



Co-Chair Message

We looked forward to the January council meeting because it was a time to reflect on the previous year's accomplishments and to turn our attention to planning for the new year. It's also the time when we vote in new council members and say adieu to those whose terms have expired. Many thanks to outgoing council members Beth Parisi and Eleanor Gossen. Their contributions and dedication are greatly appreciated by all. They will be missed! And we welcome two new members to the council: Kelly Aldridge, secretary, and Nancy Hudson, member at large. Both Kelly and Nancy are members of the Jemez team and have been active stewards since 2010. Thanks also to Ann White for accepting the position as budget coordinator.

One of the council's goals for this year is to find more avenues for site steward

involvement. Some of the proposals on the table include archaeologist-led site visits and revisiting the annual meeting venue. Stay tuned for more information as these proposals become more fleshed out. Please don't hesitate to contact your ATL if you have ideas that you would like to have considered.

As always, we encourage all of our members to be part of the Site Steward Foundation. If you have not joined, or have not renewed your membership, now is a great time to do so. Please visit the website for more information: <http://www.sitestewardfoundation.org/>.

Our next council meeting is scheduled for Saturday, April 20th at 9 a.m. in the conference room at the Forest Service office south of Santa Fe.

-Cathy Gates and Ray Willison

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Site Steward Council Meeting Notes, January 19, 2013

Council members remind stewards that if you've not filed all your activity and site visit reports for the fiscal year October 1, 2011-September 30, 2012, you should do so as soon as possible. If you need assistance filling out online forms, contact your ATL.

After approval of autumn meeting minutes and the budget coordinator's report, the council moved to new business, welcoming several new members. The Gallina now finds itself without an ATL or AATL; Mike Bremer will facilitate the process of finding new people. John Morris (Jemez ATL) reported on a recent SiteWatch training and said its quality has improved considerably. He suggested recent trainees from that program be allowed to join SFNF site stewards if interested and that our interim applicants awaiting

the next training might be allowed to use SiteWatch training. No action was taken, but council members will consider whether the two programs might run joint training in the future.

In old business, Mike says he would like to offer two guided tours this year as a perk for stewards. These day trips would likely occur in May and September and might be limited to about 20 participants. He asked for a couple of volunteers to join the planning. Stay tuned for details. He will also have field training, probably on the Caja, for those who took site mapping training last year.

The council will keep to four meetings per year (January, April, July, October). And the long-standing vacancies for Caja ATL and AATL have at last been filled. Gary Newgent (Gallina) offered to resume

Contributors to this Issue

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Council Meeting Summary (cont)

as ATL, a role he filled for many years, if Ray Willison (Pecos) would agree to serve as AATL. The deal was loudly approved by the council.

Site Steward Foundation President Gary Newgent gave an update, noting the foundation has now been running for four years. The group has a new treasurer, Kay Lee, and has been asked to administer SiteWatch's budget, too. He recapped the 2012 tours and grant proposals. Most of the foundation's funds come from annual dues and the annual meeting silent auction; he urged stewards with new ideas for fundraising to contact him at (garynewgent@yahoo.com).

Committee reports were given. Ann White asked that anyone interested in serving on the Archives Committee contact her (annwhite0403@yahoo.com).

John Morris emphasized safety at all times. No stewards should visit their sites by themselves. Also, if anyone needs gloves (s, m, l) and/or a hardhat, Mike can provide them. Let your ATL know what you need.

Few areas had much activity to report. Site visits continued until December, when snow made access difficult. Mike noted he will soon conduct training for an estimated 20 members of Jemez Pueblo; they will begin monitoring some sites later this year.

The next council meeting was set for Saturday, April 20, beginning at 9 a.m. in the Forest Service conference room. As always, all stewards are welcome to attend. Recent meetings have run a bit less than two hours. And there are always doughnuts and coffee.

- Irene Wanner

Wednesday Evening Educational Lectures

“B’ak’tun (13.00.0.0)” (Mayan calendar date)

The 2013 portion of the Wednesday evening lecture series began on January 2 with Tim Maxwell as speaker. Dr. Maxwell, director emeritus of the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), was the guide of an October 18-30, 2012, tour of the archaeology and culture of central Mexico. The trip was sponsored by the Friends of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico, OAS.

The tour included special visits that focused on pre-Hispanic art and architecture, sites relating to the Spanish Colonial era (16th to 19th century), and Magical Towns.

Zona Arqueológica sites visited included Yohualichan, Cacaxtla (Olmec), Tula (Toltec), Teotihuacán, Cholula, the Museum and Templo Mayor de Tenochtitlan, and the Museo Nacional de Antropología. Tours of sites related to the Spanish Colonial era included the historic centers of Puebla and Mexico City, the Catedral Metropolitana, and the Coyoacán neighborhood of Mexico City. The Magical Towns of Cuetzalan, Tula, and Tepetzotlán were also visited. These places are termed magical because of their natural beauty, cultural riches, or historical relevance.

Instead of the usual travelogue style of giving site-by-site descriptions, Dr. Maxwell linked these central in terms of shared themes and symbols as commonly expressed in myths, artifacts, and architecture. For example, the ancient myth of the Hero Twins includes the concepts of dark/light, male/female, etc.

The Hero Twins evade the gods of death, play ball games, endure trials, and eventually escape to become the sun and moon. Within Zuni culture, the myth has the twins use guile and ceremony to bring the Zuni to the earth's surface, teach them how to live, and become morning and evening stars. In traditional Navajo culture, the twins slew monsters by lightning, and went to live near the San Juan and Los Pinos rivers in the Four Corners area. Specific rock formations are the remains of the twins; the malpais is the blood of the slain monsters.

Caves and water are important to Mesoamerican cultures. At Cuetzalan, a small town high in the mountains, there is a sacred cave where the indigenous people still walk 33 revolutions to reach the bottom. Pyramids in Yohualichan were built on four different terraces. Pyramids feature nichos that may represent caves. A painted cave in the Rio Chama valley may serve the same function.

Other important symbols in both areas are a cruciform shape (representing Venus?) that dates back to the Archaic and reappears in pottery motifs; the scarlet macaws found in both areas are part of military regalia. In levels dating to about 1000 CE, copper bells, shell bracelets, and chocolate have been found in Chaco sites. Pottery at Casas Grandes (Paquimé) contains the serpent and macaw designs.

The feathered serpent symbol has a long history in Mesoamerican culture. Quetzalcoatl, a culture hero, “was considered the very essence of life on this earth and was revered for his introduction of learning and art” (Coe 1972:101). The Feathered Serpent is also

Wednesday Evening Educational Lectures (cont)

known in various cultures in Mesoamerica as the Rain God, Sun God, Moon Goddess, and the Water Goddess. At Teotihuacán (established between 100 BCE and 250 CE), the pyramids were built in the form of a coiled serpent. Quezalcoatl was built of sea shells at this major site. At Tewa rock art sites, the feathered serpent has an open mouth that may represent a cave and is thought of as a guardian of water sources.

Although it is assumed that most of the symbols and myths were carried from the south to the north, there is at least one example of influence going north to south: the T-shaped doorway appeared first in the American Southwest (1250-1450 CE). After the depletion of turquoise sources in Mexico, the mineral was traded southward. Charlie Di Peso, who excavated about one-third of the site, opined that Paquimé was primarily a trading center that linked the two regions. Notable is the vast difference in scale of symbols and myth, suggesting that most of the traits common to both areas were brought to the American Southwest from Central Mexico. Dr. Maxwell suggested that many symbols and myths arrived with those who brought corn, beans, and squash horticulture to the Southwest.

This review barely scratches the surface of this delightful, illustrated lecture; you really had to be there to experience all the information and enthusiasm that the speaker provided.

—Nancy Cella

Coe, Michael D.

1972. Mexico. Ancient Peoples and Places.

Glyn Daniels, General Editor. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington. Sixth Printing.

“Chaco Rock Art Matters”

The mystery of Chaco—why such a large site is there, what purpose the monumental buildings and grand road system had, indeed, what purpose the complex itself held for Ancestral Puebloans—remains a mystery according to rock art scholar Polly Schaafsma, who presented an illustrated talk February 6 to a large, appreciative audience. This year, the third time she’s given a stewards’ lecture is so many years, her subject was titled “Chaco Rock Art Matters.” The idea, she explained, was a play on words; she’d discuss both a variety of matters about the site itself as well as how Chaco and its rock art matter in a larger context.

Art, she noted, is important when reconstructing the past. But in the American Southwest, imagery on stone has long been ignored and still finds itself fairly separate from mainstream archaeology. Chaco is no exception. Rock art there has long been overshadowed by other remains.

But beginning in the early 1970s, the Chaco Project, a multidisciplinary research program to survey cultural resources, drew both funds and attention to this enigmatic place. And some big questions were asked. One, for example, was why did people settle there?

It’s long been claimed the soil is too poor and the rainfall inadequate for farming. With her customary joy for debunking old adages, Schaafsma showed two early 20th-century, black-and-white photographs taken at Chaco: one of a healthy cornfield and the other with its native farmers near hip-deep piles of newly harvested corn. It seems, for certain periods at least, the area could be fruitful enough to explain settlement.

One Chaco matter disposed of. Well, then, what about seeing Chaco as a pilgrimage site, a place inhabited by an elite or priest class with its roads serving to facilitate delivery of tribute? Until recently, parallels were drawn with Maya sites that appeared to have no local support of accompanying settlements and seemed to have been vacant of anyone but priests. This interpretation lasted until habitation remains were found all over nearby.

Further, at Chaco, what would people paying tribute expect in return? Blessings, one theory proposes. The price seems unreasonable.

If you look at the art of Central and South America, Schaafsma showed, there are usually repeated figures that can be taken as important. She presented a variety of examples including rock art images from Bolivia’s Tiwanaku, where elaborate headdresses and clothing are found on many figures. So, too, are they in America’s Fremont rock art.

But there are no well-dressed kings in fancy headgear in Chaco. Indeed, like the rest of the Colorado Plateau, its routine rock art changed little from Basketmaker times and featured small solid figures, weird animals (is that quadruped a dog with big ears? A big-horn sheep?), “lizard people,” fertility scenes, squiggles and stars, footprints, lots of spirals.

Is the spiral Chaco’s branding image? Hard to credit, since spirals are widespread.

Schaafsma’s photos and commentary suggested that what’s striking about Chaco’s rock art is its lack of innovation. It looks pretty much like everything else in

Wednesday Evening Educational Lectures (cont)

the “Anasazi” realm. There’s little evidence to assert that the place, despite its impressive appearance, was an artistic originator; instead, the iconography leads her to see it as part of regional tradition, a home to Ancestral Puebloan farmers whose worldview was consistent with the wider Colorado Plateau.

She ended by reiterating that clearly, Chaco’s rock art needs to be considered along with its other art and architecture.

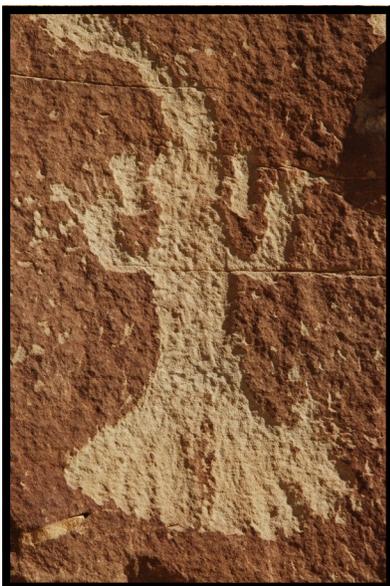
For those who missed the talk, she’ll present it at the international rock art congress at the end of this coming May in Albuquerque. Schaafsma also recently published a new book, *Images and Power: Rock Art and Ethics*, which treats some of the same themes raised in this fascinating lecture.

-Irene Wanner



Petroglyphs and pictographs at Chaco Canyon

Photos by John Pitts



Site Steward Foundation News

Grants Awarded

The new annual Site Steward Foundation grant program recently approved funding requests for the purchase of equipment (sales tax exempt) for site steward programs. The following funding requests were recently approved by the Foundation for a total annual funding amount of \$1,000.

SiteWatch Magnetic Auto Identification Signs (\$270). While some site stewards prefer to remain unidentified while monitoring their sites, there are occasions when stewards are working near private property and prefer to have their official presence known. This grant will purchase magnetic signs that can be applied to their vehicles to let private landowners know that they have good intentions and are not trespassing.

SFNFSSP Temperature Monitoring Sensors (\$230). During the winter of 2010-2011, stewards in the Galina area monitored temperatures at a ridge site identified as a tower and at a nearby site at a lower elevation. The temperatures at the lower elevation site were significantly lower, especially on the coldest nights. The location of these towers on ridges led previous researchers to speculate that their purpose was for signaling, perhaps by using fire. However, the distance between some of these ridge tower sites can easily be walked. The stewards propose to record temperatures at five ridge top sites and five sites in the valley throughout the winter of 2012-2013 with special devices that record temperatures while unattended.

SiteWatch Wildlife Cameras and Sensors (\$500). Stewards at certain rock art sites close to Santa Fe wish to increase surveillance at parking areas and trail access to the sites. At one site, the rock art has been recently vandalized twice by spray painting. The grant would purchase wildlife cameras and sensors to record after-hour activity.

ASNM Affiliation

Congratulations are due to the Site Steward Foundation, the support organization for the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program and New Mexico SiteWatch, whose application to become an Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) Affiliate Society was approved by the Board of Trustees at their February 2, 2013 meeting. "Both programs have been hugely successful in their short existence. The programs have worked closely with ASNM and its Certification Council chaired by Roger Moore. They arrange training seminars now attended mostly by Site Steward and SiteWatch volunteers. Unlike other Affiliate Societies, which are local organiza-

tions, the Site Steward Foundation is statewide, but its stated purpose is 'to support the conservation, preservation, monitoring, education, and research of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources in the state of New Mexico' is basically the same. The important service of monitoring archaeological and historic sites, however, receives much more emphasis in the Site Steward and SiteWatch programs." Please see the article taken from their newsletter <http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org/>.

Annual Meeting

The Foundation's annual meeting was held on Sunday, February 17, in conjunction with the SiteWatch annual meeting. Elected by acclamation were the Board of Directors' slate of nominees for the next two years: Gary Newgent (President), Beth Parisi (Vice President), Mary Jebson (Secretary), Kay Lee (Treasurer), and Bill Hudson, Shelley Thompson and Anne Ravenstone as members-at-large. The meetings were held at the Hibben Center on the University of New Mexico campus. The speakers were excellent, as was the free lunch and silent auction.



At left:
Eric Blinman enthuses about all artifacts archaeological. Dr Blinman was the morning speaker at the SiteWatch Annual Meeting.

Below:
On-the-spot-made corrugated pottery by Eric Blinman

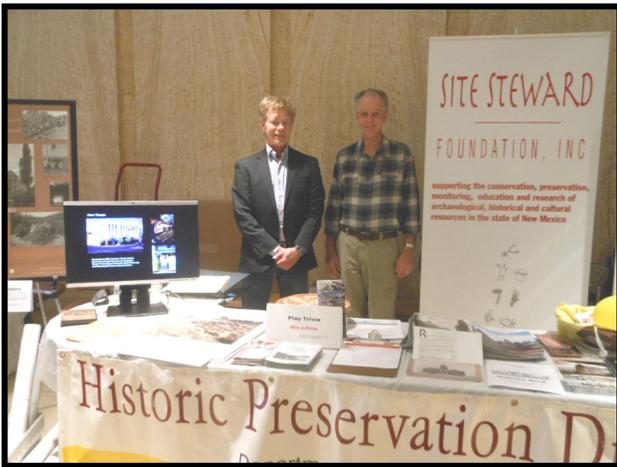
Photos by Beth Parisi



Site Steward Foundation News (cont)

Culture Day at the Roundhouse

Monday, February 11, 2013 Culture Day was celebrated at the Roundhouse. The Site Steward Foundation was honored to share an informational booth with the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Division and SiteWatch. Other exhibitors at the Roundhouse included New Mexico State Monuments, the Office of Archaeological Studies, NM Department of Cultural Affairs, the Museums of New Mexico including the NM Farm and Ranch Museum, and the NM Space History Museum, among others. It was a great day for celebrating and sharing New Mexico culture.



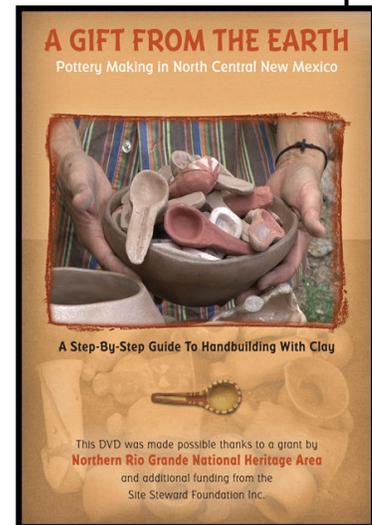
Tom Drake and Norm Nelson of New Mexico Heritage Preservation Division, Culture Day at the Roundhouse

photo by Beth Parisi

"A Gift from the Earth: Pottery Making in North Central New Mexico"

This DVD captures master potter, Camilla Trujillo, teaching and demonstrating traditional pottery making to students at the Camino de Paz School and Farm in Santa Cruz, NM.

The DVD will guide you step-by-step in making pottery using the pinch, slab, and coil techniques. By following the lessons presented in this DVD, you will create two spoons, a salt box with a lid, and a figure. These techniques and projects will provide you with the basics for future handbuilding projects. Camilla Trujillo's simple and effective teaching style makes this DVD appropriate for children and adults alike.



This DVD was made possible in part through a grant from the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area and additional funding from the Site Steward Foundation, Inc. Fifty copies of the DVD have been donated to schools and public organizations in Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties in order to teach and help preserve traditional pottery making.

We are very proud to announce that the DVD is now completed and available for purchase. Videographer and film editor, Isabel Carvalho produced this DVD. Copies may be purchased by visiting www.RioLibraVisions.com. To view a short video featuring Camilla Trujillo demonstrating her craft, click on <http://www.youtube.com/RioLibraVisions>.

-Beth Parisi and Gary Newgent

Updated Archaeology Website

The March/April 2013 issue of *Archaeology*, a popular magazine that appears six times yearly from the American Institute of Archaeology (AIA), announced the recent launch of its updated website at www.archaeology.org. In addition to daily headlines of discoveries and ongoing work happening between issues, the website includes art and travel slide-shows, videos, interactive digs, interviews, site tours, and much more. Among items currently on view is a video about extraordinary Australian aboriginal rock

art, presented in a three-minute overview hosted by Queensland's Griffith University Professor Paul Taçon. Among more than 3,000 images laid down in up to 20 layers during the past 15,000 years are extinct animals such as marsupial lions; there are also rare bird stencils and pictographs of more recent outside contact, Britain's tall ships, for example. In a latest news item, 140 pots containing cremated human remains were found in the 700-year-old site of Cerro de Trincheras near Mexico City.

-Irene Wanner

Did You Know?

I had originally planned on sharing summary statistics for the past year with you but I'll do that in the next issue. Times are tough everywhere and probably nowhere more noticeable right now than in the federal government with the emphasis on sequestration. Many have asked me what the impact of sequestration might be on Forest operations and on the Heritage Program in particular. Frankly, I don't expect the impact to be that great on the Forest. The Chief of the Forest Service wrote a letter to employees saying that he did not anticipate any furloughs to occur as a result of sequestration although all programs will have to absorb at least a 5% reduction as a result of the legislation associated with sequestration. Our budget planning has already accounted for the potential reduction in funding and the impacts to operations are not much different from what we planned for at the beginning of the fiscal year in October.

For the Heritage Program, I don't expect you to see much difference from what you have experienced with us in past years. We anticipate that we will still be able to support the Site Steward Program, primarily because it's self-functioning and reliant on the contribution of the volunteers. The Forest recognizes the enduring contribution of the site stewards and intends to maintain the cur-

rent level of support. At this time, the Forest Leadership Team is strongly supportive of the Site Steward Program.

With that, let me say how much I personally appreciate the commitment of all the stewards but especially of those who take the time to contribute that little bit extra. First, there are those stewards who remain steadfast in their commitment to visiting their sites and reliably report their work via the automated system on the web. Second, the leadership of the site steward council deserves big-time recognition for all it does, such as providing leadership and direction, producing *Site Lines*, and arranging continuing educational opportunities. Most of us go about our volunteer lives without the realization that without this kind of support from a dedicated few the program could implode. I can honestly say the Site Steward Program would not exist if it weren't for the continued commitment of those with vision and the desire to pursue that vision. For their effort they deserve a big thank you from all of us.

Which brings me to my final point: The group cannot function without the continued input of a core group of volunteers. I strongly urge all the stewards to consider participating in the site steward council in some manner. The most difficult time of year is just before the holidays when we need to fill council posi-

tions for the next year. There are roles year-round also, from contributing to *Site Lines* to organizing meetings, developing training, and scheduling educational events.

After nearly 15 years of being involved in the program, I think I'm qualified to talk about trends and patterns within the group. There is always a diehard vanguard that ensures survival of the group but there are periods when the organization is functioning at the ragged edge because recruitment into the council diminishes. I'm not saying that is where the program is at this time because we have a pretty strong body of stewards but we can always use more participation in the council. If you're getting the not so subtle subtext of my message, please consider coming to the next council meeting or working with your ATLS and AATLS to learn of ways you can further contribute to the program.

Now that my sales pitch is over, let me reiterate how much the Forest appreciates the effort you put forth to protect and preserve our nation's nonrenewable cultural resources. It was clear to me at the annual SiteWatch meeting in Albuquerque in February that we have a lot of reasons to be proud of what we have done and what we have planned for the future.

Thanks.

-Mike Bremer

Archaeological Conservancy Spring Tours

Two tours that might interest site stewards include week-long visits of Colonial Chesapeake sites that include Annapolis, Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Mt. Vernon (April 21-28, \$2,795 per person); and a San Juan River trip (May 18-25, \$1,895 per person). Both tours have single supplements available since accommodations are based on double occupancy.

The cost quotes of each trip carry the usual caveats (the fine print) of what is and is not included, usually transportation to/from the destination from your home. Further descriptions can be found at www.americanarchaeology.org. If you are interested, contact the organization for tour policies, e.g., non-refundable deposits, cancellation policies, date of full payment, etc. The San Juan River trip will probably fill up quickly.

Gleanings from Recent Issues of *Southwest Archaeology Today*

Publication Announcement - An Updated Chaco Handbook

An enlarged, updated second edition of *The Chaco Handbook: An Encyclopedic Guide* has just been published by the University of Utah Press. This valuable reference provides a narrative introduction to the prehistory and archaeology of Chaco Canyon, more than 270 cross-referenced encyclopedia entries, over 100 illustrations and maps, and five helpful timelines. Entries address important Chacoan and related sites, place names, archaeological and ethnographic terms, objects and architectural features, and institutions and individuals. This second edition includes a new preface, a new chapter on professional explanations for the “Chaco Phenomenon,” additional entries, and revisions to existing entries. <http://bit.ly/10UXqci>

The Standing Towers of Hovenweep

What’s in a name? Hovenweep National Monument lies on the Utah-Colorado state line in the Four Corners region of the American Southwest, surrounded by national parks and monuments with colorful, descriptive names. Mesa Verde National Park is 45 minutes to the east. Natural Bridges National Monument sits off to the west. To the north are Canyonlands and Arches National Parks. Their names are an embodiment of their terrain. <http://delcotimes.com/articles/2013/01/06/life/doc50e8f1a9089ad625866162.txt>

Landowner Accidentally Damages Puebloan Site

A La Cieneguilla landowner recently cut into a portion of a prehistoric pueblo while preparing a site for a house. Archaeologists who investigated the disturbance say the landowner didn’t do anything wrong and had a building permit from the Santa Fe County Growth Management Department, which should have warned him about the ruin, but didn’t. <http://bit.ly/WDQoJc> - Santa Fe New Mexican

A Piecemeal Assault on Public Lands

The real threat to the public lands is not from Congress or the state legislatures whose laws would almost certainly be struck down as unconstitutional. The real and constant threat is more subtle and

more piecemeal. Only about a third of the 640 million acres of public land—national parks, permanently protected wilderness where only backpackers are allowed, national wildlife refuges—enjoy complete or high levels of protection against commercial development. <http://nyti.ms/YPaTmh> - NY Times

New Mexico Presents a Five-Year Plan for Preservation

Three important anniversaries help set the stage for the future of preservation in New Mexico. Our statehood centennial in 2012 was also the 150th anniversary of the Homestead Act. The 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act is in 2016. New Mexicans have the opportunity to take a cue from these milestones to explore their roots, honor their heritage, and rediscover why—to quote Winston Churchill—“a country that forgets its past has no future.” <http://bit.ly/YjY4hO> – PDF

Chocolate in the Southwest by AD 800?

They were humble farmers who grew corn and dwelt in subterranean pit houses. But the people who lived 1200 years ago in a Utah village known as Site 13, near Canyonlands National Park in Utah, seem to have had at least one indulgence: chocolate. Researchers report that half a dozen bowls excavated from the area contain traces of chocolate, the earliest known in North America. The finding implies that by the end of the 8th century CE, cacao beans, which grow only in the tropics, were being imported to Utah from orchards thousands of kilometers away. <http://bit.ly/Wq4oae>

The Strange Case of Accused Grave Robber Forrest Fenn

“I’m sure not going to die in a hospital bed,” Forrest Fenn likes to say, and at 82 years old his is not an idle promise. He has spent his life as a treasure hunter, a real-life Indiana Jones who has bought, sold, traded, and dug his way to a peerless collection of artifacts. Now he is determined to avoid becoming “the leftovers of history” himself. And he recently set in motion a plan he thinks will make headlines—a thousand years from now. <http://thebea.st/13zCIEM>

Site Lines

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We're on the Web
www://sfnsitestewards.org

Forthcoming Conferences

The Pecos Conference 2013 will be held near Flagstaff, AZ, and is sponsored by the Museum of Northern Arizona. The conference will begin with an opening reception and registration on Thursday, August 8 and conclude with field trips on Sunday, August 11.

This conference was initiated by Alfred Kidder in 1927 and held at Pecos National Monument. It was intended to gather together field archaeologists at the end of the summer field season to discuss their findings in an informal, outdoor setting. While greatly expanded in number and variety of attendees, it is still an opportunity for field and avocational archaeologists to gather to exchange information and mingle before many return to their employment settings.

The website, www.swanet.org/2013, is up but not much information has been posted. An interesting addition is a dusk 'til dawn star party on Friday night. Daytime events Friday and Saturday feature presentations, posters, and vendor booths. At 5 p.m. on Saturday, beer will be served, followed by dinner at 6 and music at 8. A business meeting will be held from 12 to 1 p.m. on Saturday. If you are interested in this conference, check the website from time to time for additions to the schedule, exact location, and accommodations.

The International Rock Art Congress: "Ancient Hands Around the World" is coming to New Mexico this year. Hosted by The American Rock Art Research Association, it will be held at the Marriott Pyramid North, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on May 26–31, 2013. For details, see the web site, www.IFRAO2013.org.

Paleoamerican Odyssey: "A Conference Focused on First Americans Archaeology" will be held at the Santa Fe Convention Center on October 17-19, 2013. For details, see www.centerfirstamericans.org.

Even if you aren't thinking about attending either conference, their websites are informative and interesting.

Save the Dates

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| April 20 | Site Steward Council Meeting, 9 a.m. SFNF
Conference Room, Santa Fe |
| May 3-5 | ASNM Annual Meeting, Indian Pueblo Cultural Center,
Albuquerque |
| May 18-25 | San Juan River trip, Archaeological Conservancy |
| May 26-31 | International Rock Art Congress, Marriott Pyramid
North, Albuquerque |
| August 8-11 | 2013 Pecos Conference, near Flagstaff, AZ |