



SITE LINES

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Outgoing Chair Message

I know my use of "outgoing" in the header might sound like I'm bragging about a personality trait, but I couldn't think of how to say I survived two years as council chair (without making any major blunders) and it's largely thanks to you stewards, AATLs, and ATLs, who made the job such a pleasure. You kept the ship sailing on your own. We had a super annual meeting camping at Paliza Group Camp in the Jemez in 2014 and a special treat at historic Fuller Lodge in 2015. We raised funds both years that went to support grants awarded by the Site

Steward Foundation for research and conservation. We had wonderful winter lectures and the rest of the year, visited our sites to help preserve them. As some respondents said to the 2015 steward survey, meeting people with similar interests, getting to know New Mexico's cultural heritage better, learning, and simply having fun make being a steward its own reward. Thank you most sincerely for your dedication, great good humor, and enthusiasm.

-Irene Wanner

Incoming Chair Message

As the incoming chair of the Site Steward Council, I first want to thank Irene Wanner for her excellent leadership as chair for the past two years. For the new year, the other officers (see the photo) are Will Dearholt (vice chair), Nancy Hudson (budget coordinator), and Stella Davidssen (secretary). This will be the second and final year for Nancy and Stella in their respective positions. Judith Isaacs and Courtney Perkins were also reelected for a final year as at-large council members. All stewards are eligible to fill the positions that will be available next year (everything but chair and vice chair). We'd be grateful for were also volunteers to fill these positions. Just let me (kennethpauljones@g.com) or your ATL know anytime in the coming months.



SFNF Site Steward Council Officers, 2016-2017

From left: Stella Davidson, Secretary; K. Paul Jones, Chair; Nancy Hudson, Budget Director, Will Dearholt, Vice-Chair, Courtney Perkins and Judith Isaacs, Members at Large.

Many thanks to everyone!!

Photo by Paul Leo

Incoming Chair Message (cont.)

In addition to the election of the new leadership, the Site Steward Council made several important decisions regarding the year ahead. Here are brief descriptions of each of them.

New Steward Training: Due to the limited number of recruits needed for the new site visit season, there will be no formal training program this year. Area Team Leaders will provide one-on-one training (supported by Mike Bremer as needed), with the understanding that any trainees will be invited to the next formal training session.

Site Steward Perks: Mike Bremer hopes to offer a couple of opportunities for all SFNF stewards to visit special sites. Under consideration are the Pot Creek and Arroyo Hondo pueblo sites. Stay tuned for future announcements. And let me know of any suggestions you have for perks in the future.

2016 Annual Meeting: To be held on Saturday, September 17, this will be a camping weekend at a site to be determined at the council's April meeting. So make plans to arrive on Friday the 16th to spend one or two nights. As in the past, we anticipate there will be an opportunity for a visit to one or more sites on Sunday, the 18th. So save the dates and watch for details. We always welcome volunteers to assist with setting up and taking down the big tent, helpers with Saturday's chili cookoff/potluck as well as with the silent auction. Hope you'll all jump in to lend a hand.

Certified Stewards: The council approved the recommendation to move Eric Armijo and Steve Morse from probationary to certified stewards for the Caja del Rio area.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting: The Site Steward Foundation will host and sponsor the 2016 annual meeting to be held from Friday evening, April 29, 2016 through May 1, 2016. Registration details are available at the Site Steward Foundation website as well in a story in this issue of *Site Lines*, on page 6.

Next Site Steward Council Meeting: It will be on April 23, starting at 9 a.m. All site stewards are welcome to attend and observe the council deliberations.

—K. Paul Jones, Council Chair and Rio Chama ATL

Kelly Aldridge's Better-Late-than-Never Award

Some things take longer than others, but are not forgotten. Kelly Aldridge could not be present at the annual meeting last fall when site stewards were given their awards. In fact, she had not yet read the article in the Fall 2015 issue of *Site Lines* that named names and recognized the special contributions to the Site Steward Program that led to their awards.

When Irene and I showed up at her home in Ponderosa on December 23, certificate, fetish, and camera in hand to present her with her award, she was properly surprised!

Kelly's certificate of appreciation reads: "*For serving as council secretary for the past two years; for consistently being a ready and cheerful volunteer; and for the frequent monitoring, with her partner, of Little and Big Bolet-sakwa, sites that receive frequent public visita-*

tion." Kelly was awarded a bear fetish. Bear is known for healing, protection, strength, journeying, mothering, hunting, and gathering.

Thank you, again, Kelly, for your contributions to the Jemez team and the Site Steward Program.



-Nancy Cella

“Sandals as Icons”

Icons of what? This was the question that Polly Schaafsma set out to answer in her study of sandal images at Chaco Canyon at the site steward Wednesday lecture, February 3. These images are ubiquitous in the Southwest; besides Chaco Canyon, there are sites in the lower San Juan River in Utah and in the Little Colorado River region of Arizona. Sandal images appear not only in rock art but also as stone and wooden effigies, or as painted or incised images on pottery. Because of their age – most of the images are dated between AD 1000 and 1280 – there is no cultural tradition to help us determine their meaning.

One question is whether a sandal image was meant to represent the sandal itself or its tracks. Many sandals of this period were woven with a design on the bottom, and the sandal images reflect this: Sometimes they show simple lines or ridges, but often there are elaborate designs of fretwork or nested triangles. This study focused on images of the “jog-toed” sandal, which has a protrusion on the sole next to where the small toe would rest (see photo below). Such sandals existed in reality – a cache of used and discarded jog-toed sandals was found at Mesa Verde.



Sandal petroglyphs at Zuni Wash

Photo by John Pitts

But the image apparently had ceremonial significance as well. Stone effigies of jog-toed sandals were found in ceremonial caches along with effigies of human beings and animals, suggesting an association with fertility. While many of the larger stone effigies have no provenience, the wooden effigies come from ceremonial caches and may have been displayed on staffs. Sandal images also appear in pottery, often on the bottoms of bowls.

Sandal petroglyphs (jog-toed and plain) are common. Sometimes they seem to tell a story. Lines of sandal tracks lead to an image of a hunter shooting an arrow at an animal, or two sets of sandal tracks converge and meet. But often there is a single image of a jog-toed sandal, or an unmatched pair or group of sandals. In some panels (especially in the western part of the study area), sandal prints were depicted along with images of hunting, lightning, and game drives.

At Chaco Canyon, many sandal images are drawn “casually,” lightly incised, and in isolation, suggesting that they may have been a clan symbol used to mark a place. In several of the great houses, jog-toed sandals (many with elaborate designs on the soles) were inscribed in the wall plaster, but it is unknown whether these date from when the buildings were constructed or were added later. Similar images appear in petroglyphs in the Lower San Juan area.

Schaafsma felt that her study of sandal images was inconclusive. Apparently, they have a ritual function, but what was it? Do they signify membership in a clan or a family, or are they associated with a culture hero? In some contexts, they are associated with fertility and hunting magic – but how? More study, and more data, are called for.

—Paula Lozar

Erosion Control Mitigation at the Great Kiva, LA 835 March 2, 2016, Site Steward Lecture

LA 835 is an ancestral Tewa community on the Pueblo of Pojoaque land within the village of Cuyamungue north of the Buffalo Thunder casino, and extends on both sides of Highway 285. Excavated in 1953 by Stanley Stubbs, the great kiva has been subject to erosion from an arroyo passing almost through its center. Nadine Ulibarri narrated the mitigation measures that were taken in 2015; they are intended to slow the deepening and widening of the arroyo. Nearby structures of this extensive site are also threatened.

The occupation of the village, *K'uuyemugeh* (village among the fallen rocks), spans the Late Developmental Period in northern Rio Grande chronology, AD 850/900–1150. Stanley Stubbs (1953, 1954) named it the Pojoaque Grant Site. The site consists of 20 to 21 small house groups with associated surface and subsurface kivas, middens, artifact concentrations, and a great kiva measuring at least 52 feet in diameter. Groups of houses that are considered residences usually consist of 10 to 20 rectangular rooms, some of which contain hearths and mealing bins. Other rooms that lack interior features were probably storage areas. Hearths were constructed by a variety of techniques that included shallow basins, clay-lined basins with raised adobe collars, or slab-lined circular pits. Rooms were made of crudely shaped sandstone and hand-shaped adobe, with large sandstone floor slabs, and upright sandstone slabs for foundations. Single-story rooms were grouped together, including a

kiva, which may represent extended family groups. The pottery on the site is mainly Kwahe'e B/W, an earlier Red Mesa B/W, and some intrusives. It is apparent that the community developed *in situ* from the Archaic Period.

Although great kivas are found elsewhere in the Southwest at this early Pueblo period, the great kiva at LA 835 is the only one now known in the northern Rio Grande area. A tree-ring date obtained by Stubbs provided a construction date of AD 850.

The primary focus of the lecture was the task of setting rocks (riprap) into various channels upslope from the kiva as well as the larger channels near the kiva and through its interior. Two tons of riprap were dumped some distance away to avoid damaging other site structures, and then transported, one wheelbarrow at a time, to specific areas in drainages. The stones were placed in one layer, which not only slows the flow of runoff water, but also captures soil that then allows native plants to grow. All areas were reseeded with native grasses and forbs.

The mitigation was supervised by Southwest Urban Hydrology, funded by a small federal grant, and much of the work was done by volunteers.

In response to a question about a tour of the site, Ms. Ulibarri said that she would query the governor's office to see if guided tours would be available in the future.

—Nancy Cella

One More Wednesday Lecture

As of press time, one lecture remains. Please reserve the date:

April 6: Edward Ranney, photographer, "Nazca Lines/Geoglyphs in South America"

Site Steward Foundation Update

For site stewards and the Site Steward Foundation, 2015 was a great year with many events, tours, grants, and sponsorships throughout New Mexico and southern Colorado. A grant for \$400 was awarded to the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program for additional temperature sensors for expansion of the research of ridge top and valley site temperatures in the Gallina area. Another Foundation grant for \$1,000 was awarded to the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project for new trail signage on Mesa Prieta.

The Foundation tour of San Juan County Utah was held March 19 - 21, 2015 and attended by 13 participants and guides Shelley Thompson and Gary Newgent. The trip consisted of easy to moderate day hikes visiting about three sites per day. Additionally, a tour of the San Luis Valley in southern Colorado was held by the Foundation July 9 - 11, 2015 and attended by 11 participants. The trip consisted of visiting rock art, archaic and historic sites in the southern portion of the valley.

On July 12th and 13th three members of the Foundation—Beth Parisi, K. Paul Jones, and Phil Young—conducted training to a new group of site stewards recently formed in the South Park National Heritage Area near Fairplay, Colorado.

The Foundation had vendor tables at the Santa Fe National Forest Centennial Celebration on July 18th at the Santa Fe ski basin and the Pecos Conference on August 7th and 8th in Mancos, Colorado. At the Pecos Conference,

David Strip presented the results of the research done by Elaine Gorman and him over the past 18 months, entitled “Ridge-Valley Temperature Differences as an Alternative Explanation for Gallina Site Locations.”

The Foundation will sponsor the annual meeting of SiteWatch at the Hibben Center on the University of New Mexico campus in Albuquerque on May 15, 2015, and the annual meeting of the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program at Fuller Lodge in Los Alamos on September 19th. The 2016 Archaeological Society of New Mexico annual meeting will be hosted and sponsored by the Foundation at The Lodge Hotel in Santa Fe, April 29 – May 1, 2016 (see story, page 6).

Your membership dues and/or donation help support volunteer site stewards throughout New Mexico and southern Colorado with grants, training, education, and tours. If you are not currently a member of the Site Steward Foundation, please consider joining today. For members who haven't renewed, now is a good time to do so. 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. Please follow us on Facebook!

Thank you for your support of volunteer site stewards!

—Gary Newgent, President

Save the Dates

April 6	Site Steward Lecture, “Nazca Lines/Geoglyphs in South America,” SFNF Congerence room, Santa Fe office, doors open at 5:15 p.m., lecture at 6:00
April 23	Council Meeting, 9 a.m. Conference Room, SFNF Santa Fe Office
April 29-May 1	Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting, Santa Fe
May 7	New Mexico Archaeology Fair, Dripping Springs Natural Area. Sponsored by New Mexico Historic Preservation Division and BLM. see HPD web site
May 15	Site Watch Annual Meeting, Hibben Center, see NMHPD web site
September 19	SFNF Site Steward Annual Meeting, campout

"Ethno-Genesis, Rio Grande Migration, and Historical Archaeology in the Santa Fe Area"

SITE STEWARD FOUNDATION, INC. IS SPONSORING THE 2016 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO 2016 ANNUAL MEETING IN SANTA FE - APRIL 29 TO MAY 1

Gary Newgent, president of the Site Steward Foundation and 2016 ASNM annual meeting chair, has announced the themes of this year's meeting in Santa Fe. There will be three, two-hour moderated panel discussions, with question and answer opportunities for the audience. The session topics and moderators are 1) Ethno-Genesis, Jason Shapiro, 2) Rio Grande Migration, Michael Bremer, and 3) Historic Archaeology, Matthew Barbour. Each of the panels will feature three speakers with expertise on the topic who will open the session with 15-minute talks followed by 60 minutes of moderated panel discussion and audience questions for the speakers. The committee is finalizing the speakers for each topic and expects to have a total of a dozen well-known local area archeologists for the Saturday sessions. The Bandelier speaker is also yet to be confirmed.

Newgent explains that the committee chose the panel format with moderators and known expert local archaeologists in each session in order to maintain an integrated program that keeps to the themes of the meeting and encourages archaeological debate, discussion, and offers the audience time for questioning the speakers. There is, therefore, no call for papers, but posters on any topic—especially those related to the program themes—are welcome. Poster abstracts, 100 words or less, should be sent to Gary Newgent, garynewgent@yahoo.com, by April 1.

Vendors and affiliates may contact Kay Lee, KayLee0528@gmail.com, to reserve a table in the vendors and posters room, which will be adjacent to the conference room. There is a \$25 charge per table for commercial vendors. Vendors, affiliates, and those with posters may begin setting up after 1 p.m. Friday.

The Lodge Hotel, 750 N. Saint Francis Drive—opposite the National Cemetery—Santa Fe (505-992-5800 or 888-563-433) is accepting reserva-

tions now for the annual meeting. Be sure to mention ASNM annual meeting for the discounted rate of \$89 per night for double or single occupancy rooms. Breakfast is *not* included in the room price, but Garduño's on the premises serves breakfast at reasonable prices, as well as lunch and dinner. The adjacent bar offers outside seating with panoramic views of Santa Fe and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

Friday evening's reception will be held from 5 -7 pm upstairs in the Kachina Ballroom with the cash bar and silent auction in the adjacent El Tovar room. Meeting check-in and field trip sign-up is Saturday at 8 a.m. and the general sessions will be held from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday in the Kachina Ballroom with a lunch break from 11 a.m. – 1 p.m. On Saturday evening the cash bar and silent auction will continue in the El Tovar room, with the silent auction closing at 6 and finalized by 6:30 p.m. Please contact Shelley Thompson, shelley.thompson@state.nm.us, if you are bringing silent auction items. The Mexican buffet dinner (with a vegetarian entrée) will be from 6:30 - 8 p.m., when the Bandelier speaker starts.

Preliminary but not yet finalized field trip opportunities for Sunday include: Rio del Oso, Galisteo Basin (pueblo to be determined), La Cineguilla petroglyphs, Arroyo Hondo, Vallecitos Jemez, and a downtown Santa Fe archaeological walking tour.

REGISTER ON LINE OR BY MAIL:

<https://fs7.formsite.com/CJJ8850/images/ASNM-Conf-RegForm-2016-03.pdf> (mail in)

OR

<https://fs7.formsite.com/CJJ8850/form29/index.html>

(on-line)

SFNF Site Stewards

We need volunteers to help Friday, April 29 from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. with on-site registrations and silent auction, and Saturday, April 30, with on-site registrations from 7:30 a.m. to 10 a.m., and silent auction and field trip sign-ups all day from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Volunteers will receive free admission to the meeting and Sunday field trips. Please contact Gary Newgent, garynewgent@yahoo.com, if you would like to volunteer.

—Gary Newgent, President

Pecos Area Update

A trip to Commissary Creek is normally approached with a healthy amount of trepidation as the roads into the area can be very challenging. In the past couple of years, we have encountered extreme growth, constricting the already narrow roads, and erosion along the steep canyons going into Commissary Creek ravine. It usually takes close to two hours from the center of Pecos to reach the parking area at Commissary Creek, traveling over county and forest roads for about 20 miles.

From the parking area it is about a 20- to 30-minute walk—or should I say bush-whack—to the cave sites. This site is one of very few rock art sites associated with the Anasazi that is located in the southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Today, as in the past, this area is very popular for hunters. Signs of bear and deer are plentiful.

In the summer of 2015, a fire erupted in that area, closing it to steward visits from June to September. According to Annmarie Kmetz, Resource Area Archaeologist of the Pecos/Las Vegas Ranger District, it was a low intensity burn of approximately 2,000 acres but the cave sites were diligently protected by Pecos archaeologist Gilbert Burkman.

When finally opened to us in September, Jon Greening, Phil Young, and I set out to see the fire damage and to assess what may have affected the area surrounding the sites and the roads going there. Needless to say, we were full of curiosity and excitement, but very apprehensive.

We fully expected to see massive changes and devastation to the forest. To our amazement, the visible effects were not as disturbing as expected and the roads were noticeably improved because of the fire crews working in the burn area. It's never pleasant to look on a burned forest but in this case, the low burn cleared a lot of the underbrush,

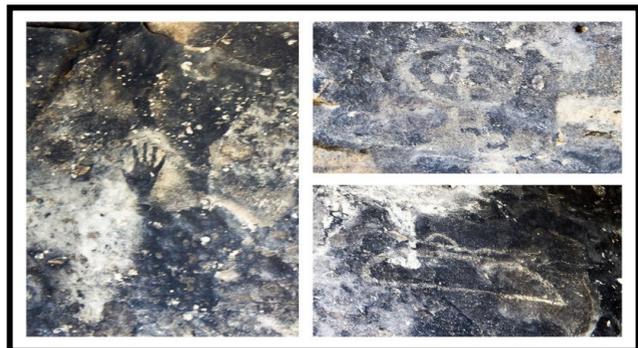
affording us a view of the area that we have never seen before. The fire crews did an excellent job of cleanup. Cut wood was stacked neatly. Roads were widened. We were happy campers!

Deep in the ravine at the cave sites, we were pleasantly surprised to find that the fire had not touched any of the trees immediately adjacent to the sites. There was evidence of spot fires in and around the sites but no direct impact to the caves and other features along the creek. Good job, Gilbert!



Jon Greening and Phil Young at Commissary Creek

Photos by Cathy Gates



Commissary Creek pictographs: hand print, possible kachina, cloud shape

—Cathy Gates, Pecos Area Team Leader

Chaco Commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the Fall of “Threatening Rock”

“A mass of solid sandstone 150 feet long, 100 feet high, and 20-30 feet thick, and weighing nearly 30,000 tons, the great cliff overhanging Pueblo Bonito was indeed a fearful, awe-inspiring body.” - Neil M. Judd

Since 1934, the National Park Service has referred to this massive monolith as “Threatening Rock.” The Navajo people named it Tsé biyaa ani’áhi (Braced-Up Cliff), and this moniker remains in use today to refer to the general area in and around Chaco Canyon.

During January, Chaco Culture National Historical Park commemorated the 75th anniversary of the fall of Threatening Rock with guided walks, Facebook posts, and a Visitor Center display. The towering slab of Cliff House sandstone collapsed onto the northeastern rear section of Pueblo Bonito on 22 January, 1941, at 3:24 p.m., following six weeks of record rain and snow. The earth-shaking event demolished 20 rooms and damaged about 20 others, only a small percentage of this most famous Chacoan building.



Threatening Rock or Braced-Up Cliff as viewed from the western plaza of Pueblo Bonito. The red arrow points to a person to indicate the scale of the image. Photo by George A. Grant (# 77423). July 1929

Although dubious plans had been approved to protect Pueblo Bonito by dismantling Threatening Rock, Nature made a “preemptive strike” that many would agree has greatly enriched the interpretation of the largest, most excavated great house in the Chacoan system. Today, visitors can walk through and atop chunks of the fallen sandstone, examining the remains of 1000-year old masonry built by Ancestral Puebloans to buttress the base of the cliff, discovering 77 million year old marine fossils in the exposed

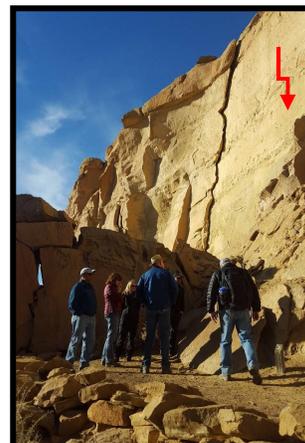
layers, and enjoying an enhanced view of Pueblo Bonito’s plaza.



Unfortunately, there are no photographs of the actual fall, although the shifting had been carefully monitored by the Park Service for five years prior to the collapse using a set of rebar rods installed between the main cliff face and the separated slab of rock. Site monitors would belly out over the cliff edge and/or jump the gap between the main cliff face and Threatening Rock to make their measurements (see photo at left). These rods can still be seen jutting out from the cliff

A rod used to measure the shifting of Threatening Rock juts out of the cliff face here. Photo by Cherilynn Morrow

Photo at left: A brave site monitor measures the shifting of Threatening Rock.



Threatening Rock (cont.)

The night before Threatening Rock fell, Chaco Custodian Lewis T. McKinney and his wife Carolie were awakened when the gigantic slab lurched and propelled a boulder off the top whose impact rattled the windows of their house. Carolie wrote in a letter: "We got up and went up there, and the whole rock was popping and cracking...."

The next morning, Lewis courageously made what would be the final measurements. Overnight, the slab had fallen outward, settled downward, and shifted westward by amounts that far exceeded any previous amount. McKinney reported that while he was on top, Threatening Rock continued to make "popping and cracking sounds," and that he could feel it "grating and grinding" as it continued to inch outward. The collapse occurred only three hours after he completed his task. At the time of the fall, he was a quarter mile away at the Chaco Trading Post, some say in pursuit of additional film for his camera.

—Dr. Cherilynn Morrow, Chaco Volunteer

Dabney Ford Retires

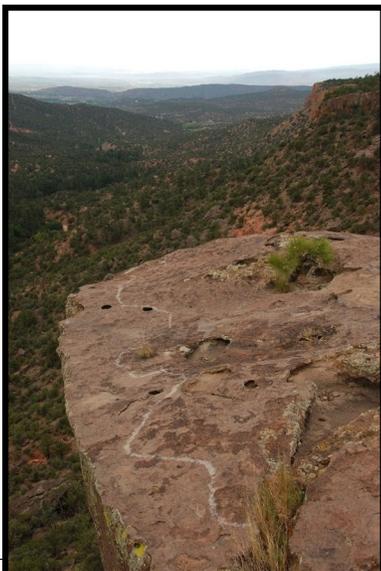
Dabney Ford has retired as Chief of Cultural Resources at Chaco Culture National Historical Park after 30+ years with the National Park Service. Chaco held a Navajo feast in the park on February 11, 2016, to honor her. The occasion also acknowledged the long-lived archaeology collaboration with the University of New Mexico. Moreover, it recognized the time-honored efforts of the Navajo preservation crews who have worked so diligently with Dabney and others to maintain the excavated buildings of the Chaco culture, which thrived in Chaco Canyon a millennium ago. Roger Moore is now acting as Chaco's Chief of Cultural Resources.

-Dr. Cherilynn Morrow

Photos at right: Dabney Ford at her retirement party, February 11. The flowers were a gift from a fellow archaeologist.

Leo Chiquito (Chaco Preservation Crew, retired) presents Dabney with gifts in honor of her retirement .

Photos by Cherilynn Morrow



What Is It?

It is a lightning bolt strike on the edge of Paliza Mesa facing south toward Ponderosa in the Jemez. It is close to the Boletsakwa ruins and directly above the Paliza campgrounds. What is it? A "rock fulgurite," of course.

—John Pitts

Ed. note: That is, a variety of mineraloid lechatelierite, aka lightning stone.

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

The American Rock Art Research Association Annual Meeting

The American Rock Art Research Association will have its annual meeting in Las Cruces May 27-30. The agenda includes individual and panel presentations, poster sessions, and field trips. For detailed information, go to www.arara.org.

If you are not familiar with the organization, here is a brief description from the website: The American Rock Art Research Association, founded in 1974, is dedicated to the support of rock art research, conservation, and education. Members of ARARA come from many professions and backgrounds

around the United States and other countries, and as such, subscribe to ARARA's Code of Ethics as a condition of membership. ARARA has established committees devoted to the conservation and preservation of rock art sites and to educating the public to the importance of protecting rock art across the landscape. ARARA has held its annual conferences in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and in Casas Grandes, Mexico and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

—Judith Isaacs

2016 Site Steward Annual Meeting

Where will we meet and camp this fall? The dates have been set (September 16-18), but the location is still to be decided upon by the council at the April 23 meeting. Possibilities include Chaco Canyon campground, the Forked Lightning Ranch near Pecos, and the new campground at Abiquiu Reservoir. If you have a preference or suggestions for other worthy campgrounds, please contact your ATL who will forward your message to the council.

Contributors to this Issue

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The editors thank you!!