



SITE LINES

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Message from the Chair

The 2014 annual meeting last September in the Jemez was a hit. Campers enjoyed Paliza Group Camp's roomy spots and great views; Saturday attendees made the chili cookoff, silent auction, panel discussion, and other activities wonderful fun; and on Sunday, a small group visited a large pueblo for a tour guided by one of its stewards. We were joined by a few SiteWatch stewards, too, and a good time was had by all.

All areas have been monitored this summer. We anticipate being able to get out a few more times before winter weather and bad roads curtail our visits. On the Caja, some peculiar items were found (see story below) recently. The council members discussed drawing up some guidelines for dealing with things that are neither trash nor remains more than 50 years old. Bottom line: Safety first. If you can't see into a container, leave it. If you're uncertain

what to do with what you found, take a photo and forward to your ATL and Mike Bremer for guidance.

A couple of marijuana plots were also found recently on the forest. Mike Bremer advises anyone encountering such a site to leave immediately then report to him, your ATL, or if you're pretty certain about the hazard, call dispatch, (505) 438-5600. Remember that this number is on the back of your steward ID card, which you should carry when you monitor sites. Probationary stewards can make sure it's on their volunteer agreement, which they should carry until certified and provided a card.

The holidays will soon be here. I hope everyone has a festive time with friends and family. And I want to thank you all for your enthusiasm, time, and travels this year on behalf of the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program.

— Irene Wanner

Annual Meeting Summary

"The best guest presentation at an annual meeting; the campground is beautiful, the chili potluck lunch offerings are scrumptious" – these were some of the comments emanating from our September 12-14 annual meeting at Paliza Group Campground north of Ponderosa, NM. The Saturday session drew some 40 site stewards, U.S. Forest Service employees, SiteWatch stewards, and guest speakers. Friday and Saturday campers were treated to spectacular starry night displays

that also included a glowing weather balloon and flashes of light that resulted from the breakup of a Russian satellite.

Council chair Irene Wanner called the meeting to order at 9:30-ish. Budget director Ann White reported that, as of September 8, 2014, our available cash is \$2,194. Actual expenses amounted to \$233, which included website costs, speaker fees, and training expenses.

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Happy camper Kelly Aldridge relaxes after the annual meeting lunch.

Contributors to this issue

Gail Bryant
Nancy Hudson
Judith Isaacs
Charles Koenig
Steve Lund
Gary Newgent
John Pitts
Ann White
Steve Wright

The editors thank you.

Annual Meeting Summary (cont)

State of the Forest

Mike Bremer began his report with an announcement that all Forest Service employees are attending mandatory explosives training. Stewards were reminded to report any suspicious items to the district office; your report should include a photo, a GPS reading, and a description.

Stewards are urged to contact your congressman regarding restoring Forest Service recreation funds, which have decreased 60 percent in recent years, as well as for fire planning and protection. All New Mexico congressional representatives have state offices. The public information officer for the Santa Fe National Forest is Donna Nemeth.

Personnel changes within the forest include the retirement of Brent Abel, the district archaeologist for the Pecos/Las Vegas District for many years. Applicants for that GS11 position are presently being screened and evaluated. Gilbert Burkman is the assistant archaeologist at Pecos. It is hoped that the GS11 job will be filled by Thanksgiving. Jennifer Dyer (Jemez/Cuba District archaeologist) transferred to Eureka, California; Connie Constan is the assistant archaeologist in this district. Jana Comstock is the assistant archaeologist in the Española/Coyote District. Eric Taylor is the new District Ranger for the Jemez/Cuba District; he replaces Linda Riddle who relocated to Wisconsin.

In response to his question about the Forest Plan Revision, Mike was greeted by mostly blank stares. Stewards were reminded to refer to the article in the winter 2014 (February on our website) issue of *Site Lines*, page 9, regarding the Forest Plan Revision. The revisions of interest to site stewards emphasize cultural resources. The next phase is the plan development, predicted to last two to three years.

The 2014 training session was held in the Meem Room of the Laboratory of Anthropology on May 14. Lois Haggard was congratulated again for her successful preparation that resulted in training of 26 people, including several from SiteWatch.

Mike summarized David Strip's compilation of web-reported hours expended in site visits, non-site visit activities, travel time, mileage, and total site-person visits (number of people visiting each site). Mike estimated that stewards contributed at least \$10,000 in total mileage alone.

New site signs were available to area team leaders as replacements or for new sites. Designed by Candie Borduin, the new sign features our logo and correct phone numbers.

Below, Mike shows off the new site sign.



The Pino prescribed burn east of Jemez Springs (north of the Paliza campground) began in mid-August and continued to smolder. Wood was removed from 100 archaeological sites, as part of the Southwest Forests Restoration Initiative.

Field Operations

John Morris reminded us again about safety, not only to observe any hazardous objects but also to have a tailgate safety talk with your team prior to visiting your sites. You should at the least have extra food, water, map, a first aid kit, a blanket (available from the Site Steward Foundation with membership); a good idea as well is to find sweet spots in your area that can pick up a cellphone signal.

Area Team Leader Reports

K. Paul Jones, **Rio Chama Area** Team Leader, reported that his team has gained two new stewards from the recent training session. A monitoring trip to Tsi-p'in-owinge, an outstanding site near Abiquiu, is scheduled for September 20. Stewards are invited to contact K. Paul if they would like to visit this site in the future.

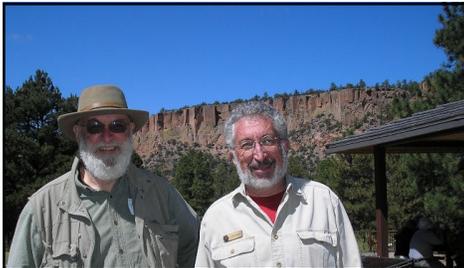
Annual Meeting Summary (cont)



At left, K. Paul Jones with Heidi Strickfaden and Shelley Weimann.

John Morris reported that there are no current issues in the **Jemez Area** except nasty roads that were affected by the summer rains. The team monitors 18 sites; three new steward joined the team.

At right, new steward Richard Hayes and John Morris.



Jo Douglas reported that one new steward joined the **Gallina** team. Nogales Cliff House is a continuing concern because of erosion and the need for stabilization. The excavated pit house needs a new canvas tarp for the roof, although the present heavier tarp is holding up better than previous tarps.



At left, Francis Underhill and Jo Douglas

Will Dearholt, **Garcia Area** Team Leader, reported that all five sites have been visited several times this season; the roads are bad, but the barriers stewards installed a couple of years ago to close a track across a small site have not been disturbed.

Gail Bryant, representing the **Pecos Area**, announced that the team has gained 13 new stewards, all of whom have been field trained. No current damage to sites has been observed.

Two of the 13 new stewards on the Pecos team attended the annual meeting and are shown in photo below.

Gail with Steve Wright (standing) and Ross Pope.



Gary Newgent reported for the **Caja del Norte Area**. Three new stewards have joined the team, one newly-trained steward and two transfers. Eight stewards have permits to drive on officially closed forest roads.

Site Steward Foundation

Gary Newgent announced that the foundation's general fund has a \$3,650 cash balance. Membership now numbers between 90 to 100. Eighteen people enjoyed the San Juan River tour in late May (*Site Lines*, June 2014, page 4). The tour to southeast Utah sites near Butler and Comb Washes has been postponed until spring 2015.

A new addition to foundation items for sale is a T-shirt (20 were sold at the annual meeting and are available for purchase on-line). Energy blankets are available with renewed and new \$25 memberships. Another new feature is the availability of AmazonSmile benefits (*Site Lines Extra*, August, page 5). The foundation receives a percentage of each online sale from this website.

The New Mexico Archaeology Fair has been reconstituted; the next fair will be held in Truth or Consequences on October 4.

The foundation thanks David Strip for helping the Galisteo Basin Chapter of SiteWatch set up a web reporting system.

Annual Meeting Summary (cont)

One of the foundation grants awarded to David Strip and Elaine Gorham was for the purchase of 10 sensors to record temperatures at selected ridge-top and valley sites four times a day. Prehistoric activities at ridge-top sites have previously been interpreted as being observational and defensive in function. Variations of as much as 20° have been observed between the two elevations. The results of their study will be presented at the 2015 Pecos Conference.

Gary announced that the grant program will resume soon. Stewards are encouraged to submit ideas for grants; please contact him for more details (garynewgent@yahoo.com).

Gary and Shelley Thompson attended the 2014 Pecos Conference where they had a foundation exhibit. The foundation will host the 2016 annual meeting of the New Mexico Archaeological Society in Santa Fe.

Gary announced that there are openings on the foundation board of directors; please contact him at the email address above if you are interested.

Education Committee

Gail Bryant, committee chair, announced the names of speakers for our lecture series held on the first Wednesday of the month: October, Eric Blinman; November, David E. Stuart; February, Glenna Dean; March, Chip Wills. All are outstanding archaeologists; see story below for detailed information about the 2015 speakers.

Awards

Candie Borduin chaired a committee that chose four stewards to receive awards for outstanding service during the past year. First up was **Will Dearholt**, whose certificate reads:

Will Dearholt

For serving as a Site Steward for eleven years, ten of which as an Area Team Leader. For consistently helping with new steward training and the Annual Meeting, for Chairing the Annual Meeting Committee in 2014. For always being helpful and a lot of fun! And for bringing Bailey's Irish Cream to each Annual Meeting!

Will received a Beaver keshi. *Beavers (Biha) are extremely energetic and exhibit great diligence in whatever they do. Their willingness to participate in purposeful and cooperative activity is part of their*

medicine. We can learn a great deal from this singular quality. Whether building their underwater lodges, repairing dams, or taking care of their kits, beavers do it with zeal. This is why we have the expression, "eager beaver." They are gentle creatures who show us that working hard can be its own reward.

At right, Will receives his award from Ann White and Candie Borduin (partially hidden).



An eagle keshi and certificate of appreciation were awarded to **Irene Wanner**; her certificate reads:

Irene Wanner

For co-editing Site Lines for seven years; for extra hands on the Garcia helping with volunteer work such as disassembling the bean field trick tank; for faithfully serving as a site steward and AATL for the Garcia and now for serving as Council Chair.

And for her quick wit and cheerful disposition!

Eagle (K'yak'yali) medicine is that of extraordinary vision, of seeing the whole picture. Even though Eagle can see the smallest of details from a great distance, it maintains a comprehensive view. Eagle helps us to remember that one's journey is spiritual as well as physical.



Above: Irene receives her certificate from Candie Borduin and Jan Stone.

The third award has not been disclosed nor presented to its recipient. Who will it be?

Annual Meeting Summary (cont)

The fourth certificate of appreciation was awarded to **Dallas Anderson**, who, while not at the annual meeting, received his award from a Caja del Norte team member. His certificate reads:

Dallas Anderson

for his persistence and determination in finally accessing Pueblo del Sur on the Rio Grande after several long and difficult attempts with Steve Lund.

Dallas was awarded a Coyote keshi. *Coyote (Suski) survives by accepting situations as they are and dealing with the unexpected willingly and eagerly. Coyotes show us that life is unpredictable and uncontrollable and that unexpected occurrences can be viewed as opportunities, not misfortunes. Coyote's wisdom teaches us to live in the moment and wonder at it all.*

No photo is available.

Afternoon Guest Presentation

Many thanks go to Mike Bremer and Will Dearholt for securing outstanding guest speakers for a roundtable discussion of Jemez area archaeology. Discussants were (in photo below, from right): Mike Elliott, Mike Bremer, Jeremy Kulisheck, Matt Barbour, and Connie Constan.



Mike Elliott recorded many sites in the Jemez Mountains in 1980, providing a baseline for further research: chronology, site type, site distribution, and population density. He and his wife, Dr. Elizabeth Oster, direct the Jemez Mountains Research Center, a private consulting firm with offices in Santa Fe and Jemez Springs. Jeremy Kulisheck's dissertation is entitled "The Archaeology of Pueblo Population Change on the Jemez Plateau, AD 1200-1700: the Effects of Spanish Contact and Conquest." Matt Barbour is the director of the Jemez Historic Site (the ancient village of Giusewa) in Jemez Springs. Connie Constan, assistant archaeologist for the Jemez/Cuba District, is also very knowledgeable about Jemez area archaeology. (For fur-

ther reading, search the website for Jeremy, and read his article entitled "Pueblo Population Change in the Jemez Plateau, AD 1200-1700" (*Southwest Archaeology*, Spring 2007, Volume 21, #2, p. 18. In the same issue is an article by Matt Liebmann, p.17, entitled "The Archaeology of Jemez Resistance and Revitalization in the Pueblo Revolt Era, 1680-1696." Dr. Liebmann is currently conducting research on the Jemez Plateau).

The discussion was wide-ranging, insightful, and challenging. To summarize and synthesize it is a bit daunting; you should have been there to fully appreciate the panelists' depth of knowledge about Jemez archaeology. Mike Bremer referred to the group as the "best minds" in this area. It reminded me of a graduate seminar.

Potential topics posed to the group included origins, migration, chronology, ceramics, history of research, European contact, etc.

One of the most discussed topics was origin and migration of the present-day Jemez Pueblo people. Their language is Towa, one of the three divisions of the Kiowa-Tanoan language family (the others are Tewa, spoken by the northern Rio Grande pueblo people, and Tiwa, spoken by Isleta and Sandia pueblo people in New Mexico and Ysleta del Sur people near El Paso). Towa was also spoken by the residents of Pecos Pueblo; remaining residents of Pecos moved to Jemez in 1838. While language similarities suggest affiliation with eastern groups, there are presently two other perspectives of origin and migration: Native American scholars and their oral tradition and the archaeological record. Jemez Pueblo elders' oral tradition points to migration from the Four Corners. Matt Barbour relies on information from Jemez Pueblo elders for his belief, also recalling information from former Jemez tribal archaeologist, William Whatley. Skeletal remains from the Gallina District are not claimed by any present-day groups.

The archaeological record interpreted primarily by researchers in the 1940s through the 1960s—nicely summarized by Mike Elliott—posits a link from the Piedra sites in the Navajo Reservoir district to Gallina to the Jemez Plateau. This story is complicated because the significant migration of people fleeing areas most affected by the drought

Annual Meeting Summary (cont)

conditions of the 1200s resulted in large and small groups (sizes are still debated) moving throughout the Southwest. While a consensus is that many moved to more reliable sources of water, just who went where is still not clearly understood. Black-on-white pottery attributes, interior features of dwellings, and design and size of sites have been evaluated. While researchers see some similarities between Gallina and Jemez sites, more that is not similar is evident. As one discussion participant remarked, "The process of abandonment and migration is transformative; a new society was created" (when groups merged). This period in Southwest prehistory is labeled the Coalition Period and is dated by Elliott from AD 1250 to 1375.

The discussion touched on aspects of the various temporal phases; a summary indicates that prior to AD 1350, western and Four Corners influences prevailed. Following that date, Rio Grande traditions are more prevalent. That said, Mike Elliott remarked that the announcement of the Spanish reconquest at Boletsakwa in 1696 was read in Keres and Towa, suggesting that both eastern and western groups were listening. As stated, it's complicated. For a summary of Jemez archaeology, read Mike Elliott's 1998 Society for American Archaeology paper, found at home.comcast.net/~jemrec/SAA.html.

Survey and excavations prior to the 20th century and in the early 20th century were done on private and tribal lands, with and without land owners' permission, methods that today are considered questionable, and with and without good reporting. It can be termed as "quasi-archaeology" because of these considerations by some of the investigators, since one of the principal objectives was obtaining artifacts for museums. A time gap exists between those studies and investigations brought about by cultural resource management researchers. Present-day research is nondestructive and focused on preservation. The consensus is that "there is a lot to still be learned."

Future research most likely will involve obsidian hydration and luminescent dating techniques, the distribution of painted and plain pottery wares across a site, as well as continuation of 21st-century ethnographic studies.

Matt Barbour talked about the Jemez Historic Site in Jemez Springs, a "showplace for Jemez." Most of the pueblo is located across Highway 4, where the Catholic church now stands. Three hundred of the estimated 1,000 rooms were excavated during the 1930s. All of today's rangers and workers at the site are Jemez Pueblo people. The 2014 elders-in-residence program this summer was a great success, resulting in a 40 percent increase in visitors. Grants have resulted in vegetation clearing and stabilization.

The whole story of the Jemez province has yet to be completely told: "what is unity today represents great diversity" in the past.

Acknowledgements

The annual meeting committee offers thanks to the many people who contributed to the success of this gathering. First, to those who showed up on Saturday, asked good questions, were good company, and brought offerings to the bountiful lunch. In addition to the array of bubbling pots on the camp stoves, there were salads, deserts, breads, and snacks, sufficient for lunch, happy hour, and supper.

Forest Service employees, **Mike Bremer and Jason McInteer**, opened the camp on Friday afternoon, hauled in a water buffalo, brought long tables, cut weeds, and generally tidied up the group area. **Jemez District office employees** had already opened the restrooms and trash receptacles the day before: the campground was ready! Visiting Forest Service employees during the day included **Linda Robinson**, herself a site steward, and **Jana Comstock** from the Española-Abiquiu district office. We are most appreciative of Forest Service support for our organization.

Earning special thanks, **Jo and Ramey Douglas** not only provided items from their camper that some of us had forgotten, but also remained in camp while we went to Pejunkwa on Sunday morning. They closed up the camp when everyone else had gone home and disposed of several bags of trash. Thank you very much, Jo and Ramey.

Also taking trash from camp was **Nancy Hudson**, who ably managed the silent auction as well as remembering to bring a push broom to sweep the floor of the group area.

Annual Meeting Summary (cont)

Beth Parisi very successfully managed the Site Steward Foundation table; a new item this year is an attractive, all-cotton T-shirt. Beth also gathered up a few forgotten items for later distribution to their owners. An extra big thank you goes to **Will Dearholt**, who chaired the annual meeting, brought firewood, and the special accompaniment to the evening social gatherings around the fire.

Thank you, everyone.

-Nancy Cella

One of two tables laden with silent auction items. Thank you, Nancy Hudson for organizing this event, and to those who purchased items.



From left, Jason McIner, Paula Lozar and Lee Borduin stir the chili pots.



Beth Parisi chats with Candie Borduin by the Foundation display table. Beth is wearing the new T-shirt.

From left, Irene Wanner, Judith Isaacs, Mike Bremer, Jeremy Kulisheck, Ann White and Jamie Gardner enjoy lunch.



Photos by Nancy Cella

Sunday Site Visit

On the second day of the annual meeting, about 15 to 20 site stewards assembled for a tour of the site named Pejunkwa., which means “place of the heart.” It is estimated to have had 1,300 rooms in six room blocks and five plazas

The site is described as an adobe pueblo because there are no rock piles from fallen walls like that we see at other large sites. It has recently been suggested that rocks were taken many years ago, perhaps by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s or early '40s, when the road was built and to fill arroyos and culverts. Jemez ATL John Morris and I always wondered where the water came from to build such a large adobe site. Hmmm....

After we arrived at the site, I oriented everyone to the layout of the pueblo. We broke up into two groups to explore the remains. One group went west along the long northern room block and the other headed south along the long room block on

Annual Meeting Summary (cont)

the eastern edge. We found numerous pottery sherds, mostly Jemez black on white and corrugated. We also found many cores and flakes of fine-grained basalt, and a few obsidian flakes, as well as a piece of a metate. Both groups eventually met up at the large detached kiva in the southwestern portion of the site to discuss what we had seen. The tour lasted about an

hour, then the group members split up to go their varied ways.

I would like to give credit to Mike Elliott, who, coincidentally, was one of our speakers on Saturday, for the information about Pejunkwa and the site map.

-Ann White

Sur Overland - Part II

Dallas arrives at the Forest Service HQ on time and raring to go. I'm nervous but don't reveal it. Did I do all the planning I needed to make this trip go right? Most of all, did I undersell the physical effort required? I don't mention this to Dallas other than the usual spew about turning back if something isn't right. This journey requires heavy commitment for a single day's trek. Everything is timed and we have to hit points on the map in the time allotted for each. In total, that's 10 hours for the round-trip hike and the site visit. It's late May and there should be enough time to pull it off without a bivouac. I'm ruminating about all of this as we pull up to the trailhead ahead of schedule. One hurdle is out of the way. Time to stop the belly-aching and get moving.

The route is like plowing a crooked line with a straight plow. Terrain, not mileage, rules, requiring us to weave in and out of drainages, avoiding the steep places to a series of navigation points that get us to an incongruously placed road in the middle of nowhere. Unnamed on the map and visible from satellite images, it's the key point in the hike, as it allows us safe passage from the southwestern rim of the Caja del Rio Plateau to the broad bench containing our goal.

Late morning finds us in the harshest terrain. What we experience as a boot tearing, leg ripping, fractal madness, is a land overlain with a thin veneer of habitat for wildlife, old-growth juniper, remnant piñon, ponderosa pine, and at one time, ancient farmers looking for a place to plant. Like dry, mean, country everywhere, Nature provides a minimum of facilities but life adapted can abide.

It is close to noon. We feel the heat and resolve to sip our water rather than gulp it. Soon enough, we are standing across from the dry fall Charlie Lee and I made it to early last year.

This feature is impressive in its own right and the drainage it serves would make a worthy canyoneering goal. Not today, though, because we are scrambling up then down and then up again across drainages that bisect the rim, trying to find then arriving at the beginning of a feature we have named The Road to Nowhere. It's paved with loose, fist-sized rocks and covered in purple flowers. We imagine a flock of sheep or a rickety wagon traveling on it to locations we cannot know.



At left, Road to Nowhere.
-Dallas Anderson

We are elated now, and relieved, because we have unlocked the way to Pueblo del Sur.

Reaching bottom, we set off to the southwest, walking in deep El Cajete pumice. This footing is something I would normally complain about, but is luxurious compared to the obstacle course we just came from. Large clumps of crypto are testament that this is untravelled country, the best kind there is. To the south, we can see the bright green Cochiti golf course. The view emphasizes that the remoteness of this country is measured by terrain, not distance. One can see bits of civilization but reaching them is nearly impossible as they are contained behind prisons of canyon and river.

Less than a quarter mile away from the ruin, our movement is stopped by a black stallion. Dallas and I stare at each other slack jawed.

Sur Overland, Part II (cont)

There is a shiny black horse standing off and standing his ground, kicking the sand, snorting and whinnying. We fully appreciate the ridiculousness of this situation and make a wide detour.

Soon enough, we find ourselves in a dense stand of cholla. I realize we have arrived at Pueblo del Sur and inform Dallas. A couple of poorly aimed high fives qualify as celebration. Time to get to work but the ruin is hard to see. Last year's rains have left heavy, now dry vegetation, concealing the remains of this long ago community. Rusty fence posts, most likely from the survey done nearly 35 years ago, mark the corners, allowing us to perimeter walk the ruin. That done, I hand Dallas the site file. He heads out with admonishments about safety ringing in his ears, and I head for what pitiful shade I can find. My socks are full of stickers, the cicadas are loud as in a Spaghetti Western, and I can feel

myself desiccating just sitting here. After 45 minutes, I pull out my whistle and blow. Dallas soon appears, face flushed red, shirt soaked with sweat.

We are satisfied with our visit if not the contents of it because this place remains unseen since we were here last, almost two years ago. We gather our gear and I show Dallas an old pot hunter's hole. It's surrounded by impressive ceramic pieces and one can picture the thief throwing them over his head as he dug for his prize. I hope he was wasting his time.

Mission now halfway accomplished, I take a hard pull of warm water to mark the occasion. Like climbing a reverse mountain, we head uphill and into the sun.

To be continued.

—Steve Lund

October Stewards' Lecture by Eric Blinman

Eric Blinman was a big draw as the first speaker in our winter site steward lecture series. He has served since 2006 as director of the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) for the Museum of New Mexico's Department of Cultural Affairs. He is widely known for his knowledge of pottery making by Native Americans in the Southwest during the past 4,000 years.

His lecture title was "Beyond Typology: The Resource and Social History of Pottery." He began by acknowledging the work of C. Dean Wilson who directs the OAS Pottery Typology Project and is recognized nationally as one of the top experts in the study of Southwest pottery. Wilson's project has identified some 300 types of pottery in the Southwest.

What are pottery types? Eric traced the origins of pottery typology to Alfred V. Kidder (1885–1963) in 1915. Kidder's classification has been improved upon by subsequent scholars. The starting point for any typology is determination of the mineralogy of the clay used by potters in different areas of the Southwest. Crystal structures and the "contaminants" in the clay determine the temperature level that must be achieved both to fire the pottery and successfully paint (organic or

mineral) the surface decoration. Thus, the differences in the mineralogy of the clay in the Hohokam, Mogollon, and northern Rio Grande areas are a starting point for distinguishing the pottery produced in each. That is, the differences in the pottery found in the different communities of the Southwest were driven by the available material resources, not by cultural differences.

Similarly, Eric explained that the presence of organic paint on pottery in some areas versus its absence elsewhere is due to the fact that only certain places have the type of clay that can retain organic paints. In other regions where mineral paint had to be used on the local clays, the different minerals (e.g., iron, manganese, and lead) available for painting determined the color and retention qualities.

Earliest pottery. It is known as Early Brown Ware and was found in southern Arizona dating to 3,500 to 4,000 years ago. Evidence of that Brown Ware appeared next in the Colorado Plateau but only in 200 A.D. For the intervening millennia, the pottery produced was very small—which Eric characterized as knickknacks, such as heirlooms, toys, and small serving dishes. There is no evidence of cookware, no doubt because

October Stewards' Lecture (cont)

these ancient potters had not yet solved the problem of breakage in the cooking process. After 200 A.D., however, there is evidence of globular-shaped vessels that were used for cooking. With this technological breakthrough, the production of cookware took off and spread widely, including into the Hohokam and northern Rio Grande.

Shape = Function. The different shapes of pottery found thereafter in the Southwest were driven by the desired use. Thus, the introduction of a neck on bowls was due to the discovery that this shape reduced the danger of food boiling over in the cooking process. It also ensured a more even temperature within the vessel.

The shift in the surface texture from plain to corrugated pottery also arose from the discovery of important utilitarian benefits. That is, corrugation gave the outer wall a greater flexibility to handle differences in the interior and exterior temperatures. This extended the life of the cooking vessel. A similar breakthrough occurred for those regions where mica clay existed because micaceous pottery had a similar positive effect on cooking vessels.

The one example Eric gave of how cultural differences influenced vessel production is known by the French term *chaîne opératoire*. That is, what you learn is what you do. Human behavior

is to use the technique you have learned (or occasionally developed) and teach it to others in your community, from generation to generation. This is exemplified by the fact that in the northern Rio Grande, potters did an interior coil process, which meant the clay coils pointed outward. In contrast, the tradition in the Mogollon was to arrange the coils from the outside, pointing inward.

Finally, Eric talked briefly about the migration of pottery forms from one area to another—beginning first with the migration of pottery forms in the Kayenta area into southern Arizona. This migration analysis is an important component of the ongoing dispute among archaeologists regarding whether or not there is a direct correlation between the precipitous depopulation of the Mesa Verde area in the late 13th century and the simultaneous dramatic increase in the northern Rio Grande population during the same decades. Eric argues that an analysis of design styles in the Rio Grande area does not reveal a high concentration of Mesa Verde style. Instead, there is a high concentration of Chaco-McElmo Black-on-white (especially in the Galisteo and Pajarito areas). This McElmo style dates to the 12th century and thus, according to Eric, points toward a late 12th-century migration from the west, not the northwest.

—K. Paul Jones

A Little Confusion

Have to laugh. Yesterday Kelly (Aldridge) and I were going to monitor the "B's" (Big and Little Boletsakwa). I called ATL John Morris to check in in the morning [and since the Pino Fire was burning], to ask if FR10 was still open. He related that he had been on it over the weekend; should be no problem.

We got to Paliza Family Campground area, when we met up with forest personnel who informed us that the road was closed. Kelly stated our business, saying we were site stewards and we had come to monitor "the B's," an archaeological site. Well, we turned around and left. John Morris was coming up that day also, bringing a man from Jemez Springs with him. I tried to call John to let him know of the closure, but his phone was not turned on.

Later in the day, I called him again. This time, he answered, as he was in Bernalillo. He told me that he had gotten my messages too late. He said he had an interesting conversation with the Forest Service person. John told him his business. The ranger told him, "Yeah, I had two beekeepers here earlier saying they had to check their bees at an archaeology site."

Just thought you'd like to know that Kelly and I are now beekeepers. This man was from the Gila District.

—Nancy Hudson, the 'B' keeper

Site Steward Foundation News

The Site Steward Foundation had informational tables at the New Mexico Archaeological Fair in Truth or Consequences on October 4 and the Fiesta of Cultures at the Coronado Historic Site in Bernalillo on October 18. The foundation will also be cosponsoring along with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, USDA Forest Service, and Insights Investigative Services LLC, a 20-hour Advanced Heritage Resource Investigations class in Silver City on December 2-4, 2014. This 20-hour Heritage Resources Protection and Investigations Law Enforcement class will provide training on aspects of the investigation and prosecution of cultural resources crimes. Instructors for the class are experts in this area of law enforcement and archaeological program management.

The foundation tour of San Juan County Utah is scheduled for March 19-21, 2015. The trip consists of easy to moderate day hikes visiting three to four sites per day. Lodging in Blanding or camping is available. The number of participants is limited to 12 plus 2 guides. More information, costs, and sign-up times for this tour will be announced soon.

If you are not a member of the Site Steward Foundation, please consider 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.

—Gary Newgent, President

Welcome Progress

Nancy Broulliard and I have monitored Kiatsukwa (Twin Sisters) for 10 years and have always been troubled by the immediate proximity of an old side road off a major forest road, which actually cuts right along the eastern perimeter of the site. Not an unusual situation for many sites, I know. We have seen severe erosion that caused sloughing of building materials and artifacts into the deep ruts. In the past few years, campers and wood cutters have created a track around the southern end, and, in some cases, woodcutters have driven their trucks right into the former plaza, a nice open area in which to cut up downed trees.

We have regularly reported these problems over the years we have been doing this, but with chronically limited resources, the problem was never a Forest Service priority. One year, the Forest Service attempted to block the old side road by dropping a half-dozen ponderosa logs across the road. You can guess what happened. The woodcutters hardly had to drive in to get to their goal. Those trees were gone in one month.

This past year, the most wonderful thing happened while Stacy Lundgren was the Jemez district interim archaeologist. She sent a crew to

permanently block the old side road by building a berm and placing several large boulders in front of that. We were not aware this had been done until our site visit in July. To show what a good job they did, we drove right past the site we had been visiting for 10 years because we couldn't even see the turn-off.



Berm and rock barrier close a side road to vehicle access.

- Judith Isaacs

We will, of course, be watching to see what kind of drive-arounds show up, but, for now, we are so, so happy that this has finally been done and that the site (unfortunately burned over in the Pino Fire) will be further protected. —Judith Isaacs

Educational Lecture Speakers, 2015

February 4: Glenna Dean is a former New Mexico state archaeologist. Holding graduate degrees in archaeology and botany, she is trained as an archaeobotanist (someone who studies the interaction of people with plants as preserved in archaeological sites. This includes examining charred seeds, broken plant parts, pollen grains, basketry, sandals, and other textiles made of plant fibers). Working with soil samples from prehistoric agricultural fields, she made the first identification of pollen grains from cotton plants in the Abiquiu area, certain evidence that cotton was grown at high elevations 800 years ago without visible means of irrigation. This is important evidence for understanding prehistoric trade routes, climate, farming techniques, and population and settlement patterns.

After 11 years as state archaeologist, Glenna joined the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Inc., National Park Service. There, as associate and executive director, she put to use her diverse experience working with communities in Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and Taos counties on ways to continue traditions and heritage through community development and sustainable tourism.

Since retiring, Glenna spends as much of her time as possible hand spinning yarn for weaving projects and plant dyeing yarns spun from local heritage-bred churro sheep. She is active in the Española Valley Fiber Arts Center and Taos Wool Festival.

Her topic on February 4 is “Farming with Rocks.”

March 4: W.H. (Chip) Wills is currently professor of anthropology and a regents lecturer at the University of New Mexico. He received his doctorate from the University Michigan and a sec-

ond doctorate from Punjab University. He is also a research associate of the Smithsonian Institution and member of the National Geographic Society Committee on Research and Exploration. His research area is North America with a focus on the American Southwest. He is now working with UNM students excavating an old trading post at Chaco Canyon National Historic Park. Of interest to our members, Dr. Wills has also worked on the “the role of standardization in specialization of ceramic products.” His topic, however, on March 4 will be “Did Deforestation Cause the Chaco Collapse?”

April 1: Joan Mathien’s topic will be “The Role of Gems and Minerals in the Pueblo World.” A retired National Park Service archaeologist and currently an adjunct professor in the Department of Anthropology at UNM, she has had a busy professional life. She extensively explored various turquoise mines in New Mexico and has been on numerous survey projects in Aztec, White Sands, Chaco, and Petroglyph National Monument. Included in all this are the ever-demanding journal publications.

She is also a research associate with the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and the Center for Archaeological Studies of the Museum of New Mexico. Her current research projects include the sourcing of turquoise artifacts in association with colleagues from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, and the history of the Chaco field school from 1929-1942 and again in 1947. She says, “This latter is a fascinating story because most people think that most of the record and artifacts are lost. But they are not—they are just found in numerous repositories and need to be put back in order and their historical perspective.”

—Gail Bryant



A brand new site sign is put in place for the Los Aguajes site in the Caja del Norte area.

At left, Steve Lund, Jason McInteer and Gary Newgent make the final adjustments.

-Charles Koenig



Summary of October 25 Council Meeting

The meeting was called to order by Chair Irene Wanner at 9:05 a.m. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved. Ann White gave the budget coordinator's report, which shows that we have spent \$360 of our allotted budgeted amount of \$1,520 for the fiscal year.

Old Business: Comments regarding the annual meeting held in mid-September were positive. Gail Bryant mentioned that a bibliography of the papers alluded to during the roundtable discussion regarding the archaeology of the Jemez District would be useful.

Paul Leo reported that he continues to update the listserv. At the moment, all is well. The status of identification cards, volunteer agreements, and Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) forms was discussed. Not all site stewards have all three items, and some items are in process at the Forest Service office (awaiting signature, making copies, etc.). Ann White updates the roster electronically as she receives corrections. Please notify her of any changes, e.g., email address, snail mail address, telephone numbers, etc., at amwhite0403@yahoo.com.

New Business: Council members voted in favor of affirming Gordon Groff (Pecos Area) as a certified site steward.

John Morris reported on the topic of "inappropriate artifacts" that site stewards encounter, e.g., historic and modern trash, orienteering/geo caches, and other oddities. One such oddity was found on the top of Tetilla Peak—two solar lights stuck into the soon ground. John will issue guidelines for handling these inappropriate artifacts.



Above, two solar lights on top of Tetilla Peak.

Anticipating the openings of the offices of secretary and budget coordinator, a nominating committee was appointed: K. Paul Jones, chair, and members Gail Bryant and Jason McInteer. New officers will assume their duties at the conclusion of the January council meeting.

It was decided to hold the 2015 annual meeting the third weekend in September (9/20) as a one-day indoor, catered meeting. The practice of alternating campout and indoor meetings will continue.

If we have at least 10 site steward applicants by early January, we will hold another training session in 2015. If applicants have not had previous site steward experience, they will need to wait until a session is held, following interim training by an ATL. If applicants have had previous experience, ATLs may provide interim training with the option that those applicants attend the next training session. No dates for the session were set but April or May were suggested.

Gary Newgent provided a financial update of income and disbursements of the Site Steward Foundation. He announced that BLM approval has finally been received for the tour of southeast Utah from March 19-21. There is a maximum of 12 attendees and 2 guides (Shelley Thompson and Gary). Invitations will be sent forthwith to foundation members that will provide details.

Committee Reports (includes *Site Lines*, website, listserv). A request was made to post a cultural summary of each area on our website; this would be similar to summaries provided in our training materials. Another request was made that stewards be informed of how to unsubscribe from the listserv. The roster policy was discussed; presently, all members of the council are provided with a complete roster. In the interests of privacy, rosters are not available to all stewards. If you have a need to contact someone who is not on your team, please contact your ATL. The fall 2014 issue of *Site Lines* is presently in progress.

Education Committee chair Gail Bryant announced the speakers for future lectures. (See previous page for details about each speaker. All are experienced and well-known archaeologists.

Summary of October 25 Council Meeting (cont)

Ann White reported that the Archive Committee has completed the first round of organizing site steward paperwork, and will continue working early next year.

Field Operations: John Morris said that he will be preparing guidelines for dealing with nonarchaeological artifacts found at sites, e.g., those that need to be left alone, reported or disposed of. Hunting season in nonhunting days are Thursdays and Fridays. As always, he advised everyone to be careful during monitoring activities.

Area Reports: Forest roads in all areas make traveling difficult, some more than others. Gary Newgent reported that his Caja team will place new site steward signs at a few sites. Jo Douglas

announced that new steward, Larry Singer, has joined the Gallina team. All sites are OK in the Garcia area. Three stewards have joined the Jemez team; two were trained in Arizona and are experienced. A welcome addition. Paul Leo, reporting for the Pecos team, reported that all new stewards have been oriented to field duties and all are well on their way to becoming good stewards. K. Paul Jones reported that the pictographs, thought to be pueblo in origin, may be 19th-century Navajo, according to Jana Comstock. Grant and Arabella Luckhardt have retired from active field duties.

The next quarterly meeting of the council will be held on Saturday, January 24, at 10 a.m. in the Forest Service conference room.

— Nancy Cella

Site Stewards in Action

Many of us aging site stewards wonder at times what good is our work as guardians of the cultural resources in the Santa Fe National Forest. We report "no visible change" in our regular visits to sensitive sites and think we are not making a difference. Of course, there are those occasions when we report important changes and there is a response. One such case occurred when the appropriate warning sign was installed at a pueblo ruin overlooking White Rock Canyon. Soon thereafter, the sign was discovered "missing." That's right. Not just damaged by bullets, but gone, disappeared, vanished. This, of course, raised the specter of some party or parties starting a private collection of these valuable signs.

The warning sign, of course, was replaced tout de suite, requiring some considerable human effort, time, and mixing of cement. When the original sign was later found just a hundred feet or so from its emplacement, it was carried out by a conscientious site steward. More serious damage has been discovered, as everyone knows, such as actual digging and driving of vehicles over room blocks. To secure sites, sometimes accesses have to be restricted. On one occasion, I found a truck had struck a ponderosa while trying to exit a steep two-track going up to a pueblo ruin. To extricate the vehicle, the driver

resorted to cutting down the whole tree! The forest then planted metal stakes to prevent further access to that two-track.

Sometimes, there may be very little the forest can do to prevent vandalism or destruction. While doing service in the Anton Chico area a few years ago, we found that although our team was locating and inspecting small ruins, mostly piles of flat rocks, that so-called "moss rock" was being harvested by local entrepreneurs. We even reported on a pick-up truck parked with moss rock in its bed (we submitted photos of the truck after determining that no one was around). Sensors were placed to help alert a forest LEO, but this did not help since there was too much recreational traffic on the access roads. Oh, well, we tried.

Things don't always go so easily for the devoted site steward. The phrase "no good deed shall go unpunished" applies to one particular incident. I was out with friends visiting Tsi-p'in-owinge Pueblo one sunny August day. Of course, we had our permit to visit this lovely, but sensitive spot. During the visit, we saw another group approach, but I never had contact with them. I was off inspecting rock art on the cliff and later joined my group as it climbed back to the cars. I was suspicious of the other group because I could

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Site Stewards in Action (cont)

see from a distance that they were paying inordinately close attention to one particular room block. Then, bells went off when we found their two vehicles parked 100 yards away from ours and one pick-up truck had Arizona plates! That was enough for me to file a volunteer report on the incident. Well, you could almost hear the laughter my report elicited. Mike Bremer responded telling me that *he* was actually the leader of the other group! Gulp. And, in fact, he was conducting an investigation with law enforcement of evidence of possible vandalism submitted by the site stewards assigned to Tsi-p'in-owing. To add injury to the embarrassment of "reporting the boss," Mike informed me that I had parked in an off-limits area just following the publication of travel management maps showing where we were allowed to go in the forest. I, of course, had a copy of said maps but did not know the approach road now ended 100 yards from the usual parking area at the trailhead. So, the other vehicles we saw were parked legally; we were not. So much for helping preserve the SFNF cultural resources!

Despite it all, I remain undeterred in my desire to protect the forest's resources. In fact, I just sent another one of those, now infamous "volunteer" reports today indicating that I found solar-powered lanterns on top of Tetilla Peak. Please don't tell me, Mike, that you placed them there on purpose to help site stewards find the ceremonial site on the summit!

—John Pitts



At left, Jamie Gardner (Jemez Area Team) talks to a geology tour group at the southern edge of the Valle Grande.
-John Pitts

At right, this tiny obsidian point was found in a jumble of rocks approximately 2m downslope from a small drystone wall in front of a rock shelter in the Pecos area.

-Steve Wright



Save the Dates

November 5 6:00 p.m. Lecture: Dr. David Stuart's topic is "Food, Labor and Calories: The Development of Four Corners Farming Society." SFNF Santa Fe office, doors open at 5:15. Bring a brown bag supper.

January 24 10:00 a.m. Quarterly Council Meeting, SFNF office Conference Room. All site stewards are welcome to attend.