



# SITE LINES

## Co-Chair's Message

Volume 16 Issue 2

Spring has sprung! It must be time to get out to our sites.

The Site Steward Council officers for the 2019 calendar year were nominated and approved at the February council meeting:

- Co-Chairs: Lois Haggard & Paul Leo (both 2nd year)
- Vice Chair: Heidi Strickfaden (2nd year)
- Secretary: Judith Isaacs (1st year)
- Budget Coordinator: Nancy Brouillard (1st year)
- At-Large Members: Paula Lozar & Susan McGrew (both 1st year)

Special thanks to outgoing secretary Paula Lozar, Budget Coordinator Courtney Perkins, and At-Large members Nancy Brouillard and Chris Gardner. All did outstanding work during their terms. We thank you!

Congrats to Elaine Gorham and Becky Johnston, the new ATL and AATL for Gallina, respectively.

Jason McInteer is leaving New Mexico to become the Heritage Program Manager/Forest Archaeologist on the Willamette National Forest in Springfield, Oregon, which is near Eugene. Annmarie Kmetz, also leaving, will be the District Archaeologist on the Sweet Home Ranger District on the Willamette National Forest in Sweet Home, Oregon. Their first day on the job was April 1, 2019. Thank you, Jason and Annmarie, for all you've done!

Kay Lee is retiring from the Site Steward Foundation, so a new treasurer is needed. If anyone would like to

volunteer for this position, please contact Gary Newgent at garynewgent@yahoo.com.

Read the stories in this issue for more details about Site Steward Perks tours by area ATLS.

Starting **May 11**, Garcia ATL Will Dearholt will lead a morning trip to Guaje. On **July 6**, K. Paul Jones, Rio Chama ATL, will host an all-day tour of Tsi-p'in-owinge (Village at Flaking Stone Mountain). Chris Gardner, co-ATL of the Jemez, plans a short hike day trip to the two Boletsakwa pueblos on **October 15**. All stewards will receive emails with information. Be sure to sign up.

The annual meeting is planned for **September 21**, 2019; see Save the Dates section of this issue.

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico meeting is in Silver City on **April 26-28**, and the Pecos Conference is in Cloudcroft this year on **August 8-11**.

A SFNF Site Steward regular classroom training is planned for March 2020. Many stewards have received interim training and will need to attend this official day-long training to become certified. Also, for anyone who is interested in the training materials, they are available now on the website: <http://www.sfnfsitestewards.org/userfiles/TrainingMaterials.html>.

Enjoy the nice spring weather, remember to check out and in, and be careful out there!

— Paul and Lois

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### Contributors to This Issue

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The Editors Thank You All!

## Site Steward Foundation Update

The 2019 SiteWatch and Foundation annual meetings were held Saturday, March 2, 2019 at the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe. More than 90 site stewards and Foundation members attended the meetings with many also attending the afternoon workshop sessions at the Office of Archaeological Studies.

The Foundation is currently accepting applications for the 2019 grant program and if you would like to apply and be considered for a grant up to \$1,000, please contact Gary Newgent at [sitestewardfoundation@gmail.com](mailto:sitestewardfoundation@gmail.com) for an application. Deadline is October 1, 2019.

The Board of Directors of the Foundation currently has openings on the board for vice president and treasurer positions. Foundation board meetings are held quarterly in Santa Fe where our bank and post office box are located. The treasurer position requires accounting and QuickBooks experience in addition to living in

Santa Fe to be able to do the banking and access the post office box on a weekly basis. If you are interested in helping the Foundation pursue its support of site stewards as an officer on the Board of Directors, please contact Gary Newgent at [sitestewardfoundation@gmail.com](mailto:sitestewardfoundation@gmail.com).

Please help us make our goal of more than 100 members in 2019. If you are not a member of the Site Steward Foundation, or have not renewed your membership for 2019, please consider joining or renewing today. The Foundation accepts debit and credit cards for membership dues and donations on our website

[www.sitestewardfoundation.org](http://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

## Annual Meetings for SiteWatch and Site Steward Foundation

The 2019 meeting of New Mexico SiteWatch and the Site Steward Foundation was held on March 2. The morning session took place at the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe and was led by Jessica Badner, New Mexico State SiteWatch Coordinator.

Coordinators of the seven active chapters (Chaco, Bandelier, North Central NM/Taos, Sandia/Tijeras, Santa Fe/Galisteo Basin/Pecos, Southwest, Torrance County) reported on 2018 activities, and Gary Newgent reported for the Site Steward Foundation. Awards were presented to several chapter members from around the state who had logged the most hours and/or miles during 2018.

After a buffet lunch, participants drove to the Center for New Mexico Archaeology; attendees had pre-registered for one of seven workshops being offered at that location. Della Warrior, Center Director, gave an overview of the Center's history and mission, and staff mem-

bers led tours of the facility, which houses nearly eight million—yes, eight million—artifacts.

Workshops were conducted on the following topics: Introduction to Rock Art Recording with Carol Cumberland, Arrow Making with Isaiah Coan, Archaeobotanical Analysis with Molly Tull, Lithic Typology with Chris Turnbow, Yucca Cordate with Mary Weahkee, Taos and Northern Rio Grande Ceramics with C. Dean Wilson, and Rio Grande Ceramics with Hayward Franklin.

I had chosen the lithics workshop, which was informative and well-presented. I especially appreciated having opportunities to handle examples of different types of lithics. Others I spoke with reported that they were equally satisfied with their workshops.

For more information about the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, go to [www.indianartsandculture.org/cnma](http://www.indianartsandculture.org/cnma).

—Judith Isaacs

## Good-bye to Jason McInteer and Annmarie Kmetz

I would like to take a moment to thank you for your support of SFNF Heritage Program. Over the past several years, I have truly enjoyed the opportunity to get to know so many of you and have thoroughly enjoyed working for you. I am constantly inspired by your dedication to our lands and resources!



I have accepted a job offer as Forest Archaeologist on the Willamette National Forest in Oregon! My duty station will be located in Springfield, Oregon, at the Supervisor's office. Springfield is a sister-city to Eugene. GO DUCKS!

Annmarie has also accepted a job offer as Archaeologist on the Willamette National Forest. Annmarie will be stationed on the Sweet Home Ranger District in Sweet Home, Oregon. She has enjoyed working with the wonderful stewards on the Pecos-Las Vegas and is proud of all they have accomplished together, especially the seasonal rock art tours, which have proven to be a big success! She will miss everyone, but knows the stewards will keep the district's resources safe in her absence.

Again, thank you!

Sincerely,  
Jason and Annmarie

## 2019 Site Steward Perks

### May 11: The Guaje Pueblo Tour, Garcia Area

As ATL and AATL of the Garcia Area, we'd like to invite the general membership on a trip to the Guaje Site on May 11th. All site stewards who are enthusiastic off-roaders are encouraged to come. The roads are rough but the hike is easy. A four-wheel drive with high clearance is mandatory as is a willingness to drive on marginal roads. Guaje is about 10 miles north of Los Alamos but is a 45-minute drive. We encourage car pooling.

The Guaje Site has several large room blocks, lots of sherds and a number of kivas embedded into the tuff. The view is something we'd pay a million dollars for now. We will park within a few hundred yards of the site and just have a short hill to climb on a trail to the mesa top.

When: May 11th, 9 am, expect to be back in Los Alamos around 1 pm.

Where: Meet at the Los Alamos Starbucks across from the post office

Bring: Water, hat, sunscreen, a snack, etc.

Please RSVP to Will ([wrd@lanl.gov](mailto:wrd@lanl.gov)) or Irene

([iwanner314@gmail.com](mailto:iwanner314@gmail.com)) by May 9th so we can get a rough head count and know who to look for at Starbucks.

-Will Dearholt and Irene Wanner

### July 6, The Tsiping Tour, Rio Chama Area

Maximum Group Size, Submission Deadline, and Vehicle Requirements: 12 people (including tour leader)

If we travel in three vehicles, we need two additional drivers with four-wheel drive vehicles and middle-high clearance to traverse rocky road

Rendezvous Location & Departure/Return Time: Bode's General Store, US Highway 84, near Abiquiu; Departure from Bode's: 8:30 a.m.\*; Return to Bode's: ca. 3:30 p.m. (\*to minimize afternoon heat and avoid possible afternoon rain)

Travel/Hiking Requirements: One-hour drive on rocky, dirt roads to/from Tsiping parking area. One-hour switchback trail down to (and up from) lower mesa (400' elevation change)

## 2019 Site Steward Perks (cont)

Brief use of four limbs to ascend/descend (ca. 20') rocky slope.

About the Site. Tsiping-uinge (Place at Flaking Stone Mountain [i. e., Pedernal]) was occupied from ca. 1300 – 1400 A.D. It is an amazing pueblo on the eastern edge of a small mesa (see photo #1), with 400-500 ground- floor room blocks, plus two to three upper levels. The pueblo was constructed of rectangular shaped tuff blocks that were laid in interlocking courses with mud mortar (see photo #2). There also are terraced rooms with cavates along the eastern slope. The total number of rooms is close to 1,000.

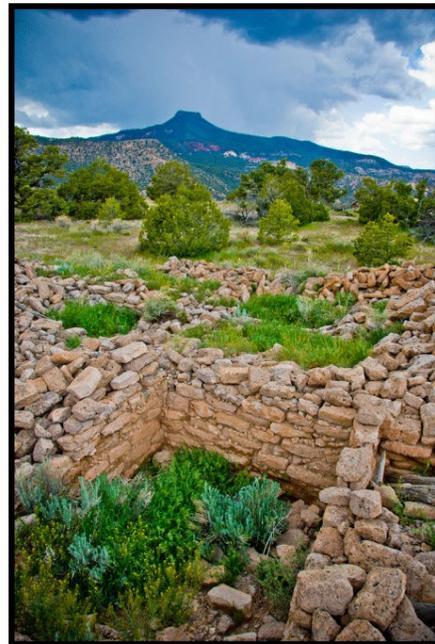
### Tsi-ping Pueblo Site

Photo #1: Re-creation of Pueblo and Great Kiva  
Shown on Aerial Photo



Source: <http://www.dennis.hollowayarchitect.com/html/Tsiping.html>

Photo #2: Condition Today of Room Blocks  
(photo by Ted Greer)



The pueblo contains six plaza areas defined by partial or complete enclosure of the area by rooms or walls. Within these plazas you'll find a total of 14 small kivas that were excavated into the mesa's soft tuff layer. There is a great kiva located about 85 meters to the west-northwest of the pueblo. Finally, there are several other features including a World Quarter Shrine southeast of the pueblo, plus petroglyphs, defensive walls, an eagle trap, stairways, and water-control structures next to the agricultural field to the north of the pueblo.

Please RSVP to K. Paul Jones ([kennethpauljones@q.com](mailto:kennethpauljones@q.com)) by June 29.

### September 15: The Tour to Boletsakwa, Jemez Area

This tour will be led by Chris Gardner, AATL of the Jemez Area team. A maximum of 15 people will meet in the parking lot at Walatowa Visitor Center on Highway 4, north of Jemez Pueblo, at 9 a.m.. We will carpool to a small parking area north of the pueblo. It's about a one-mile moderate hike to the ruin, which consists of two areas of occupation – Big and Little B – which were occupied at different time periods. The tour will end about 3 p.m., so bring water and lunch. This is a spectacular site on top of a beautiful mesa, and one you will enjoy. It's west of Paliza campgrounds.

## Council Meeting Tidbits, April 6

K. Paul Jones introduced Bob Florek as the new AATL for the Rio Chama team. Beth Parisi has resigned as AATL.

ATLs reported on varying conditions and activities in their areas. Most of the Forest roads are still closed, and some roads are still muddy but drying quickly. Site steward signs have been stolen at the Caja del Rio Norte, and at a site on the Anton Chico in the Pecos Area. Even the post holding the sign was stolen.

Not many site visits have occurred yet, except those on the Rio Chama; site visits will be completed by the end of April. K. Paul Jones reported that the team has had a social gathering, and another social occasion is planned for the Jemez Area team.

Nancy Broulliard presented the budget report. Actual expenses as of April 4 are \$240, with a balance reminding of \$650 in our 2019 budget.

### We need an Education Committee Chair

Paul and Lois will scan the roster for possible candidates, and ATLs will review members of their team. Gail has volunteered to share her notes of speakers and potential speakers with the new chairperson. Step right up and volunteer; contact Paul ([pleo84103@gmail.com](mailto:pleo84103@gmail.com)) or Lois ([zymophile@gmail.com](mailto:zymophile@gmail.com))

Jana Comstock, now acting assistant forest archaeologist, presenting a poster featuring the work of site stewards for the Santa Fe National Forest at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting on the weekend of April 12-14 in Albuquerque. She sought photos of stewards in the field for the poster.

ATLs are reminded that off-road permits need to be renewed by July 1. Please let your ATL know if you need one to get to your site.

## Save the Dates

**May 11:** Tour of Guaje Pueblo, Garcia Area; deadline to sign up is May 9

**July 6:** Tour of Tsi-ping Pueblo, Rio Chama Area; deadline to sign up is June 29

**July 13:** 9:00 a.m. Council meeting, SFNF office in Santa Fe conference room. All stewards are welcome to attend.

**August 8-11:** Annual Pecos Conference, Cloudcroft, New Mexico. Initiated by Alfred Kidder in 1927 at Pecos Pueblo, these conferences have invited archaeologists, who are usually working on field projects during the summer, to gather under a big tent to share their findings and experiences. In the past several years, the conference also invited students to present papers and compete for a prize honoring the late Linda Cordell. And there's more to enjoy: a beer brewing contest, Saturday night dinner and dance, camping out, and the cool breezes in the delightful small village of Cloudcroft in the mountains. Google Pecos Conference 2019 for more details and photos.

**September 21** – The Annual Meeting for the SFNF site stewards will be held at the Forest Service Santa Fe office in the conference room, with an afternoon field trip to San Marcos Pueblo, a large ruin in the Galisteo Basin. This year's annual meeting will be a bit different. We'll gather in the large conference room for the morning business meeting, adjourn for a potluck lunch (maybe the usual chile cook-off or just a potluck), the silent auction, and then the field trip in the afternoon. Plan to enjoy a social occasion, delicious food, and an afternoon outing. No fee, but please bring an item or two for the silent auction and a dish to share at noon. Stay tuned for more details.

**October 15:** Tour of Boletsakwa Pueblos, Jemez Area; no deadline to sign up

## 2019 Wednesday Evening Lectures

### **“The Archaeology of the Pueblo Revolt at San Ildefonso Pueblo”**

We each have heard and read many points of view from scholars of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Most seem to present the impact of the conflict upon the Tewa and other tribes in the 1600s from the perspective of early Spanish explorers or archaeologists. Joseph (Woody) Aguilar, a tribal member of the Tewa Pueblo of San Ildefonso, is a Ph.D. candidate from the Department of Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and anticipates completing his studies this spring. He spoke to us on February 6.

Mr. Aguilar’s research focus is of the revolt time period, 1680 to 1696, from a Puebloan’s point of view, discussing how the revolt did and still does impact the Puebloan’s way of life.

His interest in Pueblo history extends long before contact with the Europeans. He described many examples in the literature that reflect “history” starting with the time of contact in the Americas, ignoring the thousands of years the indigenous people lived on this continent. He expressed his interest in how the Puebloans strive to live today as they did before contact.

The Tunyo (Black Mesa) Cultural Heritage Project includes the research Mr. Aguilar is conducting blended with information gained from elders in the Pueblo world. He is proud that the elders in San Ildefonso and other Pueblos are able to provide oral history for the conflicts with the Spanish before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and after the reconquest.

The research for his dissertation includes the literature study of archaeological reports of that time period as well as his own field findings. As a Pueblo tribal member, he has not conducted excavation for his research; he prefers to practice a noninvasive form of archaeology he refers to as “indigenous archaeology.”

He emphasized that each Pueblo including the Zuni, Hopi, and Acoma holds a revolt perspective. His focus of study includes the mesa-top refuge sites used by Jemez, Cochiti, and San Ildefonso Pueblos, all considered to be spiritual places. He is examining the history of Hanat Kotyiti (Old Cochiti) above Cochiti Pueblo and both Astialakwa on Guadalupe Mesa to the

north above Jemez Pueblo and Boletsakwa nearby to the northeast. Primarily he is investigating Tunyo, the isolated mesa also known as Black Mesa, standing just north of San Ildefonso. All three are naturally defensible areas and physically imposing on the landscape. However, they were hard places to live as water had to be hauled up from the valley below and that both agriculture and hunting had to occur off the mesa.

Violent conflicts occurred prior to the revolt and with the reconquest in 1694. It was then that San Ildefonso Pueblo members as well as members of seven other Pueblos sought refuge on Tunyo for more than nine months. Despite four attempts by the Spanish to ascend Tunyo, more than 2,000 people remained safe in nine individual Pueblo sites on top of the mesa.

Mr. Aguilar’s site research is conducted by the use of drone and fixed-wing technology, then followed by pedestrian survey to map the three mesas focused in his research. Using the drone maps as guidelines, he surveyed the mesa tops and documented the many low structures still in evidence. While no large structural remains are evident, consistent features are the collections of river stones at strategic points on the mesa rims. Geologists explained to Mr. Aguilar that the tops of the mesas were once ancient riverbeds, leaving the thousands of water-smoothed cobbles near and on the surface. The Puebloans collected the cobbles into large piles of rocks that he calls ammunition caches for self-defense. These rock piles are the most obvious feature documenting the presence of the Puebloan people and their efforts to protect themselves from the Spaniards.

As part of his discussion with the site stewards, Mr. Aguilar expressed approval for the creation of the position of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). Each of the 18 tribes in New Mexico has a THPO working with them. As opposed to the government office of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the THPO works with each tribe to identify and protect historic places and cultural resources in ways that conform to tribal values. This approach also provides each tribe with an avenue for consultation with the federal and state agencies regarding

## Wednesday Evening Lectures (cont)

impacts to historic sites. Cultural preservation management is carried out through formal supervision by the tribal community and consultation with the THPO. Dr. Bradley Viera has occupied the position of THPO for San Ildefonso for a year.

Mr. Aguilar has conducted extensive archaeological field work on the Pajarito Plateau for Los Alamos National Laboratory; in Chaco Cultural National Historic Park for the University of New Mexico Chaco Stratigraphy Project; and has dabbled in Neanderthal archaeology in Le Bourg, Carsac, France. He serves on the advisory board of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at San Ildefonso and was recently in residence at the School for Advanced Research in Santa Fe as the Katrin H. Lamon Fellow.

— Candie Borduin

### “Fire and Archaeology on the Jemez District”

On March 6, Rebecca Baisden presented a talk about site protection measures for controlled and natural burns. We’ve been hearing about the ongoing projects that aim to reduce the risk of fires in our forests, including attempts to protect archaeological and historic sites. Trees growing within and close to sites can burn and fall on structures, ponderosa tree roots that grow beneath structural elements can uproot foundations, and any flammable materials in the site can burn. The Southwest Jemez Mountains Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project (SWJM) was begun in 2010; the project includes funds for a variety of mitigation measures aimed at reducing the effects of past fires and reducing the risk of future fires. Among these measures is the protection of archaeological and historic sites. The goal is to return fires to their natural cycle—intermittent small ground fires that burn forest litter instead of catastrophic canopy fires.

Ms. Baisden has been involved in all aspects of this effort since the beginning, and has reached conclusions about what kinds of treatments work, what have minimal effects, and what doesn’t work.

Of the approximately 40,000 known sites in the Jemez District, the most fire sensitive are log cabins (one site has 14 features), sites con-

structed with tuff blocks, rock shelters, any structures having wood components, as well as rock art. The effects of fires include spalling and cracking of rocks, fallen trees on walls, destruction of any flammable materials, sooting and discoloration of rocks and rock art, and stump holes. Thinning projects are preceded by a survey of the sites in the area. The surveys served to update site records, identify any new unrecorded sites, and assess fuel loading. Most of the sites in the district were surveyed.

The first test occurred on Virgin Mesa in 2016 during a prescribed burn on 1,277 acres containing 110 sites. The vegetation in this area was mostly ponderosa pine, the terrain mostly flat, the temperature in the 70s, the humidity was between 18 and 24 percent, and the moisture content of the trees was adequate. Three different treatments were used on these sites, which represented heavy, moderate and light treatments, e.g., cutting trees close to or within sites, leaving some vegetation around the site, and doing minimal thinning.

The conclusions reached will be helpful to future efforts. Heavy thinning was overkill, light treatment did not produce long-term protection, and moderate treatment was just right. It was also learned that a proactive approach is better than a reactive one; relationships exist between archaeologists and firefighters/managers, and cross training was achieved among all groups. Another concern is site visibility. Three concentric ribbons on trees identify areas to be protected for surveyors and firefighters, but also identify sites for looters.

The next study phase of site protection measures will be in the piñon-juniper zones, which also have stands of Gambel oak. Stands of Gambel oak do not tend to hold heat as trees do, and can serve to hide site features. Rebecca observed that every site is different, and that there are a lot of judgment calls about what will protect the site and what won’t work. Another factor in making these decisions is the potential for soil erosion. Forest soils are often thin and sandy with only plant roots holding it in place.

There was a lengthy question-and-answer period, which showed an active interest in this

## Wednesday Evening Lectures (cont)

work. Since site stewards are in the field looking at sites anyway, Ms. Baisden would much appreciate being notified of any sites that need fire protection. Her email is [rbaisden@fs.fed.us](mailto:rbaisden@fs.fed.us), and her telephone number is 505-227-3876. Remember, however, that Mike Bremer also should be notified on any out-of-the-ordinary discoveries at our monitored sites.

-Nancy Cella

### Not All Fire is Bad

On the occasion of the final 2018/9 lecture on April 3, Gail Bryant invited Tom Swetnam over from the Jemez, where he grew up. He has spoken to us twice before at annual meetings about dendrochronology, fires, and the forest. This time, his topic was “Smokey Bear and Cognitive Dissonance in the 21st Century.” For those of us stumped by the title, he explained that cognitive dissonance is the ability to hold two contradictory ideas at the same time. For example, liking to smoke even when you know it’s bad for you.

We were interested to learn that as understanding of forest health has been changing, Smokey is beginning to suffer from cognitive dissonance. Ever since a bear cub with burned paws was rescued on the Lincoln National Forest after the Capitan Gap Fire in 1950, the Forest Service has used him as a spokesbear encouraging us to prevent all fires.

Tom said Smokey’s ad campaign has probably been the most successful in history. The idea for a cartoon messenger came up when it was appreciated how big a hit the movie *Bambi* (1942) had been. The Forest Service began hunting for someone similarly appealing. In fact, Disney donated the use of Bambi for a year, but then the Forest Service had to devise something else. A couple of duds—Don’t Be a Guberiff! (firebug spelled backward) and Woody the Log—never caught on. Tom had lots of pictures of early posters; he also brought half a dozen framed posters, which he set up for us in the conference room, telling us he had a collection of at least 150 at home.

But as he explained in his previous talks, total fire suppression—like eradicating all wolves or

hunting otters to the brink of extinction—eventually threw things out of balance and proved harmful. In forests, duff collected, weeds and brush grew unchecked, “dog hair” thickets thrived instead of more open environments with good light, air, and moisture. These unhealthy forests all became fires waiting to happen.

“Does Smokey Bear ever talk about good fires?” Tom asked us, adding that forty years of forestry research have showed that the natural occurrence of small, fast fires once or twice a decade are necessary.

He talked about the Forest Service’s increasing use of thinning and prescribed burns to remedy the problem. And, too, that while Smokey can continue urging us to be attentive with fire, now might be the right time to have him begin explaining its benefits. Tom noted that 66 percent of fires, almost 62,000 annually, are started by humans, so carelessness remains a big problem that we should address.

We all enjoyed Smokey’s colorful history as shown on decades of Forest Service posters. Tom ended with a rather bittersweet suggestion. What if, he asked, Smokey were killed in a forest fire? Or what if a new pair of cubs, one still named Smokey but the other named Sparky, replaced him? Sparky would wear a fire crew helmet and carry a drip torch used for starting prescribed burns. Together, the two of them could teach us that not all fire is bad.

—Irene Wanner

Here’s the first Smokey Bear poster, dated 1944.



## Site Lines

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We're on the Web  
[www://sfnsitestewards.org](http://www://sfnsitestewards.org)

A fine time was had by all on April 3, when the council hosted a party and potluck for Gail Bryant, who has been our education coordinator for ten years. Not only did she line up speakers for our talks during the winter, she also made dinners for speakers as well as enough cookies to feed the whole crowd. We all want to thank her for her enthusiasm and for enriching our lives with such interesting events.



Anne Baldwin kept Gail busy while Mike and Council members set up the surprise potluck buffet supper for everyone.

Photos by Lois Haggard



Pulled pork, salads, sandwiches, cookies and more made for a delicious supper.

## Wells Petroglyph Project

The Wells Petroglyph Preserve is now open. Weekly public tours as well as other tour options are available once again. Public tours are held every Wednesday and Saturday at 9:30 a.m. now until November 27. During the hot summer months of June, July, and August, tours will begin at 8:30 a.m. Pre-registration is required. Twelve spots are open each day. To book a tour, visit <https://www.mesaprietapetroglyphs.org/visit-the-wells-petroglyph-preserve.html>.

The 181-acre preserve is located midway between Santa Fe and Taos, New Mexico. Donated to the Archaeological Conservancy by Katherine Wells, it contains more than 10,000 images and is part of the largest petroglyph site in New Mexico. Our docents lead visitors through an insightful, two-hour tour of petroglyphs representing Archaic, Ancestral Puebloan, and Historic time periods.

To learn more, visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmDZ5DaRjY&t=2s>.

—Amanda Fox

Mesa Prieta Tour and Outreach Coordinator