed.]

Early Navajo Lithic Technology and the Athabaskan Migration

John A. Torres

Navajo Nation Archaeology Dept., Farmington

The early Navajo of Dinétah in northwestern New Mexico utilized and managed a complex lithic landscape in order to maintain the lithic technologies they brought with them to the American Southwest. The subsistence strategies for which these technologies were adapted relied on a mixed economy with an emphasis on game hunting. This research explores the similarities of these early Navajo lithic technologies to those of the eastern Plains, the intermontane regions of the Rocky Mountains, and the western edge of Great Basin, as a potential method of determining a southern Athabaskan migration route.

The baseline data set of this research includes the lithic analysis of over 130 early Navajo sites from Dinétah, the traditional homeland of the Navajo. Contemporaneous comparative data include Jicarilla Apache assemblages, Ute and Paiute assemblages, and protohistoric Pueblo assemblages. These sites are tree-ring dated from A.D. 1541 to A.D. 1750. The analysis of these sites provides a base upon which to define early Navajo, and therefore southern Athabaskan lithic technology and distinguish it from Numic and Puebloan technology. These data are then technologically compared to northern assemblages of the High Plains, the believed starting point of the Athabaskan migration. Once a starting point and an ending point are established, potential migration routes can be predicted with a combination of GIS, theoretical ecological, and linguistic models. Based on results of these model simulations, sites that are strategically located, both spatially and temporally, can be analyzed and compared to both the early Navajo and to High Plains assemblages. Technologically similar sites can be mapped and thus a migration route hypothesized.

Athabaskan Lithic Technology

The chipped stone assemblage of our earliest Navajo site (tree-ring dated to the spring of A.D. 1541) is technologically very similar to the latest Avonlea assemblages of southern Wyoming (circa A.D. 900). They both include finely made arrow points that take advantage of reduced mass and long lateral edges (Figure 1); paired arrow shaft abraders used in the manufacture of solid wood-shafted arrows which are required for use with powerful recurved bows; hide processing tools usually made from local resources; cutting tools made on large flakes and blades made from high

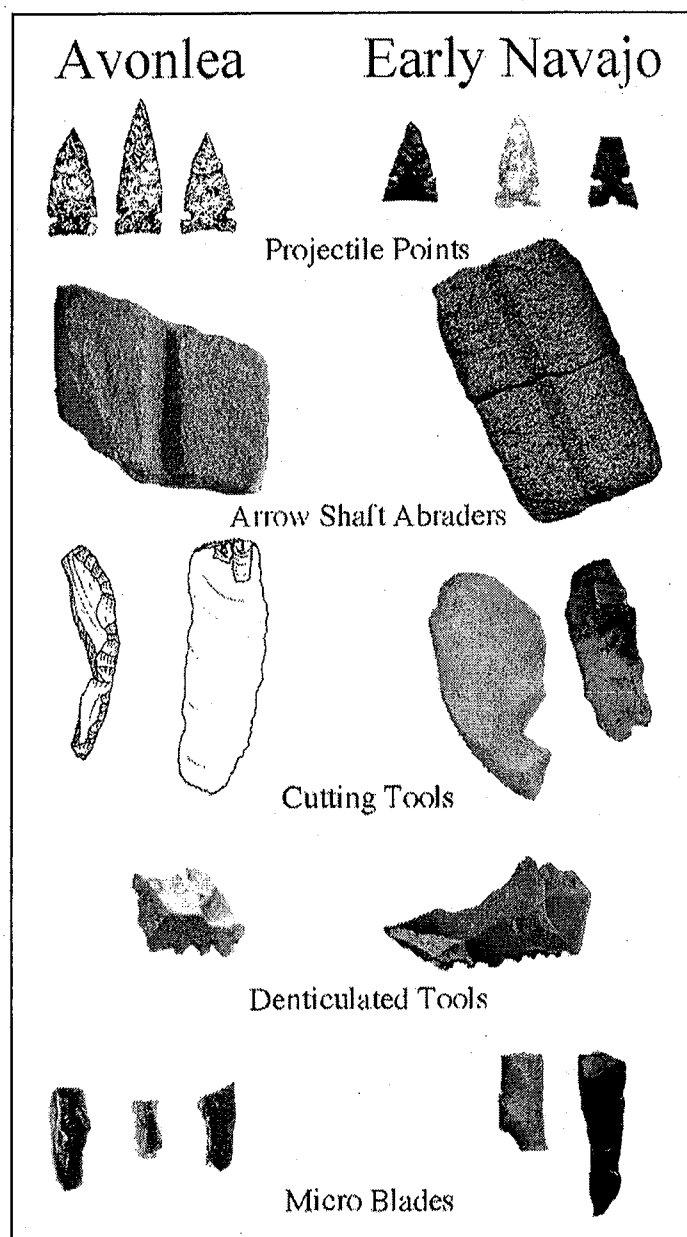


Figure 1. Chipped stone assemblage of a Navajo site (A.D. 1541) vs. the latest Avonlea assemblages of southern Wyoming (circa A.D. 900).

Current Research

quality non-local lithic resources; formal and informal end scrapers made on local and nonlocal lithic resources; denticulated tools; and microblade tools used to maximize the utility of nonlocal lithic resources. Microblade tool industries are common to many Athabaskan groups, presumably developed in their subarctic homeland. In addition, an in-depth lithic analysis of the Piedra Lumbre type site, the Cerritos Site, as well as Jicarilla sites, like the Ocate and the Glasscock sites, are in progress. These analyses will help refine our understanding of Apachean lithic technology.

Modeling

Geographic Information System (GIS) models, theoretical ecology models, and linguistic models are being used in this study to aid in the prediction of Athabaskan migration site locations. These models are primarily based on cost and friction algorithms and glottochronological research. The models are run as real-time simulations allowing for changes of individual variables like timing rates, geographic barriers, the effects of competition, etc. Similar models were first applied to the Numic expansion problem of the Great Basin.

Figure 2 illustrates three frames taken from one of several simulations currently being used. This simulation uses three major linguistic families to represent population movements of the Numic, Siouan, and Athabaskan people. Based on resource locations, geographic terrain barriers (friction models), predator/prey competition-based formulae, and language family relationships, this simulation produces two migrant Athabaskan populations: one moving down the Cascade Range and one moving down the Rocky Mountains. This seems to agree with the historically observed locations of the Navajo/Apache people in the American Southwest and several small Athabaskan-speaking groups in the Pacific Northwest.

Conclusion

So what we know is, where the migration started and when and where it ended. How did the Athabaskan people get to the Southwest? There are three possible routes argued for the Athabaskan migration: the Plains, the Great Basin, and the intermontane basins of the Rocky Mountains.

Proponents of the Plains route model argue that the southern Athabaskan people adapted to a Plains lifeway and entered the Southwest via the

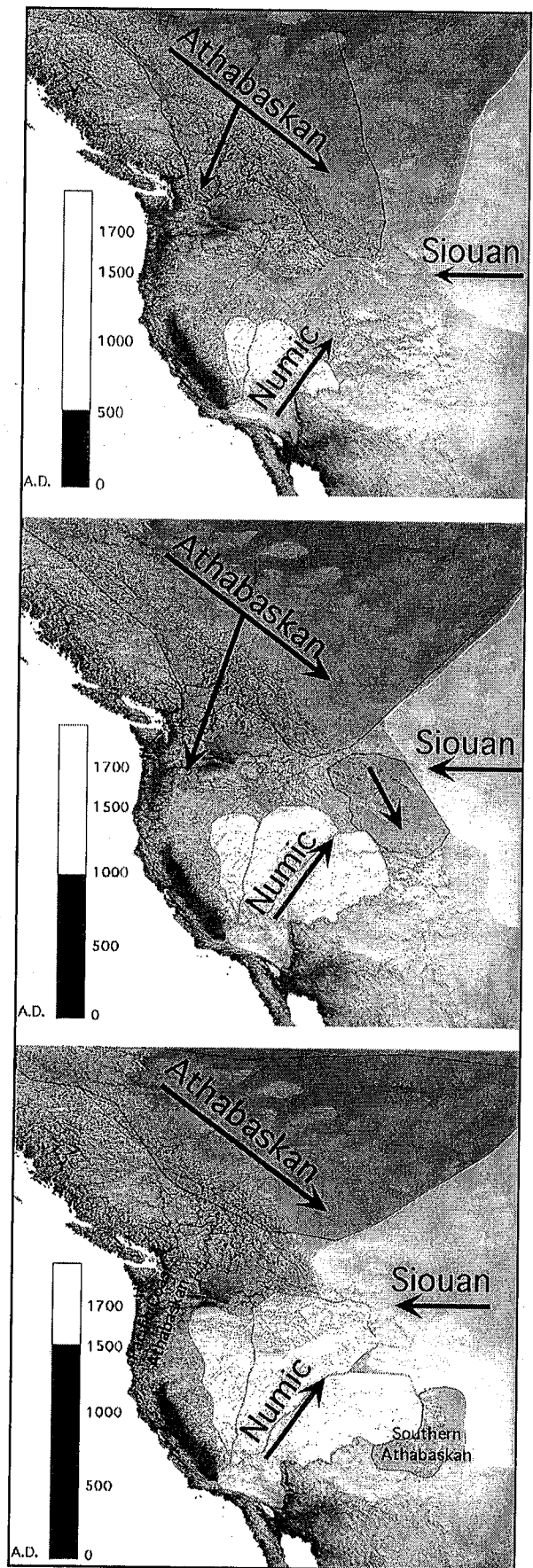


Figure 2. Simulations of Athabaskan migrations.

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eastern edge of New Mexico sometime around A. D. 1650. This argument is based on the content and locations of Dismal River Apache and Piedra Lumbre Navajo sites. If the Athabaskan people entered the Southwest by this route, then earlier sites should lie to the northeast of the Piedra Lumbre sites (such as the Dismal River sites); however, Athabaskan sites dating earlier are also known to the northwest in Dinétah. A complete analysis of Dismal River and Piedra Lumbre sites will be used to address this issue further.

Proponents of the Great Basin route model argue that the Athabaskan people entered the Southwest from the southeastern corner of the Great Basin. This route, however, would have placed the Athabaskan people in conflict with the Fremont groups of Utah as they moved southward. Archaeologically, there is little evidence to suggest that there was any contact between Athabaskan people and the core Fremont; however, the Promontory Point Fremont sites along the eastern edge of the Basin do show some promise in this regard. In fact, the material culture represented at these sites is very similar to what has been observed in the protohistoric pueblo villages of Pecos and Unshagi (Jemez) where it is known that Apacheans visited and traded. Investigations into this area will also be added to the analysis.

Proponents of the intermontane route model argue that the Athabaskan people entered the Southwest from the north. The best evidence for this appears to stem from both slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The western slope shows contact with the eastern Promontory Point Fremont and the eastern slope shows signs of Apachean people forming the Dismal River Apache aspect. Many of the simulations used in the study seem to support this initial conclusion.

Although still in its early stages, a lithic technological approach has shown to be a promising new avenue to address this important issue. With the addition of computer modeling and technological comparisons of archaeological lithic assemblages from outside the American Southwest, the issue of the timing and route of the Southern Athabaskan migration will be fully explored.

Regional Diversity in Navajo Cultural History

by Dave Brugge

The most remarkable thing about Navajo cultural variability prior to 1868, it would seem, is not that it is so great, but that it is not greater.

Divergent trends arose in local areas, such as the cultural florescence in the Dinétah in the early eighteenth century or the need among the Cibolleta Navajos to adjust to strong pressures of white expansion in the early nineteenth century, but the Navajos remained one people. The common threads of Navajo life – corn, sheep, weaving, hunting, hogans, Blessingway, clans, language – extended to all Navajo groups. That so large a tribe spread over so wide an expanse could maintain any semblance of unity in the wake of the far-reaching changes brought by the historic period is in part attributable to the fact that much of what formed the core of Navajo being was relatively simple and adaptable through an easy flexibility. A Navajo singer could perform a ceremony in any part of Navajo country with assurance that the patient's relatives and neighbors would readily understand his instructions and willingly participate as needed. Any Navajo man of reasonable intelligence and just average artistic talent could help produce a sandpainting by following the singer's instructions. A Navajo visitor to any community could establish clan ties with some part of the local population without difficulty. No local differences in dialect within the tribe were so great that lack of understanding could be attributed to language barriers. Every adult Navajo knew the routines of hogan life and how to behave so as to maintain those routines. A Navajo potter or weaver could discuss her craft, sometimes even indirectly through information carried by an intermediary, with satisfying communication of ideas with any other Navajo potter or weaver, no matter how distant their homes.

It would appear at first glance that the shuttle that carried these unifying threads was the horse. The pressures that European and Euroamerican powers would exert, directly and indirectly, were not long in developing. Even before the horse was available, it was probably the willingness of Navajo leaders, both religious and secular, to travel widely

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Current Research

to achieve their goals that kept up the essential contact among a scattered people. A possible example of this appears in Benavides's account of the presence of a Navajo war captain at a rancharia where he had gone to recruit warriors for an attack on the Spaniards (Hodge, Hammond, and Rey 1945:87). The description implies that he had made a large number of such visits at different rancharias in the course of preparing for his campaign. Navajos were the carriers of news from distant places to pueblos and settlements with surprising frequency, and it is only logical to presume that they did so even more efficiently within their own society than they did to alien people.

The impacts of Spanish expansionism were greater than any divisive forces previously faced. Even with horses to facilitate communication as change accelerated, and even with the frequent travel that Navajo leaders undertook, something more would appear essential to prevent the development of separatism of fatal proportions.

A more thoroughgoing movement of people is suggested by the data. The best example of this is seen in the rise and fall of the Dinétah. As Pueblo introductions led to a growth in wealth, stability, and elaboration of religious activities, Navajo tradition tells of the coming of many incipient clan groups to settle there (Matthews 1897; Zolbrod 1984). Even so, Navajos in other regions followed divergent courses of development, a matter most clearly seen in the archaeological remains of the Chaco and Mt. Taylor regions (Brugge 1986; Carroll 1979; Keur 1941). The collapse of the Dinétah led to the dispersion of people from that region throughout a wide portion of Navajo country (Brugge 1972). The near synchronicity of these settlements is enough to show that they are not the result of the wandering of a single band from the Dinétah, but of actual scattering to different locations. Documentation is sparse in the historical record, but it is adequate to show that some of the Dinétah people moved first to the Mt. Taylor region. That at least a few may have remained there is probable, but of this we have no certainty. What is certain is that following this even the descriptions of the Navajos begin to fit more and more closely the standard ethnographic data for Navajo culture.

The Troncoso account of 1788 is one of the first and most complete to illustrate this trend. Al-

though applicable to the Cebolleta group in particular, it seems likely to have been generally true for most Navajo areas. Troncoso described a forked-pole hogan; a ramada; use of milk, mutton, chile, wheat, and corn, the latter prepared in various ways including as atole, tortillas, piki bread, and sweet bread; the raising of sheep and goats, cattle and horses; the hunting of deer, tanning of buckskin, and weaving of serapes, blankets, wraps, sashes, cotton cloth and coarse cloth; and the production of basketry. Men's clothing included pants, shirts, moccasins, jackets, capes, and hats. Women wore the traditional two-piece *bitl* dress, a variety of beads, and their hair in a roll over scarlet cloth. Women had higher status than among the Spaniards and did not marry until 18 or 20 years of age. Navajos of both sexes were noted for their morality and strict observance of debts. Leaders were respected, and many people gathered to welcome home Antonio el Pinto and to hear him and others speak (Brugge 1980:22-23).

A description by Samuel Patton in 1824 repeats much of what Troncoso wrote, adding references to stone towers; use of colored yarns in weaving; use of silver jewelry; cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and peaches; and the manufacture of bridles. That any of these were innovations since Troncoso's time is uncertain, except that Troncoso had proposed supplying the Navajos with brightly dyed wool to improve the salability of their woven goods. Another trait, the building of towers, was perhaps already obsolete. Certainly no archaeological examples have been dated nearly this late. No particular locale or band is implied in Patton's account (Brugge 1980:23-24).

By mid-century Anglo-American accounts seem to pertain to a relatively homogenous culture that differed little from that described in the ethnographic literature. Only the fact that Navajos who frequently visited the frontier used alcoholic beverages suggests any differences (Brugge 1980:25-35).

The effect that the Dinétah people's dispersal seems to have had on the unifying of tribal culture was probably strongly augmented by their apparent leadership in tribal religious practices. Blessingway relates intimately to the traditional Navajo way of life (Wyman 1970), and if this ceremony were involved in a revitalization in the late eighteenth century (Brugge 1981), religious sanctions would have provided additional impetus to the trend toward greater conformity.

Current Research

Blessingway, with its association with the hogan, the girl's puberty ceremony, and Apachean values, appears to have become the focus of a reassertion of native culture. The continuing tendency of Upward-Reachingway to contest the primacy of Blessingway may well be the reflection of an ancient rivalry between the Anasazi-Puebloan tradition of the immigrant refugees and the Athabascan-Apachean heritage of the natives. Clan exogamy would have quickly brought about a merging of the two populations, and both ceremonial complexes were forced to adapt to this reality. Blessingway appears to have more successfully integrated the two traditions, perhaps because it was also the supernatural sanction for a more successful adaptation that not only helped the people survive a time of crisis but guided renewed growth in population, power, and prestige. While other ceremonial practitioners dealt with specific ills or needs, Blessingway prescribed an entire way of life, one that encompassed even those ceremonies that competed with Blessingway for popularity.

Note: This article is an excerpt from a paper I prepared in 1986 for the School of American Research Advanced Seminar, *Variability and Change in Navajo Culture*, organized by Garrick Bailey.

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Mescalero Apache-Third Cavalry Encounter Sites in the Guadalupe Mountains

Charles Haecker

Since 1997 archaeologists Chris Adams and Charles Haecker of the Lincoln National Forest and National Park Service, respectively, have joined forces to identify the locations of certain Mescalero Apache-Third Cavalry encounters within the Guadalupe Mountains. These encounters, fought on November 18, December 26, and December 30, 1869, ultimately forced the Mescalero Apaches to abandon the Guadalupe as one of their last strongholds. By the early 1870s armed Mescalero opposition to Anglo and Hispanic settlement in this region had virtually ceased to exist.

As one might suspect, the ground search for three historically obscure fight locations within a 1300 sq-mi region of desert scrub-to-alpine ecosystems is not a simple day trip. Careful analysis of frustratingly brief, vague and/or inexact military records regarding the 1869 campaign did narrow the list of potential search areas to a handful of likely albeit still aereally [sic] extensive locations. Last Chance Canyon within Lincoln National Forest became our best candidate for the November 18 fight location when Mark Rosacker, an historian and expert on the 1869 campaign (and now a member of the research team), informed Adams and Haecker that he had found several Civil War-era military cartridges and a metal arrow point within this canyon. By using metal detectors, re-

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connaissance surveys in 1997 and 1998 did produce physical evidence that a ca. 1869 Apache-cavalry encounter had occurred within a 150-acre area portion of the canyon. Accordingly, a research proposal was developed by the team, and funding for a comprehensive archaeological study of the fight location was ultimately provided by the Lincoln National Forest Heritage Program. Additional support derived from the Forest Service Passport in Time Program. Adams directed the one-week survey of the project area during March, 1999.

The survey of the November 18, 1869 fight location was a resounding success. The artifact distribution described in the resultant report (Adams, White, and Johnson 2000) details the exact locations of the troops and Mescalero Apaches through time and space during the fight, and generally corroborates the military account of the fight. Prior to this study very few Apache sites have been documented: we now have an impressive assemblage of Apache artifacts that are diagnostic of the period, providing a basis of comparison with other Apache fight locations and rancherías. The location of the December 26 fight has yet to be determined. In the process of searching for this location, however, we did find in another canyon a ranchería that possibly was attacked by elements of the California Volunteers during the Civil War. With funding from the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program, Adams directed the team in the investigation of this site in October, 1999 (report in process of completion).

Conventional wisdom has placed the location of the December 30, 1869 fight at Manzanita Spring, within Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas. The only problem with this theory is that the written military account of this fight does not jibe with the landform around Manzanita Spring—the most likely location is at the mouth of McKittrick Canyon some five miles away. A metal detector reconnaissance survey within McKittrick Canyon, directed by Haecker in May and September of 1997 (Haecker 1997), produced an artifact assemblage comparable to those found at the fight location within Last Chance Canyon.

The research team was now conceptualizing where one should expect to find rancherías in the Guadalupe Mountains. Accordingly, in August 1999, Haecker, Adams, Rosacker, and National Park Service historian Larry Ludwig surveyed an

area within Guadalupe Mountains NP, where all Apachean requirements for ranchería placement would have been met. Thick vegetation cover within the area selected for survey obscured the ground surface; however, by using metal detectors, we recovered several artifacts typical of Apache occupation. In addition, we noted within the site area two ponderosas where the inner bark has been peeled, an unused roasting pit, and a breastwork placed on a commanding view overlooking the ranchería. One of the artifacts recovered from this site dates to the 1870's. Interestingly, less than two miles from this ranchería is the site of a cavalry base camp that had been in continuous use during the 1870's.

The research team will continue to search for the December 26 fight location; once found, it should produce The Mother Lode of Apachean material culture to date. Other planned projects include the recordation of Chiricahua Apache ambush sites, fight locales and rancherías in Arizona and Mexico, and the recordation of northern New Mexico Jicarilla rancherías, including an 1854 Jicarilla Apache-dragon fight location (the dragons lost, big time).

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Archaeological and Historical Insights Into the Hembrillo Battlefield

Karl W. Laumbach

In April of 1880, the Hembrillo Basin, better known for the stories of lost gold at Victorio Peak, was the scene of a two day battle between Apaches led by Victorio and troops under the command of Colonel Edward Hatch. Cartridges from the battle were found by Bob Burton, White Sands Missile Range archeologist, in the fall of 1988. Col. Hatch had described Carroll's position as being on a low ridge, surrounded by Apaches on a semi-

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circle of higher ridges. As the first ridge on which Bob Burton found cartridges matched that description, we proceeded to look for Apache positions behind every military crest that could be used to fire at that position. And we found them.

Over the course of 10 years, archaeologists conducted a metal detecting reconnaissance of over 900 acres of rugged terrain. A dedicated group of some 59 volunteers helped locate and document the artifacts. The topography of the battlefield was mapped by Jim Wakeman of Las Cruces using code phase GPS. Over 800 cartridges were collected and their locations marked with numbered aluminum tags and recorded with sub-meter accuracy with either a total station or an RTK GPS. Dr. Doug Scott, an archaeologist with the National Park Service, volunteered to perform a firing pin/extractor mark analysis on the cartridges. This police-style forensic analysis told us which cartridges were fired from the same weapon and what type of weapon it was (e.g. Sharps, 1866 Springfield, Remington, etc.). Doug's analysis revealed that the 800 cartridges had been fired from 147 different rifles and carbines and 39 separate pistols. Historical research provided a revisionist historical context from which to view the battle. When Doug Scott's forensic analysis of cartridges was applied to the map and the data entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS), the battlefield study became positively dynamic as cartridges from a particular weapon could be tracked across the 900-acre battlefield on a computer screen, allowing the following interpretation of the Battle of Hembrillo:

Victorio brought his people out of Mexico early in 1880. It is my contention that he brought them almost immediately to the Hembrillo Basin. The Hembrillo Basin was a safe place, a stronghold with permanent water. With the women and children safe in Hembrillo, the men went out for supplies and ammunition. Col. Hatch, commander of the Department of New Mexico, organized three battalions from his regiment of 9th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers. One battalion commanded by Captain Henry Carroll consisted of four companies of the 9th Cavalry positioned at Fort Stanton. The other two battalions were located west of the Rio Grande and besides several companies of 9th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers, included one company of 6th Cavalry commanded by Captain Curwen McLellan and

three companies of Apache Scouts recruited in Arizona. Hatch's first objective was to go to the Mescalero Reservation and disarm the Mescalero Apache, many of whom were aiding Victorio. As the battalions gathered, it became known that Victorio was camped in the San Andres Mountains.

In late March, 1880, Carroll was ordered to leave Fort Stanton, cross the Tularosa Basin, and patrol the east side of the San Andres Mountains. At the same time, Hatch and another battalion would move from Palomas, south of present day Truth or Consequences, across the Jornada del Muerto to attack Victorio's camp from the west.

Early on the morning of April 6th, Carroll took 3D² and 3F² companies, 71 men total, and moved into the mountains north of Hembrillo by way of Sulphur Canyon. At first he ordered the other two companies south, then sent a courier instructing them to follow his trail into Hembrillo. Late in the afternoon of April 6, Carroll and his two companies rode down the north rim of the Hembrillo Basin toward the location of the Apache camp, which was hidden by the limestone uplifts. Victorio had prepared defensive breastworks at strategic points on the limestone ridges.

Apache lookouts quickly spotted Carroll's approach and Victorio prepared to defend the camp, which was filled with women and children. Cartridge locations indicate that the Apache position on the bluffs of limestone ridges formed a natural V-shaped trap. Carroll was forced to cross the flat ground north of the trap and when the first volley of Apache fire hit, the only place left to go was forward. Charging the lowest section of the ridge in front of them, the troops forced the Apache in that area to abandon their position. A spring was only 300 more yards in front of Carroll's thirsty troops but cartridge distributions indicate that Victorio had stationed men with repeating rifles to guard it. If Carroll had continued toward the needed water, he would have abandoned the high ground that was available and would have faced the intensive firepower from the Winchesters. Other Apaches held the high ground of Victorio Ridge above the spring location. It was the dark that saved Carroll's troops. According to the Naval Observatory the sun went down at 6:30 p.m. and the moon did not come up until 4:30 a.m. and then it was only an eight percent sliver. It was very dark night. An attempt to fill canteens from the spring resulted in Carroll and two men being seriously wounded.

The cartridge analysis reveals the intensity of

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the fighting. Carroll's companies were arranged in two skirmish lines, one along the higher northeast side of the ridge and another along the lower southwestern slope. The Apache moved closer during the night. Apache guns, including three Henrys that had been fired from more distant positions, were also fired from a ridge only 160 yards from Carroll's position. Apache cartridges discovered within 50 yards of the northeast skirmish line may reflect regimental returns that record a number of horses as stampeded and lost in the night. The intensity of the fighting was apparent from the distribution of .45 caliber pistol cartridges representing twenty separate pistols in Carroll's northeast skirmish line. It is clear that the Buffalo Soldiers in that line had to drop their carbines and fight with pistols at close range. By 7 a.m. 25 horses and mules were down and Carroll along with seven Buffalo Soldiers were wounded, two mortally. Just as Victorio was directing a renewed attack, two columns of reinforcements arrived. The first, arriving from the north, consisted of the two companies Carroll had directed to follow him into Hembrillo. The second group, arriving from the west, was the company of 6th Cavalry and three companies of Apache Scouts led by Captain McLellan. We know that the two groups of reinforcements arrived at the same time because Lt. Conline later reported that the Apache Scouts mistakenly fired some 200 rounds of friendly fire toward his troops as they joined Carroll on the ridge. Only one mule was hit on the knee, fortunately for all but the mule,

Cartridges clearly show the Apache reaction to the arrival of the fresh troops. The Apache retreated from the positions surrounding Carroll. Realizing that he was now outnumbered, Victorio directed his warriors to hold Victorio Ridge and fight a rear-guard action while the rest of his people left the basin. This they did, holding the combined force of 300 men at bay for almost six hours as they fought a disciplined, organized retreat, holding the high ground with each movement to the rear. Cartridges from Victorio Ridge indicate that there were at least 40 defenders, all armed with long range single shot weapons rather than Winchesters.

The Apache position on Victorio Ridge was finally broken by a well executed flanking action by Lieutenants Gatewood and Mills and their compa-

nies of Apache Scouts. Cartridges distributions clearly reflect an Apache shift to the west and south to meet Gatewood's attack. A simultaneous frontal assault by the 9th and 6th Cavalry took the ridge, but found no Apache there upon arrival. Three Apache fighting men gave their lives to ensure that the others escaped. Victorio successfully made good his escape, leaving behind only a few horses and empty wicki-ups.

Victorio was finally forced into Mexico, where, worn down and out of ammunition, his people were trapped and massacred by Mexican troops at Tres Castillos in October, 1880. Only a few survived. The unnecessary tragedy of the Victorio War was over.

Citadel Stabilization Project A Partners in Preservation Initiative

Larry L. Baker, Executive Director
San Juan County Museum Association
San Juan County Archaeological Research Center
& Library at Salmon Ruins

The pueblito sites of the Gobernador, Carrizo, and Largo Canyon drainages in northwestern New Mexico, continue to be a popular destination for visitors. In the remote, high mesa country, their spectacular settings on mesa edges and bedrock promontories coupled with standing architecture lure tourists and researchers alike to the region known as Dinétah, the Navajo ancestral homeland. Dating to the early Navajo occupation of the area (A.D. 1696-1775), select pueblito sites still exhibit classic examples of Navajo architectural styles characteristic of the period and contain standing wall sections of sandstone masonry, intact roofs, and numerous features such as hooded fireplaces, doorways, loopholes, and closets. The ravages of time, gravity, and human impacts are ultimately taking their toll on these non-renewable, cultural resources.

The Citadel represents a unique pueblito constructional form consisting of two rooms, each containing two stories, connected by a roofed passageway (Figure 1).

Located in a canyon bottom, it is positioned on an isolated boulder which stands just a few feet from the exposed bedrock of the mesa's edge. Although the roofs of the two main structures have collapsed, expanses of both first and second story masonry still exist and the main beams over the passageway remain in place (Figure 2). Access to

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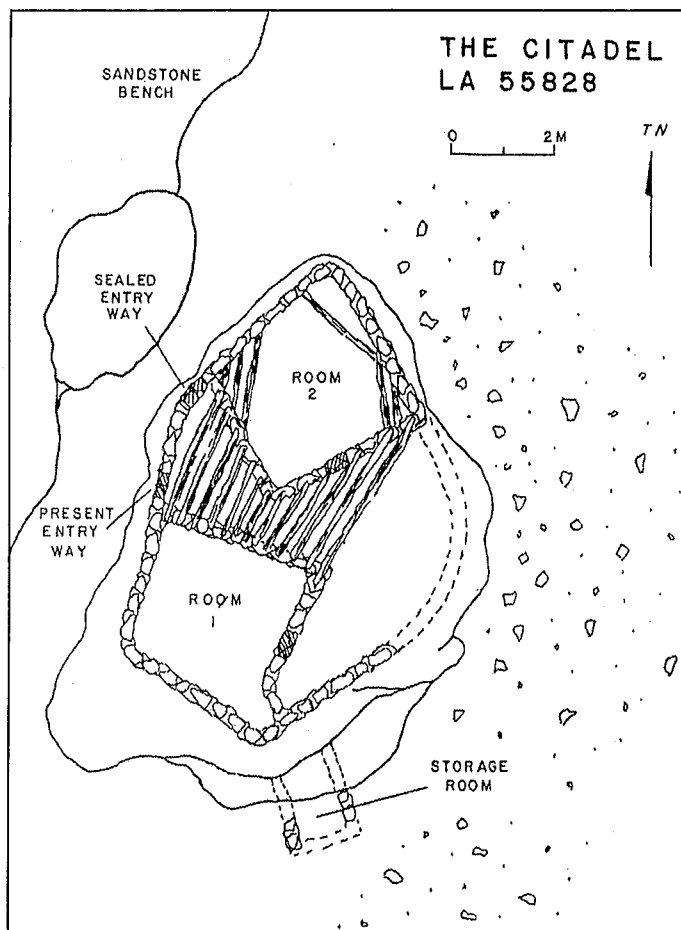


Figure 1. Map of The Citadel showing the relationship of the individual features - from Powers and Johnson (1987:94).

the passageway is via two doorways on the west side of the structure, one of which has been sealed. The passageway, in turn, opens into a courtyard on the east side of the structure with doorways into the main rooms facing the courtyard. The courtyard was once enclosed by a knee-high wall along the boulder's periphery. Plaster is still evident on interior wall surfaces. Loopholes for viewing and possibly firing arrows are present in several locations along exterior walls. A small storage room is located at the base of the boulder.

The site is on New Mexico State Trust Land and is under the jurisdiction of the State Land Office. It was accepted to the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 and added to the State Register of Cultural Properties in 1986.

The Citadel's preservation program is a collaborative endeavor between the New Mexico State Land Office, The William's Companies, Inc., and

the San Juan County Museum Association and serves as a model for what community partnerships can achieve. Williams Field Services regional office in Bloomfield has numerous pipeline and gas transportation facilities in the Dinétah area. Williams staff has worked closely with local archaeologists and land managing agencies in relation to expanding their pipelines and installations. Paul Lehrman, William's right-of-way agent, is one of their staff directly involved in coordinating cultural resource management surveys with archaeologists. Following field trips to several pueblitos, Lehrman voiced his concerns regarding the deteriorated condition of pueblito architecture to Salmon Ruins Museum's Executive Director, Larry Baker. With the encouragement of Lehrman, Baker developed and submitted a grant to Williams to conduct emergency structural stabilization at the Citadel pueblito. Supported by the former Director of Williams Four Corners Area Operations, Larry Hjalmarson, the grant proposal was forwarded to Williams' corporate office in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The foundation for the Williams Companies, Inc., awarded \$20,000 in funds to conduct the ruins stabilization program. Williams' current Director of Four Corners Area Operations, Jeffrey Baumer, presented the check to the Association on December 13, 1999.

Following inclement winter and spring weather, field work was initiated with prestabilization documentation being under taken on April 12 and structural repairs by the Association's Ruin Stabilization Unit commencing on May 8. As the project developed, Williams used its contacts in the construction industry to facilitate technically complex logistics for the actual repairs and crew safety. Equipment and services were donated by the following local firms and individuals:

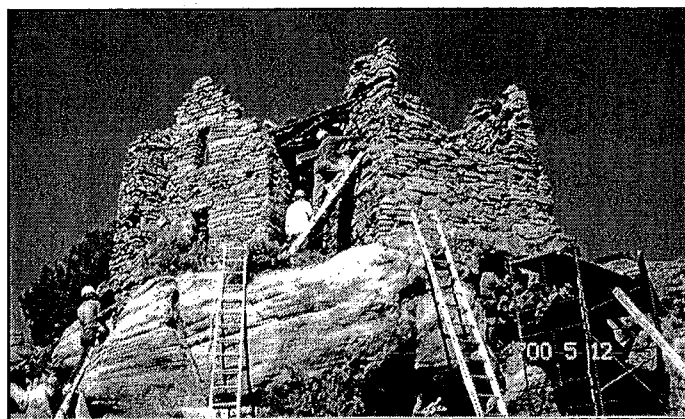


Figure 2. Photo of The Citadel, LA 55828.

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- Spellbring Construction, Inc., Aaron Spellbring
- Elkhorn Construction/Dynamics Services, Inc., Sergio Morales
- United Rentals (formerly P&G Rentals), Sam Velasquez

In addition, Williams allowed one of its employees, Ronnie Alcon, to operate Skytrack equipment to maximize efficiency and safety. As a result of the continuing support of Williams and the other firms, the emergency level stabilization project was expanded to a comprehensive level project, i.e., all the requisite structural repairs to the extant architecture were completed. This is a very important factor in relation to the long-term preservation of a National Register site.

Following structural stabilization, cyclical maintenance is usually required at exposed masonry sites within approximately 10 years. Be that as in may, this preservation program may serve to maintain the integrity of the Citadel's existing architecture by possibly 100 years. This is significant, given that prior to the repairs, several wall sections were in imminent danger of structural failure and complete collapse.

The Williams Companies, Inc., its employees in their local office, and the other supporting firms are to be commended for their efforts to preserve this important educational and cultural resource. The Citadel Stabilization Project serves to emphasize what can be achieved within a community as a true partners in preservation initiative. As the project's Principal Investigator, I want to thank everyone who supported this program. A final, technical report detailing the structural repairs is currently being prepared and will be available later this year.

[End Athabaskan Archeology. Ed.]

GPS After SA: Suddenly, It's Indispensable

David A. Phillips, Jr.

In the previous issue of *NewsMAC* [2000(2) page 9], I described how inaccurate a hand-held GPS unit could be. On May 1 the military stopped its deliberate distortion of civilian GPS signals, making commercial GPS units more precise. But how precise? As I'll show, at this point there's no ex-

cuse for not using GPS units during archaeological survey.

Concepts and Methods

GPS readings come in two basic types – non-differential and differential.

In non-differential readings, the GPS unit calculates its position based solely on data transmitted from satellites. Inaccuracies occur due to atmospheric distortions, satellite drift, and other factors. In addition, the Defense Department can throw off civilian GPS readings by introducing random errors into the data, and for years it did so to prevent pinpoint targeting of U.S. installations. This deliberate distortion of civilian GPS data is known as Selective Availability or SA.

The private sector soon discovered how to overcome SA and other sources of position error, through differential correction. This process requires a second GPS receiver at a known point – the base station. Because the exact location of the base station has been determined, the error in GPS readings is apparent and by subtracting that error from simultaneous readings in the field, GPS users can eliminate inaccuracies in their readings. The trick is to achieve simultaneous readings. In real-time differential correction, a radio signal instantly conveys the correction from the base station to the field unit – an expensive proposition. In post-processing, the field data are downloaded into a computer, which then obtains the base station data from an electronic archive and makes the corrections after the fact. Post-processing is cheaper than real-time correction but still requires a investment of thousands of dollars.

For many archaeologists, the only affordable form of GPS is cheap hand-held units providing uncorrected position estimates. The readings for this article were taken with a Garmin 12XL; similar units currently retail for about \$200.00. The 12XL was also used for the readings described in the previous *NewsMAC*.

For this article, "position" error is the straight-line distance between a GPS-calculated position and the "actual" position (as nearly as that can be determined). The previous article talked about "average" error, meaning that half of the GPS readings fell within a certain distance of the true position. In statistical terms, that is the 50 percent confidence interval. For this article I'll switch to confidence intervals based on the standard deviation for a set of readings. One standard deviation yields the 68 percent confidence interval (2/3 of readings

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are this distance or less from the actual position), two standard deviations yield the 95 percent confidence interval, and three standard deviations yield the 99 percent confidence interval.

Baseline: Non-differential Readings During SA

Based on readings taken after May 1, I refined the data reported in the previous *NewsMAC*. While SA was turned on, the Garmin 12XL yielded the following results.

No. of Readings: 10

Predicted position error:

2/3 of readings: 39.4 m or less

95 percent of readings: 78.9 m or less

99 percent of readings: 118.3 m or less

Using the Garmin's averaging function for about 15-30 seconds reduced the position errors, but only by an average of 7 percent. The sample is a small one, admittedly, but there is no longer a way to obtain additional distorted readings! In any case, the conclusion in the previous *NewsMAC* stands: using non-corrected GPS readings was better than not using them, but the improvement wasn't phenomenal. It's not surprising that many archaeologists either didn't use GPS units or opted for differential-ready units costing thousands of dollars. As we'll see, though, as of May 1 the story has changed.

Non-differential Readings After SA

Beginning on May 1, I took a new series of readings with the same Garmin 12XL. The readings were taken over many days, at least an hour apart from each other. All readings were taken during daylight hours, with the unit hand-held at chest height above a marked point. For non-averaged, non-corrected readings, of the type obtainable from most cheap hand-held units, the results were:

No. of Readings: 41

Predicted position error:

2/3 of readings: 6.1 m or less

95 percent of readings: 12.2 m or less

99 percent of readings: 18.2 m or less

In other words, the accuracy of uncorrected GPS readings is now significantly greater than traditional location methods such as "eyeballing" (contour matching) or shooting of bearings. If you do not yet own a GPS unit, these data are a good reason to buy one. Moreover, for Garmin owners, the averaging function now works

much better than it did before. The post-SA data for averaged GPS readings are:

No. of Readings: 35

Predicted position error:

2/3 of readings: 3.5 m or less

95 percent of readings: 7.0 m or less

99 percent of readings: 10.5 m or less

In other words, if you own a Garmin 12XL or similar model, by using the averaging function you can obtain sub-10 meter accuracy on almost all of your readings. Considering that on a USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle, a large pencil dot is about 10 meters across, the error in a \$200.00 hand-held unit is now no greater than the width of that dot.

Tips for Improving Accuracy

In taking the readings just described, I identified several steps that greatly improve the accuracy of readings.

1. When you turn on your GPS, don't mark your position as soon as the unit provides a position; instead, wait 15-30 seconds to see whether the UTM values are "wandering." If they are, wait until they stabilize. If the numbers never stabilize, it's a sign that the reading is inaccurate.
2. If you have been walking with the GPS turned on, don't mark a position until waiting a few seconds for the position values stabilize. In this case as well, if the values never stop moving, any reading you take is inaccurate.
3. If you have a Garmin or similar unit with built-in averaging, use that averaging function for longer than the 15-30 seconds it apparently takes for the readings to stabilize. For the accuracy levels achieved above, each reading was averaged 120 seconds.

Implications for CRM

Consulting professionals are expected to adhere to current standards within their profession. In archaeology the current professional standards are vaguely defined, but it's reasonable for a client to assume that if there is a "best" technique that is reliable, readily available, and easily affordable, you will use that technique in your work. Before May 1, an archaeologist might have argued that grossly mis-plotting site locations and survey areas was an

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honest mistake, because traditional positioning practices can yield positions that are off by more than 100 meters. In the past, because of SA, affordable GPS units were not a clear improvement over these traditional methods. Now, however, any archaeological field crew can mark its position to within about 10 meters of the actual position, using a reliable, readily available, and easily affordable technique. In other words, using a GPS during archaeological survey is no longer a matter of choice, but a necessary part of keeping up with evolving professional standards.

Report on Cemeteries In & Around Albuquerque

Carol Condie < CJCondie@aol.com >

Under a contract with the City of Albuquerque Planning Department, Quivira Research conducted a project to identify cemeteries within Albuquerque, all of Bernalillo County, and small parts of Sandoval and Valencia counties (upriver to Bernalillo, downriver to the Belen/Los Lunas area). A total of 69 cemeteries were identified. The report is now available for purchase.

The full title is: *The Cemeteries of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties*, Quivira Research Center Publications #383, 1999, by Carol J. Condie.

The publication runs 80 pages and contains brief sections on the prehistory and history of the area; discoveries that resulted from construction projects; what can be learned from cemeteries; preserving historic cemeteries; federal, state, county, and city legislation governing cemeteries and burials; methodology, and details of the literature and archival search.

The main body of the report consists of three lists of cemeteries (the first by USGS 7.5' quad, the second by county, and the third by name of cemetery in alphabetical order) and 40 B/W photos of 19 cemeteries and churches in the Albuquerque area. A color map of selected cemeteries is included.

For the use of archeologists and other serious researchers, a full set of USGS quads, with the cemeteries plotted on, and keyed to the quad list in the publication, will repose in the City Planning Department under the care of Ed Boles.

The report can be picked up, for the shocking

price of \$3.15, tax included, from:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department
Publications Office
600 Second St. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 924-3890

If you want to have it mailed to you, you will need to call and ask what the shipping and handling charges will be. Ed Boles, Albuquerque's Historic Preservation Planner, says the report will also ultimately be listed on the web page < www.cabq.gov/planning/publications >.

Report on Mimbres Data Recovery at the Continental Mine, S.W. NM

Gary M. Brown

Western Cultural Resource Management

[Gary has recently joined the NPS at the Aztec Monument. He can now be reached at < gary_brown@nps.gov >. Ed.]

The second of two archaeological data recovery reports published by Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. on work conducted at the Continental Mine in southwestern New Mexico is complete.

The mine is situated on the southern flank of the Piños Altos Range, and provided an opportunity to document prehistoric occupation on the outskirts of the Mimbres River valley. Rural Mogollon subsistence, settlement, and land-use patterns were contrasted with those described in the vast literature of previous work at the major riverine sites, contributing toward a better understanding of small sites in the Mimbres region and a broader perspective on the Mimbres cultural system. Small sites at the Continental Mine clearly reflect the Classic Mimbres cultural pattern, but they appear to be relatively self-sufficient occupations, in many ways characterized by a better standard of living than large, aggregated villages typical of the main river valley. Also of interest is a protohistoric/early historic occupation which fills the previous gap in archaeological knowledge between the Late Pueblo period and historic Apachean groups. The transitional occupation seems to be a mobile adaptation, probably lacking both ceramics and cultigens, and it is not currently identifiable on the basis of diagnostic artifacts.

The latest report is titled *South Waste Rock Expansion: Archaeological Data Recovery in the Buckhorn Gulch Area at the Continental Mine*,

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Grant County, New Mexico, edited by Gary M. Brown, with contributions by Brown, Lori S. Reed, Jannifer W. Gish, Timothy M. Kearns, Cherie K. Walth, Brenda G. Randolph, and Kae McDonald.

It describes excavation of two Mimbres unit pueblos, one multicomponent Mogollon/early historic site, and one protohistoric burned rock midden at an isolated logistical site, and provides a synthesis of these results with previous excavations, testing, and surveys at the Continental Mine since work began there in 1993.

The Buckhorn report compliments the previous report on the Tailings Pond Enlargement Area which included results at a Late Archaic base camp, an early historic burned rock midden, and two Mogollon/Archaic artifact scatters.

Together, this research documents a punctuated pattern of occupation with intensive seasonal use of the study area by nonagricultural Late Archaic groups, Mogollon expansion during the Classic Mimbres phase, and once again a seasonal, nonagricultural pattern during the protohistoric and early historic periods.

The Buckhorn report is available at cost (\$42), plus shipping and tax (within New Mexico), through WCRM, 550 Dekalb Street, Suite A, Farmington, NM 87401; 505-326-7420; <wcrm@cyberport.com> (contact Andrea or Leta). Limited copies of the [prior] Tailings Pond report (\$24) are also still available.



NMAC post-meeting field trip at agricultural feature near Otowi Pueblo on 03-Jun-00. Photo by June-el Piper.



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June-el Piper

Since the last issue of NewsMAC we've had an executive committee meeting, a full membership meeting, and have participated in a number of Historic Preservation Week and other activities. Good news first.

NMAC Grants for 2000

In mid-April the Grant Committee – Dave Kirkpatrick, Patty Crown, Gary Brown and I – awarded \$525 each to Ana Steffen, Ph.D. candidate at UNM, and Lori Reed/Animas Ceramic Consulting.

(Ironically,) Ana is studying the impact of forest fires on obsidian and will use NMAC's grant to help pay for scanning electron microscope and electron microprobe analysis. Her artifacts were collected in the area impacted by the 1996 Dome Fire.

Lori (along with Andrea Carpenter and Trish Ruppé) will be looking at the temper in pottery samples from sites near Two Grey Hills and from raw material sources in the Chuskas.

We look forward to hearing from them next year on the results of their work. (Last year's three recipients should be thinking about their articles for *NewsMAC*!)

Bylaws Revision

In our April executive committee meeting Brad Vierra, Gary Brown, Bill Doleman and I agreed to forward the proposed bylaws and a list of concerns to an accountant and a lawyer for their professional opinions. We did decide, however, to revert to one-year terms for vice president, secretary, treasurer, and editor, with an "option to renew" for a second year with approval of the executive committee. We have also resurrected the president-elect position, which means the person who runs will be making a two-year commitment, one year as a member of the executive committee without further mandated responsibilities and the second year as president. As soon as we hear from the accountant and lawyer we will prepare a detailed explanation and send the resulting bylaws to the membership via first class mail for final approval. The primary goal is to maintain a position of strength when it comes to working with public agencies and other organizations but to take advantage of charitable organization status when

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possible.

Jun 3 Membership Meeting In Los Alamos

Those of you who could not attend the June 3 membership meeting really missed out. After a brief business meeting (details below and in President's Report) Forest Service and LANL cultural resources staff discussed the impacts of the fire on historic sites. Brad Vierra reminded us that as much as one-half of the San Ildefonso traditional use area burned. Included in the heavily damaged area is one site (or a series of sites) on a ridge above Los Alamos that is ancestral to the modern pueblo. Work is underway to stabilize the sites and protect them from further impact (erosion, rodent burrowing in holes left by burned stumps, crushing and mixing of deposits by uprooted and fallen trees).

According to Mike Elliot, bulldozing and other fire-control activities do not appear to have affected any known sites on USFS land, although some damage has been recorded on LANL property. [See article on page 18. Ed.]

John Isaacson, who wrote the grant proposal to rehabilitate and interpret the last few remaining Manhattan Project structures, showed us "before and after" photos of the buildings and the artifacts they contained. Only one structure has survived, the building where the high explosive (non-nuclear) portions of one of the bombs were assembled.

Other topics discussed during the business meeting include the nomination of Larry Baker (director, Salmon Ruin Museum) to the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management's Resource Advisory Board. The paperwork has been passed on to Washington for review; final appointments will be made in September.

There was also considerable discussion of the State Land Office's lack of a policy to protect cultural resources (see President's Report). Our next step will be to reply to the non-responsive letter from the SLO, and to write again to the SHPO. NMAC members are asked to document any instances of destruction of cultural *and* natural resources on state trust land (not highway or game & fish or other state property). Carol Condie reminded us how effective the coalition with the Sierra Club was in the past. Remember: it is illegal to

enter state trust land without permission from both the SLO and the lessee. There is no blanket permit for state (trust) land.

Workshops & Conferences

The next Navajo lithics workshop is planned for October 14-15 in Crystal. Contact me for information. Participants will earn credits toward BLM's northwest New Mexico permits.

Chris Turnbow is working on a southwest (Mimbres) workshop co-sponsored by the BLM, and a lithics workshop/conference, possibly for this fall or for early 2001. Participants will earn credits toward BLM's northwest New Mexico permits.

Brad Vierra is planning a conference on "Fires and Cultural Resources" and hopes to involve folks from across the state, possibly this fall.

Also, if anyone wants to co-sponsor Lynne Sebastian's excellent Section 106 workshop adventure, contact Brad.

Thanks again to Jim Copeland, Lori Reed, John Torres, and especially and especially Tim Hovezak and Leslie Sisler.

Pecos Conference

NMAC will have a table in the book vendors' area at the Pecos Conference at Mesa Verde. Come by, have a seat, and help recruit new members.

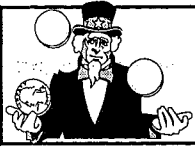
Final Note

I am trying to gather information on all previous NMAC publications (except NewsMAC) for possible reprinting or online publishing. Please contact me if you have camera-ready copies of *any* conference/workshop volumes. Thanks! June-el < mjpiper@unm.edu >.

**NMAC Has a
New Address:**

**P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque NM 87125**

Do YOU?



Federal CRM Update

Fire Puts More Than 1,500 Archaeological Sites at Risk

May 16, 2000

Associated Press via CNN.com

More than 1,500 archaeological sites, including some dating back thousands of years, are believed to have been damaged by the Los Alamos fire.

Eight U.S. Forest Service archaeologists are working side by side with fire crews, identifying sites of cultural significance as bulldozers attempt to dig firebreaks to prevent further damage.

The 44,000-acre Cerro Grande fire, which has destroyed 260 homes, is burning on federal and Indian land where thousands of archaeological and historical sites are at risk, said Mike Elliott, assistant archaeologist for the Santa Fe National Forest.

Since the fire began May 4, the Forest Service has searched the area for such sites, including ancient Indian ruins and evidence of prehistoric man.

"We've come up with about 3,120 previously recorded archaeological sites. The oldest sites are in the archaic period, about 5500 B.C. to 600 A.D.," Elliott said Monday. "Probably we're looking at about half the sites in our extended search area that have had some damage."

Elliott has been out on the fire lines, looking for "scatters," rock fragments left by ancient man, and for such features as hearths, adobe walls or the ruins of cabins.

The fire has already destroyed sensitive archaeological sites on the edge of Santa Clara Pueblo at Santa Clara Canyon, tribal fire spokesman Alvin Warren said Monday.

"There are many cultural resources that burned," Warren said. "The canyon itself is very important to the Santa Clara Pueblo culture."

Elliott said some ruins in the fire zone likely represent the ancestors of Santa Clara, San Ildefonso and possibly San Juan Indians.

"We would have Anasazi remains, pre-puebloan," added Judy Propper, regional archaeologist for the Forest Service's Southwest Region. "You could have hunting camps."

The fire could uncover some previously unknown sites, but the intense heat could split and

chemically alter rocks at the sites.

"There is very little good about this fire," Elliott said.

He said archaeologists are already planning ways to protect what is left after the fire is extinguished -- particularly from erosion expected once the summer rains come.

"We can't fix what the fire has done to the sites," he said. "But we can slow erosion and other problems in the future."

Los Alamos will have a rocky, lunar-landscape look after the smoke clears and dead trees start falling, he predicted. But, he said, "the forest has burned before and it will heal."

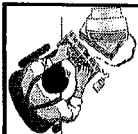
[The Bandelier National Monument Cerro Grande Prescribed Fire Investigation Report can be found at < <http://www.nps.gov/cerrogrande/> >. Ed.]



A portion of the Los Alamos, N.M., National Laboratory is seen in the foreground, Tuesday, May 16, 2000, surrounded by smoke from the Cerro Grande Fire. *Albuquerque Journal* 16-May-00. AP photo.



An old Smokey Bear poster hangs on a tree in the Santa Clara Mountains warning of the damages of fires, as fires continue to burn on tribal land outside Los Alamos, NM Monday, May 15, 2000. *Albuquerque Journal* 16-May-00. AP photo.



State CRM Update

New SHPO Appointed

Albuquerque Tribune Wed 05-Apr-00

Santa Fe - New Mexico native Elmo L. Baca has been named director of the state Historic Preservation Division.

Baca's appointment was announced Tuesday [March 4] by J. Edson Way, head of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, which includes the Historic Preservation Division. He will take over the job May 1.

The preservation division is responsible for identifying, preserving and encouraging the restoration of New Mexico's archaeological and historical resources. The agency employs 25 people and has an annual budget of about \$1 million.

Baca spent five years with the state Economic Development Department, where he was director of community development during 1999. He also directed the New Mexico Main Street program from 1994 to 1998. He was general manager for La Plaza Vieja Partnership, a \$2.5 million Las Vegas project that rehabilitated 15 historic buildings in the mid-1980s.

Baca has a bachelor's degree in architecture from Yale University and studied for a master's in historic preservation at Columbia University. He also studied in the master's architecture program at the University of New Mexico.

New LA and Investigation Record Forms from ARMS

Jeremy Kulisheck, ARMS Cultural Resource Specialist

Tim Seaman, ARMS Program Manager

In January 2000 the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division's Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS) issued a new Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) Site Record form and a new LA Investigation (Project/Activity) Record form. The new versions include the traditional paper forms, to be filled out in the field with a pen or pencil, and automated forms, which are filled out on the computer desktop and provide on-line help. Here's a listing of files you will find:

- *Site Form.dot* – the new automated LA form template

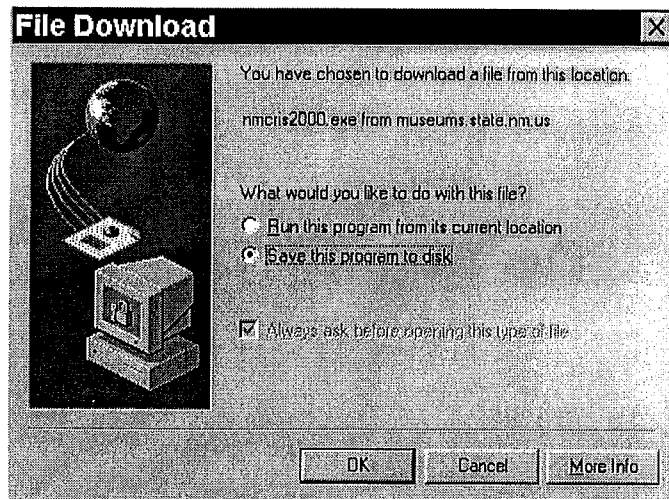
- *Site Form Extra Components.dot* – an extension form to be used for sites with more than two components
- *Site Form Extra Features.dot* – an extension form to be used for sites with more than 12 features
- *Site Form Printed.dotdot* – the traditional LA form for printing and filling out by hand
- *Investigation Form.dot* – the new, shorter Investigation Record replaces the old Project/Activity Record
- *Investigation Form Extension.dotdot* – an extension form to be used for investigations where more than 5 landowners are involved, or investigations taking place on more than 10 7.5' USGS quads
- *Investigation Form Printed.dotdot* – a version of the Investigation form for printing and filling out by hand

Here's answers to some of the frequently asked questions about the new forms.

Where can I get copies of the new forms?

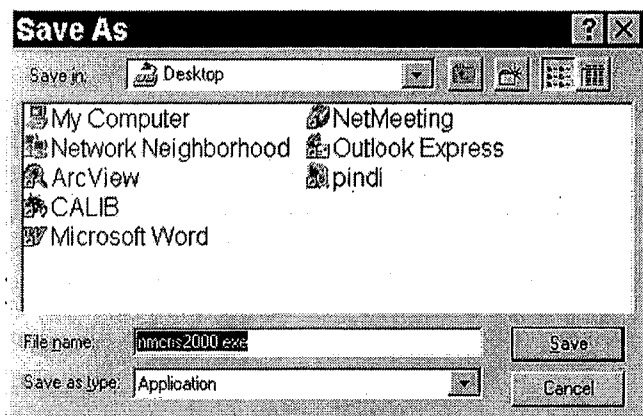
Copies of the new forms can be downloaded from the Historic Preservation Division's web page. The forms are in Microsoft Word for Office 97 template (.dot) format. If you are running other word processing software, please call ARMS for assistance. To obtain the forms on-line:

1. Go to <http://museums.state.nm.us/hpd/>, and scroll down the home page to the section labeled "IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS"—there you will find a prompt to download the new forms. (It says "click here.")



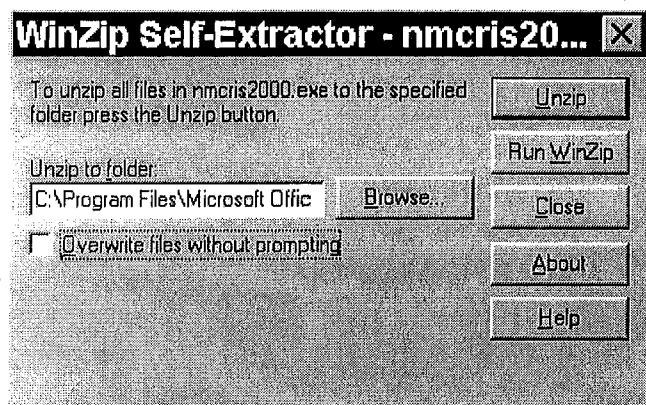
State CRM Update

- Click on the prompt, and the file downloading application will ask you if you would like to save the files to a disk—click “OK.”
- The application will then ask you where you will want to save the downloaded file. Save the file to your Desktop; an icon labeled “nmcris2000.exe” will appear (it will look like



a folder held in a C-clamp).

- Double-click on the C-clamp icon, and a dialog box will appear asking you where you would like the files placed. In Microsoft Office 97 or 2000, select Program Files → Microsoft Office → Templates as the destination, using the Browse tool. (If your Microsoft Office Templates file is not located in this location, you will need to use your Windows Explorer to locate the file). Then press the Unzip button. The forms templates will be automatically downloaded into your Microsoft Office Tem-



plates folder.

If you do not have access to the Web to download forms, call ARMS at (505) 476-1275; we will send

you a complete set of the form templates on 3.5" disk. If you would like, we can also send you copies of the traditional paper forms.

What's new on the updated LA Site and Investigation Record forms?

Users will find that the new forms are similar in content and layout to the old forms. On the new LA forms, major changes include:

- Section 1—Identification and Ownership. There are new check boxes for Site Type (structural/non-structural) and Occupation Type (prehistoric, historic, etc.).
- Section 5—SHPO Consultations. There is a new subsection which allows Federal agencies to enter their National Register eligibility determinations.
- Section 6—Location. There are new check boxes to indicate the accuracy of Global Positioning System (GPS) units, and separate areas for UTM coordinates derived from maps and GPS units. The subsections requesting information regarding the nearest road and named drainage have been eliminated.
- Section 7—Physical Description. The subsection for nearest water source information has been eliminated.
- Section 8—Assemblage Data. Under Assemblage Content, new check boxes for perishable items, ornaments, and other materials have been added.
- Section 9—Cultural/Temporal Affiliations. Under Component Type, new check boxes for commercial, governmental and other types have been added.

The LA Project/Activity Record form has been renamed the LA Investigation Record. The new form is substantially shorter than the old Project/Activity form. Major changes include:

- The Project and Activity sections have been consolidated; only the NMCRIS Activity Number need now be listed. The subsections requesting information on the Proposed Action and Studies and Analyses Performed have been eliminated.
- The Survey Data section contains new fields for the Total Tribal Area surveyed,

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survey and recording time, and GPS accuracy.

- The sections for Non-Survey Activities and Report Information have been eliminated.

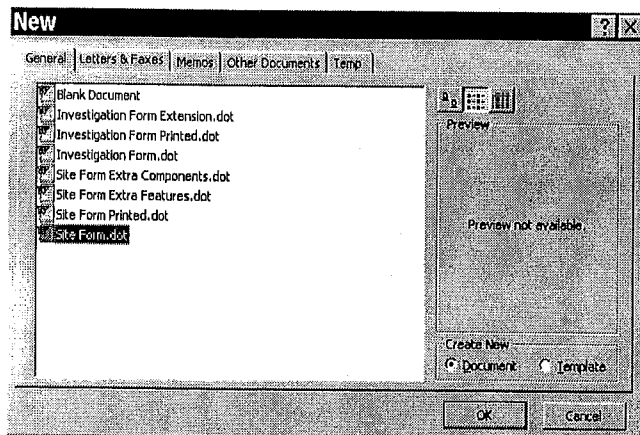
Why have there been changes to the LA Site and Investigation Record forms?

Most of the changes to the LA Site Record reflect the widespread use of GPS for recording site locations, and the ARMS transition to a GIS system for tracking site locations. For example, information regarding nearest water sources can now be more accurately generated using GIS, so this data item was dropped. In other cases, categories were added to the Assemblage Content and Component Type data items to reflect items that field archaeologists commonly write in.

Major changes were made to the LA Investigation Record because much of the information on this record is easily obtained from the cover page of reports. Information regarding linked sites is now captured during registration, so these fields were also eliminated.

How do I use the new automated forms?

Once you have downloaded the new templates into your Microsoft Office→Templates file, you may now create a new form using the template. Open Microsoft Word, go to File→New on the menu, and the site form templates should be dis-



played in the “General” dialog box. Double click on the form template you would like to use, and *viola!* you will have a new blank form ready to fill out. The form is divided into *form fields*. There are three types of form fields: text fields, check

boxes, and drop-down menus:

- To enter text into a *text field*, simply start typing. Be aware that some text fields will only accept certain characters, such as numbers (you can't put letters in the “LA Number” field).
- To activate a *check box*, click on the box with your mouse, or hit the Space bar on the keyboard.
- To choose an item on a *drop-down menu*, click on the menu, and then click on the item you would like to select. From the keyboard, use Alt+Down Arrow to activate the menu, then use the up and down arrows to navigate to your selection. Hit the Enter key to make your selection.

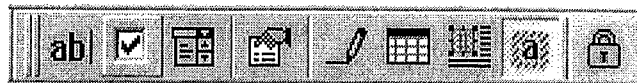
To navigate from one form field to another, use your mouse, or use the Tab key to move forward one field. To move back one field, use Shift+Tab. Navigation instructions appear as hidden text in the header of the first page, and in the footer of each subsequent page. If you can't see these instructions, select Tools→Options→View from your menu, and activate the “Nonprinting Characters—Hidden Text” check box.

On-line instructions and help for filling out every field will appear in the message bar at the bottom of your Microsoft Word screen. For additional help, hit F1 and a dialog box containing additional instructions will appear. If you need additional assistance, consult your paper copy of the NMCRIS Guidelines, or call us at ARMS.

Once you have completed your on-line form, save it, and the form should be ready for printing.

Can I make modifications to the new automated forms?

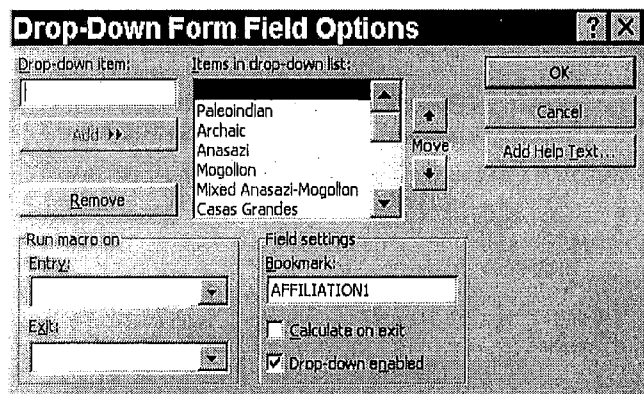
Yes—feel free to modify the new automated forms to fit your organization's or project's needs. All of the automated forms are Microsoft Word Template (.dot) files. To modify any of your templates, open the document by selecting File→Open from the menu, and select the Microsoft Office→Templates folder. Then open the template file as you would any Word file. If the “Forms” toolbar is not displayed, right-click on your toolbar and activate the



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"Forms" toolbar.

Then click on the "Protect Form" icon (the little padlock symbol) to unlock the form. You are now free to modify any of the text or form fields within your form. For example, you could set the performer name for every form, or set the Project ID for the forms of a large survey.



To modify the settings on any form field, double-click on the field. A dialog box which allows you to make changes to the settings will now appear. If you do not like the format of a field (for example, if you would prefer a text field to a drop-down menu field), delete the field completely, and insert a new one using the icons on the "Forms" toolbar. For example, if you have a large survey which is conducted on only four quads, you could change out the text field for "Quad Name" and replace it with a drop-down menu field which contained the names of the four quads. This would save writing the names of the quads (especially valuable if one of your quads is named, for example, "Arroyo Chijuillita").

Once you have modified any of the forms templates, go to the footer in the form and change the message "NMCRIIS 2000 Vers. 1/00" to one reflecting your changes (for example, "BLM-LC Vers. 7/00" or "TRC Vers. 8/00.") This messages lets ARMS staff know they are reading a modified format form.

Can't I just send ARMS the electronic version via diskette or as an email attachment?

No, we have no use for this file. It is the performing agency's responsibility to print out the final copies of the forms to submit for review. It is, however, a very good idea to keep a backup copy of the form until the review is complete and the

record is made available for query on NMCRIIS. Otherwise you may have to re-enter the data if the form requires later revision.

I hate the new automated forms.

Do I have to use them?

No. You can continue to use the computer version you are using now, as long as you make the changes to your template which are contained in the official new forms (e.g., add the new sponsor consultation fields in Section 5, delete the nearest road and drainage information in Section 6, etc.).

Do I have to submit computer-generated forms? Can I still submit handwritten forms?

Consult your sponsoring agency to find out their policies and standards on forms submission. ARMS will continue to accept forms typed on the old IBM Selectric or which are handwritten. If you are submitting handwritten forms, make sure you are using the latest available version of the form. Please print legibly in black or dark blue ink, or in hard (3H or harder) pencil.

Will there ever be full digital forms submission?

CRM will probably always require paper forms, but we are developing data entry applications accessible over the Internet. These forms will allow all site and investigation form data items to be entered directly into NMCRIIS. Date-stamped reports can then be downloaded, printed locally, and submitted for review. The registration application being rolled out now is the first step towards this goal.

Predictive Modeling Report Available From HPD

Glenna Dean

[Via nmac-l] 24-24-Apr-00

The Historic Preservation Division has come across a small cache of the 1988 *Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past: Theory, Method, and Application of Archeological Predictive Modeling* edited by Lynne Sebastian and Jim Judge for the BLM.

You can have your very own copy for the cost of postage (\$4.30). Contact Glenna Dean to make arrangements:

Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist
Historic Preservation Division

State CRM Update

Office of Cultural Affairs
228 E. Palace Avenue, Room 320
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-3989
(505) 827-6338 fax
< gdean@oca.state.nm.us >

Turmoil Continues at MNM

[For earlier reports on problems at NM's Office of Cultural Affairs, see NewsMAC 1999(4). Ed.]

Museum of N.M. Director Resigns

Morgan Lee
Albuquerque Journal Wed 12-Apr-00

Thomas A. Livesay announced his resignation Tuesday as executive director of the Museum of New Mexico after 14 years at the helm of the Santa Fe-based museum system.

Livesay could not be reached Tuesday to comment, and Cultural Affairs Officer Edson Way, who oversees the museum system, was out of town.

Way said in a prepared statement that Livesay "has helped the institution to reach a new, world-class level. We and others have benefited because of his national standing within the museum community."

In the same news release, Livesay said resigning "was a difficult decision to make."

The Museum's board of regents last year had discussed downsizing the administrative office where Livesay oversaw four museums and five state monuments in an effort to redistribute executive salaries. An evaluation of Livesay's performance also was initiated but was put on hold as museum leaders focused on winning legislative support for a major expansion of the Palace of the Governors history museum on the Santa Fe Plaza.

No interim director or successor was named Tuesday. Livesay's resignation is effective April 30.

Board of regents president James Leopold got into a heated argument with Livesay about unreturned phone calls during a public meeting in March. But Leopold had nothing but praise for Livesay on Tuesday.

"We thank him for enhancing the status of the Museum of New Mexico," Leopold said. He said the regents will appoint someone to the director's position.

Livesay's resignation surprised regent Earle

Bursum, an 11-year veteran of the board, now composed entirely of officials appointed or reappointed by Gov. Gary Johnson.

"He's done a superior job in bringing the museum in into a first-class national ranking and accreditation," Bursum said. "In the past 11 years, the museum's been run very efficiently. We've never had any questions about the leadership."

During Livesay's tenure, the museum's annual budget has grown from \$6 million to more than \$14 million. It added the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in 1987, and Livesay helped attract the world renowned Neutrogena Collection to the Museum of International Folk Art, where a new wing was built to house the textiles collection.

Livesay also brokered a ticket sales agreement three years ago with the new Georgia O'Keeffe Museum, an independent Santa Fe museum.

It might not be easy to find a qualified replacement to take the \$72,000 director's job, Bursum said.

"It's going to be tremendously difficult," she said. "Tom took a tremendous pay cut when he came into New Mexico."

Before taking the director's job in October 1985, Livesay held administrative and curatorial positions with five museums in Texas.

The museum was successful this week in hiring a new director to lead the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology. Duane Anderson, director of the Indian Arts Research Center at the School of American Research, has agreed to take the position.

The museum also has a new director of state monuments, Michael Taylor, who took over after A. Robert Baca retired at the end of March after 26 years of service with the state of New Mexico.

Opinions Divided Over Plan to Split Museum

Anthony DellaFlora
Albuquerque Journal Mon 12-Jun-00

There is a battle being fought for the soul of the Museum of New Mexico. With more subplots than a Robert Altman film, it's sometimes difficult to sort out opponents and agendas.

But what is at stake is control of one of New Mexico's oldest and most acclaimed public institutions – the caretaker of the state's history and culture.

In recent months, board members, administra-

State CRM Update

tors and supporters have haggled over possible reorganization of the Museum of New Mexico system, which has an annual budget over \$14 million.

While all contend they have the best interests of the museum at heart, finding common ground has been a problem. Former Museum of New Mexico Director Tom Livesay fired the latest salvo, a three-page letter detailing his concerns and some proposed solutions.

Livesay, who resigned in April, said he was concerned about proposals to split the Museum of New Mexico into smaller components.

Livesay said he is only trying to protect the "museum family," which consists of the Palace of the Governors, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of International Folk Art, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, five state monuments and several other departments.

In an interview, Livesay said he also believed some Museum of New Mexico regents favored certain museums over others to the detriment of the system as a whole.

He accused the Museum of New Mexico Foundation, a private fund-raising arm, of doing the same thing.

But others see his comments as self-serving and unfair to those who have made a great effort to improve the museum system.

Cultural Affairs Officer Edson Way, who was Livesay's boss, said Livesay's complaints stem from "interpersonal difficulties" with regents, administrators and foundation members. And he doesn't agree with Livesay's suggestions.

The Museum of New Mexico comes under the state Office of Cultural Affairs, which also oversees the Space Center in Alamogordo; the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and the National Hispanic Cultural Center of New Mexico, both in Albuquerque; the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces; the State Library; New Mexico Arts and the Historic Preservation Division.

Each museum has its own board of regents. There are some gray areas in the relationship between the boards and the Office of Cultural Affairs, but boards generally have the ability to choose directors and set admission prices, for example.

In his letter, Livesay made several recommendations:

- Establish a legislative commission, with

members of the public, to examine the Museum of New Mexico system;

- Make the museum independent of the Office of Cultural Affairs and elevate the director's position to agency head;
- Expand the regents to 25 or more;
- And allow the museum to run some of the fund-raising operations currently done by the museum foundation.

"My greatest fear is that it becomes just another bureaucratic entity... and loses its edge as a great national museum," said Livesay, from Bellingham, Wash., where he recently became director of the Whatcom Museum of History and Art.

Maybe a Better Way

Livesay said he believes the museum has become a second-class citizen within the cultural affairs office.

The Museum of New Mexico had operated independently from its start in 1909 until 1978, when the office was formed.

"The Office of Cultural Affairs has simply grown too large," said Livesay, who became Museum of New Mexico director in 1985.

But Way believes there are better ways to make the system more efficient. He is considering, for instance, a proposal to split the State Monuments Division off from the Museum of New Mexico, as part of an overall reorganization.

But he would keep the Santa Fe museums under the umbrella of the cultural affairs office.

Former Regent Kent Jacobs of Las Cruces, who served for 12 years before leaving the board in July 1999, agrees with Livesay that splitting the museum units could harm them.

"I fear that it's just like taking one of the universities and taking each college and splitting them and letting them battle it out," said Jacobs.

Regent Earle Bursum of Socorro agrees: "Dividing it into separate units will only leave it without any guidance... You'll have nothing but sparring and money-grabbing and backstabbing."

But Way contends that a reorganization could centralize most operations, such as security and exhibition development, instead of dispersing them.

Special Interests

For Livesay and his allies, there is also the question of special interests.

State CRM Update

"There are regents that are only interested in the Museum of Fine Arts," Livesay said. "There are regents that are only interested in the Palace of the Governors."

Jacobs said he sees regents with their own agendas, and that "absolutely paralyzes the concept."

Leopold denies the board has played favorites. He said the board has had to focus on priorities to make sure some projects move forward.

For example, he conceded that the board concentrated the past year on the Palace of the Governors' annex – but with the understanding that it would concentrate on another museum next year.

Sue Ann Snyder, executive director of the Museum of New Mexico Foundation, agreed.

"Maybe we've given more support to a certain unit for a couple of years. But then let's look at the previous two years or what's coming up in the next period of time."

The museum foundation, which has a 48-member board, raises funds, advises on endowment investments and decides where money goes, in consultation with the Board of Regents and museum staff.

Snyder said the foundation now allows contributions to a specific unit. But that shouldn't be misconstrued as showing favoritism, noting that \$250,000 was donated to the endowment funds of each of the Santa Fe museums last year.

But Regent Bursum believes that outside forces may be manipulating the foundation.

"We have some members of the foundation that are pushing strongly to get their finger in the pie," Bursum said.

Common Goal

Way disagreed there was a need for the museum to take over some of the foundation's fundraising operations.

While neither Leopold nor Way sees a reason for expanding the board or regents to 25 members, Leopold acknowledged there had been divisions on the board.

"Our board of regents has been divided since last September and it was basically a four-three vote on most items," said Leopold, who was elected by such a margin. Frank Ortiz and Wood "Mike" Arnold of Santa Fe, and C.W. "Buddy" Ritter of Las Cruces supported him.

Bursum, Paul Rainbird and Leo Marquez did

not.

Bursum said she supports expanding the board to dilute the influence of one bloc.

"They make the gesture of including us, but they really already have their agenda planned," she said of the majority.

Meanwhile, Way said plans to have an independent commission review the museum system are under way.

The board last month formed such a committee that includes current and former legislators.

Way said Livesay's suggestion to give the Museum of New Mexico independent status would result in duplication of services: "This is empire building as far as I'm concerned."

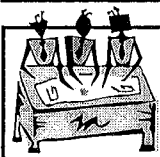
All parties continue to insist they are working in the best interest of the museum.

"We do have a common goal," said Leopold. "I don't know anybody that wants to destroy the museums or make them dysfunctional. We just want to make them work better."

"I have the best interests of the museum at heart, as much as I can from a distance," said Livesay. "I'm not there building an empire; I'm not there building a darn thing. I simply want the museum to succeed because I love the museum."



Lithics Workshop visit to LA 113256, October 1999. Photo by June-el Piper.



Local CRM Update

SLO Reply to NMAC Protest of Site Destruction on State Land Office Property at Albuquerque's Mesa del Sol Project

[See President's report and NewsMAC 2000(2) page 18. Ed.]

April 28, 2000

Dr. Bradley J. Vierra, President
New Mexico Archaeological Council
P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Dear Dr. Vierra:

Thank you for your interest in cultural resources on state trust land. I share your desire to protect and preserve the prehistoric and historic heritage of New Mexico and will take this opportunity to address the concerns and questions you expressed in your recent letter.

The events you described at Mesa del Sol appear to be the result of a series of misunderstandings. From what we have learned, the archaeological contractor had expressed an opinion regarding the insignificance of a site that they had discovered within the amphitheatre construction area, and based on that understanding, construction commenced which resulted in the obliteration of the site. After construction had begun, outside parties reported these activities to the State Land Office (SLO) Cultural Resource Specialist. He and other SLO staff responded immediately. Several meetings and consultations were held to determine appropriate preventative and mitigation measures. The end result was that Bernalillo County agreed to make a contribution to the New Mexico Cultural Properties Restoration Fund to compensate for the error.

Bernalillo County was unaware that they were required to have obtained the permission of the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (NMSHPO) prior to destroying the site. Under the terms of SLO business leases, our lessees are required to comply with all applicable state and federal laws. The SLO does not have the resources to oversee all the actions of all its lessees directly, but in the vast majority of cases, resources are pro-

tected in accordance with those applicable laws.

The area surveyed for the amphitheatre construction site did not include the additional areas you mention. They were, however, included in later surveys conducted prior to the construction of related athletic fields and parking lots. An additional independent survey of the area was also conducted under contract with the SLO. The damaged portions of the sites identified by these surveys were subsequently determined to be insignificant.

The fourth site you mention has been avoided by a redesign of the parking lots and access roads. In addition, the SLO Commercial Resources Division is considering the feasibility of developing that site as an educational, interpretive facility. The Master Plan for the Mesa del Sol community states that the SLO and the master developer will cooperate completely with the City of Albuquerque and the NMSHPO to make certain that significant resources are protected.

As to the broader issue you mention, let me assure you that the SLO is strongly committed to preserving and protecting cultural resources on all state trust land. As a practice, the SLO regularly consults the NMSHPO when there is a registered cultural property that may be affected by a proposed action on state trust land. Our Cultural Resource Specialist is asked to provide his recommendations concerning cultural resources when the relevant SLO division identifies a proposed action or lease that warrants it. For example, the Specialist provides recommendations concerning all Archaeological Survey Easement and Archaeological Excavation Easement applications for contract work on state trust land. He also responds to consultations from other agencies when their undertakings involve state trust land.

The SLO takes its obligations under the memorandum of understanding between the SLO and the Bureau of Land Management seriously. We are currently developing methods that will allow us to "flag" the lands transferred from BLM to the trust to ensure that the connections between the source of these parcels and associated responsibilities are not overlooked.

Again, I appreciate your interest in the protection of cultural resources in the state. Please do not hesitate to let me know if there are opportunities for the State Land Office to speak or work with the New Mexico Archaeological Council. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to

Local CRM Update

contact me at 827-5760.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Jenks
Assistant Commissioner, Surface Resources
New Mexico State Land Office
P. O. Box 1148
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1148



NewsNotes

Pecos Conference 2000 August 17-20 at Mesa Verde NP

Linda A. Towle, Chair < linda_towle@nps.gov >.

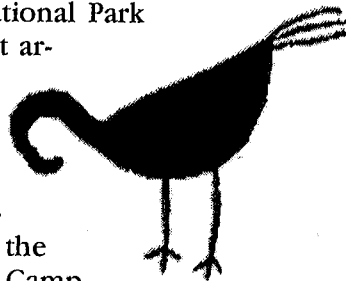
The Pecos Conference 2000 will be held at Mesa Verde National Park on August 17-20, 2000.

The informal nature of the Pecos Conference has instilled a spirit of conviviality, which has continued to help researchers attain such goals. Over the years it has become one of the great traditions of the American Southwest. We hope that you will be able to join us at Mesa Verde, established in 1906 as the first National Park to preserve and protect archeological resources.

The Thursday evening reception, the field reports, and the Saturday evening barbeque will be held at the north end of Morefield Campground. The entrance fee to the park will be waived for Pecos Conference participants.

This year's conference will be co-sponsored by BLM-Anasazi Heritage Center, the Cortez Cultural Center, the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, and the Hisatsinom Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society.

Pecos Conference information, downloadable registration form, and updates are available on the Southwest Archaeology Web site at < www.swanet.org/pecosconference.html >. Registration forms and your check must be mailed to the address shown on the registration form. Registration via the Internet cannot be accommodated.



**PECOS
2000**
73rd Pecos Conference

NewsNotes

Registration: The registration fee for the Conference is \$20 if you pre-register before July 15. We encourage you to pre-register and order the commemorative items by using the registration form. You will be able to pick up your Pecos Conference registration packet and any items which you order at the reception on Thursday, August 17, between 6:30 and 9 PM, or during the conference on Friday and Saturday.

If you do not pre-register, you may register during the evening reception on Thursday, August 17. You may also register throughout the day of August 18 beginning at 8 AM and on August 19 between 8 AM and noon. Registration after July 15 is \$25.

Field Reports: Reports on current fieldwork and research will be presented on Friday, August 18 and Saturday, August 19 from 8:30 AM to 5 PM. In keeping with the tradition of the Conference, informal presentations of 10 minutes are encouraged. Since the meeting will be held outside, there will be no provisions for slide presentations during the field reports.

Mini-Symposia: If you wish to organize and chair a mini-symposium, please indicate this on the Registration form. Please return the Registration form as soon as possible. You will be notified by the program chairman if your mini-symposium has been accepted. Each mini-symposium will consist of approximately five papers of approximately 12 minutes in

length, with about 10 to 15 minutes allowed for discussion.

Food and Entertainment: Snacks and drinks will be available at the Conference site during both Friday and Saturday. An all-you-can-eat pancake breakfast will be available at the Knife Edge Café within Morefield Village, which will also be open for lunch on Friday and Saturday specifically to accommodate Pecos Conference participants. Meals are also served at Far View and Spruce Tree Terraces, located approximately 10 and 15 miles further into the park. There are also restaurants in the nearby towns of Mancos and Cortez.

Saturday evening a traditional southwestern

barbecue dinner with beer, wine, and non-alcoholic beverages will be served at the conference site at 6 PM. The traditional Pecos dance party will start at 8:00 PM and end at about midnight. Tickets for the dinner and dance are \$13, party-only tickets are \$5.

Tours: On Sunday, August 20, special tours for Pecos participants will be sponsored by the numerous archeological facilities in the Four Corners area. You will be able to sign up for these tours at the conference on a first come, first served basis. Potential tours include: Ute Mountain Tribal Park, Goodman Point and the Shield's Site by Crow Canyon staff, the curation tour at the Anasazi Heritage Center, Hovenweep National Monument, and Yucca House National Monument.

Commemorative Items: Commemorative T-shirts depict a Mesa Verde black-on-white bowl from Mug House (see registration form) will cost \$15. The design will be printed in black and white on a gray background.

We will also offer ball caps with the Conference logo.

This year we will also offer a limited number of hand-painted miniature black-on-white pots replicating the T-shirt logo. These pots will be approximately 2-1/4" in diameter and 1" deep, and will say "Pecos 2000" on the bottom. They will cost \$50.

Accommodations: Far View Lodge is the only hotel within Mesa Verde National Park. It is located approximately 15 miles from the park entrance. The Lodge includes a lounge and a restaurant that serves dinner. Far View Terrace, which serves meals from 6:30 AM to 9 PM, is adjacent to the Lodge. A block of rooms has been set aside for Pecos Conference participants at a reduced rate of \$79 per night, single or double occupancy. To reserve a room at this special rate, please call Trudy at 970-533-7731 or 1-800-449-2288 by July 17. The regular rate will apply for reservations after July 17, if there are any available rooms.

Also enclosed is a listing of hotels/motels and campgrounds near the park which are also offering special discount rates for Pecos Conference partici-

pants.

Camping: The only camping permitted within the park is in Morefield Campground. The group camping area, consisting of 13 sites, which accommodate 25 people per site, has been set aside for Pecos Conference participants. A special conference rate of \$4 per person per night is being offered. These campsites are approximately one mile from the Conference site. To reserve a group campsite, please call Trudy at 970-533-7731 or 1-800-449-2288. When these sites are filled, campsites within the rest of the campground will be available on a first come, first served basis at the regular rate of \$13 per night per site.

Further information on Mesa Verde National Park can be found on the park's web site at <

www.nps.gov/meve/ >, and information about the Four Corners area can be found at < www.swcolo.org >.

We look forward to a very successful and interesting Pecos 2000 Conference. If you have any questions, please contact me by e-mail.

Beer Brewing Contest At the Pecos Conference

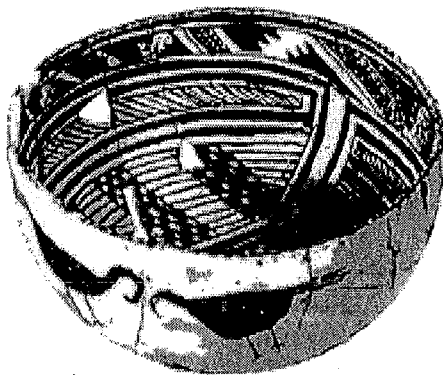
Tim Seaman

Archeobrewers get busy! There is still time to brew a batch of that "Kidder Bitter" or "Hovenweep Helles" before the conference (Mesa Verde National Park 19 August 2000, 5:00 PM).

As usual, organization will be minimal and fun will be maximal. Just bring your homebrew and share it with other brewers and conference participants. After dinner, trophies will be awarded for the most popular brews in the usual light/amber/dark/other categories, but this year we will also be awarding a special brewers choice award judged by the brewers themselves (sorry, you can't vote for your own brew!).

If you want to enter, it's no big deal. No registration forms. No entry fees. Just bring enough of your home brew to share (2-4 quarts?) and we'll get organized on Saturday afternoon at about 2:00-3:00 PM.

Questions? Suggestions? Relax, have a home-



PECOS 2000 Mesa Verde National Park

NewsNotes

brew and contact: Tim Seaman at (505) 476-1277 or < seaman@arms.state.nm.us >.

12th Annual Navajo Studies Conference Sep 27-30 in Farmington

Meredith Matthews <Matthews@sjc.cc.nm.us>
Co-Director, SJC-CRMP 505-599-0332

The 12th annual Navajo Studies Conference will be held at San Juan College in Farmington on Sept 27-30, 2000. It's sponsored by the San Juan College Native American Program.

Conference theme is *Planting and Sharing the Seeds of the Dine Way of Life*. Concurrent sessions Sept 27-29, field trips on Sept. 30.

For more information or registration materials contact Freda Garnanez, Native American Program San Juan College, 4601 College Blvd., Farmington, NM 87402; < garnanez@sjc.cc.nm.us >, 505-599-0363.



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



Sixth Occasional Anasazi Symposium October 25-28 in Farmington

Paul Reed <pfreed@sprynet.com>
[Via SASIG] 02-May-00

October 25-28, 2000 San Juan College, Farmington, New Mexico. The sixth occasional Anasazi Symposium will be held at the Little Theater at San Juan College, Farmington, New Mexico from October 25-28, 2000. The conference theme is "Anasazi Archaeology at the New Millennium: What We Have Learned."

Individual papers and proposed symposia should focus on synthetic presentations of recently completed Anasazi research. Symposia reporting on large and small projects are encouraged. A diversity of topics is sought, with only one limitation imposed: presentations should focus on some aspect of Anasazi archaeology, adaptation, lifeways, or prehistory. Several field trips to archaeological sites in the greater Farmington area are planned for Saturday, October 28. Linda Cordell (UC Museum) will give a keynote address. Advanced registration

will be \$20 (\$25 on-site).

Registration forms, and 100-word abstracts for papers (15-minute presentations) and symposium bundles must be received by August 31, 2000. A registration form is available at

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

By late September, a preliminary schedule, maps, and other information will be available on the website. For more information, contact: Paul F. Reed or Joell Goff or Lori Reed - Navajo Nation Archaeology Dept (NNAD), Animas Ceramic Consulting 717 West Animas St., 1909 East 20th St. Suite 4, Farmington, NM 87401; 505.326.7352; 505.327.3998; 505.325.2351 (fax); 505.324.9088 (fax); < pfreed@sprynet.com > or < animas@cyberport.com >.

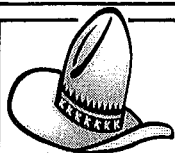
Archaeology Fair Acknowledgements

Glenna Dean, NM State Archaeologist
[Via nmac-l] 30-May-00

MANY THANKS to the volunteers, state and federal agencies, and private firms who turned out for the Seventh Annual Archaeology Fair in Winrock Mall: Albuquerque Archeological Society, Blackwater Draw, Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, HPD, NMAC, NM Heritage Preservation Alliance, NMSHTD, NM State Parks, OAS, Parsons Brinkerhoff, Petroglyph National Monument/ABQ Open Space/Maxwell Museum, Forest Service, Navajo Nation, and demonstrators for flintknapping, traditional technology, traditional textiles, and the ever-popular Kids Corner. Even Chris Turnbow was there despite his aversion to Indoor Events. You did yourselves and the profession proud with great exhibits and crowd appeal. And I saw more than one archeologist appearing to have fun along with the public. Special thanks are due to Dave Phillips who assumed most of my duties as (at least Co-) Coordinator due to sundry chaos here at HPD. I will do better next year.

And where will it be next year? she asked with an expectant pause... Suggestions welcome! How about Gallup, or Clovis, or somewhere in Northeast or Southwest New Mexico? Anyone willing to work with me on the venue and logistics for next year's fair? Step up now and make sure that it's outdoors if you don't want it in a mall... contact me at: (505) 827-3989; fax (505) 827-6338, or < gdean@oca.state.nm.us >.

Thanks for joining in the fun!



T-PAS Report

Dorothy Griffiths, Chair

The next meeting of the Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society will be held at 9:30 A.M. on Friday, August 4, 2000 at the Bureaus of Land Management and Reclamation, Carlsbad Field Office, 620 E. Greene Street, Carlsbad, NM.

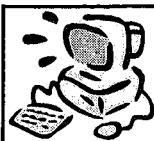
The meeting will begin with a field trip to two historic sites, a World War II practice bomb target site and Pope's Well #3. Everyone will meet in the parking lot and car pool to the sites. Bring a bag lunch, hiking shoes, plenty of water, sunscreen, and a hat.

BombTarget #20 was the approach target for Group V used by the Carlsbad Army Airfield. The site contains a bulls-eye, 5 circles, 4 pointers, scattered cement and flour bombs, a bomb debris pile, a wooden target, and numerous World War II military artifacts. Target #20 was cleared for use on September 17, 1942.

The Pope's Artesian Well Campsite #3 includes the well dug by John Pope, foundation remains of the officers camp, remains of fireplaces in the enlisted and civilian camp quarters, a pile of cinders from the forge, and period artifacts. John Pope, a brevet captain in the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, headed a water-drilling expedition in eastern and central New Mexico from 1855-1858. The wells were to be used in conjunction with a transcontinental railroad route across the Southwest. Pope's Well #3 was the last and deepest well constructed in this endeavor. On August 29-30, 1862, Major General John Pope commanded the Union troops of the Federal Army of Virginia in the Second Battle of Bull Run and was defeated by Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee.

The business meeting will be held following the field trip in the Conference Room at the Bureaus of Land Management and Reclamation. Topics will include a presentation on the impact of the Cerro Grande fire on archaeological resources, a progress report on T-PAS bylaws, a treasury report, and a discussion of the new LA form.

All interested parties are welcome to attend. For additional information, please contact Dorothy Griffiths, Chair, at P. O. Box 2285, Roswell, NM 88202, (505)623-5012; or Linda Medlock, Secretary, at P. O. Box 1225, Carlsbad, NM 88221, < medlock@cavemen.net >, (505)887-7977.



Internet Notes

Information on Indian Tribes

Don L. Klima [dklima@achp.gov]

[Via nmac-l] 11-May-00

To assist Federal agencies in consulting with Indian tribes, the Council [ACHP] recently added two links to its Web site. On our Web page concerning Tribal Historic Preservation Officers,

< www.achp.gov/thpo.html >

there are now direct links to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Leaders Directory (updated March 2000) and the National Park Service's Native American Consultation Database.

Both links are sources for contact information for Federally-recognized tribes. The National Park Service database may also be searched by U.S. Air Force installation, resulting in a list of records where Indian land claims, Indian reservations, and tribal location data are associated with the county (ies) in which an installation is located. (The database was developed with support from the Air Force.)

Anthropology in the News

~~Anthropology at Texas A&M~~

Worldwide archaeology, bioanthropology, socio/cultural anthropology, and linguistics – links to news stories published on the web by ABC, CNN, USA Today, Washington Post, Nando, Archaeology, university press releases and other sources.

Some services require that you register and select a password in order to retrieve articles, but none of the services listed here charge a fee to retrieve these news stories.

AAC-L: A New Discussion List On Arizona Archaeology

John Giacobbe < cerci@doitnow.com >

AAC-L List Moderator

[Via acral-l] 30-Mar-00

We invite you to Join AAC-L, a discussion forum for those with an interest in Arizona Archaeology. The list is open to all interested parties, and membership in the Arizona Archaeological Council is not required.

Internet Notes

The purpose of the list is to provide an immediate channel for the flow of information and dialog between those with an interest in the cultural resources of Arizona. We hope to offer a place for people to talk about whatever is on their mind, to make announcements about conferences, field work, and publications, and to offer a place to post questions and request comment about ongoing projects.

Initially the list will be closed, that is, posting will be limited to those signed on to the list, to prevent spamming. As well, the list will be moderated to ensure basic decorum and appropriate postings. The parameters of the list will evolve as the members see fit. We are in the process of designing list protocols and formats, but are open for business immediately. To sign up, choose one of the options below

- To subscribe, send an empty message to < AAC-L-subscribe@onelist.com >.
- To unsubscribe, send a message to < AAC-L-unsubscribe@onelist.com >.
- To send a message to the moderator, write to: < AAC-L-owner@onelist.com >.
- To check out the list archives and back posts, sign up, post messages, and find out other goodies about the list, check out the list site at < <http://www.onelist.com/community/AAC-L> >, and visit the fairly decent folks at OneList who have provided us this service for promotional considerations.



Cerro Grande Fire

Los Alamos, New Mexico

Cerro Grande Fire

Brad Vierra

[Via nmac-l] 01-Jun-00

Want to see the latest maps and photos on the Cerro Grande Fire at Los Alamos? Visit the BAER site at: < <http://www.baerteam.org> >

[The BAER site also has many good links to news and other information sources about the fire. Ed.]



Internet Oracle



"always on target"™

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Search Engines | • Film |
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| | • Medical |

Never Enough Search Tools

[Ed.]

Clicking on any of the subject categories (listed above) at the left of the Internet Oracle's page will bring up a host of related search tools.

The Oracle can be found at:

< <http://www.searchgateway.com/default.htm> >.

Medicine Bottle Label Index

Neal Ackerly < nackerly@zianet.com >

[Via SASIG]

Dos Rios Consultants, Inc. is pleased to provide a computerized index of patent medicine labels taken from Fike (1987). This index can be searched on letter strings from bottle fragments to allow faster identification of possible product makers. This file can be accessed at

< <http://www.dos-rios.com> >

and clicking on the "mines" link. At the bottom of the page, you will find a "computerized index" link containing titles on primary bottle labels.

Looking For Rock Art Sites?

The many links at these Web pages will lead you to many sites pertaining to the Southwest and other regions of the U.S.:

< <http://zeus.questorsys.com/rockart/links.htm> >

< <http://my.ispchannel.com/~leszekp/rockart/> >

New Mexico Archeological Council

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

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

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

NewsMAC

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

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

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

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

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

News NMAC

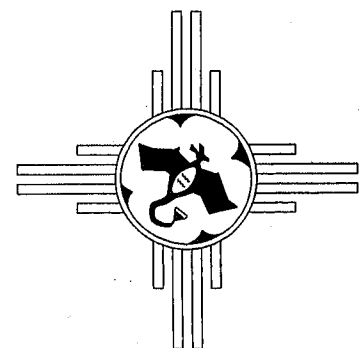
NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 25691

Albuquerque, NM 87125

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CHRISTOPHER A. TURNBOW [2000]
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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

2000 Number 4

October 2000

Call for NMAC Officer Nominations

See page 3.

Counsel Evaluations of Proposed NMAC/NMAF Reorganization

See page President's Report and page 4.

Current Research on Historic Archaeology and Historic Preservation

See page 8.

Evidence of Prehistoric Pueblo Cannibalism in SW Colorado

See Current Research on page 13.

NMAC Dialog With USFS on Heritage Resource Funding

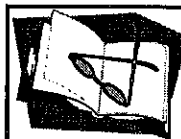
See President's Report and Federal CRM Update on page 20.

NMAC Replies to SLO Letter About Mesa del Sol

See State CRM Update, page 25.

ACHP Proposes to Suspend Section 106

See Legislative Report on page 19 and Federal CRM Update on page 23.



President's Report

Brad Vierra

SLO Update

Our conversations with the State Land Office (SLO) over their current policies (or lack thereof) for protecting cultural resources on their lands continues. Since the last NewsMac we have responded with a second letter that more clearly details our position on the subject. The full text of this letter is presented on page 25. Commissioner Powell has told me that we are not going to receive a response to this letter because Mr. Jenks feels that he has already answered our questions. As I pointed out in my last message, this was certainly not the case.

Commissioner Powell and I have had two long telephone conversations about the situation. I pointed out that the SLO is currently unable to monitor whether Leasees are complying with Historic Preservation laws and is therefore putting New Mexico's cultural heritage at risk. As my letter points out, we recommend that the SLO require leasees to conduct archaeological surveys prior to any land altering that could adversely effect these properties. This report should then be filed with the SLO for review and submitted to the SHPO for consultation. If this process had been followed, the Mesa del Sol incident would not have happened. Indeed, I asked the commissioner whether a survey had been conducted of the Santa Fe County Business Park. He was unable to answer the question, but had to ask the County whether one had been done. Indeed, a survey had been conducted and no archeological sites identified. But the point is in both the Mesa del Sol and Santa Fe County Business Park situations, the SLO had no idea whether the lessee was complying. In the case of Mesa del Sol, we already know that sites were impacted. So, if the SLO is unaware of whether leasees have complied with two major

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

- Cancelled **Navajo Lithics Workshop** – will be rescheduled during 2001.
- T.b.a. **Southwestern (Mimbres) NM Workshop** – details will be announced. Participation will qualify for BLM field credits. Info: Chris Turnbow, (505) 761-0099; <cturnbow@swcp.com>.
- Oct 14 **NMAC Fall Membership Meeting** – at the Salmon Ruins Museum, 6131 US Hwy 64, two miles west of Bloomfield. General meeting from 9-12, followed by a tour of a nearby Pueblito after lunch. Info about the museum: Larry Baker, (505) 632-2013.
- Jan 2001 **Wildfires and Cultural Resources** – conference organized by Brad Vierra and Mike Bremer. Anyone interested in participating should call Brad at (505) 665-8014 or Mike at (505) 438-7846. Watch for future announcements.

Other

- Oct 5-7 **27th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference** – David Eccles Conference Center. Info: Steven Simms, GBAC Chair, Anthropology, Utah State Univ., Logan UT 84322-0730; (435) 797-1277; <ssimms@hass.usu.edu>; <www.hass.usu.edu/~gbac2000>.
- Oct 6-7 **Sixth Gender and Archaeology Conference** – "Gender and Archaeology Across the Millennia: Long Vistas and Multiple Viewpoints." At Northern Arizona University. Info: Dr. Kelley Hays-Gilpin and Lucinda Andreani, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Box 15200, Flagstaff, AZ, 86011-5200; <Kelley.Hays-Gilpin@nau.edu>, <lucinda@infomagic.com>; <http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/gender2000/>.
- Oct 13-14 **XI Mogollon Conference** – Branigan Cultural Center, 500 N. Water St. in the downtown mall. Info: Patrick H. Beckett, XI Mogollon Conference, COAS Publishing & Research, 317 N. Main, Las Cruces NM 88001; (505) 524-0301; <p18741140@aol.com>.
- Oct 19 **The Origin of Modern Humans** – XI Journal of Anthropological Research Distinguished Lecture by Prof. Richard G. Klein, Stanford University. UNM anthropology lecture hall (rm. 163, bldg 11), 7:30 pm. Free & open to the public. Info: 277-4544.
- Oct 20 **The Ecology of Acheulean Handaxe Makers** – seminar conducted by Prof. Richard G. Klein, Stanford University. UNM Anthropology room 178 (bldg. 11), 12 noon. Free & open to the public.
- Oct 20-21 **7th Annual Sul Ross Conference** – presented by The Center for Big Bend Studies at Sul Ross University. Devoted to the prehistoric, historic, and modern cultures of the borderlands region of the US and Mexico. Info: <www.sulross.edu/-cbbbs/>, <rhart@sulross.edu>.
- Oct 25-28 **Sixth Occasional Anasazi Symposium** – at San Juan College. Sponsors include NMAC, San Juan College, Animas Ceramic Consulting, and Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. [See NewsMAC 2000(3) pg. 29.]

(Continued on page 19.)

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque NM 87125

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

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

projects like this in the Albuquerque/Santa Fe area, it seems doubtful that they have any idea about what is happening on lands across New Mexico. How many sites have already been destroyed?

The other point I raised with the Commissioner is the need to increase funding of their cultural resource program. That is, they should not let the SHPO carry the load in providing grants for cultural inventories on SLO lands. The SLO should also provide grants, inventory areas of future developments and nominate eligible sites to the state register.

Commissioner Powell agreed in principle with both of the above points. He stated that he was also committed to protecting and preserving the cultural heritage of our state. He went on to point out that Mr. Jenks feels that he has answered our questions, but that we obviously feel that he has not. Therefore, we will be having a face-to-face meeting in October to discuss these issues. Commissioner Powell hoped that we could resolve these issues, and possibly create an advisory board that could oversee these changes. He also noted that state law limits their ability to spend funds, but that they have made requests to the legislature to allow them to spend more monies on managing SLO lands, including cultural resources. He hopes that NMAC will support him in this endeavor.

So, let us hope that NMAC and the SLO can work together to resolve these important issues. Keep tuned to the next NewsMac for future updates.

By-laws Update

As I noted in my last message, a series of questions concerning the restructuring of NMAC into a Council and Foundation were submitted to an accountant and lawyer for review. Based on their comments and recommendations the Executive Committee voted to separate NMAC into these two groups. This will allow NMAC to be flexible to conduct business both as a professional organization and a charitable foundation. The membership and Executive Committee would be the same for both organizations, but all financial accounts would be separate. The lawyer and accountant are now reviewing the new by-laws for both organizations and our articles of incorporation. Once we evalu-

ate these comments, we will make any changes necessary, and submit the final version for approval by the membership. Included in these new by-laws is the return to one-year executive committee terms, with the option of extending this term at the request of the board member and approval of the committee. Also, the president-elect position was included again.

The full text of lawyer and accountant comments are presented on the next page.

US Forest Service Funding Issues

In a previous issue of *NewsMAC* I discussed proposed changes in Forest Service regulations concerning cost reimbursement for processing special use permits. Well, it recently came to my attention the Santa Fe National Forest was receiving no funding for evaluating the effects of the Cerro Grande Fire on cultural resources. I asked Mr. Atencio (Forest Supervisor) for an explanation.

(Continued on page 28)

NMAC Officer Nominations Are Open For

**Vice President/President-elect
Secretary
Editor**

**Report nominees to
Brad Vierra
(505) 665-8014**

< bvierra@lanl.gov >

by

November 15, 2000

Counsel Evaluations of Proposed NMAC/NMAF Reorganization

Request for Review

Alison Schuler
4300 San Mateo Blvd.
Suite B380
Albuquerque, NM 87110

Dear Ms. Schuler:

The New Mexico Archeological Council is a not-for-profit organization of professional and avocational archeologists whose goals include promoting the awareness of New Mexico's cultural resources, and encouraging the legal protection thereof. We are currently a 501c(6) organization under the Internal Revenue tax code, but are contemplating either switching to a 501c(3), or dividing into two separate organizations. That is, the Council would continue to be a fraternal organization (i.e., 501c(6)) and the Foundation would be a charitable organization (i.e., 501c(3)). We are, however, unclear of the overall implications of these decisions and require the professional expertise of both a lawyer and accountant to fully explain the legal ramifications to us.

In summary, the Council has suggested that the benefits of this organization are its ability to influence legislation and sue federal or state agencies. On the other hand, the Foundation offers various cost saving opportunities and tax-deductible contributions to its members. Please refer to the attached page from the 1997 issue of NewsMac that summarizes some of the risks and benefits. Our current discussions revolve around the possibility of simply switching to a 501c(3) organization. However, we are concerned that doing so may substantially limit our ability to "influence legislation", and sue federal and state agencies that may not be in compliance with historic preservation laws. We are more concerned with the latter issue, since we would prefer to be recognized as an organization that provides our professional expertise to legislators, rather than one that is involved in intense lobbying.

Based on the above discussion, could you answer the following questions:

- [1] We are currently a 501c(6) organization. What would be the risks and benefits of: a) switching to a 501c(3) or b) dividing into a Council (501c(6)) and Foundation (501c(3))?

- [2] How would monies be transferred or divided between the 501c(6) and 501c(3) organization?
- [3] What limitations are there in lobbying or influencing legislation between a 501c(6) and 501c(3) organization?
- [4] What limitations are there in engaging in litigation activities between a 501c(6) and 501c(3) organization? The attached letter to the State Land Office is a good example of our litigation concerns.
- [5] Can a charitable organization accept tax-deductible donations that are specifically made to help pay the costs of litigation?
- [6] I have attached copies of our current by-laws and revised by-laws for the Council and Foundation. Please review these and comment on any legal inconsistencies or risks that might exist. The revised by-laws of the Council include the provision for the establishment of local chapters (see Section 7). Please review this section closely for any legal risks the Council may have for establishing these chapters.

I look forward to your written responses to these questions. Marc Woodward is an accountant who will also be responding to these issues. You can contact him at 881-3408 should you wish to discuss them. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions at 665-8014 or my email at < bvierra@lanl.gov >.

Sincerely,
Bradley J. Vierra, President

Ms. Schuler's Response

Bradley J. Vierra, President
New Mexico Archaeological Council
P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque, NM 87125

Dear Mr. Vierra:

You have asked for my advice with respect to a proposed restructuring of the New Mexico Archaeological Council from a tax exempt 501(c)(6) organization to (i) a 501(c)(3) organization, or (ii) two related organizations, one of which remains the 501(c)(6) and the other of which will be a 501(c)(3) organization. You state that you are con-

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cerned with your ability to influence legislation and to institute litigation against federal or state agencies that may be in violation of historic preservation laws.

As a preliminary matter, I note that the two types of organizations are defined as follows by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (IRC). 501(c)(6) organizations, such as NMAC, "business leagues... not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual." 501(c)(3) organizations are "corporations...organized and operated exclusively for...charitable, scientific...or educational purposes...no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation...and which does not participate in, or intervene in...any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office."

I will address your questions in the order in which you asked them.

[1] *We are currently a 501(c)(6) organization. What would be the risks and benefits of: a) switching to a 501(c)(3) or b) dividing into a Council (501(c)(6)) and Foundation (501(c)(3))?*

Both 501(c)(6) organizations and 501(c)(3) organizations, if properly formed and appropriate determination letters are received from the IRS, are tax-exempt organizations. As such, both are exempt from income taxation on income generated by activities substantially related to the purpose constituting the basis for the tax exemption. Both are subject to tax on unrelated business income.

The major distinctions between the two tax-exempt organizations were laid out very well in your *Proposal for NMAC to Establish a 501(c)(3) Corporation* [NewsMAC 1997(4) pg. 29].

501(c)(6) organizations, like NMAC, must generally improve conditions within a relatively large segment of a profession. The organization may work for the enactment of laws to advance the common business interests of the organization's members. Dues paid by members are often, but not always, deductible as ordinary and necessary business expenses. A 501(c)(6) organization's activities may include, to some extent, lobbying, par-

ticipating in political campaigns, or carrying on propaganda. However, unless the expenditures for these activities are less than \$2000 a year, or the organization elects to pay a "proxy tax" on its lobbying expenditures, or most of the organization's members are not entitled to the business expense deduction, the organization must report to its members what portion of the dues was used for the lobbying expenses and cannot be deducted. Other contributions to the organization are deductible only if they also are "ordinary and necessary" business expenses. They are not deductible as charitable contributions.

501(c)(3) corporations are public charities and must be both organized and operated exclusively for tax-exempt purposes. As such, the standards to which they must adhere are stricter. Contributions are tax deductible, the organization is eligible for grants from private foundations and grants from and contracts with federal or state governments, FUTA employer excise tax on wages is not payable, and other benefits, such as reduced mailing fees, are available.

A 501(c)(3) charity may be organized to support other tax-exempt organizations, such as a 501(c)(6) organization, if its purpose is to distribute its income at the discretion of its directors to the 501(c)(6) and the amount of the contributions shows that it is carrying on "a charitable program commensurate in scope with its financial resources." Also, the 501(c)(6) organization being supported must normally receive more than one-third of its support in each taxable year from gifts, grants, contributions, or membership fees and gross receipts from an activity which is not an unrelated trade or business. (See IRC Section 509.) The supporting public charity is required to be operated in conjunction with, and organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of, to perform the functions of, or to carry out the purposes of the supported organization.

A public charity may be organized to provide legal support, such as litigation, in furtherance of an exempt purpose. For instance, the Southern Poverty Law Center and the Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund are both 501(c)(3) organizations. The latter describes its mission as follows: "We strive to protect people and natural resources by enforcing and strengthening environmental laws; to educate and involve the public in sustaining citizen-enforced law as a bulwark of conservation; to provide individuals and organizations with the best

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legal representation and related advocacy; and to foster international recognition of the fundamental right to a healthful environment."

The major disadvantages of a 501(c)(3) organization are the prohibitions on most lobbying (attempting to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise) and on intervention in political campaigns. (Note that a 501(c)(6) organization has no prohibition on involvement in political campaigns and may lobby if it advises its members of the amount of their dues used for lobbying expenses.) Exempt educational activities are permitted, but the line between those and lobbying or intervention in a political campaign is not always readily discernable. Public charities are prohibited from participating or intervening in any way in any political campaign. They may not endorse candidates, make donations to campaigns, engage in fund raising, distribute statements, and so forth. 501(c)(3) organizations may take part in some lobbying, as long as it is not "more than an insubstantial part of an organization's activities." Because excess lobbying expenditures will disqualify an organization from charitable status and "an insubstantial part" is not a bright-line test, a public charity may protect itself by electing to be subject to a tax equal to 25% of its "excess lobbying expenditures". Excess lobbying expenditures are the greater of (1) the excess of lobbying expenditures over the lobbying nontaxable amount or (2) the excess of grass-roots and lobbying expenditures over 25% of the lobbying nontaxable amount. Grass-roots expenditures are lobbying expenditures, but do not include communication with a governmental official or employee. The lobbying nontaxable amount is a specified percentage of the lobbying expenditures.

Answer: The risks and benefits of a 501(c)(6) and a 501(c)(3) organization are summarized above. I believe, assuming that NMAC meets the one-third test outlined earlier, that two organizations, the existing 501(c)(6) and a new 501(c)(3), would be the wisest course. NMAC can continue its functions, which may include lobbying and political intervention. The new public charity can receive grant funds, deductible contributions, and the other benefits of a 501(c)(3), may take legal action, and may pay over its income to NMAC. We will need to do further research to determine the exact methodology for payment from the charity to

NMAC. (For instance, we think it unlikely that the charity may pay sums to NMAC to cover lobbying expenses. However, the charity probably can pay sums to NMAC to make research grants or to pay its general operating expenses.)

[2] How would monies be transferred or divided between the 501(c)(6) and 501(c)(3) organizations?

Grant money and deductible contributions should be deposited to the public charity's account. Dues and other contributions that can be deducted by NMAC members as ordinary and necessary business expenses should be deposited with NMAC. The public charity will be, as the major part of its "mission", contributing funds to NMAC. Mark Woodward can probably address the details of funds transfers more precisely than I can.

[3] What limitations are there in lobbying or influencing legislation between a 501(c)(6) and 501(c)(3) organization?

The discussion under your first question delineates the limitations applicable to a public charity with respect to lobbying and influencing legislation. Generally, a public charity should not engage in lobbying. A business league may engage in lobbying, but members of a 501(c)(6) may not deduct, as ordinary and necessary business expense, that proportion of their dues that relates to lobbying by the organization.

[4] What limitations are there in engaging in litigation activities between a 501(c)(6) and 501(c)(3) organization? The attached letter to the State Land Office is a good example of our litigation concerns.

Both types of organizations may participate in litigation activities. See my earlier discussion under your first question. If what you propose to do is to enforce existing laws, as in your attached letter, the public charity organization may be used and tax deductible contributions can fund the litigation. The Earthjustice mission statement I quoted earlier is a good guideline for acceptable legal activities. On the other hand, if you are trying to affect the enactment of legislation (for instance, you bring an injunctive action to prohibit enforcement of a new law because you believe it to be unconstitutional), I think the business league should be used. We could refine the categories as we see

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how they develop; however, for most purposes, you should be able to bring litigation through the public charity, as long as the litigation is an activity that supports the business league's objectives.

[5] *Can a charitable organization accept tax-deductible donations that are specifically made to help pay the costs of litigation?*

Generally speaking, I believe the answer is "yes", if the donations are made for litigation purposes but not toward a specific lawsuit. Because donations cannot inure to private benefit, any limitations placed on the use of a donation should never have the intent and effect of benefiting a private person. For instance, a donation to support the public charity's litigation fund would be acceptable. A donation made to pay the plaintiff attorney's fees in a given case, especially if the donor has a personal interest in the litigation or payment of the fees, would not be tax-deductible and could jeopardize the public charity's tax status.

[6] *Council and Foundation bylaws.*

We will probably be more efficient if I review these and make recommendations after you have made the necessary organizational decisions. Requirements for the articles of incorporation for and the organization of the Foundation are quite specific. The NMAC board of directors and the public charity board of directors can adopt, subject to member ratification, necessary changes. You might request NMAC member approval to permit the NMAC board to do this, based upon advice of legal counsel and your accountant.

I hope that these answers help you to decide what NMAC should do with respect to its status. My answers are subject to Mark Woodward's review and concurrence. We were able to discuss issues generally, but were not able, because of travel schedules, to coordinate our advice. I will be happy to help further, as needed.

Very truly yours,
Alison K. Schuler

Mr. Woodward's Response

Bradley J Vierra, President
New Mexico Archaeological Council
P.O. Box 25691

Albuquerque, NM 87125

Dear Brad:

You have requested advice concerning a proposal to restructure the New Mexico Archaeological Council in an effort to allow that organization to achieve certain goals that are presently not available to the Council. Specifically, you have asked advice on whether the Council should convert their current tax exempt standing from a 501(c)(6) organization to an organization exempt under 501(c)(3) or allow the Council to remain in its current form and create a separate foundation to be exempt under 501(c)(3). In addition you have directed specific questions concerning the transfer of funds between organizations and certain activities to be carried on by your organization. By a similar letter you have requested advice from Alison Schuler, an attorney, on the same issues. We have received her letter dated July 6, 2000. As we discussed on the phone, her letter offers considerable direction for accomplishing your goals and objectives. We will only attempt to comment in those areas where her opinion differs from ours.

Alison in her letter explained the differences in entities exempt under 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(6) and we agree with her recommendation of forming a separate foundation to exempt under 501(c)(3). However, she did not address converting the current Council to a 501(c)(3) organization. As explained in the requirements and attributes of the different organizations, a 501(c)(3) organization is severely limited in its ability to influence legislation. Considering your current budget a council exempt under 501(c)(3) could not spend enough money to be effective and avoid tax. Consequently, the option of converting the Council and have a single organization is not a viable course of action.

As Alison pointed out in her letter, public charity created for the sole purpose of supporting a public organization must be operated, supervised, or controlled by the publicly supported organization. An organization not so controlled may be considered a private foundation subject to additional reporting and tax payment requirements. If the Council forms a foundation, I recommend that the Council be the only member of the foundation. This will assure that the foundation will not be taxed as a private foundation.

I discussed with Alison your question concern-

(Continued on page 32)



Current Research

Historic Archaeology and Historic Preservation

[The series of thematically related articles on the archaeology of New Mexico coordinated by Brad Vierra continues below. Ed.]

Investigations at LA 4968, the Vicente Valdez Site

James Moore

Office of Archeological Studies, Museum of NM

Between March and September of this year, the Office of Archaeological Studies of the Museum of New Mexico conducted excavations at the Vicente Valdez Site (LA 4968), an early Santa Fe Trail Period Hispanic ranch near Pojoaque. Occupied between ca. 1830 and 1855 by the family of Vicente Valdez and Maria Ortiz y Valdez, the site contains five to seven structures, three of which fell within the proposed right-of-way for reconstruction of US 84/285, and were excavated. The largest of these was a seven-room, C-shaped, adobe house that enclosed a courtyard on three sides. The presence of (portals) within the courtyard and at the end of the west wing of the house were marked by linear patterns of post holes. The house was constructed in at least three building episodes, and was extensively remodeled. Remodeling included rebuilding the collapsed west wing, subdivision of several rooms, removal and relocation of (fireplaces), and sealing at least one door, probably following a fire in a room thought to have been the (kitchen).

The other two structures investigated were round adobe buildings that probably served as granaries. One of these appears to have seen little use, but the other exhibited considerable evidence of floor remodeling. The original floor of this structure was adobe bricks, probably salvaged from some other nearby structure, with a poured adobe floor over it. Apparently, this did not prevent rodents from burrowing in, and this must have been considered a big problem, since the Valdezes packed cobbles across the floor, even filling the small gaps between cobbles with pebbles. The cobbles and pebbles were surrounded and covered with adobe mortar, and a new adobe floor was poured over them. This floor seems to have served its purpose well, since no rodent burrows

were able to penetrate it.

In addition to the structures, we located several trash-filled adobe mixing areas, as well as a fairly thick sheet trash deposit. Though artifact counts are not yet tallied, we estimate that between one hundred and one hundred fifty thousand artifacts were recovered. Probably over 95 percent of the assemblage consists of locally manufactured Pueblo pottery and domestic animal bone. The rest of the assemblage is made up of chipped stone and Euroamerican artifacts.

The Vicente Valdez Site will provide important information on a little-known time in New Mexican history – the Mexican Territorial Period between 1821 and 1846 – and on New Mexico's transition to inclusion in the United States. Artifacts imported from both the United States to the east and other Mexican states and territories to the south were recovered from the site. They include window glass and sherds from Flow Blue, annular ware, various majolicas, and Mexican peasant ware vessels. Trade wares were coming to New Mexico from two directions during this period, and the Valdez Site should provide a window on the economic changes that occurred as New Mexico left the Spanish Empire and began participating in a North American economic sphere.

Archaeological Research at Mission San Marcos

David Hurst Thomas

Under the guidance of Nels Nelson in 1912 and 1915, the American Museum of Natural History conducted archaeological fieldwork at Mission San Marcos (LA 98), located approximately twenty miles south of Santa Fe on NM Highway 14. Beginning in 1998, the American Museum returned to San Marcos to learn more about the multicultural interactions between seventeenth-century Puebloan and Spanish cultures. The overarching research strategy at Mission San Marcos builds upon multiple perspectives by inviting Native American and other descendant constituencies to join in framing the research agenda and to help forge a broader understanding of New Mexico's multicultural heritage. For the past three years, student interns from New Mexico's diverse descendant communities have been involved in the hands-on exploration of archaeology and history at Mission San Marcos.

The Mission San Marcos project has numerous objectives: (1) to conduct significant research into

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the intercultural origins of the American Southwest, particularly as reflected in the extraordinary archaeological record preserved at Mission San Marcos; (2) to find innovative ways of conserving these fragile archaeological resources for the future; (3) to involve descendant communities in the archaeology of their own ancestors, and (4) to educate both public and professional archaeological communities by communicating the research results through multiple channels.

During the summer of 1998, we prepared an extremely fine-grained topographic mapping of the church-convento complex and conducted several independent remote sensing operations to map the sub-surface structure of Mission San Marcos. Once the ground-truth operation has been completed, the geophysical results should allow us to explore similar mission sites with only minimal, pinpoint excavations required.

During the summers of 1999 and 2000, the American Museum began to systematically expose the upper portions of the various adobe walls in the church and convento complex. Our goal is eventually to analyze the exposed adobe brick and mortar, to provide a detailed construction sequence. We also conducted limited stratigraphic testing of mission-era deposits to determine the stratigraphy and abandonment chronology of Mission San Marcos.

The San Marcos church is a rectangular structure with a tapering sanctuary. The building was 24.7 m long from the interior of the front wall to the face of the apse above the altar; the nave walls are not precisely parallel, the interior width tapering slightly from the front (6.60 m wide) to the

sanctuary (measuring 6.86 m wide). These walls vary between 0.75 and 1.0 m in thickness. Individual adobes average 22 X 47 X 10 cm. The northern church wall was protected by an apron of cobblestones stacked along the exterior base.

Our 1999 excavations disclosed that the main altar platform had been built in two stages, one built over the other. The early altar consisted of five steps that spanned the full width of the sanctuary.

The surface was plastered in places with at least four levels of plaster, alternating red and white colors. Atop the uppermost step was the altar platform proper that may have extended to the back wall of the church. Although this early altar was heavily damaged by subsequent construction and post-abandonment excavations in the area, Franciscan standards for church construction mandate that it would have been elevated 1.016 m. (3 feet 4 inches) above the floor level. A *retablo* presumably stood above the altar.

After an extended period of use – long enough for several re-coatings of the lime floor plaster, the Franciscans at Mission San Marcos completely renovated the main altar. They built two

cross-walls running north-south across the older altar stairs and platform, establishing a new asymmetrical staircase (a full adobe-width on the south side, a split-brick width on the north end). The construction crew then filled the enclosed staircase area with adobe and mortar rubble and covered that with a new adobe brick floor which formed the base of the new altar platform. Altar rails were added on both sides of the new stair-

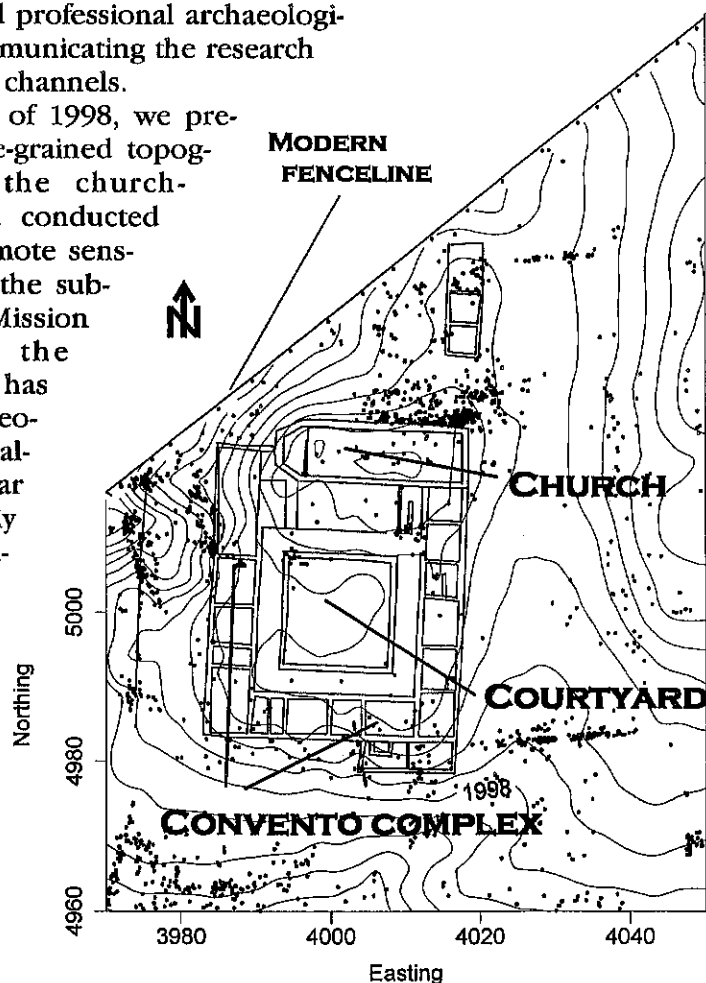


Figure 1. Projected outline of the Mission San Marcos complex. The scale is metric and the contour interval is 25 cm. All rocks larger than fist-size are plotted here.

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case. Although the new altar was never completed, it seems likely that the renovation called for massive square-cut wooden stairs that would have extended to the lateral stair rails.

The new platform would probably have been plastered and painted with a decorative design, but that never happened. Instead, we found that the new altar was buried with only a rough adobe mortar base coat, with swirling finger marks of the workers still intact. No doubt the friars at Mission San Marcos intended to finish the entire altar renovation, but apparently the revolt of August 10, 1680 interrupted their plans. When we exposed the sanctuary architecture in the summer of 1999, it stood unfinished.

Key personnel of the Mission San Marcos project includes David Hurst Thomas (Curator of Anthropology at American Museum of Natural History) who serves as the principal investigator and field director. During the 1999 and 2000 field sessions, he was assisted by Eric Blinman (ceramic analysis), Lawrence Conyers (geophysicist), Karyn de Dufour (crew chief), John Hildebrand (geophysicist), James Edward Ivey (historical archaeologist), Clark Spencer Larsen (bioarchaeologist), David Ortiz (photographer), Lorann S. A. Pendleton (laboratory director), Ariane Pinson (geomorphologist), Elizabeth Reitz (zooarchaeologist), Cordelia Thomas Snow (historical archaeologist), Sari Uricheck (conservator), Heather Trigg (ethnobotanist), Samantha Williams (photographer), and Ron Winters (crew chief).

Recent Historical Excavations by SWCA, Inc.

Dave Phillips

Harding Polk II of SWCA, Inc. recently completed excavations at two historical sites in New Mexico.

LA 66922, Alamogordo

The Alamogordo excavations (1998) were sponsored by the NMSHTD, prior to construction of a relief route, and examined remains from early 1900s homesteads at the north end of town. The 39 features included house foundations, cisterns, roads, fence lines, trash dumps, artifact clusters, ash stains, rock alignments, a diversion dam, a culvert, a dugout, a privy, a pump house, and a water

tank foundation. Many historic artifacts were recovered, along with a few prehistoric items.

One of the four homesteads in the section dated from 1900; the other three dated from 1905-1908, a time when local civic leaders attempted to diversify Alamogordo's economy, including by encouraging farming. The research design for the project had suggested that the homesteads were part of land speculations in Alamogordo, but the archaeological remains indicate that the homesteaders lived on and invested in their farms, as was intended by the homesteading laws. The homesteads can be seen as attempts by the occupants to join the country's growing middle class. The project final report will be published this year, as part of the NMSHTD's Cultural Resource Technical Series.

LA 128080, Albuquerque

The Albuquerque excavations (1999-2000) were sponsored by Aardex, prior to construction of a new regional headquarters for the USDA Forest Service. The block selected for the new building straddles the west edge of the Huning Highlands historic district, just east of the railroad tracks through downtown Albuquerque. Project tasks included definition of the area of potential effect (APE), archaeological and historic building surveys, recording of a historic building prior to demolition, and archival studies and archaeological excavations. The last included backhoe trenching, definition of foundations of buildings first identified on Sanborns maps, and sampling of the historic artifacts.

Before the railroad arrived, the block was open space. The historic Barelás acequia crossed the block from north to south. Lateral wandering of the ditch was minimal. At some point the ditch was enclosed in a concrete box culvert. Finally the ditch segment was abandoned.

After the arrival of the railroad, the block became a buffer between the depot to the west and the well-to-do Huning Highlands neighborhood to the east. Based on archival studies, social patterning is evident: the few middle-class residences faced Broadway Avenue, while trades people's homes lined the side streets and laborers occupied the interior of the block. One of the earliest power plants in the country was built on the block to the north; when the plant was demolished, much of the rubble was pushed onto the block being examined. The draft report is currently being edited.

Current Research

Recording Beehive Cave in Southwestern NM

Meade F. Kemrer < mkemrer @ zianet.com >

Meade Kemrer of Archaeological Consulting and Wade Corder of GeoScience Imaging recently mapped and recorded a unique and important site for BLM-Las Cruces. Directed by BLM Archaeologist Thomas Holcomb, the team characterized cultural manifestations in, on, and adjacent to an isolated block of Gila Conglomerate honeycombed with alcoves and adjacent rockshelters.

Alcoves occur in three tiers within the exposed bedrock. Equipment used to achieve three-dimensional mapping results included an altimeter, three GPS units, a laser rangefinder, and the traditional compasses and metric tapes. A total of twelve alcoves and four associated rockshelters containing cultural phenomena were documented. Pictographs and bedrock mortars are common. Two alcoves contain bedrock cupules, suggesting that rituals/ceremonials occurred in Beehive Cave. Several alcoves protect masonry storage cists.

Diagnostic artifacts indicate human prehistoric site usage ranges between 2,500 BC and AD 1150, although the actual range is likely longer. Dated graffiti from AD 1950 and later supports an Historic component.

The alcoves and fissures contain a wealth of botanical and faunal materials in cultural middens, packrat middens and amber deposits, and fossilized bone. A fossil skull fragment examined by a New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science paleontologist determined that the specimen dates to the late Pleistocene, and is either an elk, or more likely, the elk-sized deer *Navahoceros fricki*. Recent animal usage includes packrat, bats, javelina, and mountain lion.

Beehive Cave is an important resource that warrants active protection. BLM-Las Cruces now routinely monitors the site with various methods.

Historic Preservation of Manhattan Project Properties in the Aftermath of the Cerro Grande Fire

John Isaacson and Ellen McGehee
Cultural Resources Team, ESH-20, Ecology Group
Los Alamos National Laboratory 12 Sep 2000

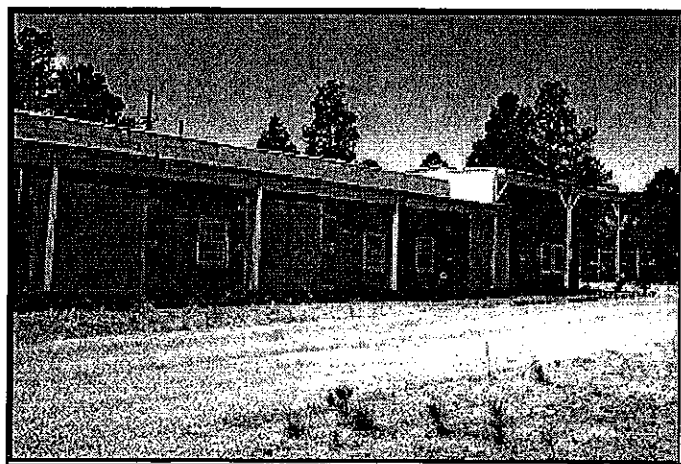
In May of this year, the Cerro Grande Fire burned

approximately 8000 acres of Department of Energy (DOE) managed land at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). The fire at LANL was generally of low intensity and affected historic wooden properties more heavily than archaeological sites. Although wooden buildings and structures associated with both the Homestead and Manhattan Project Periods were severely impacted by the fire, this article focuses on the effects to historic Manhattan Project buildings.

The Manhattan Project at Los Alamos

The scientific laboratory at Los Alamos was the location of secret research and design efforts for the development of the first atomic weapons, known as Project Y of the Manhattan Project. Of the hundreds of properties originally constructed during the war years (1943–1945), only 65 buildings and structures remain. These properties range from modest “temporary” wooden buildings of World War II mobilization design to more substantial concrete structures like the “periscope bunker” used in the development of the uranium gun device. Most of these buildings are in a state of disrepair because they were literally abandoned in place as the war ended and new facilities were constructed. Many of these properties originally housed support or administrative activities and are of minor significance to the history of the Manhattan Project; however, a few of the remaining buildings played key roles in the development of the first atomic weapons and are highly significant properties. Of these properties, the cluster of buildings known as V Site is among the most significant.

In the spring of 1944, the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos went through a major reorganization



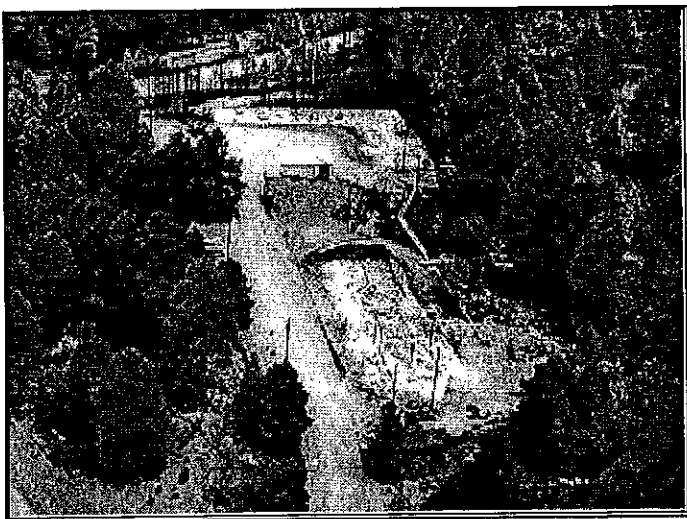
Building 515 at V Site before the Cerro Grande Fire

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as it was realized that a plutonium weapon could not be designed as a gun device. Essentially, a gun device, as was employed in the Little Boy weapon, is a cannon that shoots a subcritical projectile of enriched uranium into a target of the same material to form a critical mass. The formation of the critical mass initiates a fission chain reaction that instantaneously releases tremendous amounts of energy forming an atomic explosion. A new approach based on the concept of implosion was employed for the plutonium weapon. This method employed shaped high explosive charges to compress a subcritical mass of plutonium under extremely high pressure causing it to initiate a fission chain reaction. The implosion method was extremely difficult to perfect compared to the conceptually simple gun device. In fact, the uranium gun was so simple that it was never tested before its use at the end of World War II. By the fall of 1944, there was enough confidence in the success of the implosion weapon to begin selection of a site where a test device, later known as the Trinity device, could be assembled. A small portion of the high explosives testing area at Los Alamos was set aside for the construction of V Site, a cluster of wooden buildings and sheds where the test device would be assembled before shipment to southern New Mexico for testing. The detonation of the Trinity device, also known as the plutonium "gadget," resulted in the first atomic explosion in history.

V Site

V Site was constructed in December 1944 and con-



V Site after Cerro Grande Fire (Building 515 center bottom)

tained six buildings and sheds surrounded by a 16-foot-high "peep proof" security fence. One of the V Site buildings, building 516, was designated as the Trinity device assembly building and was equipped with high bay doors where the explosive charges could be assembled to form the chemical component of the test device. The other buildings contained radiographic equipment to inspect explosive charges for holes or voids and other supplies and equipment required for the assembly phase of the project. V Site was among the most secret facilities at early Los Alamos and no pictures of the buildings or of the activities that took place there remain in LANL's extensive photographic archives. The buildings were used intensely until the Trinity test on July 16, 1945. After the war, the buildings were used intermittently until the middle 1950s when they were vacated. Until the Cerro Grande Fire in May of this year, the buildings remained as they were left in the 1950s—in a poor state of repair, but essentially intact.

In 1998, V Site was designated an official project of the White House Millennium, Save America's Treasures grant program, and the DOE received a grant to restore the buildings for the development of a Manhattan Project interpretive center. The grant requires private matching funds to be raised, and the DOE entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Trust for Historic Preservation to assist in raising the necessary private funds.

The Cerro Grande Fire and Historic Preservation

On Thursday, May 11, the Cerro Grande Fire burned across LANL's high explosives testing area and destroyed four of the six buildings at V Site. Luckily, building 516, the assembly building, remained untouched; however, the other buildings and sheds were completely destroyed along with a number of Manhattan Project artifacts associated with the design and construction of the Trinity device.

The damage to the V Site buildings necessitated a re-evaluation of the original preservation project. For advice on how to proceed, the DOE consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). After examining the damage to V Site, the Council and the SHPO provided input for the future preservation of the site. An agreement was made that the Cerro Grande Fire's impacts to the site were now part of

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The fragility of historic wooden buildings was made quite apparent by the devastating effects of the Cerro Grande Fire. In the aftermath of this fire, LANL is continuing its program of documenting and preserving historic properties. For without this program, the material remains of the Manhattan Project will soon disappear from the Pajarito Plateau.

nature
*Biochemical Evidence of Cannibalism
At a Prehistoric Puebloan Site in
Southwestern Colorado*

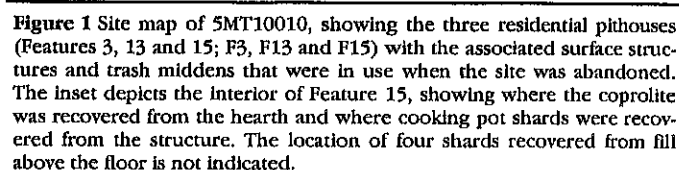
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The existence of cannibalism is one of the most controversial issues in the archaeology of the American Southwest. Disarticulated, cut-marked and heat-altered human remains from non-burial contexts at prehistoric Puebloan (Anasazi) archaeological sites in the Four Corners region of the American Southwest have been interpreted by some scholars as evidence of cannibalism¹. Osteological studies indicate that many of the disarticulated bodies found at these sites were processed in a manner consistent with food preparation². Opponents of this interpretation point out that non-cannibalistic practices such as secondary interment, corpse mutilation and ritualized witch exe-



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cutions might account for the assemblages³⁻⁷. Osteological evidence alone does not document the actual ingestion of human flesh. Here we show consumption of human flesh did occur as demonstrated in preserved human waste containing identifiable human tissue remains from a site with osteological evidence of cannibalism.

Sometime around AD 1150 a small Puebloan habitation site (5MT10010) located along Cowboy Wash in southwestern Colorado was suddenly abandoned^{8,9}. The site inhabitants' principal residences were three pithouses (Features 3, 13 and 15; Fig. 1). Several lines of evidence indicate that during the abandonment or soon after, the bodies of seven people of both sexes and various ages were disarticulated, defleshed and apparently cooked as if for consumption by other humans^{9,12}.

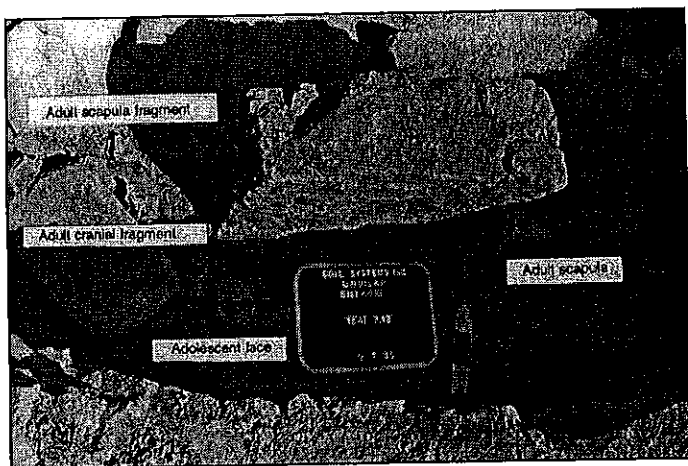


Figure 2 Human bones on the floor of Feature 3, south of the structure hearth.

Their incomplete remains were left directly on floors and in other non-burial contexts in two of the pithouses (Features 3 and 13; Fig. 2)^{8,9}.

The contexts and types of artefacts left behind in the pithouses and the conditions of their roofs indicate that the pithouses at 5MT10010 were suddenly abandoned^{8,9}. This site was excavated as part of a larger archaeological study of 17 Puebloan sites on the southern piedmont of Sleeping Ute Mountain. The project involved the excavation of 105 structures, including 36 pithouses or pitstructures dating from AD 450–1280 (refs 9, 10). The abandonment observed in the pithouses at 5MT10010 differed markedly from the pattern seen at the other sites excavated during the project. The typical pattern of structure abandonment involved removal of virtually all artefacts and mate-

rials of value. Grinding stones, finely polished tools, ornaments and whole vessels were rarely left behind. Structural wood and stone, especially shaped slabs, were routinely scavenged for re-use. In cases where roofing materials were not stripped, the roof was typically set ablaze after useable artefacts had been removed from the structure.

In contrast, at 5MT10010, household goods, such as cooking pots and serving wares, valuable items, such as ornaments and polished stone tools, and salvageable construction materials, such as shaped stone slabs and wooden posts, were left in place in all the pithouses at abandonment. Many of the vessels, tools, ornaments and shaped stones were found directly on floor and bench surfaces with no sediment underneath, indicating that they were found at or near where they were originally left. Microstratigraphic evidence also indicates that the roofs of all the pithouses decayed gradually in place, rather than being burned or scavenged for re-use as was done with virtually all other southern Piedmont habitation structures^{8,9}.

The disarticulated human remains were found scattered and piled in similar contexts to the valuable artefacts⁸⁻¹². In Feature 3, over a thousand human bones and fragments were found piled in a side chamber while others were recovered directly from the floor of the structure, with no sediment underneath (Fig. 1). The remains represented a minimum of four adults and one adolescent. In Feature 13, whole bones and fragments were left directly on the floor, piled in a side chamber and stacked on a bench. Scorched tooth and bone fragments were also found in the central hearth and in ash piles on the structure floor. The bones in Feature 13 were from two subadults.

Other things were left in the pithouses during or soon after the site was abandoned^{8,9}. A set of stone tools consistent with use in butchering was scattered around the hearth on the floor of Feature 13. Several of the tools were tested by cross-over immunoelectrophoresis for blood residues; two cutting tools tested positive for human blood^{13,14}. Although no human remains were left behind in the third pithouse at the site (Feature 15) near the time of abandonment, fragments of a cooking pot were found scattered throughout the structure. Some of the fragments were in direct contact with the floor (Fig. 1, inset). Finally, an unburned human faecal deposit (coprolite) was found in the ashy fill of the structure hearth (Fig.

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1, inset). Its unburned condition demonstrated that it was deposited after the last use of the hearth. This was the only coprolite recovered from the site and may be the only one identified from a structure hearth from anywhere in the American Southwest.

The abandonment of a cooking pot in Feature 15 opened the possibility that biochemical analyses might detect human tissue residues, supporting the hypothesis that human body parts were cooked. An immunological detection assay method (ELISA) has been used to identify animal meat residues in cooking pots from archaeological contexts¹⁵. To test for the cooking of human muscle tissue in ceramic vessels, 11 shards from the Feature 15 cooking vessel were analysed for human myoglobin. Myoglobin is a protein molecule that transports oxygen from the inner surface of the membrane of skeletal and cardiac muscle cells to the energy-generating components within the cells. Five shards from other vessel types, or from vessels that were already broken before the events surrounding the abandonment of 5MT10010 began, were also analysed for human myoglobin. One of these was from the floor of Feature 3, where it was found lying directly under the face of a disarticulated human adolescent. The other four were from the floor of Feature 13, the same structure where blood residues were detected on cutting tools. Only the shards from the cooking vessel in Feature 15 tested positive for human myoglobin (2.8–48 µg of human myoglobin per shard).

For controls, 29 shards from other archaeological sites were tested using the same procedures: 14 cooking vessel shards from a midden area associated with a contemporaneous Pueblo II/Pueblo III (AD 1075–1175) site (5MT5501) from southwestern Colorado, and 15 shards from an intermittent campsite (5JF321) southwest of Denver that contained a Woodland Ceramic Tradition component (AD 150–1150) with associated shards from a minimum of 6–8 cooking vessels¹⁵. All control shards were negative for human myoglobin (< 1 ng per sample). The presence of human myoglobin only on cooking vessel shards from 5MT10010 is consistent with the hypothesis that human muscle tissue was cooked in that vessel.

The discovery of a coprolite that was deposited near the time of abandonment of the site, during or shortly after butchering and cooking of human

remains, provided the potential to yield direct evidence of cannibalism. The coprolite was found in Feature 15 (Fig. 1) and consisted of a single mass of desiccated faecal material, 30 g dry weight, of a size and shape consistent with human origin^{14, 16}. The position and condition of the coprolite indicated that it was defecated directly into the cold hearth in Feature 15 (Fig. 1, inset)^{8, 9}. Macroscopic analysis of the human coprolite revealed no detectable plant remains, which is extremely unusual for an ancient Puebloan coprolite^{14, 16–18}. Microscopic analysis indicated that starch granules and phytoliths were virtually absent. The absence of starch granules is considered a strong indicator that maize in particular was not part of the meal(s) represented in the coprolite¹⁹. The only pollens identified were from *Cheno-Am*, low-spine *Compositae*, and trace amounts from *Poaceae*, all of which could have derived from wind-borne, ambient pollen¹⁶. The absence of plant remains except for these pollen types is consistent with the hypothesis that the depositor of the coprolite had not consumed plant foods 12–36 h before defecation. Although bone fragments and keratinous elements, such as hair, were not detected among the gross contents, the absence of plant material indicated that the meal(s) represented by the coprolite were probably composed entirely of meat^{14, 16}.

To test the hypothesis that human flesh was consumed, it was necessary to identify a human-derived substance in the coprolite², but many human molecules normally occur in human stool material. For example, cells from the intestinal lining are constantly shed during the peristaltic process and blood from intestinal lesions may be present in stool samples. Therefore, it was necessary to identify a human substance that could only be present in the coprolite because it had been consumed by the depositor and could not be derived from his/her own tissues during digestion and elimination. Myoglobin is found only in skeletal and cardiac muscle cells, and not found in cells of the blood, skin, connective tissue, vascular tissue, tissues of the lymphatic system, nor in the smooth muscle cells of the digestive system. Therefore, human myoglobin should only be present in faecal material if it is consumed and passed through the digestive system by the depositor of the faeces. Furthermore, the chemical composition of myoglobin differs among animal taxa, making it possible to identify the type (species) of flesh consumed (J.E.M., unpublished results). Consequently, the ELISA technique can distinguish the

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presence of taxon-specific meat remains in the faeces of meat consumers. Bovine myoglobin, for example, was detected in samples from modern individuals that had consumed cooked beef within the last 24 h, demonstrating that taxon-specific myoglobin can be detected in faecal material.

Analysis of the coprolite from Feature 15 by ELISA detected human myoglobin (18–62 ng of human myoglobin per g of coprolite). The amount of myoglobin (> 5 s.d. above the average of the negative control) was lower than the amount detected on some of the shards from Feature 15 (7–10 s.d.). Apparently, the majority of the human myoglobin was broken down (degradation and hydrolysis) in the cooking process and in the gastrointestinal system of the consumer, and only a small amount remained in the coprolite that was recognizable to the human myoglobin-specific purified antibody. Human myoglobin was undetectable (< 5 s.d.) in 39 modern human faecal extracts used as controls, including samples from patients with positive blood in the stool sample. Furthermore, 20 prehistoric coprolites were tested as controls and showed no human myoglobin (< 5 ng of human myoglobin per gm of coprolite). The control coprolites were from Salmon Ruin, an open-air Puebloan site with occupation contemporaneous to 5MT10010. Although a possible cannibalism assemblage has been described from Salmon Ruin¹, all of the control coprolites were recovered from a deep latrine deposit that clearly predates events surrounding the formation of the possible cannibalism assemblage (K. Reinhard, personal communication). To rule out contamination from insects in the coprolite from 5MT10010, internal larval proteins were tested for crossreactivity with human myoglobin; the results of these tests were negative.

Direct evidence for the consumption of human tissue by humans is necessary to demonstrate definitively that human cannibalism occurred at an archaeological site. Previous archaeological and osteological studies have strongly indicated that cannibalistic episodes took place among the ancient Puebloans, but the evidence has been essentially circumstantial. The analysis of the coprolite and associated remains from 5MT10010 at last provides definitive evidence for an episode of cannibalism involving ancient Puebloans. Results of the human myoglobin ELISA analyses of the human

coprolite and shards from a ceramic vessel are consistent with the archaeological and osteological evidence of cannibalism at 5MT10010. During or after the sudden abandonment of the site, disarticulated, defleshed and heat-altered human remains were left in non-burial contexts in association with butchering tools with human blood residue, a cooking vessel with human myoglobin residue and a human coprolite containing human myoglobin. These data demonstrate that humans both processed and consumed human flesh at the site.

Cannibalism has occurred in a wide range of societies for a wide variety of reasons, including starvation, ancestor worship and political terrorism²⁰⁻²³. With the presentation of the first direct evidence of cannibalism in the American Southwest in the prehistoric era, we hope that the debate will shift from the question of whether or not cannibalism occurred to questions concerning the social context, causes and consequences of these events.

Methods

Artefact, coprolite and stool sample processing: We processed the shards, coprolite and control samples in an identical manner. We immersed the shards in artefact buffer (0.02 M Tris, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.5% Triton X-100, pH 7.4), sonicated them for 2 h and centrifuged them to remove particulate matter. We removed Triton X-100 by dilution/concentration three times using ultra-filtration membranes (cut-off at relative molecular mass $< 10,000$; Amicon). We dissolved the coprolites (100 mg) and control stool samples (500 mg) in artefact buffer and processed them as for the shards. The final volume was one-fifth the starting volume.

Myoglobin detection assay: We used a sandwich-type ELISA to analyse for human myoglobin on shards, human coprolite samples and human stool samples. We applied a 100 μ l aliquot of 1/1000 dilution of the capture antibody (immunopurified rabbit anti-human myoglobin antibody from the purified immunoglobulin fraction, Sigma) in 0.05 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, to the plate overnight at 4 °C. We removed the unbound antibody by washing five times with ELISA wash buffer (0.025 M Tris, 0.14 M NaCl 0.025% Tween, pH 7.4) in an automated ELISA washer.

We diluted the sample and controls 1/100 in ELISA dilution buffer (0.5 M Tris, 0.14 M NaCl, 0.03 M KCl, 0.2% Tween, 0.4% PEG-8000, pH 7.4) and applied 100 μ l to the appropriate wells for 1 h

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at 22 °C. After washing the wells (as above), we applied mouse monoclonal anti-human myoglobin (Sigma; 100 µl diluted 1/4,000 in ELISA dilution buffer) for 1 h at 22 °C. We washed the wells three times and applied the detection antibody (Sigma; 100 µl of sheep anti-mouse IgG conjugated to horse radish peroxidase, diluted 1/10,000 in ELISA dilution buffer) 1 h at 22 °C. We washed the wells three times and added the substrate (TMB/Urea; Sigma) for 5 min. We stopped the reaction with 2 M H₂SO₄ and read the plate at 450 nm on an ELISA reader (Dynex MRX, Chantilly, VA). We assayed each sample or control using six replicates, three times each by two individuals. We averaged the values from each experiment and compared them statistically to the negative controls using the Student's *t*-test. We considered the results as positive when $P < 0.001$ and at least 5 s.d. above the average negative control.

The commercial rabbit anti-human myoglobin antibody reacted minimally with myoglobin from several other species used as possible food sources. To remove these crossreacting antibodies, the rabbit anti-human myoglobin antibodies were immunoadsorbed with different species of myoglobin (deer, bovine, sheep, antelope, rabbit, turkey, chicken, elk, mouse and rat). The individual myoglobin samples were coupled to Sepharose (Pharmacia) to bind the antibodies specific for the different species of myoglobin. The remaining human-specific antibodies were concentrated and used in the ELISA procedure. The immunopurified polyclonal rabbit anti-human myoglobin antibodies recognized only human myoglobin in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3). The concentration of human myoglobin detected in the coprolite ranged from 18 to 62 ng ml⁻¹. No detectable concentrations of myoglobin were observed with serial dilutions of myoglobin (> 1 mg ml⁻¹) from the other species, including the 'food source' species found in the region (Fig. 3). Crossreactivity with non-human primates was not considered, because no evidence of non-human primates has been found in prehistoric archaeological contexts in the continental United States. Furthermore, the nearest contemporaneous non-human primate populations were located in tropical Mexico.

Artefact and faecal controls: The control shards from 5MT5501 were provided by Jerry Fetterman, Woods Canyon Archaeological Consult-

ants, Inc. The site occupation was contemporaneous to the Cowboy Wash site (5MT10010), but lacked any indication of possible cannibalism. 5MT5501 is located about two miles west of Dolores and 18 miles north of Sleeping Ute Mountain, in southwestern Colorado. The control shards from 5JF321 were provided by the Colorado Archaeological Society from their excavation about ten miles southwest of Denver in the Ken Caryl Valley¹⁵. These shards are of the Woodland Ceramic Tradition. Some control shards from both 5MT5501 and 5JF321 were positive for deer and rabbit myoglobin and/or blood, but control shards from ancient Pueblo or Plains cultures did not contain human myoglobin residue.

Control faecal tests were conducted to determine whether human myoglobin was present in faeces from modern normal individuals (25 samples), modern individuals with blood in their stool samples (ten samples), or modern individuals who had consumed cooked beef within 24 h of defecation of the specimen (four samples). These controls did not show detectable levels of human myoglobin (< 5 s.d. of the average negative control). This result is consistent with the hypothesis that human myoglobin is not derived from the tissues of a defecator, even when the stool sample is positive for blood. In contrast, the control samples from the beef consumers tested positive for bovine myoglobin, demonstrating that orally ingested my-

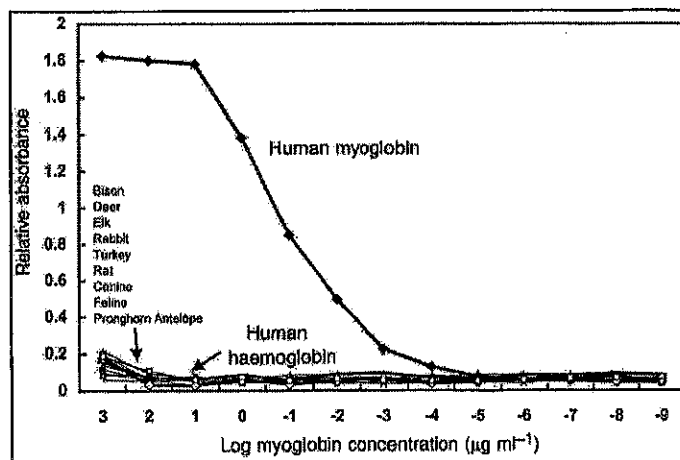


Figure 3 Specificity and sensitivity of the myoglobin assay. Dose-response curves from the ELISA assay demonstrate the specificity of the immunopurified human myoglobin antibody toward human myoglobin, human haemoglobin and myoglobin from other animal species. The concentrations of myoglobin from each species were determined using a commercial protein assay. The myoglobin samples were assayed by serial log-dilution for each myoglobin/haemoglobin sample. Each species of myoglobin was purified (> 90% myoglobin) by ion-exchange chromatography after extraction from skeletal muscle tissue. The other myoglobin species tested were bison, deer, elk, rabbit, turkey, rat, canine, feline and pronghorn antelope. Purified human haemoglobin was also tested.

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oglobin can survive the processes of cooking and digestion, can be detected in human faecal material, and can be identified as to biological taxon of origin. The modern stool samples were collected for clinical testing and the remaining material was considered 'discarded specimen material' from the clinical laboratory. The only personal information available to the authors was the patient's occult blood status.

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Legislative Report

Lynne Sebastian

ACHP Proposal to Suspend Section 106

As NMAC's newly minted legislative committee chair, I thought I should post a brief explanation of what's going on with the Section 106 regulation.

As most of you have probably heard, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation published a notice in last Friday's Federal Register saying that they proposed to suspend 36 CFR part 800 in 45 days [See Federal CRM Update, pg. 23].

They are taking comments on the proposed suspension until that date. Unless they receive compelling comments, the regulation will be suspended at the end of October, and at that point there will be no regulation governing Section 106.

They are doing this in response to a lawsuit brought by the National Mining Association against the Council, which cites multiple irregularities in the way that the Council developed and promulgated the regulation that went into place in June of 1999. One of the remedies that the NMA has asked for in the suit is for the court to invalidate the Council's regulation. If that were to happen, the Council would have to start all over again to develop a regulation for Section 106. By suspending the current regulation, they are attempting to avoid that possibility.

The Council opened the regulation up for comment this summer, and they received some 60 sets of comments. What they are proposing to do while awaiting comments on their suspension notice is to revise the 1999 version of the regulation, taking into account the comments that they received this summer, and then to vote to adopt the new and improved version at their November meeting. Then they would go through the process of promulgating the regulation again -- publishing in the federal register, etc. -- and we would have a new regulation, possibly within a couple of months after suspension.

That's the theory. Given how long it took for the Council to get to the point where they finally got the 1999 regulation on the books, a lot of people are betting that it will take longer than that.

So what happens in the mean time? I'm guessing not a lot. Agencies still have to comply with

Section 106 and they are still required by Section 110 of NHPA to identify and evaluate historic properties that might be affected by their undertakings and to consult with tribes, SHPO, local governments, and the public about resolving those effects. The Council's 1999 regulation will be considered non-binding "guidance" after it is suspended, and bureaucracies being what they are, most federal agencies will (and should) keep right on doing what they are doing now for Section 106 compliance. There will undoubtedly be some problems and challenges to the process, and maybe a few attempts to push radical agendas, but overall, it shouldn't be too bad.

If the process of revising and re-issuing the regulation drags on for a very long time, however, then we may see some genetic drift in the Section 106 process. But most likely we will have a new version of the Section 106 regulation before too long, and it will most likely look a lot like the 1999 version -- though one would like to hope that they will fix some of the problems in that version while they have the chance.

I'll try to keep everybody updated as the soap opera continues. If you have questions, feel free to email me: < LSebastian@sricrm.com >.

Galisteo Basin Bill Defeated In the Senate

Yesterday [20 Sep, 2000] in the Senate markup of the Archaeological Conservancy's Galisteo Basin bill (S.1093), the measure was defeated by a voice vote.

Republicans on the committee stated that there should be an analysis of the bill's impact on nearby residents before proceeding with legislation.

Calendar

(Continued from page 2.)

Oct 28-29 **Project Archaeology Teacher's Workshop and Facilitator's Training** -- see pg. 31.
Albuquerque NM

Nov 3-5 **ACRA Annual Conference** -- San Carlos Hotel.
Phoenix AZ Info: Cory D. Breternitz, Soil Systems, Inc., 1121 N. 2nd St., Phoenix AZ 85004; (602) 253-4398; < CO-BRDSSI@aol.com >. [See pg. 31.]

Nov 15-19 **American Anthropological Association 99th Annual Meeting** -- San Francisco Hilton and Towers. Theme: *The Public Face of Anthropology*. Info: < www.ameranthassn.org.mtgs/mtgs.htm >.
San Francisco CA



Federal CRM Update

USFS Letter to NMAC On Heritage Resource Program Funding

September 1, 2000

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Santa Fe National Forest
1474 Rodeo Road
P.O. Box 1689
Santa Fe, N.M. 87505

Dr. Brad Vierra.
New Mexico Archaeological Council
ESH-20, MS M887
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545

Dear Dr. Vierra:

During the recent Pecos Conference you met with J. Michael Bremer, Forest Archaeologist on my staff. You asked, on behalf of the New Mexico Archaeological Council, about the status of heritage resource site assessment and site protection (treatment and monitoring) on Santa Fe National Forest lands affected by the Cerro Grande Fire. The following bullets give some idea of what has transpired concerning the resource:

- Between May 4, 2000 and May 10, 2000 approximately 25,000 acres of Santa Fe National Forest land were burned between American Springs on the South and Corral Canyon on the North.
- Between American Springs and Guaje Canyon the recorded site density on Santa Fe National Forest lands is low to moderate, averaging from 0 to 30 sites per square mile.
- Between Guaje Canyon and Corral Canyon the recorded site density on Santa Fe National Forest lands is high, between 30 and 100 sites per square mile with even higher density in some locations. Approximately 80% of the area has been surveyed and a large number of sites have been recorded for other Forest activities.
- During the active fire the Santa Fe National Forest worked with the Incident Command (IC) team to protect heritage resources from

fire suppression activities. All during suppression the protection of heritage resources was a specific briefing point for all IC teams.

- During the fire, the American Indian communities of Santa Clara and San Ildefonso were consulted and protection of ancestral heritage sites was a goal priority in IC briefings.
- The Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Team was called to the fire approximately one week after the fire was declared out of control.
- During the fire the BAER team took specific steps to address rehabilitation concerns of heritage resources on the fire by developing specifications addressing effects to sites from **fire suppression and effects from burning**. The primary goal of assessment of effects from burning is to develop treatment that will mitigate those effects.
- The specifications were approved by the Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) team.
- The Santa Fe National Forest requested specific approval to conduct burned area assessment on heritage resource sites in the fire at the time the specifications were approved by the MAC team.
- The BAER team recommended that the Forest wait to prepare additional specifications for treatment and monitoring of heritage resources until the assessment had been completed.
- The Santa Fe National Forest consulted with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office concerning mitigation and assessment and agreed to complete assessment based on the MAC team's approval of the BAER specifications.
- BAER dollars are appropriated under an Emergency Fire Rehabilitation (EFR) category that in the Forest Service falls under the purview of the Soils and Watershed staff in our offices.
- The Southwestern Regional Office did not approve expenditure of BAER funds for the specification prepared by the BAER team to begin **assessment of fire effects and treatment needs** on Heritage Resources. Funds were not approved because the request came after the soils and watershed assessment had been completed and because the proposed assessment procedure was interpreted to be outside the

Federal CRM Update

scope authorized by manual guidance.

- BAER fire effects assessment covers a wider range of resources than just Soils and Watershed including Heritage, Recreation, Wildlife, Forestry and Range.
- Heritage Resources Assessment was not conducted concurrently with the Soils and Watershed assessment because the archaeologists were involved with the suppression efforts and there was a limited number of archaeologists available to complete both activities. However, archaeologists participated in the BAER process to ensure effects to sites from BAER activities were mitigated.
- The projected time for completion of the assessment was two months for a crew of four people.
- Denial of approval for expenditure of funds was based on the Regional Office's interpretation of the BAER guidance provided in the Forest Service Manual section that covers BAER activities. Interpretation of this section of the manual guides the expenditure of BAER funds. The interpretation was based on the Soils and Watershed section of the manual under Section 2523 which specifies that assessment should evaluate emergency treatment needed to stabilize soils and other components of the watershed. On May 4, 2000 new manual direction was implemented which specifically addressed the need to prevent undue degradation to significant heritage and wildlife resources as a result of wildfire. It does not specify treatment methods for preventing degradation -nor does it specify levels of documentation. Besides significance, the timing of the emergency also guides interpretation. The primary reasons for denial concerned the definition of **significant** sites, the timing of heritage field assessments with regard to the emergency conditions and the complexity of these assessments as proposed. In July the Santa Fe National Forest requested that the Regional Office request clarification of the new manual direction from the Washington Office.
- In August the Washington Office affirmed the Regional Office denial of the funds on the basis that only sites on the National Register were considered significant and the Forest has exceeded the time limit for assessment because the emergency had passed as a result of onset of the sum-

mer monsoon season. As of August 31, 2000 the Forest lacks approval for heritage resource assessment of fire effects and protective treatment needs.

- Since containment, the Forest has **conducted suppression effects assessment** that was approved by the Fire staff on the Santa Fe National Forest.
- Suppression assessment fieldwork will be completed by September 1, 2000 and, as planned, a report documenting the suppression assessment will be completed by November 1, 2000.
- There is a difference between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture interpretations of the *use of EFR dollars* to meet BAER objectives. Fires on *Park Service* lands routinely receive approval to conduct assessment of fire effects *on sites* while, to date, if assessment on Forest lands is not conducted during the initial stages of BAER assessment prior to containment, then approval is likely to be denied. Specific examples of approval on Park Service lands for fires of comparable *size* and archeological complexity were the Dome Fire at Bandelier National Monument, and the Chapin, Bircher and Pony Fires at Mesa Verde National Park.
- The Santa Fe National Forest will continue to explore options for funding of fire effects assessment on heritage resources in the Cerro Grande Fire. Options include requesting additional Heritage Resource funding next fiscal year. Normal funding levels will not be sufficient to assessment of fire effects or needed site treatment or other protection.

We hope this list answers some of the *questions* about the Cerro Grande Fire you were asking at the Pecos Conference. To date, we have completed assessment and treatment only on the Guaje Ridge site. There is a continuing and pressing need for assessment and treatment of all sites on the Cerro Grande. As an aside, the Forest has completed assessment of effects and treatment needs on sites affected by the Viveash Fire on the Pecos/Las Vegas Ranger District which started about the same time as the Cerro Grande and burned close to the same number of acres. We currently have a request for treatment funding pending. The big difference between the two fires is the Viveash has around 40 sites and the Cerro Grande

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has over ten times that number of sites.

Thank you for your interest in the status of assessment of fire effects and treatment needs on heritage resource sites in the Cerro Grande Fire. If we can be of any further assistance please contact J. Michael Bremer at 505-438-7846.

NMAC Response to USFS Letter On Heritage Resource Program Funding

September 18, 2000

Eleanor S. Towns
Regional Forester
Southwestern Region, US Forest Service
517 Gold Avenue, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102-0084

Dear Ms. Towns:

The New Mexico Archeological Council is very concerned over the lack of funding for Heritage Resource programs in the Southwestern Region. This appears to be due to both congressional funding levels, and internal policies of the US Forest Service. Let me provide two specific examples to illustrate this problem.

As an archaeologist at Los Alamos National Laboratory, I personally felt the impact of the Cerro Grande fire. So, I was appalled to hear that the Heritage Resource program at Santa Fe National Forest had no funding to evaluate the effects of the fire on New Mexico's cultural heritage. Mr. Atencio (Forest Supervisor) has provided us with a formal response to our request of why this was the case (see attached letter). As he points out the Southwestern Regional Office did not approve expenditure of BAER funds for the specification prepared by the BAER team to begin the assessment of fire effects and treatment needs on Heritage Resources... denial of approval for expenditure of funds was based on the Regional Office's interpretation of the BAER guidance provided in the Forest Service Manual section that covers BAER activities.

It appears that the Southwestern Regional Office takes a narrow perspective on the BAER fire effect assessments, preferring to ignore Heritage Resources while focusing solely on soils and watershed. This position is unacceptable to us and we request that the Southwestern Regional Office re-evaluate this interpretation to include Heritage Resources. We also disagree with the position taken

by both the Southwestern Regional Office and the Washington Office that only "significant" sites should be evaluated. To the contrary, all recorded sites should be revisited and their condition evaluated. This is the position taken by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy. Both of these agencies have provided funding for post-fire site assessments. We therefore request a written explanation of your current policy that precludes funding for post-fire assessments of Heritage Resources.

The second issue that we would like to discuss involves recent changes in US Forest Service, Department of Agriculture regulations (36 CFR Part 251). This regulation provides guidelines for the recovery of costs associated with processing applications for special use authorizations to use and occupy National Forest System lands and monitoring compliance with these special use authorizations. We are concerned that the public is being unfairly charged the "full and reasonable" reimbursement cost and that these costs are not being uniformly determined by the separate Forests. Should recovery fees be charged for conducting both research and contract work on Forest lands? In the recent Recreation Summit meeting that I attended, it was specifically noted how important partnerships were to the Southwestern Region. Yet, I was recently contacted by one of our members about the unfair fees he was charged. Dr. Tim Maxell is director of the Office of Archeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico. He had applied for a special use permit with Gila National Forest to conduct stabilization work on several sites located within the forest. Yet, the Forest charged him an \$8000 recovery fee for processing and monitoring the permit. \$8000 is the total amount of his grant monies, and in our opinion, an unfairly high amount to charge! This is an excellent opportunity lost for a partnership between the Forest and the Museum of New Mexico. Is this not the exact type of program that the Forests should become involved in? Yet, when I discussed this situation with archeologists from other regional Forests, they disagreed with the position taken by Gila National Forest, and stated that they would not have charged such high fees. It therefore appears that this regulation and the resultant recovery fees will not be equitably calculated between the different Forests.

We recommend that the recovery fees be calculated differently for research vs. contract work on Forest Lands. That is, only minimal fees should be

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charged when the project provides an opportunity for partnership. In addition, we also consider that it is unfair to charge a contractor the total cost of processing and monitoring these permits. Since the Forest receives some congressional funding for these programs, contractors should not be held liable for paying the total expense of each program. The exception to this would be very large projects that would put an undue burden on the Forest to comply with Natural and Historic Preservation laws (e.g., pipelines, etc).

We understand that it has been a difficult wild-fire season for the Forest Service, and that congress has continued to cut funding to this agency. Nonetheless, the Southwestern Regional and Washington offices need to re-evaluate their decisions concerning the funding of Heritage Resource programs. Our cultural heritage is a non-renewable resource and one that we should all work together to protect and preserve for future generations. We look forward to your written response to our concerns.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Vierra, Ph.D., President

xc:

Joe Meade, Director, Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness Resources, Southwestern Regional Office, USFS

Judy Propper, Assistant Director, Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness Resources, Southwestern Regional Office, USFS

Denny Bshor, Director for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness Resources, Washington Office, USFS

Mike Kaczor, National Heritage Program Manager, Washington Office, USFS

Leonard Atencio, Forest Supervisor, Santa Fe National Forest, USFS

Elmo Baca, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

Representative Tom Udall

Senator Jeff Bingaman

Senator Pete Dominici

Representative Heather Wilson

Representative Joe Skeen

NMAC Has a New Address
P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque NM 87125

ACHP Proposal to Suspend Section 106 Code, and Adopt It As Guidelines

Federal Register: September 15, 2000

(Volume 65, Number 180), pages 55928-55929.

Stephen P Austin

[via acra-l & SASIG] 15 Sep, 2000

SUMMARY: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation proposes to suspend its rule implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Such rule sets forth the process by which Federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Council with a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings, as required by Section 106. The suspended rule would become guidelines upon the effective date of suspension.

DATES: Submit comments on or before October 30, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Address all comments concerning this proposed rule to the Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606-8672. You may submit electronic comments to: < regs@achp.gov >.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Javier Marques, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004 (202) 606-8503.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 6, 2000, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("Council") voted to suspend the Section 106 rule currently codified under 36 CFR part 800 after a 45-day notice and comment period. That rule sets forth the process by which Federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Council with a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Council also voted to adopt the rule to be suspended as guidelines, effective immediately upon suspension of the rule.

The Council is currently seeking public comment on such actions. If the public comments received do not compel the Council to change its course, the Council plans to proceed with publishing a final rule suspension that would suspend the current rule and reissue the text of the suspended

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rule as guidelines, with an immediate effective date.

The Council is compelled to take these actions by the prospect of a potentially unfavorable ruling from the court that would severely disrupt the Section 106 process. Reluctantly, the Council has come to the conclusion that suspending the current Section 106 rule, which is at the heart of the litigation, is now the most advisable course to follow.

The preeminent issue in the litigation at this point is the participation of two Council members, who are not appointed by the President, in the rulemaking process leading up to the adoption of the current rule. The plaintiff has argued to the court that such participation violated the Appointments Clause of the Constitution, and that the court should therefore invalidate the regulations without delay. Even though the Council believes the law is on its side on this issue, it runs a risk of having the court rule against it and immediately invalidate the current Section 106 rule in short order. An abrupt suspension of the rule would cause chaos in the ongoing Section 106 reviews, and is seen by the Council as an unacceptable risk.

The Council believes that by proceeding in this manner, it is fashioning an orderly and prudent way of proceeding rather than risking the possibility of an immediate suspension from an adverse court ruling. Of utmost importance, the Council will be able to provide adequate advance notice to the public that the current Section 106 rule is being suspended by a certain date and specify the system that should be followed until new regulations take effect, so Federal agencies, other participants in the Section 106 process and the public can prepare accordingly. This notice and comment period is essential to provide participants in the Section 106 process with sufficient notice of the proposed suspension to ensure an orderly transition. Section 106 regulations were applied to 95,419 agency undertakings during fiscal year 1999. Accordingly, thousands of projects are undergoing Section 106 review at any one time during the year. A reasonable notice and comment period is essential to prevent unduly and abruptly disrupting these thousands of reviews that are proceeding under the existing Section 106 rule. It would also provide Federal agencies the time needed to make responsible and informed deci-

sions as to how to complete their ongoing reviews, and how to comply with Section 106 for new projects without the benefit of a regulatory framework.

As already mentioned, the Council is also proposing to adopt the rule to be suspended as guidelines. While such guidelines would not have the binding legal effect of a rule, they would specify a reasonable procedure for participants in the Section 106 process. The other alternative is to go back to the 1986 rule, but the Council believes that would be unwise. The 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act brought important changes to the Section 106 process that are simply not reflected at all in the 1986 rule. The current Section 106 rule to be suspended incorporates those changes.

The current Section 106 rule, which would become guidance following the proposed suspension, was unanimously approved by the Council in February, 1999. On June 23, 2000, the Council membership (minus the two, non-Presidentially appointed members) unanimously reaffirmed its belief that the current Section 106 rule represents the process that Federal agencies should follow to comply with Section 106. Those who wish to examine the evolution and rationale behind the substance in these proposed guidelines, are asked to consult the following public documents: (a) Notice of proposed rulemaking at 59 FR 50396, October 3, 1994; (b) notice of proposed rulemaking at 61 FR 48580, September 13, 1996; and (c) final rule and preamble published at 64 FR 27044-27084, May 18, 1999.

The Council is optimistic that the period of time during which the public will need to comply with the Section 106 process without the benefit of a rule will be brief. The general comment period for the proposed rule published July 11, 2000 (65 FR 42834) closed on August 10, 2000. The Council extended the comment period to August 31, 2000 for all those members of the public that made timely requests for additional time to provide comments. The Council received a total of 59 comments. The Council is currently in the process of reviewing and evaluating the comments received on the proposed rule, and believes that it will vote on adopting a new final rule by November 17, 2000, as originally anticipated.

Dated: September 8, 2000.

John M. Fowler,
Executive Director



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NMAC Follow-up Letter to State Land Office

September 18, 2000

Ray Powell, M.S., D.V.M.
Commissioner of Public Lands
P.O. Box 1148
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Dear Commissioner Powell:

Thank you for Mr. Jenks' response [see *NewsMAC* 2000(3) pg. 26.] to our letter concerning the management of cultural resources on state trust lands [see *NewsMAC* 2000(2) pg. 18]. The Executive Committee of the New Mexico Archeological Council has reviewed the letter and feels that Mr. Jenks did not answer our questions substantively. For example, in his response Mr. Jenks states that "under the terms of the SLO business leases, our lessees are required to comply with all applicable state and federal laws." This statement apparently represents the current State Land Office (SLO) policy for managing cultural resources. That is, the SLO delegates this responsibility to the lessees. It is our opinion that the SLO is ultimately accountable for complying with the law, and that a new policy and procedure are needed.

The Mesa del Sol incident is a clear example of the failure of this policy. Contrary to Mr. Jenks' statement that the incident was simply a "series of misunderstandings", the destruction of archeological sites at the amphitheater underscores the problem. How can he say that in the "vast majority of the cases sites are protected" when there is no apparent mechanism for monitoring what your lessees are doing. The SLO therefore has no means for determining how many sites have potentially been destroyed on state lands.

We are thus led to wonder if there is a precedent for a state agency delegating legal responsibilities to lessees for managing cultural resources? We also believe that the current policy and procedures are not adequate for protecting archeological sites under SLO jurisdiction?

As stated in our previous letter, the New Mexico Cultural Properties Protection Act (§18-6A-5,

NMSA 1978) requires that state agencies cooperate with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (NMSHPO) in establishing a system of professional surveys of cultural properties to be found on the lands under their jurisdiction. These agencies are required to exercise due caution to ensure that cultural properties on state lands are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed.

In his letter, Mr. Jenks states that "our Cultural Resource Specialist is asked to provide his recommendations concerning cultural resources when the relevant SLO division identifies a proposed action or lease that warrants it". As "policy and procedure", this statement seems effectively vague. What criteria are used for determining that a proposed action or lease "warrants it"? Are you conducting archeological surveys on SLO lands, and if so, under what circumstances? Is the SLO in compliance with the New Mexico Cultural Properties Protection Act?

In order to avoid future "incidents", we suggest that the SLO cooperate with the NMSHPO in conducting surveys on state trust lands to identify and nominate eligible sites to the state register. All lessees should be required to identify any cultural properties that might be adversely impacted by a proposed construction project. Reports for such undertakings must then be submitted to the SLO for review and forwarded to the NMSHPO for consultation. If this policy and procedure had been in place, the Mesa del Sol incident could have been averted.

In the interest of funding such surveys, we are aware that the NMSHPO has provided funds through its grant program, and that the New Mexico Cultural Properties Restoration Fund could also be used as another funding source. The SLO could provide additional funding to help identify and preserve cultural properties on state lands. Your Cultural Resource Specialist could manage such a program. The site stewardship program provides another opportunity for protecting archeological sites on state trust lands. Local citizens volunteer to keep a watchful eye on significant cultural properties located around the state. Indeed, one of our members recently obtained a private grant and conducted stabilization work of a prehistoric Navajo pueblo site located on state trust lands.

We hope that the SLO is dedicated to protecting and preserving the cultural heritage of this

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state. The sheer extent of your landholdings ensures that a substantial portion of the cultural properties that embody this heritage is under your jurisdiction. Let us work together to change current SLO policy and procedures so that you are better able to fulfill your responsibility as steward of New Mexico's heritage.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Vierra, Ph.D., President

xc: Elmo Baca, State Historic Preservation Officer
David Eck, Cultural Resource Specialist, State
Land Office

NMAC Letter to NMHPD on ARMS Funding

Mr. Elmo Baca, Director
N.M. Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

Dear Mr. Baca:

As president of the New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC), I am writing to voice our concern about the state of information management at the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS). Over the years, the directors of the N.M. Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the ARMS program managers have developed the ARMS records into one of the best archaeological databases in the United States. Without your continued strong support, this program is in danger of deteriorating.

NMAC has begun to notice that the ARMS database is not as current as it used to be, and our expectations for a new database and applications has been delayed for some time. Other NMAC members and I have contacted Tim Seaman about these problems. He has attributed them to the loss of technical positions in 1999, a difficult and expensive Y2K conversion, and a lack of institutional support for the extremely complex IT infrastructure ARMS has had to maintain to meet user needs.

With the support of the professional community, a portion of ARMS funding comes from user fees that were adopted in 1996. Additional outside

funding is provided voluntarily by various federal agencies. These individuals and agencies have willingly provided financial support to ARMS on the expectation that their funding will help ensure timely access to accurate site data, including the continued migration from paper-based records to computer-based records that are accessible from anywhere in the state.

It is, however, unclear as to whether that HPD will be able to fulfill its responsibility under the Cultural Properties Act of 1978, unless ARMS receives the necessary funding and staffing to continue upgrading its information management systems. This is a serious concern for our profession, especially for consulting archaeologists who do not live within an easy drive of the paper records maintained by ARMS. Individuals from across the state pay users fees, and we therefore expect a system that is equally accessible to everyone. If the state does not provide this service, then the profession may need to reassess its support for user fees. Similarly, if ARMS does not meet the needs of federal agencies that currently provide subsidies to that program, our colleagues in federal agencies may no longer be able to justify those expenditures to agency managers.

In arguing for full funding and staffing of ARMS's information management initiatives, I would also like to point out that consulting archaeologists usually use ARMS data on behalf of industry clients working on public land. The state's oil and gas industry is the best example, but there are many such clients. Those industries expect and deserve to get through the regulatory process as quickly and efficiently as is possible – and effective access to ARMS data is part of the way we get them through the process. The last thing we want is for ARMS to become a bottleneck for economic development in New Mexico. That would reflect poorly on the professional archaeological community, and your agency. It would also adversely affect the preservation-development balance in this state.

I hope that you will request additional state funding for ARMS, and explore alternative federal funding opportunities. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about our concerns over the current state of information management at ARMS. You can reach me at 665-8014 or at <bvierra@lanl.gov>.

I look forward to working with you on this,

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and other issues involving the preservation of New Mexico's cultural heritage.

Sincerely,

Bradley Vierra, Ph.D.

cc: Edson Way, Cultural Affairs Officer

NMCRIS 2000 Now Online

Tim Seaman

Please do not use the old NMCRIS query interface any longer! The old database has not been updated since December 1999 and the server has been running more or less continuously since 1992, and could blow at any minute! Just point your browser to

< <http://ntserv.arms.state.nm.us> >, bookmark the site, and log on.

Once you open the ARMS web page, you may access NMCRIS directly, or view/download instructions and recording forms. There are also links to other relevant HPD web sites.

Please note that **user accounts from the old system were not transferred to NMCRIS 2000** so you will need to call me to reactivate your account before logging on (505-476-1277). This takes just a few minutes and can usually be done right over the phone. If I am on the phone or out fishing, just leave me a message with your preferred password and a phone number where you can be reached. I will assign your login name as your first initial and your last name, unless there is a duplication (in which case I will inform you). To request a brand new computer account, the existing procedures still apply: fill out a form and fax/mail it in. There is a link to the form via the HPD web site on the ARMS home page. We will add your account to the system within a day of receiving it.

The first time you access NMCRIS, the session will be rather long. A Java plug-in called Oracle Java Initiator (JINIT) must be downloaded from our server and installed on your computer. This is a big slice of code so be prepared to wait: A slow (56K) modem connection can take as long as an hour during which time it will look like your computer is hung. It is not. A fast internet connection (T-1) will complete the job in 10 minutes or so. We can also send you an install CD if your connection is really slow.

If you are using Internet Explorer (v4 or later), the set up program completes the installation and makes the connection to NMCRIS with a minimum of user intervention. With Netscape browsers (v4 or later) the process is a little more involved, requiring the user to manually install the Oracle JINIT plug-in and then reconnect to NMCRIS. After the JINIT plug-in is installed and the NMCRIS applet is downloaded, connecting is much quicker and, because most of the program code is resident on your PC, performance is fairly snappy too.

Minimum system requirements are a PC with a Pentium-class processor faster than 133 Mhz. and a 32-bit version of Windows (95, 98, NT, or 2000). About 25 MB of free space on your HD will be required. We have not tried to connect a Mac yet but, theoretically, it should work just the same once the proper software is installed. Call us if you have questions.

The Oracle JINIT will open in a separate window and a login dialog box will present itself. Enter your login, password, specify "prod" as the database. You will have access to four basic functions:

- **Query NMCRIS** – a database query and report application with the same basic functionality as before. Note however, that reports are returned as Adobe Acrobat Files (*.PDF), so you will need the Adobe Acrobat Reader (version 4 or later), free for the downloading from < <http://www.adobe.com> >. There are complete instructions on using the query interface available through the ARMS home page – you may read these at your leisure or open them in a separate window while you are working.
- **Register Activities & Sites** – this set of screens allows users to get new LA and NMCRIS numbers on-line. There are general and detailed instruction sets available through the ARMS home page – you may read these at your leisure or open them in a separate window while you are working.
- **Change Password** – allows users to change their password at any time
- **Exit** – drops the connection automatically

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We are available to visit your office and get you connected and trained. Just give us a call and we'll make an appointment. We will also be making the rounds at BLM Permittee meetings this year. As always, you can visit us at the Laboratory of Anthropology and get personal instruction from any staff member.

LA Form Updates

Jeremy Kulisheck

A number of small improvements have been made to the automated LA Site Record, LA Investigation Record and registration forms which are available through the new ARMS web site. They include more space for sponsoring agencies and the SHPO to write in their comments on National Register eligibility, more lines for entering a PLSS location, and other minor improvements. The text of the *NewsMAC* article [2000(3) pg. 19] which explains how to use the forms is also included in the "zip" file which contains the new forms.

If you are using the automated forms, please replace the versions you are currently using with the new templates available on our web page.

NMAC Officer Nominations Are Open For

Vice President/President-elect Secretary Editor

Report nominees to
Brad Vierra
(505) 665-8014
< bvierra@lanl.gov >
by
November 15, 2000

President's Report

(Continued from page 3)

You can read his response on page 20. Rather than go into the details, you can also read the letter I wrote to Ms. Eleanor Towns voicing our concerns about the lack of funding for their Heritage Resource Programs on page 22. I use the Cerro Grande Fire and new cost reimbursement regulations as examples of this problem. Copies of this letter were also sent to the Washington office, SHPO and our New Mexico's congressional delegation.

New Committee Chairs

After many years of excellent service, Glenna Dean and Loni Viklund have stepped down as members of the Education Committee and Dave Phillips as chair of the Legislative Committee. I want to thank everyone for their hard work and the contributions they have made towards public and political awareness of Historic Preservation issues.

Chuck Hannaford has been appointed as the new chair of the Education Committee, Lynne Sebastian as the new chair of the Legislative Committee and Wolky Toll as the new chair of the Publications Committee. I welcome them all on board.

By the way, Wolky, June-el and I are committed to getting the Ceramics volume out next year. We will also be publishing an edited volume by Cordell and Judge on Chaco.

Other news

It is that time of the year again and we are looking for nominees for vice-president, secretary and editor. If you would like to run, or would like to nominate someone, please let us know.

As you know, we had nominated Larry Baker to the New Mexico BLM Advisory Board. The applications were reviewed by the state BLM office, the office of the Governor and then submitted to Washington for final selection. We should be hearing soon whether he will be appointed.

The next general meeting of the New Mexico Archaeological Council will be held at the Salmon Ruins Museum near Bloomfield on Saturday, October 14. I hope to see all the members in the northern part of the state there, because all the southern members will be at the Mogollon Conference. Larry Baker will lead a tour of a nearby Pueblito in the afternoon.



Issues & Viewpoints

e-mail To the Editor

E. Donald Kaye < Bezvodka@aol.com >
26 Jun 2000

I have just read the July issue of your Newsletter, and I have a couple of comments.

You devoted a good deal of space to reprinting articles on the Museum of NM and the various changes that were to, or have, or will take place in the management of that institution. I certainly have no axe to grind on this subject, but when you print in June articles from April, you not only are reporting ancient history (perhaps not odd for an archeologist) but you are printing, regardless of time, opinions and arguments of people who do have an axe to grind, whether they be Regents, former Director, or whoever. You may want to consider reporting what has happened, instead of propaganda from a variety of sources. Propaganda, from whatever source, is not news. At best it is scuttlebutt or muckraking.

Finally, I really enjoyed Karl Laumbach's (a very smart man) article on the Hembrillo battlefield. However, I object to two words. Karl ended by saying "The unnecessary tragedy of the Victorio War was over;" It seems to me that Karl was writ-

ing as a historian. The words "unnecessary" and "tragedy" are emotional opinion, not history. They are words that reflect a modern view on things (which may or may not be correct) but they are not reflective of the times. There is a corny and I think made up "quote" from some Indian or another: "Do not judge a man until you have walked a mile in his moccasins." Well, Karl's two words do not reflect that he did that. Settlers and Army officers in Arizona and New Mexico felt very differently toward the Apache than many of us do now, and historical writing should not reflect the current view of the historian unless that opinion is clearly identified for what it is. I am quite sure 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. We may; they didn't.

Book Review

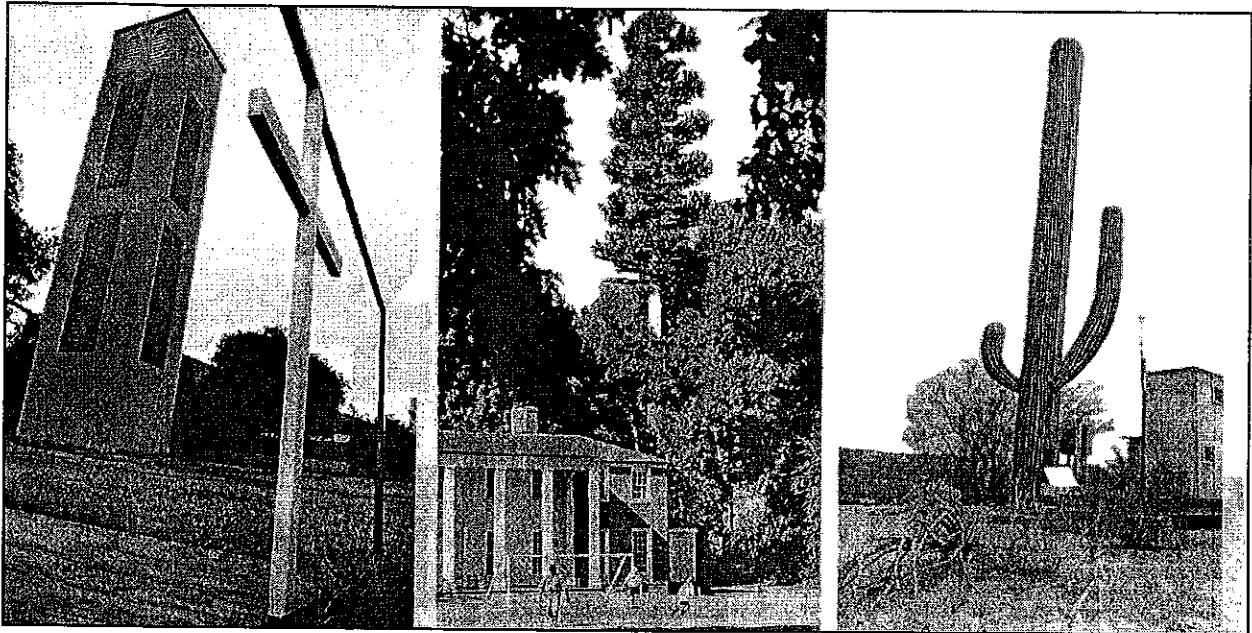
Mimbres During the Twelfth Century: Abandonment, Continuity, and Reorganization

by Margaret C. Nelson.

With contributions by Michael W. Diehl and Michelle Hegmon.

University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1999.

Reviewed by David A. Phillips, Jr.



Jeff Topping for The New York Times, left and right, Steve Jones for the New York Times

TECHNOLOGY DISGUISED Cellular transmission towers hidden in a bell tower in Scottsdale, Ariz., and posing as a tree in Memphis and as a saguaro cactus near Phoenix. *The New York Times*, 7 Sep 2000.

Issues and Viewpoints

Mimbres During the Twelfth Century draws on years of research by multiple scholars (most notably Margaret Nelson and Michelle Hegmon) between the Black Range and the Rio Grande. Sadly, it's still necessary to point out that Mimbres was more than large villages clustered along the Mimbres River and in the upper Gila drainage. Nelson's book makes that point, and further undermines traditional views of Mimbres by arguing that decades after the large Mimbres villages were abandoned, the culture persisted. Nelson goes even further, arguing that events at the end of the Mimbres Classic were not a "collapse" but a re-adaptation of Mimbres society in response to changing conditions.

Nelson starts by grinding a theoretical axe, but by Chapter 2 the focus begins to shift to the Mimbres themselves. In Chapter 3 Nelson reviews a number of surveys between the Black Range and the Rio Grande. For the Mimbres Classic (A.D. 1000 to 1130-1150) the local settlement pattern resembles that for the Mimbres "core": a few large villages versus many small sites, probably field houses. In contrast, during Nelson's "Postclassic" occupation (A.D. 1130-1150 to 1200 or later), local residents dispersed from the village sites to hamlets near their fields (often converting field houses into permanent homes). Chapter 4 bolsters this scenario with excavation data from four Postclassic hamlets. Nelson reports large numbers of radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates, but those two dating techniques don't seem equal to such fine-grained chronological challenges. Instead, ceramic cross-dating provides the crucial evidence. Mimbres Black-on-white sherds are far too common in the late deposits to be contaminants from the earlier field house deposits, and reconstructible Mimbres vessels were found in association with later pottery. Chapters 5 and 6 round out the study with discussions of Postclassic subsistence (a heavy emphasis on maize farming, plus opportunistic hunting and foraging) and of the local and regional social context for the last identifiable Mimbres people.

The final chapter of the book returns to the theoretical issues, and so will this review. Earlier in the book, Nelson states her central argument about the end of the Mimbres Classic:

Although abandonment of many of the villages and discontinued production of

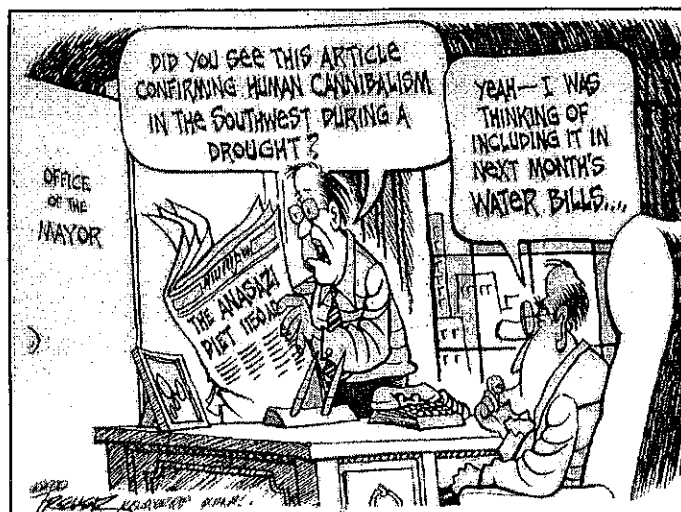
Mimbres pottery may appear to indicate a dramatic occurrence in Mimbres history -- a disappearance -- in reality it does not.

She continues:

The depopulation of villages was actually a transformation of Mimbres cultural traditions. Faced with issues of providing sustenance for an ever-larger population and of maintaining order both within villages and in the region at large, people shifted away from village-focused land use.

Thus, Nelson's intellectual filter is the "ecological functionalism" that took over Southwest archaeology in the 1970s. But change sometimes exceeds the human ability to respond through incremental accommodation. I suspect that the mid-1100s was one such time, and I don't see how anyone could view the dramatic end of Mimbres village life as adaptive fine-tuning. Still, archaeologists concerned with site abandonment should pay attention to those sections of the book. It is possible to distinguish between regional and site-level abandonment, and when the latter was not part of social upheavals it may have occurred much as Nelson argues.

For those less interested in theory than in the fate of the Mimbres people, this book is even more important. Thanks to Nelson and her colleagues, the Mimbres no longer vanish mysteriously; instead they hang on until being absorbed into other regional patterns of late prehistory. Mimbres During the Twelfth Century is a substantial contribution and should be read by every archaeologist interested in the Mimbres culture.





NewsNotes

Project Archaeology Teacher's Workshop and Facilitator's Training

Cheryl Ford

The National Park Service, Petroglyph National Monument, City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, and The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology are co-sponsoring a Project Archaeology Teachers Workshop and Facilitator's training October 28th and 29th in Albuquerque. The workshop will be held at the Open Space Division Roberson House visitor facility located off Coors Blvd.

The two day workshop will run each day from 8 am to 5 pm. Sunday afternoon will offer the opportunity to become certified as a Project Archaeology facilitator, for those wishing to do so, or participate in a field trip. There will be a \$25.00 non-refundable registration fee, and a \$25.00 materials fee. Space is limited to the first 30 people. Deadline for registration is October 20th.

For more information, or registration form, please contact: Cheryl Ford at Petroglyph National Monument: 505-899-0205 ext. 337; < Cheryl_Ford@nps.gov >; or Carol J. Ellick, Statistical Research, Inc.: 520-721-4309; < cjellick@srcrm.com >.

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) 6th Annual Conference 2-5 Nov, 2000

Cory Breternitz

The Sixth Annual ACRA Conference will be held November 2-5, 2000 in Phoenix, Arizona. The conference is being sponsored by Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) and will be headquartered at the historic San Carlos Hotel in downtown Phoenix < www.hotelsancarlos.com >.

The conference program is still being finalized and is dependant on final commitments from some surprise speakers and participants. However, we can outline the basics of the conference schedule.

Thursday, November 3rd is being reserved for an all day ACRA Board Meeting to be held in the Senator Room at the San Carlos Hotel. The ACRA Board Meeting is open to all ACRA Members.

Friday, November 4th is being reserved for

workshops and tours. The workshops this year are all focusing on business related topics. Workshops are being planned on human resources do's and don'ts, managing technology, how to incorporate and plan for changing technology in our businesses, marketing, how to better sell our services and market our image. We are also working on some walking tours of historic downtown buildings and some of the older historic neighborhoods close to the hotel.

Saturday, November 5th will be the Plenary Session and afternoon break out sessions. Saturday's conference will be held at the Arizona Club on the 37th and 38th floors of the Bank One building across the street from the San Carlos Hotel. The Arizona Club will provide a breakfast and lunch the Saturday of the conference.

The Saturday Plenary Session will feature David Dempsey, and attorney with Piper, Marbury, Rudnick & Wolfe, LLP based in Washington DC. Mr. Dempsey will explain once and for all, the legal ins and outs of the Federal Service Contract Act. This is the time to answers to all of the questions that you have ever had regarding this complex legal issue.

Last but not least, there will be festivities on Friday and Saturday nights. We are working on some spectacular culinary feasts, perhaps with music, and a bus ride (short!) to an on-going excavation project/historic site(s), and perhaps a spectacular Arizona sunset thrown in for free!

Details of the conference costs, conference registration form, hotel registration form, and a complete conference program available on the ACRA Web Site at < www.acra-crm.org/conference2000.html >. Hotel reservations must be made by October 3rd to take advantage of the conference discount rate.

ACRA is making provisions for non-members to attend the conference. Please come check us out and find out more about the primary organization representing private CRM companies in this country.

Direct any questions to Cory Breternitz, Soil Systems, Inc., 1121 North Second Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 253-1938, (602) 253-0107 fax, cobrdssi@aol.com >.

Training at April 2001 SAAs

SAA Press Release

The University of Maryland's Office of Continuing and Extended Education (OCEE) will conduct two

NewsNotes

training sessions at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology 2001 annual meeting in New Orleans on Apr 18-21: an intensive, eight-hour workshop on geographic information system (GIS) technology, and a three-hour workshop on government contract proposal writing.

At the GIS workshop, attendees will learn about a technology that presents data both graphically and spatially and allows for overlaying several layers of map data, defining the relationship between data sets. At the Second workshop, attendees will learn how to write and manage government contracts.

Info: < www.saa.org >.

ASNM 2001 Volume to Honor Phyllis S. Davis

Awanyu v28 n2 (Jun 2000)

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico's annual volume of collected papers for 2001 will honor Phyllis S. Davis.

Contact editor Regge Wiseman for contributions: (505) 827-6343; < rwiseman@oas.state.nm.us >.

New Book by Polly Schaafsma Warrior, Shield and Star: Imagery and Ideology of Pueblo Warfare

Western Edge Press, 232 pp., \$24.95.

Described in the publisher's press release as "The first book to decipher Pueblo rock art and the symbolism and ideology of Pueblo warfare, bringing together as a single topic the rich body of ancestral Pueblo iconography related to conflict. The warfare imagery is a hitherto unexplored source of the ideas behind Pueblo conflict, the power symbols it generated, and how warfare was integrated with Pueblo cosmology."

Info: Western Edge Press, Santa Fe; (505) 988-7214; < westernedge@santa-fe.net >.

NMAC Has a New Address:

P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque NM 87125

NMAC/NMAF Reorganization

(Continued from page 7)

ing transfer of monies between organizations. Upon the formation of a separate foundation, the Council could fund the foundation with whatever resources it deemed appropriate. As long as the expenditures from the Council further its exempt purpose there will be no adverse tax consequences. The mission statements of each organization will determine how future receipts should be divided keeping in mind that the 501(c)(6) cannot receive tax deductible contributions. Revenue producing activities may be carried on by either or both organizations as long as the activities are within the scope of their respective mission statements.

Funds transferred from the foundation to the Council will be more limited. I differ with her view that a major part of the foundation's "mission" may be to contribute funds to the Council. I believe the Council can receive funds from the foundation as long as the council expends the money on activities that are in the furtherance of the exempt purpose of the foundation. As stated by Alison, the Council could not look to the foundation for support of lobbying or any political activity. There are many other activities that are considered exempt purpose activities of a 501(c)(6) organization that are not activities that may be carried on by a public charity. I recommend caution when contemplating use of foundation money for Council purposes.

The responses of Alison on the other issues raised are clearly on point and need no further comment. With regard to recommendations concerning the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the respective organizations I agree with Alison. The Council should decide on a course of action before any resources are spent defining those documents.

My responses and I am sure Alison's are not necessarily limited in any way. However, you should be aware that legislation in this area, while not vague, is written in very broad language to allow for each organization to define its exempt purpose. Once formulated into a mission statement, the contemplated activities are made part of the application for exemption and are reviewed by the Internal Revenue Service for compliance with the statute. Comments made in this letter are intended to be general. Compliance with the Internal Revenue Code is always based on a facts and circumstance basis. Guidance for specific questions should be requested as your needs arise.

If you have any further questions or need any additional help after determining a course of action, please call.

Sincerely,
Marc A Woodward, CPA



Internet Notes

Important Notice About nmac-l

Dave Phillips, List Manager, 25 Aug, 2000

NMAC-L has been changed in a small but very important way. In the past, messages were forwarded to me for approval, but now any message from a NMAC-L subscriber will be posted automatically. This will speed up the posting of messages and eliminate down times when I don't have access to a computer.

When you next send a message to nmac-l, it will be copied and sent to every subscriber – indicating nmac-l as the sender.

To contact only the originator a posted message, don't hit your e-mail "respond" or "reply" button. Instead, compose a completely new message to that person. If you respond or reply directly to the message, everyone on NMAC-L will be sent a copy of your private message.

Since all messages will be posted automatically, authors will have sole responsibility for their content. If a subscriber persists in sending inappropriate messages, I will remove them from the subscriber list.

If you have any questions about how NMAC-L works, contact me at < dap@unm.edu >.

Of Stone and Stories: PUEBLITOS OF DINÉTAH

Navajo Pueblitos

Ron Towner < rtowner@lrr.arizona.edu >
[via SASIG] 27 Jul, 2000

Check out Of Stone and Stories: Pueblitos of Dinétah (Navajo History; Early Archaeology; Pueblito Architecture; Clothing & Tools; New Spain (1600-1700); Modern Archaeology; Timeline; Acknowledgements; Exhibition Schedule).

< www.nm.blm.gov/www/features/dinetah/disk_images/maps/map_composite.html >

GPS Accuracy Post-SA

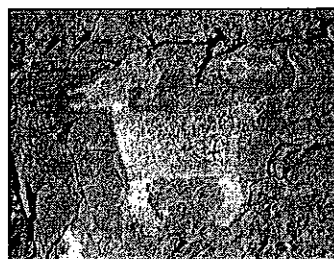
Dave Phillips

A fellow employee alerted me to these two web sites, which include studies of post-SA accuracy of

GPS units. Like my own quick-and-dirty study right after SA was turned off, these far-more-careful studies indicate that the 95% confidence interval for non-differential readings is now under 10 m.

< users.erols.com/dlwilson/gps.htm >

< http://www.cnde.iastate.edu/staff/swormley/gps/check_sa.html >



Pony Site Petroglyphs

Jack Durham

[via SASIG] 13 Jul, 2000

Check this site for photos of Pony Hills Petroglyphs about 16 miles

North of Deming, NM, in the Cooke's Peak area. There are two main areas of petroglyphs (Pony Hills and Frying Pan Canyon), along the old Butterfield trail. The petroglyphs date between 600 and 1200 AD.

< <http://nfo.edu/pony/> >

Index of Firearm Cartridge Measurements

Neal Ackerly < nackerly@zianet.com >
[via SASIG] 18 Sep, 2000

Dos Rios Consultants, Inc., is pleased to provide a computerized index of firearm cartridge measurements that permit automated search/matching operations. The file is available at

< <http://members.tripod.com/~bloodhound/cartridg.htm> >



NOAA National Data Centers, NGDC

Magnetic Declinations Online

Bill Doleman

[via nmac-l] 15 Sep, 2000

The following Web page will give you exact declinations to use for your compass when you enter your date, elevation, and location (lat/long):

< www.ngdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/seg/gmag/fldsnt1.pl >

Also check:

< www.ngdc.noaa.gov/seg/potfld/geomag.html#regional >

New Mexico Archeological Council

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

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

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

NewsMAC

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

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

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

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to
Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

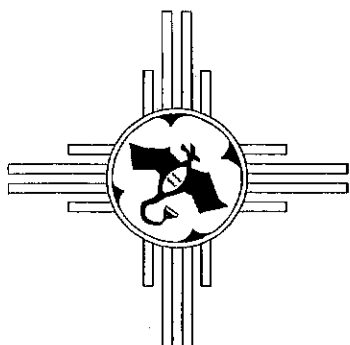
News NMAC

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P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque, NM 87125



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