



SITE LINES

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 3

SUMMER 2011

Site Steward Annual Meeting September 17-18

This year, site stewards will gather at the San Antonio campground for the annual weekend of information, socializing, and the always excellent food. The usual events are scheduled: setting up camp—you're welcome to come out Friday, September 16—a get-together that evening, registration on Saturday morning followed by greetings, the business meeting, and the state of the forest talk. We'll have a chili cook-off lunch, afternoon speakers, opportunities to explore items at the silent auction tables, awards for outstanding service, the ever-challenging trivia contest, supper on your own, and fireside socializing. The Site Steward Foundation will have an interesting exhibit table as well as sponsor the silent auction. Sunday is tour day.

San Antonio campground is located along the San Antonio creek on State Route 126, about two miles north of the intersection of highways 4 and 126; it's the road toward Fenton Lake. Reserved for our use is the group area with eight tent-only sites at the north end of the campground. At the entrance, turn right and follow the road to the parking area.

Thus far, one of the afternoon speakers is Dr. Tom Swetnam, professor and director of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona. He's primarily interested in natural and cultural disturbances to forest ecosystems. The lab has proposed a project to ex-

plore hypotheses of how past human activities in the Jemez Mountains have affected the resilience of forests and fire regimes to climate change over the past 1,000 years. A tour of the obsidian quarries in the Valles Caldera National Preserve led by Ana Steffen is scheduled for Sunday; Jemez Area steward Jamie Gardner will accompany the group and provide the geological context for the obsidian outcrops. More details about speakers and/or other tours will be forthcoming during the summer

Stewards are reminded to begin gathering items for the silent auction, remembering that proceeds will benefit the foundation treasury. And we love to have lots of different varieties of chili for Saturday lunch, so consider whether you'll bring a pot o' beans. If you have any questions about lunch, please contact Chris Gardner at jseismic@windstream.net.

If you have an RV or camper and want water and power hookups, you need to arrive early on Friday to obtain a space near the center of the campground. These slots cannot be reserved; there is a \$15 fee. Campsites other than the eight tent-only spaces at the north end of the campground also cannot be reserved; there is a \$10 fee for these spots. Also, be advised that the parking is limited to eight vehicles in the group area; after unloading, you may need to park at the south end of the campground. The group area is quite large and well equipped.

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Contributors to This Issue

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Cathy Gates
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Gary Newgent
Shelley Thompson
Beth Parisi
Teri Paul
Ann White

The Editors thank you.

Annual Meeting (cont.)

Stewards who arrive on Friday are invited to Jan and Ralph Stone's cabin for happy hour and supper; the Stones' home is within a mile or so from the campground. Please RSVP to Jan (575.829.3318) and/or Nancy (575.829.4634) if you would like to come.

Indoor lodging is available at the La Cueva Lodge (575.829.3300) at the intersection of highways 4 and 126, and the Elk Mountain Lodge (575.829.3159) about one mile north of the intersection on SR 126. The Elk Mountain Lodge has a couple of group cabins. Meals are available at the Ridgeback Café at the intersection, and Amanda's Country Store is a convenience store with most basics, also at the intersection.

The annual meeting is an excellent way to meet and socialize with stewards from other areas; please reserve that weekend.

—Nancy Cella

Your planning committee hard at work at San Antonio campground.

From left, standing: Jeremy Kulisheck, Chris Gardner, Courtney Perkins, Will Dearholt.
Seated: Jan Stone and Irene Wanner



Group area at north end of San Antonio campground. Stewards are standing near the large fire pit; the San Antonio creek is behind the shelter.

Message from the Council Chair

I hope that everyone is enjoying the summer so far despite the haze and smoke most of us are dealing with. Let's hope we can avoid more fires in the Santa Fe National Forest while it is so dry. Where is the rain?

I also hope that you all are keeping the dates for the annual meeting open: September 17 and 18. You're welcome to come out on Friday, September 16. We won't need to set up the big meeting tent this year since there's a brand new covered shelter. I'm looking forward to seeing everyone there.

David Strip, Gallina ATL, is working on an online process for documenting site visits. He is getting things set up now. We should have more information about using this new system soon.

Safety is an ongoing concern for the council and all stewards. The Forest Service will provide hard hats and gloves for site stewards who want them. Mike recommends that if you are monitor-

ing rock shelters or have enclosed areas on your sites, you may want to consider getting a hard hat. Contact your ATL if you are interested in obtaining any of these items.

If you have not joined or renewed your membership in the Site Steward Foundation, please consider doing so. It is the financial arm of our organization and provides many opportunities for field trips, educational activities, and conservation efforts that are of interest to all of you.

This past spring, Gary Newgent and Shelley Thompson, both foundation officers, provided an opportunity for members to visit ancient sites in southeastern Utah. More outings are being planned. So take a minute to visit our website at www.sitestewardfoundation.org, where you can find information on how to join. Your donation/membership fee is tax deductible and contributes to conservation efforts and educational programs.

—Ann White

Site Steward Foundation News

The Site Steward Foundation is pleased to announce the recent addition to the board of directors of William Hudson, a SiteWatch steward from the Silver City area. Bill is the president of the Grant County Archaeological Society, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. The recent newsletter of the Grant County Archaeological Society is available on the foundation's website, www.sitestewardfoundation.org. Click on About Us—Newsletters.

The spring 2011 southeast Utah tour was a great success (see the article below by Shelley Thompson) and a talk and slideshow presentation of the tour will be presented at the October 5, 2011 educational meeting at the SFNF offices. Another southeast Utah tour is planned for March 22-24, 2012. Also, a tour of Mesa Prieta is scheduled for Saturday, October 8, 2011. More information on the Mesa Prieta tour will follow. Other foundation-sponsored trips are planned for this fall and early next year.

Members of the Ceramics Project recently spent two days in the field working on procedures and identification of Galisteo Basin glazes. One day was spent at San Marcos Pueblo and one day at Pueblo Blanco. Our next field day will be at Ku in the Rio del Oso Valley on July 16. If anyone is interested in joining the Ceramics Project and getting in-depth training on ceramics identification, please contact Beth Parisi at 505.982.1534 or osito@newmexico.com.

The foundation recently received a \$4,000 grant from the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area for the production and distribution of an educational brochure entitled "Linking the Past with the Present."

The Site Steward Foundation is now on Facebook. Please visit us on Facebook and check out photos from the recent Utah tour.

In conjunction with the SFNF annual meeting September 16-18, the foundation will conduct a silent auction for the benefit of the Site Steward Program. Please contact Shelley Thompson, shelley.thompson@state.nm.us, with

your items to donate to the silent auction.

If you have not renewed your 2011 foundation membership, please consider renewing now. Your support is both needed and greatly appreciated. Renewal forms are available on the foundation website. In addition to renewing your 2011 membership, check out using Yahoo's GoodSearch search engine that donates one cent to the Site Steward Foundation for every search that you make. See below for information on GoodSearch and GoodShop.

—Gary Newgent

GoodSearch

Support the Site Steward Foundation when you do a web search or shop online. Just use GoodSearch for your searches and designate the Site Steward Foundation as your charity.

www.goodsearch.com

GoodSearch is a search engine that donates 50% of its sponsored search revenue to the charities and schools designated by its users. You use GoodSearch exactly as you would any other search engine. Because it's powered by Yahoo, you get proven search results. The money GoodSearch donates to your cause comes from its advertisers—the users and the organizations do not spend a dime!

In 2007, GoodSearch was expanded to include GoodShop, an online shopping mall of world-class merchants dedicated to helping fund worthy causes across the country. There are more than 1500 merchants representing almost every category of articles from clothing, sporting goods, home furnishings, electronics, hotels, rental cars, etc. These are major retailers such as Amazon, REI, FTD, Circuit City, and Home Depot. It is easy to find retailers on the GoodShop page and ordering is just the same as if you went to the retailers' own websites directly. Each purchase made via the GoodShop mall results in a donation to the user's designated charity or school, averaging approximately 3 percent of the sale, but sometimes going to 20 percent or even more.

You will not be subject to any unwanted solicitation or email by using GoodSearch. **Please give it a try and use the Site Steward Foundation as your**

Foundation News (cont.)

your designated cause – it's quick and easy: www.goodsearch.com.

—Beth Parisi

Southeast Utah Tour

In late March, the Site Steward Foundation sponsored a fundraising tour exploring the beautiful, rugged, and archaeologically rich BLM lands of San Juan County, Utah. Tour proceeds contributed \$1,500 to foundation coffers. Site stewards Gary Newgent and Shelley Thompson led the tour. It was their 23rd or so trip to southeast Utah. To undertake this adventure, the foundation applied for and was granted a tour permit from the Utah BLM. Leaders were required to take first aid/CPR training and to demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the area by providing detailed trip plans and topo maps with all routes clearly marked right down to showing exactly where we would park vehicles at trailheads.

The three-day tour included visits to great houses, cliff dwellings, tower ruins, and a wealth of historic and prehistoric rock art locations. Sites visited covered Basketmaker, Pueblo I-III, and historic occupational periods. Site accessibility ranged from easy to moderate. Some sites can be driven to but are scattered clusters, so occasional walking and scrambling were required. Other sites required 3- to 3.5-mile round-trip hikes on uneven terrain. Overall, the tour included easy to moderate hiking abilities with modest elevation gains.

The southeast Utah tour began with a visit to the Edge of Cedars Museum in Blanding. The museum, located adjacent to a pueblo ruin, is operated by the State of Utah and features excellent changing and permanent exhibitions that interpret the archaeological record of the area. It also serves as federal repository for artifacts excavated from local ruins. Tour participants watched an excellent introductory film and then were guided through the exhibits by Museum Director Teri Paul. Teri also took us into the collections storage area and led us outside to visit the partially restored Edge of Cedars

pueblo. The rest of the first day was spent visiting rock art and ruin sites, and ended with a foundation-sponsored wine and cheese party. A variety of wines was offered for tasting and the fare was hearty enough that no one had room left for dinner that night. A good time was had by all!

Day 2 included our longest hikes. A great house, historic cemetery, Basketmaker rock art sites, and a spectacularly well-preserved cliff dwelling made for a full and fascinating day. Bluff artist and rock art expert Joe Pachak joined the group for a delicious dinner al fresco at the Cottonwood Steakhouse. Afterward, we cleared the table, and Joe shared his drawings and theories on area rock art with the group. Joe was an amazing source of knowledge and showed great patience in answering our questions well into the evening.

Day 3 was also a busy one as we visited more cliff dwellings, a large tower site complex, and a variety of surface ruins, including a great house centered in the midst of a prehistoric road complex. The tour ended as the sun was setting on tired but happy hikers. To view a comprehensive collection of tour photographs, please visit the Site Steward Foundation Facebook page.

The Site Steward Foundation plans to host a second tour to southeast Utah on March 22, 23, and 24, 2012, pending BLM approval. BLM rules require that tours be limited to 10 participants and two guides. If you are interested in making reservations for this trip, please contact Shelley Thompson at shelley.thompson@state.nm.us.

—Shelley Thompson



Tour participants from left: Gene McCracken, Cathy Gates, Cliff Evans, Corinne Willison, Shelley Thompson, Gary Newgent, Gordon Groff, Ray Willison and John Pitts

Photo by Teri Paul

Foundation News (cont.)

Cliff dwelling in southeast Utah



Basketmaker rock art

Photos by Shelley Thompson

Basic Ceramics

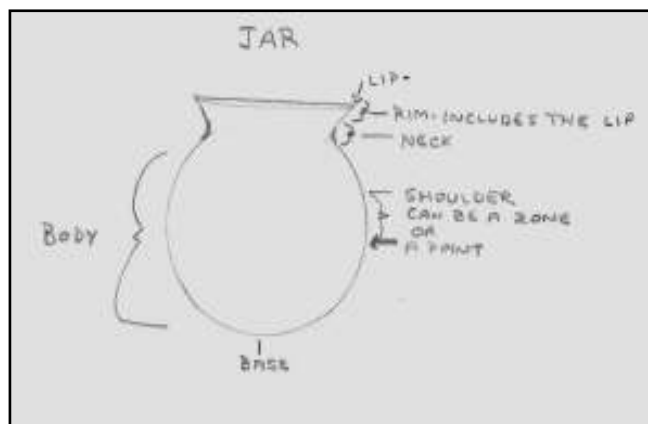
It is thought that the oldest pottery in the world is 10,000 to 12,000 years old; pottery in North America first seems to have appeared in the southeast United States by 3300 B.C., in Mesoamerica around 2900 B.C., and in the Four Corners region around A.D. 400-500.

While fired pottery can take the form of earthenwares, stoneware or porcelain, earthenwares are the oldest form of pottery. The iron content in the clay gives it a brown to reddish color. It is fired at a low temperature making it relatively soft and porous. Its production is global, and includes what we refer to as terracotta. Earthenwares are what we find at archaeological sites in the Southwest. Stonewares are very dense, non-porous, and usually opaque. Crockery is an example of stoneware. Porcelain is also very dense, non-porous, translucent in flakes, and is most often white color after firing. Porcelain is fired at the highest temperature.

Vessel Forms: The two basic vessel forms made in the Southwest are bowls and jars. The form of a vessel refers to the whole vessel, while the shape refers to the different vessel parts—all the different shapes, i.e. the rim, shoulder, body, and base make up the vessel form. Bowls are wider than they are tall with unrestricted openings. The interior surface of bowls is usually improved by polishing and painting. Decorations can be on the interior

and exterior of bowls. Jars tend to be taller than wide. They have a constriction below the mouth with a neck and shoulder and a restricted opening. Decorations tend to be only on the exterior of jars.

Basic Parts of a Jar: Lip - The lip is the uppermost portion of the vessel. Rim - The rim refers to the vessel opening and includes the lip. Neck - The neck is located below the rim and above the shoulder. Shoulder - The shoulder can be a zone, a point, or location of a contour change and includes the widest point of the vessel. Base - The base is the bottom of the vessel and it can be flat, conoidal (pointed), or rounded. See the diagram below for example.



Paste: The process of making a pottery vessel is started by making a paste, which comprises three components: clay, water, and temper. Clay can be defined as a fine-grained earthy material that develops plasticity and stickiness when mixed with

Foundation News (cont.)

water. Clay is basically a mixture of particles including feldspar, silica, alumina, and iron.

The two main sources of clay are primary and secondary. Primary sources are derived from bedrock weathering in place. It is spotty in its distribution. Secondary clay is transported from its source and redeposited. Clays formed from marine mud, alluvial streams, magma shale, glaciers and volcanic ash, which are the most common forms of clay. Native Americans traveled as far as necessary to find good clay sources.

Temper can be described as a non-plastic material placed in the clay body to counteract excessive shrinkage and heat shock when the clay is being dried and fired. Most tempers are inorganic in nature with angular or blocky shapes. Examples of inorganic tempers are igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic pieces of rock, grit or sand. Organic tempers are rare and may include vegetal, bone or shell materials.

Crushed ceramic pieces from broken pottery also work as a good temper. Some clays are considered self-tempered due to their inherent qualities to reduce shrinkage and cracking. Tempers can often be sourced to their place of origin. Often, temper materials were easier to come by than clay.

Just enough water is added to the clay and temper so that they can be thoroughly mixed and have a consistency that holds a shape.

Part two of this series on ceramics will discuss the building of vessels. Educational information taken from the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification, a joint program of the Colorado Archaeological Society and the Office of State Archaeologist of Colorado. Kevin Black Assistant State Archaeologist/ PAAC Coordinator.

—Beth Parisi

Field Notes

Pecos Area

We are very pleased to announce that Lois Haggard and Paul Leo have accepted the AATL position for Pecos. Lois and Paul joined the team in 2010 as new stewards and have been active in the Anton Chico area. They have begun working with the ATL to become oriented to all the sites in the Pecos area.

More good news: Mike Grebinski has joined the Pecos Team. He completed his initial training and has been oriented to the Commissary Creek site. Mike comes to the team with several years' experience with the BLM on the Arizona Strip.

All of the sites in the Pecos area have been monitored this year, some multiple times. No disturbances were found on the sites themselves but rock disturbances were found in the area of the Hacienda. Rock thieves had overturned many large rocks and removed others in a wide area around one of the monitored field houses.

—Cathy Gates

Garcia Area

On June 4th, Irene Wanner, Will Dearholt, Von Whitley, Emily Schultz-Fellenz, and David Fellenz helped forest archaeologists Mike Bremer, Jeremy Kulishek, and Anne Baldwin block a road that had sprung up over the winter. This route most likely started as a faint two-track but soon morphed into a full-fledged road due to heavy off-road vehicle/ATV use.

The group put up several carsonite posts in two locations and filled the roadway with dead tree trunks and branches. The path went over the edge of a small archaeological site and very close to a couple of others. While we were out there, we broke up a fire ring that someone had built and burned fires in. It's hoped the posts and the brushed-out road will discourage further use of this particular spot.

-Will Dearholt

Preview of Wednesday Evening Educational Lectures

October 5

Shelley Thompson and Gary Newgent will give a presentation about the foundation-sponsored trip to southeastern Utah. Entitled "Exploring the Archaeology of Southeast Utah," their talk will be illustrated with slides taken of many of the sites visited during the four-day trip in late March 2011.

November 2

Dan Lenihan will speak on "Underwater Archaeological Preservation." His is a wonderful example of how a hobby became a passion and a job! In scuba diving, he found pieces of history under Florida's waters. He was appalled by the wholesale destruction of the sunken wrecks by scuba folk and commercial adventurers alike. This led to his "job" with the National Park Service in Santa Fe and further adventures around the world and under various bodies of water. His book, *Submerged: Adventures of*

America's Most Elite Underwater Archeology Team, is available in bookstores and on Amazon at a most agreeable price.

January 4, 2012

Phil Young will talk about his not one, but two, sojourns to Petra, a famous ancient site in Jordan. Archaeology is just one of his diverse multiple interests and endeavors. Law enforcement, tour director, fire manager, referee for tennis matches, etc. are the ones that come quickest to the mind.

February 2, 2012

Polly Schaafsma will expound more on, of course, petroglyphs. Maybe about those funny rock scratchings depicting cosmic events, or maybe, something different. A recent trip to Guatemala may have presented something new (but old)!

More to come. Stay tuned.

—Gail Bryant

Book Review

Pueblo Peoples on the Pajarito Plateau - Archaeology and Efficiency, by David E. Stuart
University of New Mexico Press. \$19.95 (paper).
145 pages.

When you drive Highway 550 from the Jemez to Farmington or State Route 4 to Los Alamos, today's high desert and green mountains—green, that is, before the Las Conchas fire—seem largely untouched. Yet, as novelist/archaeologist David Stuart writes in his new guide that updates his earlier work, *The Magic of Bandelier*, those apparently empty landscapes were filled with farms, outlier settlements, and roads leading back to the huge cultural complex in Chaco Canyon a millennium ago; the mountains, Pajarito Plateau, and what is now Bandelier National Monument later became home to countless immigrants in the 1100s (perhaps even earlier, Stuart believes) when drought, resource depletion, and class struggles rendered the Chacoan system untenable.

Our region's prehistory remains an unfolding story as archaeologists and scholars in related

studies continue working to understand the intricacies of past life here. This new version of the Bandelier guide brings things up to date for general readers. Stuart's central hypothesis, as his subtitle suggests, is that Pueblo peoples were forced to make "urgent adaptations to the harsh realities imposed by a fragmented and chaotic social order, a scarcity of resources, and an economic and ecological disaster of epic proportions" after Chaco collapsed.

This is an excellent start for those interested in a brief overview of local prehistory. The writing is engaging; the book isn't intended to have the depth of academic works and comes with only a short list of resources and no index. The photos, maps, and drawings support the text well. I'd have liked a chart showing Stuart's proposed chronology, an at-a-glance picture of how his dating differs from standard, if ever-changing, estimates. And for a book whose title focuses on the Pajarito Plateau, it's surprising half of the text is devoted to Chaco and the Four Corners. This broad focus, however, eventually pays off for the patient reader, as Stuart has laid good founda-

Book Review (cont.)

tions for his subsequent comparisons and contrasts between societies.

After a brief discussion of Paleo-Indians, hunters who arrived between 9000 and 10,000 BCE “as the last ice age slipped away,” Stuart describes the Archaic Period beginning roughly 5000 BCE and a shift from hunting to gathering, less movement, and more food processing. Grinding tools - manos and metates - were important. Yucca roots, grass seeds, berries, pinon nuts, acorns, cacti, and many other plants could produce high-carbohydrate meals when cooked in roasting pits lined with stones. Social groups increased in size. Later, hunting resumed in response to the abundance of game.

Throughout the book, Stuart follows the archaeological record, teasing out what those artifacts - stone tools, fire-cracked rock, and ash layers, for instance - and architecture reveal about population movement and adaptations to local conditions. The transition to growing squash, beans, and corn, he notes, was slow, complicated, and produced fundamental change.

“...a horticultural family needs more food, more labor, more children, more storage, more precipitation, and less territory than a family that primarily hunts and secondarily forages. These needs lead to investment in structures (houses), infrastructure (farm plots), and artifacts (tools and pottery), all of which are visible archaeologically.”

The book then traces Chaco’s prehistory through what’s called the Basketmaker (ca. 0-700 or 800 CE) and Pueblo periods. Rapid growth characterized Pueblo I as did expanding trade networks, social and religious complexity, and more labor-intensive farming. As a rule, Stuart explains, rapid growth and increasing complexity make societies consume more raw materials and calories. Such groups require bigger harvests, more pottery...everything Chaco managed with its growing pueblos, great houses, rituals, and roads until its high period, which he dates ca. 950-1090, peaked, “outgrew” its resources, and toppled.

When people abandoned Chaco, they headed

for the edges of the San Juan Basin and beyond, having had enough of drought, poor crops, scarce firewood, disease, malnutrition, and conflict. The “high mesas and cool, upland ponderosa country of Mesa Verde, the Little Colorado River, and the Rio Grande” drew them away in small numbers at first, then in a rush until about 1150.

“The Pajarito Plateau was,” Stuart believes, “the most important upland crucible in which this new version of ancestral Pueblo society was forged.” From available evidence, the second half of his book contrasts upland habitation to that of Chaco, describing many changes in agriculture, architecture, and culture during the Coalition or upland period (ca. 1150-1300) and Rio Grande Classic or riverine period (ca. 1325-1600).

Mountains were cooler but wetter, with shorter growing seasons; farmers either had to grow corn with smaller kernels or farm lower while living higher. Hunting as well as foraging also fed their families. People experimented with terracing, irrigation, pumice mulch, and grid gardens. “No single” type of housing was widespread; as time passed, there were cliff dwellings and field houses, pithouses and pueblos with plazas. Trade routes changed from Chaco days, bringing new religion and ideas, art, weaving, pottery styles, and much more. And unlike the intricate Chacoan network, individual pueblos flourished.

To this day, Stuart concludes, Bandelier National Monument and the Pajarito Plateau are revered by Pueblo peoples as ancestral lands. There, class differences were rejected. “Grandiose public infrastructure” was replaced by productive, community projects. “It was there that the sustaining lessons of efficiency were relearned and refined in the 1100s and 1200s.”

—Irene Wanner

At press time, Bandelier National Monument has been closed indefinitely because of the Las Conchas fire. As of July 10, 146,353 acres had burned and the blaze was 40 percent contained. Ongoing information can be obtained at www.inciweb.org or from the Santa Fe National Forest Service fire information line, 877.971.3473. We’ll include news from Bandelier in the autumn issue.—IW (Photo and update next page.)



Middle Frijoles Canyon, Bandelier National Monument, July 3, 2011.

Photo by Craig Allen, USGS

Update: Ninety-five percent of Bandelier National Monument has burned; the newly refurbished headquarters building is intact, thanks to firefighters' efforts.

As of July 14, the fire has burned 149,240 acres. Highway 4 between the intersection of SR 4/126 and Los Alamos is open, but caution is advised. Do not linger in the turnouts along the highway to sightsee, and remember that all SFNF lands are closed. NC

Take Pride in America Award 2011: **Outstanding Public – Private Partnership category**

Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project (MPPP) in partnership with the Taos office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will receive a *Take Pride in America* award at the White House in Washington, D.C. on Monday, July 18, 2011.

Take Pride in America® is a nationwide partnership program authorized by Congress to promote the appreciation and stewardship of our nation's public lands. The *Take Pride in America* program is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the benefit of all public lands at all levels of government nationwide.

In addition to promoting public lands stewardship, *Take Pride in America* recognizes and honors outstanding volunteers through its annual national awards ceremony. Individuals, groups, organizations, programs, and federal land managers are selected for their contributions to our public lands and for their efforts in utilizing volunteers in creative and innovative ways.

The award is for the MPPP and BLM Summer Youth Intern Program that is held annually for two weeks on Mesa Prieta. The 2011 event in June was the program's tenth anniversary. Mesa Prieta, also known as Black Mesa, is a 12-mile-long landform 35 miles north of Santa Fe, NM. It is home to approximately 40,000 petroglyphs as

well as other archaeological features. The concept for the youth program originated with Katherine Wells, project founder and MPPP chair. Previous coordinators Suzie Frazier and Beth Ann Sánchez were important to the project's early development. MPPP is a program of Vecinos del Rio, a 501(c)(3) organization.

Each year MPPP takes applications from 13- to 18-year olds from the Native American, Hispano, and other communities. Twelve to 15 young people are selected, in addition to four alumnae/i of the program to serve as young adult mentors. After a day of intense training in GPS use, digital photography, mapping, compass use, metric measurement, accurate complex forms completion, and scientific drawing, the students are divided into four working teams. On the second day, the teams begin recording petroglyphs on BLM areas on the mesa. These images were made a few hundred to several thousand years ago, many by the ancestors of the youngsters recording them.

The students work under the supervision of BLM archaeologist Paul Williams; Dr. Richard I. Ford, University of Michigan professor emeritus; and archaeologist Janet MacKenzie, who is also the coordinator of MPPP. Other adult volunteers,

Take Pride in America Award 2011 (cont.)

who are trained recorders, also participate. Several hundred petroglyphs from the Archaic, Pueblo and Historic time periods were recorded in 2011. The information gathered by these students will become part of the BLM database, the MPPP database, and will be archived at the New Mexico State Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. Ohkay Owingeh, the home Pueblo of several of the students, will also receive a copy of the information. Archaeologists impress upon the interns that they are creating *the* official record of the archaeological features that they find. At the end of the two weeks, the students are given a small stipend by the BLM and a certificate of participation by MPPP. Many students apply to participate in the program a second or third time.

In July, five interns—Aileen Cruz (Ohkay Owingeh), Kelsey Medina (Ohkay Owingeh), Connor White (Nambé Pueblo and Fairview, OK), Autumn Fattón (Truchas), and Aamon Torrez (Fairview, NM)—will travel with adult mentors to Washington, D.C., to receive the *Take Pride in America* award. They will also have the opportunity to visit several important national sites.

Vecinos del Rio - Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project
PO Box 407, Velarde, NM 85782, 505.852.1351
www.mesaprietapetroglyphs.org

—Candie Borduin



BLM Archaeologist Paul Williams and Dr. Richard Ford work with the student interns in the field on Mesa Prieta.
Photo by Candie Borduin



Marissa Rael, Aileen Cruz, Aamon Torrez, Kelsey Medina and volunteer Carmen Acosta Johnson relax during the final day of the program.
Photo by Candie Borduin

From the e-newsletter, *Southwest Archaeology Today*

Lewis Binford Passes. Lewis R. Binford, one of the most influential American archaeologists of the past half-century and an early advocate of a more scientific approach to investigating ancient cultures, died on April 11 at his home in Kirksville, MO. He was 79.
http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/23/us/23binford.html?_r=1

Little Known Museum Shares the Story of "Folsom Man" Two of 75 souls who live in Folsom, New Mexico, are strolling into the tiny post office across the highway from a row of ancient, empty storefronts on a recent mid-March day. The sun is shining on range lands that are too dry too early. No vehicles are moving at this convergence of three two-lane highways that go to places you probably never heard of. This town has no store, no café, no gas station

http://www.newwest.net/topic/article/how_a_new_mexico_find_revolutionized_archaeology/C41/L41/

Budget Politics Prevents Opening of Center for New Mexico Archaeology. When you walk into the cavernous storage area at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology off N.M. 599 southwest of Santa Fe, what leaps to mind is the warehouse scene of *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, the classic 1981 film. For Americans of a certain age, it's a distinct pop-culture image: The man pushing a cart containing the newly discovered Ark of the Covenant through a vaguely ominous warehouse whose purpose is to hide rather than showcase the priceless discovery. <http://www.santafenewmexican.com/SantaFeNorthernNM/Just-add-water>

The ASNM Certification Program and Site Steward Program

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) was started in 1898, with a few avocational archaeologists and professional archaeologists. Over the years, their efforts have resulted in avocational archaeologists working with professionals to discuss topics of interest, search for sites, record their locations, participate in excavation, analysis, and report writing, and—most important—to preserve these cultural resources.

Today the ASNM has eleven affiliated local archaeological societies scattered across two states in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos, Aztec, Gallup, Tijeras, Silver City, and Corona, as well as in Midland and El Paso, Texas. Some of these affiliated societies have their own websites, which can be accessed through the ASNM website. Each of these societies holds local meetings for lectures and field trips, and provides support for local museums and archaeological projects as well as other related activities.

ASNM members participate in an annual meeting where they present results of their own or their local society's projects and learn about the accomplishments of others in the region. This year's annual meeting was in Las Cruces April 29 to May 1. To improve their skills and gain experience, they can participate in the certification program and field programs in rock art. ASNM recognizes their contributions through its Archaeology Achievement Award and publication of an annual volume honoring someone who has made significant contributions to Southwestern archaeology. ASNM also sponsors scholarships for students pursuing undergraduate or master's level degrees. More information on ASNM can be found on the website at <http://newmexico-archaeology.org>.

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) sponsors a certification program for avocational archaeologists, open to members of ASNM and affiliated member societies. The purpose of the program is twofold: it is a means whereby a person interested in archaeology, but not academically trained as a professional, can receive formal training; it also will be a means whereby the field of archaeology can benefit from a body of concerned and knowledgeable people who are in a position to perform a real service

toward achieving the goals of preserving the past for the future.

The certification program was started because many members wanted to increase their knowledge and involvement in various aspects of archaeology and anthropology taking place in New Mexico and surrounding states. Similar certification programs in other states were examined and used as models for the ASNM. To take part in the certification program one needs to be a member of the ASNM, one of its affiliate local societies, or a member of the New Mexico Site Steward program, and pay the \$5 registration fee.

The certification program offers training in five subject areas: site survey, rock art recording, excavation, laboratory technology, and site stewardship. The site steward program was developed over the last five to seven years in cooperation with the state SiteWatch program directors. There are two levels of certification for each of these subject areas. The first level is provisional. For this level, a person needs to take one or two one-day seminars and complete 40 hours of supervised training in that area. For the site survey section, a person needs to take one seminar and record five archaeological sites according to acceptable standards.

The second level is certified. One needs to have completed the provisional level in a subject area, take between four and 11 additional seminars, and complete 80 more hours of supervised training. Most of the seminars are free, but occasionally there is a small fee (\$5-\$30) to cover the volunteer instructors' expenses.

Some of you reading this are already in the state SiteWatch program, and based on the training and supervised experience you have gained, you likely qualify for the site steward provisional level of certification. As you progress through the program and gain more experience, you may want to take the additional seminars to become qualified at the certified level for the site steward program. Because you are spending time at a variety of archaeological sites, your curiosity about architecture, artifacts, and site locations in the landscape may increase. Some of the other areas in the certification program may help you gain greater understanding of this and other

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The ASNM Certification Program (cont.)

topics within the field of archaeology.

If you are a professional archaeologist, you may be interested in some of the seminars such as lithics, ceramics, animal bone ID, or historical material culture. Also, we are always looking for persons with the background and interest in teaching many of the seminars. We are currently in consultation with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers to see if taking or teaching some of these seminars would count as part of the continuing education requirements for a state archaeological permit. You can contact me at maraztec@sisna.com.

—Roger A. Moore, V.T. Archaeologist, Chaco Canyon NHP,
National Park Service

Save the Dates

- July 23 Site Steward Council Meeting, Conference Room, Forest Service Office, Santa Fe, 9:00 a.m.
- Aug. 11-14 Pecos Conference, Mile-and-a-half Lake on the Arizona Strip, http://www.swanet.org/2011_pecos_conference
- Sept. 16-18 Site Steward Annual Meeting, San Antonio Campground, Jemez Area
- Oct. 5 "Exploring the Archaeology of Southeast Utah, Spring 2011 tour." Gary Newgent and Shelley Thompson, Conference Room, Forest Service Office. Santa Fe, 5:30 brown bag supper.
- Nov. 2 "Underwater Archaeological Preservation." Dan Lenihan. Conference Room, Forest Service Office, Santa Fe. 5:30 brown bag supper
- Nov. 13: Site Steward Foundation Board of Directors Meeting, basement conference room, Museum of Art, Santa Fe, 10:15 a.m.

More Items from *Southwest Archaeology Today*

3D Movie Declared the "Closest Thing to Time Travel"

Werner Herzog's latest documentary, *Cave of Forgotten Dreams*, has opened in theaters across the United States. The film reveals in eye-opening 3D the dark, undulating, awe-inspiring interior of France's Chauvet Cave, decorated by humans some 32,000 years ago with lifelike images of the animals with whom they shared the landscape. It reveals some of the oldest known figurative paintings in the world. <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2011/05/07/3d-cave-art-the-closest-you-can-get-to-time-travel/>

National Park Service Survey to Prepare for Future Studies at Pecos Pueblo.

Archaeologists plan to begin searching around the ruins of Pecos Pueblo later this summer for artifacts from its trading days with Plains Indians, as well as metal from the first European incursion into what is now the United States. Charles Haecker, a National Park Service anthropologist, said the survey during the last week of August is aimed at exploring with metal detectors in preparation for a more ambitious project in 2012 that will use ground-penetrating radar and other remote-sensing techniques. <http://www.santafenewmexican.com/Local%20News/Team-to-scour-land-near-pueblo-ruins-for-artifacts->