



Co-Chair Message

It is great to be back in the National Forest now that the monsoon season has provided much needed moisture. It is important to get out to all of our sites and report our activities. Please remember to stay safe and watch the weather. It is also important to comply with the National Forest Travel Management Plan and not use vehicles on roads that have been designated as off limits. Consult your ATL or AATL if you are not certain that you can travel on a road.

Mark September 28 on your calendar. This is the date of the SFNF Site Steward Program annual meeting at the Stewart L. Udall Center on Museum Hill in Santa Fe. An exciting list of distinguished speakers will make presentations. The annual meeting begins at 9:00 a.m. Attendance is free and lunch will be provided. See the article below for more details. Remember to RSVP for lunch to mbremer@fs.fed.us or garynewgent@yahoo.com. We hope to see everyone there.

At each annual meeting, we give awards to site stewards who have provided outstanding service during the

prior year. If you want to nominate someone for an award, email the nomination and the steward's list of accomplishments to Jan Stone at jan-stone@valornet.com. The nominations will then be reviewed by a committee consisting of Jan, Candie Borduin, and Mike Bremer.

Congratulations to the site stewards certified at the past two council meetings. They include Stella Davidson and Charles Koenig (Rio Chama); Steve Lund and Charles Lee (Caja del Rio); Susan Dollenger (Jemez); and Bill Hall, Mike Grebinski, Becky Johnston, and Howard Turner (Gallina).

The Site Steward Foundation will be welcoming new members and membership renewals for the 2014 calendar year starting in September. We encourage all of our site stewards to be a part of the foundation. Please visit the website for more information: www.sitestewardfoundation.org.

Our next council meeting is scheduled for Saturday, October 26, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. at the Forest Service office in Santa Fe. All stewards are welcome

-Cathy Gates and Ray Willison

Annual Meeting is Coming Right Up

The Site Steward Program annual meeting will be held on Saturday, **September 28**, at the Stewart Udall Center for Museum Resources on Museum Hill, Santa Fe. Here's the schedule for the day;

- 9:00** Registration. Pick up name tags, receive ticket for door prizes, log in silent auction items, receive schedule for the day's events
Door prize drawing
- 9:30** Business meeting to include welcome, budget director's report, brief area team reports, state of the forest message, awards for outstanding steward contributions
- 10:30** Break: coffee, snacks, promote silent auction, socialize
Door prize drawing
- 11:00** Speakers: Eric Blinman and Chuck Hannaford, Office of Archaeological Studies. They will discuss artifacts and bring replicas.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

News from the Field	2
Site Steward Foundation News	4
In Passing: Larry Sitney	5
2013 Hunting Season	5
Water Canyon Paleolndian Site	6
Living Our Cultures: First Peoples of Alaska	7
2013 Lecture Series Speakers	9
New Design for Site Sign	9
Save the Dates	9

Contributors to this Issue:

Candie Borduin
Lee Borduin
Nancy Brouillard
Bill Cella
Will Dearholt
Cathy Gates
Judith Isaacs
K. Paul Jones
Gary Newgent
Beth Parisi
Ray Willison

The Editors Thank You!

Annual Meeting (cont)

- 12:15** Free buffet lunch
Door prize drawing
- 1:15-2:15** Speaker: Pamela McBride, paleoethnobotanist, Office of Archaeological Studies
- 2:15** Close silent auction, pay and pick up items, socialize
Door prize drawing
- 2:45** Speaker: Sam Duwe, Tewa origins, Eastern New Mexico University
- 3:45-4:00** Dismissal, any unfinished business
Door prize drawing

Please RSVP to Gary Newgent (garynewgent@yahoo.com) or Mike Bremer (mbremer@fs.fed.us) by September 21 that you plan to attend. We need a count for lunch; there is no registration fee. Doors will be open by 8:30. Follow the signs to the designated room. The Stewart Udall Center, 725 Camino Lejo, is located on Museum Hill, in Santa Fe; there is ample free parking. Please remember to bring your silent auction item/s, and be prepared to note a minimum bid on the accompanying bid sheet. Details about the speakers were published in the spring 2013 *Site Lines*. You might be a recipient of an award, presented each year to those stewards who are recognized for their outstanding contributions to the Site Steward Program. And your name might be drawn to win a fabulous door prize!

News from the Field

Just Another Day

Stella Davidson, Charlie Koenig and I made an enjoyable and eventful trip recently to the Polvadera pictograph site in the Rio Chama area. These quite ancient pictographs (see photo) are in a remote location along Polvadera Creek. It's an enjoyable hike as you pass through narrow sections where the creek is bordered by steep mesas on both sides. But then you find yourself in beautiful meadows of mixed conifers. What made this latest trip more eventful than usual is that we had to park short of our normal spot because of several downed trees across the road.



Polvadera
pictographs

Photo by K.
Paul Jones

Then, a half mile farther along the trail, we came upon a major rock slide with huge boulders that had fallen across the pathway. We were able to pick our way around the boulders. Finally, as we were walking through a small meadow, we encountered at least a dozen turkey vultures on the ground--which we quickly discovered were attracted to a dead cow in the

edge of the streambed. We suspect it had been drowned from an earlier thunderstorm in the mountains.

Thus ends our tale of another eventful day in the Polvadera area of the Jemez Mountains.

-K. Paul Jones

Garcia Area News

The Garcia Area team visited Chupadero Mesa on two consecutive weekends to get Garcia Area stewards familiar with the site. On the first weekend, Courtney Perkins (a veteran steward) found a piece of turquoise next to one of the room blocks. This is the first time we've found turquoise on a site visit.

The following weekend, Bob and Michelle Thomsen were with me to visit the same site and Bob found what Mike Bremer calls a cloud blower* at a room block not far from where the turquoise was found the previous week. Mike indicated in a follow-up email that cloud blowers are fairly common in the Southwest. The one we found was a thumb-sized clay cone with a hole most of the way through the length of the cone. The slip was dark brown and quite smooth.

*A cloud blower is a straight clay pipe used by Pueblo Indians for sending symbolic puffs of smoke in different directions during rites."

On both weekends, we came across baby horned toads on top of Chupadero. We never see horned toads on other sites in the Garcia Area except for the top of Chupadero Mesa, where we've seen them several times over the past few years.



News from the Field (cont).

Subsequent to the site visits, I poked around in the Jeep to the Garcia Area just to get out and about a little bit. I didn't stop by any sites but did shoot a few photos of road conditions. There has been a lot of flooding recently in Guaje and Garcia Canyons. In both cases, the roadbeds have become arroyos and are now full of potholes, logs, and rocks. Accessing in these places with the Jeep is getting tough even in 4-low. The stretch of road between where we park to visit Garcia Mesa and about a half mile east of there where we park to see the Garcia Canyon site is about done in.

The really impressive washout is at the bottom of Guaje on the concrete pad before starting to go up the hill to the pumice mine. There must have been water moving through there since I was out with the Thomsens the week before. The concrete strip is starting to cave in around the edges now on the downstream side. The roadbed is badly washed out and full of rocks. The photo of the road just north of the dismantled trick tank shows the ruts. People

have been driving off-road mainly to the left in this view to avoid the rough spot. There is definitely motorcycle, truck and ATV traffic.

-Will Dearholt



(left)
Crossing at Guaje
Creek

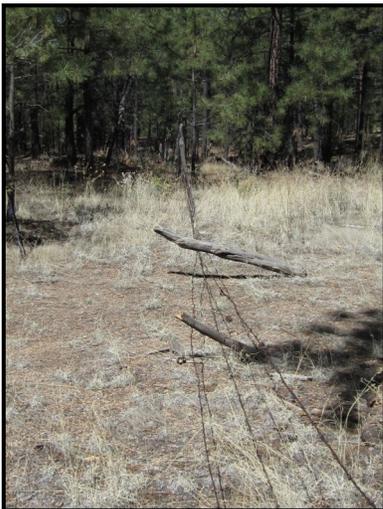
(below)
Road north of trick
tank

Pphotos by Will
Dearholt



If They Build it, They Will Come (Back)

Site stewards know the danger that user-made roads present to archaeological sites. In an area as vast as the Santa Fe National Forest, it is impossible to prevent trucks, SUVs, and ATVs from driving pretty much wherever they want. We know that once a set of tracks or footprints is laid down, others will follow. I venture to say all of us have done it ourselves in our eagerness to explore.



My partner, Nancy Brouillard, and I have watched with dismay the past few years as campers and woodcutters have created a two-track "road" around one of the sites that we monitor: Twin Sisters. This is a fairly large site off Forest Road 10 in the Jemez. Its eastern edge was cut into many years ago by a subsidiary FS road, signed as 10J.

In 2009, we reported vehicle tracks running off that road and around the south end of one site.

They led to locations within and adjacent to the site

where someone had obviously cut wood and loaded their truck(s). We also reported that the barbed wire fence to the south that we had crawled through for years had been knocked down, presumably to make it easier to get to the firewood.

Two years ago, Nancy and a group of new site stewards found people camped at what was then the end of this new "road." In accordance with our site steward training, they did not approach the campers but reported this incident. Stones from the site had been used to make a fire ring. We inquired about dismantling the fire ring left there and were told the Forest Service would take care of it; as of this writing, it remains, albeit slightly scattered.



News from the Field (cont)

In May of this year, we found on our regular site visit that a large teepee had been erected within a short stone's throw from the west side of the site. We did not approach the camp and reported its presence. The following week, Nancy and Ann White went out again, and the teepee was gone, leaving a ring of used toilet paper in its place.

In June on our site visit, we realized that the road first created in 2009 now nearly surrounds the site, ending slightly past the teepee location. In places, the road has been "improved" by campers and/or woodcutters, who have filled in ruts and holes using the handy stones from the rubble mounds.

My point in chronicling this not-too-surprising chain of events is twofold:

Comply with Irene's and Nancy's pleas for news from the field;

Initiate a discussion of possible actions stewards might take to mitigate this kind of intrusion on our sites. For example, another of my volunteer duties is monitoring (with partner Chris Gardner) two detached sections of Chaco Canyon National Historical Park. Whenever possible, if we leave the authorized trail to do our inspection, we try to obliterate any sign of our passing as we leave.

Inevitably, more people will follow the now highly visible track at Twin Sisters, undoubtedly resulting in damage to the site. Fortunately, to date, we see no evidence of pot hunting or other malicious mischief. Perhaps other stewards would share similar problems and how they handled the situation.

—Judith Isaacs

Photos by Judith Isaacs and Nancy Brouillard

Site Steward Foundation News

The Site Steward Foundation is excited to offer a special course in cordage and containers Sunday, September 29, 2013, in Santa Fe at an outdoor location to be determined.

Our ancestors and ancient people throughout the globe tied their world together. Whether it was using cordage for fishing nets, attaching fletchings to an arrow, shelter, netted bags, or clothing, cordage was critical knowledge. Spend a day regaining two of the many skills our ancestors used. Learn how to make cordage from yucca and dog bane as well as gain knowledge of the techniques used such as splicing and reverse wrap for cordage. You will make a gourd water bottle from one of the oldest known cultivated plants, the bottle gourd, for your daily use. Participation is limited to 15. Members \$55, nonmembers \$65 (includes a \$10 Site Steward Foundation membership). Includes all material



Please contact Beth Parisi at osito@newmexico.com to reserve your place in this class as soon as possible. Instructor Matt Brummett, www.mattbrummett.com.

The Site Steward Foundation will have a booth at the Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference Thursday, October 17–19, 2013, at the Santa Fe Community Convention Center. The Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference is the largest gathering in the field of First Americans archaeology since the Clovis and Beyond Conference held in 1999. Come hear the leading experts discuss and share the evidence for the Ice Age colonization of the Americas.

If you are not a member of the Site Steward Foundation, please considering joining today. The foundation now accepts debit and credit cards for membership dues and donations on our website, www.sitestewardfoundation.org.

If you would like to be notified of foundation tours and activities, please subscribe to the email list on the foundation website. (If you are a current or past foundation member, you may already be on the email list.)

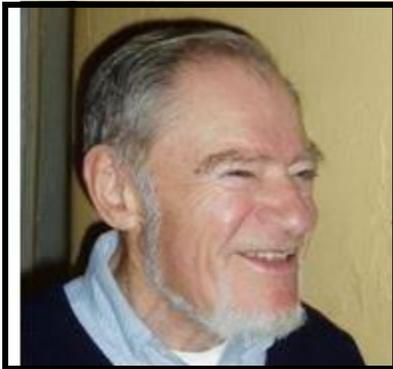
The Site Steward Foundation is also on Facebook, and don't forget to use GoodSearch for your online purchases.

—Gary Newgent, President

In Passing—Larry Sitney

Site steward Larry Sitney passed on in April of this year in Albuquerque. He joined the program with his steward partner, Sid Barteau, in 2002, and worked through the winter of 2005. Larry and Sid monitored Rattlesnake Ridge and Carricito in the Gallina Area of the forest. A fond story recalled how Larry and Sid attempted to make a site visit in Larry's all-wheel-drive Audi.

There had been "some rain" in the Gallina but they felt the vehicle was capable of handling wet roads. For those who know Gallina mud and know where SR 112 changes from asphalt to



dirt, you also know what was encountered on that trip. Larry reported they were not 100 yards onto the dirt part of the road when the Audi suddenly was facing the direction from where they came!

Larry was an avid skier and, each year, looked forward to the ski season. He prided himself in maintaining good physical shape with the goal of being able to continue to ski. At 89, he was pretty sure he was the oldest skier in New Mexico.

Larry was a WW II veteran and remained very connected to that effort. He was the editor for his unit's newsletter for years and participated in the 65th anniversary in Washington, D.C. Larry felt it very important that he take his son, Larry, to visit the locations in Europe that Larry Sr. had helped to protect while serving in the Army in 1944 and 1945. In 2011, they visited a number of sites in Germany together and then in 2012, visited Brittany, Normandy, and Paris.

He was, by profession, a chemist and worked at Los Alamos National Lab for years. Following his retirement, Larry became active volunteering with the Office of Archaeological Studies experimental pottery firing research team. He conducted experiments on the firing techniques of various local clays in an attempt to determine how the Ancestral People fired their pottery and at what temperature. In 2005, Larry gave an evening presentation to the SFNF Site Steward Program on this fascinating topic.

Larry moved to Albuquerque in 2006 to live where his wife, Mary Alice, could receive care for Alzheimer's disease. Mary Alice passed on in March 2012; she and Larry had been married 55 years.

—Candie Borduin

Photo by Candie Borduin

2013 Hunting Season

Big game hunting for 2013 in the Santa Fe National Forest begins with bow hunting on September 1 and continues with rifle hunting through November and December in areas monitored by site stewards.

As you plan your site visits, we encourage you to be especially aware of your surroundings. Stewards should wear some international orange clothing article and avoid typical big game colors of white, black, tan, and brown.

Note that the "any legal sporting arm" hunts start on a Saturday and end on Wednesday at sundown. Thursday and Friday are not hunting

days for firearms. However, bow hunting does occur on these days. Hunting is most intense during early morning hours and late afternoon, so midday hikers are less likely to encounter hunters.

A summary of the state's big game hunting proclamation for the areas we monitor is posted on our web site; click on Links and Resources.

For the official proclamation and maps of hunting units, go to: http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/publications/documents/rib/2013/2013bg_rib_spread_2.pdf

—Bill Cella and Lee Borduin

Water Canyon Paleoindian Site

I believe that most of us volunteer as site stewards so that we can learn more about archaeology and visit great archaeological sites in the process. Over the years, I have kept my eyes and ears open for opportunities to visit more sites and increase my knowledge.

This article is the first of two parts: in this issue is a brief description of my volunteer experience as crew member of the excavation team at Water Canyon. In the next newsletter, I will discuss education, training, and other volunteer options that can be pursued if you would like to diversify your volunteer activities.

My Experience at Water Canyon

A typical day starts at 7:00 a.m. with a gathering to carpool to the Water Canyon site. I say a “typical day” but every day brings new challenges, discoveries, and processes. The first thing that I learned at the Water Canyon site was that an archaeological excavation is not just about digging. It is truly multidisciplinary. An archaeologist needs to have a vast array of knowledge and be able to engage with professionals from many different fields.

The more obvious procedures and skills revolve around gathering information and synthesizing it. Some of the processes involve:

- Lithic artifacts and assemblages – What type of material is it? Where the material could be obtained? What type of tool is it? What stage of production was the tool in? Is the artifact indicative of a specific time frame?
- Faunal assemblage analysis—What type of animal bones are they? Which bones are they? Is there any modification to the bones present? What method (s) is best for removing the bones?
- Radiocarbon dating—What samples should be taken in order to estimate the age of organic remains? Where the samples should be taken from?
- Optical stimulated luminescence—What samples should be taken in order to estimate the age of soil deposits? Where the samples should be taken from?

Pollen Analysis, Mapping, Ground Penetrating Ra-

dar, Geographic Information Systems, Landscape Analysis, Climatology, Anthropology, Geology, Biology, and more add further dimensions to field excavation.

Added to all this an analytical mind, impeccable record keeping, and a strong back! These are just some of the questions that need to be asked about each process. After the work in the field has been completed there is lab analysis, reports to write, storage and more to be done.

Don't let this scare you off. The second thing I learned about archaeological excavation is that one's fellow participants, both professional and volunteer, love to share what they know and are more than willing to help you. Starting off with a good basic understanding of archaeological processes will help out tremendously.

In the next issue of *Site Lines*, I will provide specific resources you can take advantage of – classes and programs. If you wish to gain more knowledge and experience. In the meantime, if you wish more information please feel free to contact me at osito@newmexico.com 505-982-1534.

Check out this blog for some great photos by George Crawford, Director of Blackwater Draw National Historic Landmark and his experience at Water Canyon: <http://theclovissite.wordpress.com/2013/06/03/an-excursion-to-water-canyon/>

What could be better than being outdoors and digging in the dirt with good friends and stimulating conversation? I can't think of another 10 days in my life when I was exposed to more different skills, procedures, disciplines, and fun than at Water Canyon.

—Beth Parisi

Editors' Note: The Newsletter of the Friends of Archaeology, August 2013, has a complete, and very interesting, article describing the excavation work, with many photos. Please check this website:

http://www.nmarchaeology.org/assets/images/pdf_files/2013-August.pdf. More information about Water Canyon can be found at: <http://www.nmarchaeology.org/water-canyon.html> or Google: office of archaeological studies water canyon http://www.nmacweb.org/My_Homepage_Files/Download/NewsMAC_2011-1.pdf

An excerpt from Robert Dello-Russo's article in the Newsletter of the Friends of Archaeology places the Water Canyon site in context: “With the exception of Blackwater Draw (the Clovis type site) near Portales, NM, there are no other well-documented Paleoindian sites in New Mexico that contain multiple, intact and dateable Paleoindian components. So now, the Water Canyon site is unique west of the Pecos River and its importance in Paleoindian studies is underscored by a quote from C. Vance Haynes (1992:364), when he stated that ‘... the only foreseeable way we will be able to determine the relative age (and) diversity of Paleoindian complexes appearing in the few centuries following Clovis will be through stratigraphic succession at multicomponent sites.’ Thus, the presence of late Paleoindian components, coupled with the potential for buried cultural remains from both the Folsom and Clovis eras at Water Canyon, makes this site truly worth watching. Stay tuned for more discoveries! “

Citation: Haynes, C.V., 1992 Contributions of Radiocarbon Dating to the Geochronology of the Peopling of the New World. In R. R. Taylor, A. Long, and R. S. Kra (eds.), *Radiocarbon Dating After Four Decades: An Interdisciplinary Perspective* (pp. 355-74). Springer-Verlag, NY.

Water Canyon (cont)



The Dirt:

Grid unit at Water Canyon Paleoin-dian site.

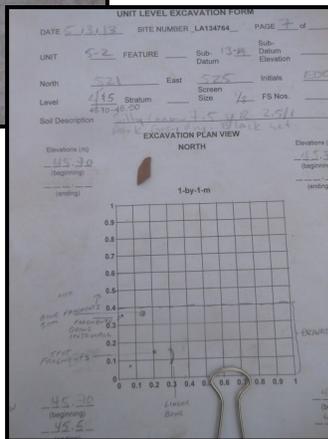
Bone is *Bison an-tiquus*



And the Glory: An Eden projectile point

The Paper:

A grid form



Living Our Cultures, Sharing Our Heritage: First Peoples of Alaska

(Lee and Candie Borduin spent three weeks in Alaska this summer. This article is prompted by a visit to the Anchorage Museum Smithsonian exhibit.)

In the first arrangement of its kind, the Smithsonian Institution has loaned hundreds of indigenous Alaska artifacts to their place of origin, allowing access for hands-on study by Alaska Native elders, artists, and scholars. These cultural and historical treasures are exhibited in the new Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center in the Anchorage Museum.

The center's main exhibition is titled *Living Our Cultures, Sharing Our Heritage: The First Peoples of Alaska*. The exhibition features more than 600 objects from the Smithsonian's collections that were selected and interpreted with help from Alaska Native advisers. The exhibition is enhanced through use of touch screens: visitors can zoom in on a photo of an object and scroll through more information, such as related oral histories and archival images.

Lee and I spent our last day in Alaska at the museum viewing this amazing, extensive, and informative exhibit. In that ocean fishing was one of the

reasons we returned to Alaska, I selected ancestral ocean fishing artifacts as the topic of this report.

At least eleven traditional Alaskan Eskimo groups of dozens more were featured at the museum; I selected artifacts from four groups who made a subsistence living from the sea. They are the Iñupiaq in northwestern Alaska and the Yu'pik in southwestern mainland Alaska, both tribes that have been documented to live on their ancestral lands for more than 10,000 years. Also included are the Aleut of the Aleutian Islands and the Haida in the extreme southeastern portion of the massive state.

For cultural groups to be successful and survive, the people must adapt to their environment, and more importantly, must create rules of conduct to govern their behavior for the benefit of the community. Ocean fishing, a significant part of the subsistence culture, was always a group activity with careful planning, development of skills, and preparation of equipment. Mammals hunted from the ocean included whales, seals, and walrus; fish included halibut, salmon, lingcod, and sculpin.

Living our Cultures (cont)

Fishing in the frigid seas was life threatening. The natives used seal and walrus intestines to make the waterproof garments used when in their boats. The primary garment is the seal gut parka, sewn from the intestines of multiple animals and decorated with seal fur for ceremonial purposes as well. In addition, the hunters wore seal skin leggings, boots, and arm-length mittens, all with closures to prevent water from entering the garments. Women wove grass mats, an almost constant activity, one use of which was in the kayaks, canoes, and whale boats for insulation; they also wove grass boot liners for protection from the cold



Yu'pik men in hunting gear. All of the garments are made of winter-bleached intestines from a bearded seal or walrus. In more recent times, these garments were designed and utilized for ceremonial purposes. Baby walrus fur and dyed seal provided decoration for the parka.

The Aleut used a headdress or elegant bentwood hunting visor to shield their eyes from sun. Some items had short bills and others were extended to conceal the face from strangers and adversaries. Sea lion whiskers are attached on the left side, where they would not interfere with the use of a throwing board or harpoon by a right-handed hunter. More elaborate hunting hats were worn by only the most highly respected men—chiefs, whalers, and dauntless hunters.



These Iñupiaq snow goggles and visor provided protection from snow blindness as the amount of sunshine increased in late winter and spring. This painful and debilitating condition occurs when strong ultraviolet light reflects from snow and ice,

burning the corneas and conjunctiva. Goggles have narrow slits that reduce the amount of light that can reach the wearer's eyes. Often, soot was applied to the surfaces of the eye slits to further reduce the glare.

Single or double kayaks as well as multipassenger canoes and whaling boats were used for seal and whale hunting. Gear on the deck of this kayak includes a spare paddle (front) and sea mammal darts (rear). The hunter wears a visor and gut parka.



Equipment used in ocean fishing was developed based on need and use, often with amazing creativity. The harpoon is the primary weapon used for hunting seals and

whales. A kayak hunter would throw the weapon with a throwing board, and the balloon-like float made it very difficult for a seal to dive or swim away after it had been hit. Bone whaling harpoons with stone points were used until the 1880s.

Images of legendary giant eagles, each with a whale in its talons, appear on this harpoon rest from the bow of a whaling boat. The spiritual aspects of whaling inspire both Iñupiaq art and oral tradition .



Among the most ingenious of the tools is the line attachers. Small carved blocks of ivory were used to fasten one length of sea mammal hunting line to another without making a knot. Using this method, lines with loops on their ends—for example, the braided sealskin cords attached to harpoons and sealskin

buoys—could be quickly joined and just as easily separated. One loop passed through holes in the block while the other slipped around its grooved contours. This line attachers was carved in the shape of a face from a walrus or beluga tooth. Dots representing labrets appear below his mouth.

Today, the indigenous people continue subsistence activities with the use of fuel-powered snow machines, motorized boats, and occasionally, small planes. Modern clothing is used for hunting with the traditional garments of the past now used primarily in ceremonial context. Most rural natives live in small villages that can be reached only by plane or boat; many hold 9-5 jobs and children regularly attend school. There is concern by the elders that time-honored traditions are in danger of being forgotten. Regional museums and cultural centers, which are more accessible to rural residents than urban museums, play a key role in preserving and providing a safe home for artifacts of yesterday. Museums are approached as places of reverence that sustain time-honored traditions.

The entire Smithsonian exhibit is displayed on its website: <http://www.anchoragemuseum.org/expansion/smithsonian.aspx>.

—Candie Borduin

Site Lines

Is published quarterly
by the Santa Fe National
Forest Site Steward
Program

Co-editors
Irene Wanner
570 Vista Hermosa
Jemez Pueblo, NM
87024
iwanner@uw.edu
(575/829-3357)

Nancy Cella
84 Ponderosa Place
Jemez Springs, NM
87025
nancycella@spinn.net
(575/829-4634)

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

Site Steward Lecture Series Speakers, 2013-14

- Sept. 16 Scott Ortman, Ancestral Pueblo and Tewa Migration
Oct. 2 Glenna Dean, "Farming with Rocks"
Nov. 6 Charlie Haecker, "Vaqueros Come to this Pueblo to Trade"
Feb. 5 Connie Constan, Cermics of Gallina
March 5 Polly Schaafsma, Rock art of Range Creek, Utah, and Desolation Canyon
April 2 Chip Wills, To be announced

Biographies of the 2013 speakers are on our web site.

Doors to the Santa Fe National Forest offices in Santa Fe open at 5:30; bring your brown bag supper. Talks begin at 6:00 and end in about an hour.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORIC SITE



This site is one of several in this area that is being monitored by

Santa Fe National Forest Site Stewards

Enjoy your visit to this cultural site that is protected by state and federal laws.
Please treat this site with respect and leave everything as you find it.
If you see anyone damaging this site in any way or removing artifacts, please call the

Santa Fe National Forest Dispatcher at:
(505) 438-5300

Thank you!
Santa Fe National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

www.sfnsitestewards.org



The new site steward sign was designed by Candie Borduin and approved by the Council.

Save the Dates

- Sept. 16 Brown bag supper and lecture
Sept. 28 Site Steward Annual Meeting
Sept. 29 Cordage and Containers Workshop
Oct. 2 Brown bag supper and lecture
Oct. 17-19 Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference
Oct. 26 Site Steward Council Meeting, 9:00 a.m., SFNF offices, Santa Fe. All site stewards are welcome to attend.
Nov. 6 Brown bag supper and lecture