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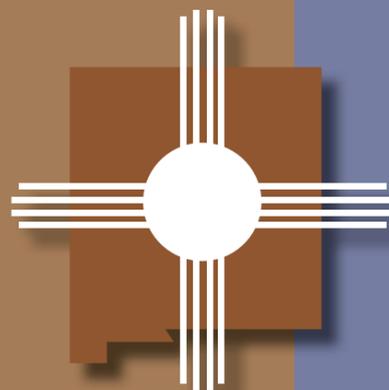
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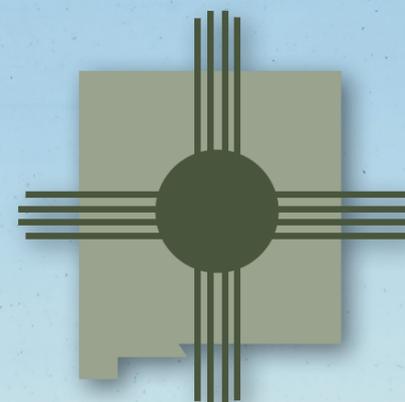
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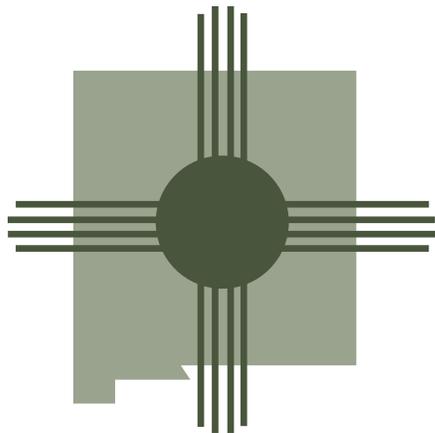
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A Tribute to Mike Bremer and Anne Baldwin: The Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program

CANDIE BORDUIN, BETH PARISI, NANCY CELLA, AND LEE BORDUIN

The Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF) Site Steward program is one of Mike Bremer’s most notable accomplishments during his two-decade tenure as Forest Archaeologist and Heritage Resource Manager for the SFNF (Figure 1). He is credited with starting the program and overseeing it from 1996 until his retirement in 2019. The success and longevity of the program is largely due to Mike’s investment of time, professional leadership, and personal interest in the program. Anne Baldwin, Supervisory Archaeologist, Española/Coyote Resource Area, provided tremendous support from the field with tours, projects, and education. Together they supported a cadre of about 100 volunteers working on the SFNF to monitor and protect archaeological sites, all the while learning about the resources they were protecting. Both Mike and Anne have mentored the stewards for the entire time of their involvement. They have provided excellent learning opportunities—as well as fun.



Figure 1. Mike Bremer and Anne Baldwin. Photo by Candie Borduin.

Development of the Current SFNF Site Steward Program

The SFNF encompasses approximately 1.6 million acres of forests, mountains, and grasslands in north-central New Mexico. It is often referred to as the crown jewel of the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service. About 8000 archaeological, historic and traditional cultural properties exist on the Forest. Of these, 65 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and include treasures such as the remains of ancestral and historic Pueblo Indian villages, Spanish colonial townsites, historic fire lookout towers, and some of the oldest rock art in the American Southwest. Cultural time periods on the Forest range from Early Archaic through Ancestral Pueblo, the post-contact period, and

into historic times (Bremer and Kulischek 2009; Weidemann 2021). For management purposes, the Forest is divided into six sections as shown on the map (Figure 2).

The SFNF Site Steward program was established to supplement SFNF staff with volunteers to provide many more eyes and ears in the field. Attempts were made in the 1980s and early 1990s to start a SFNF Site Steward program, but, for various reasons, it did not flourish. In 1987, the Southwestern Region initiated the first Site Steward program in Arizona, a program that continues today and serves as a model for many other programs in the West. In the early 1990s, the New Mexico State Land Office (SLO) developed a site stewardship program under the guidance of Norm Nelson, SLO archaeologist. This program formed the basis of

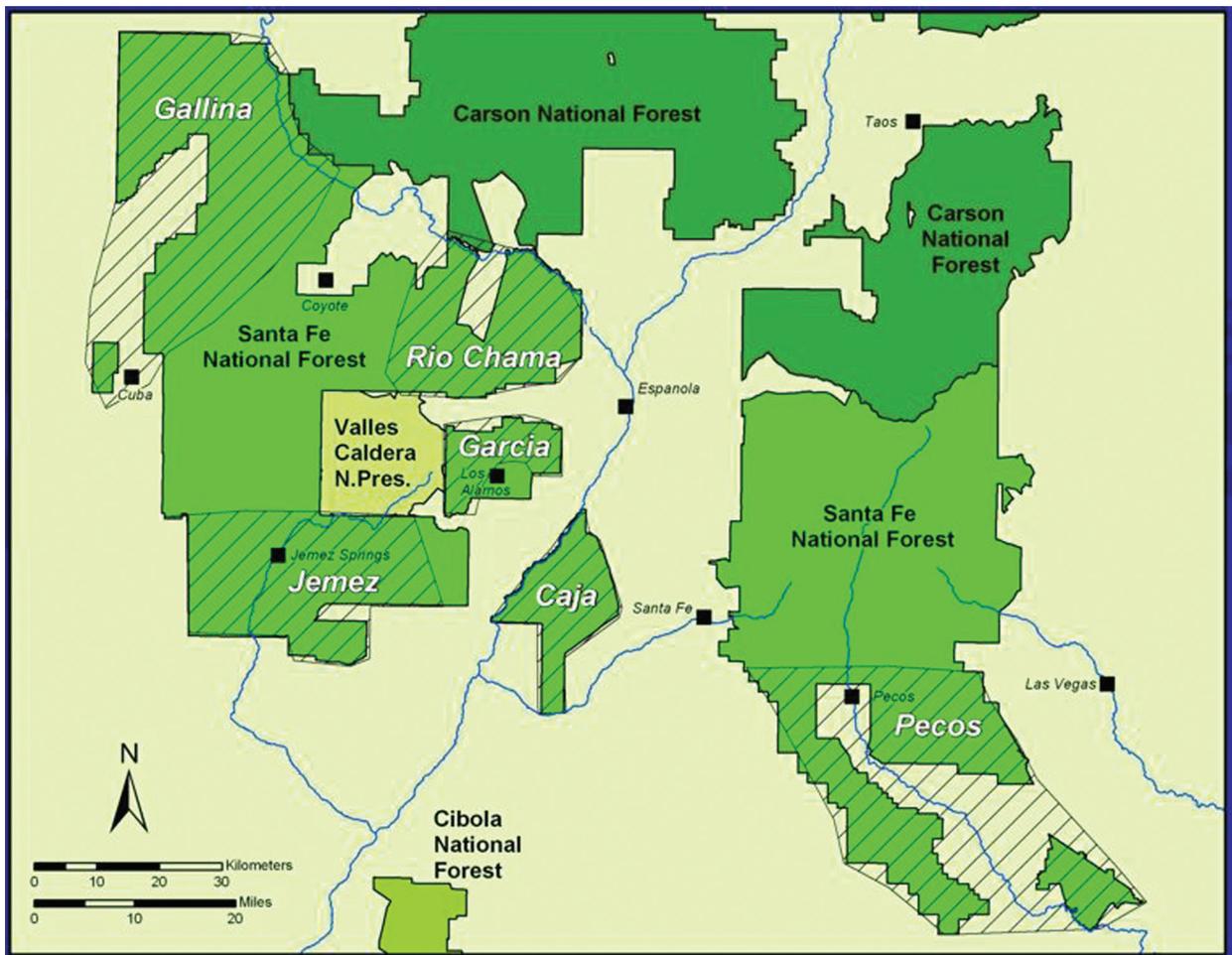


Figure 2. SFNF Management areas: Jemez, Caja del Rio, Pecos, Rio Chama, Gallina, and Garcia. Site stewards are assigned and managed within these areas. Map courtesy of Jeremy Kulischek.

the very successful statewide New Mexico Site Watch Program about a decade later (Bremer and Kulischek 2009).

In 1996, Leonard Atencio, then SFNF Supervisor, in response to an inquiry from the Santa Fe Chapter of the Sierra Club regarding monitoring on the Forest, directed Mike to establish a Site Steward program. Originally Mike managed the program aided by the late Wayne Nelson and Terry Ballone, both who have passed, two of the earliest volunteers and strongest proponents of the program. Recruitment, training, and orientation of stewards required a large amount of time and commitment on Mike's part.

Mike had to determine which sites to monitor, establish visit protocols for each site, prepare site information packages for the stewards, prepare training, conduct orientation training for new stewards, make numerous visits to assigned sites with

the stewards, conduct special trainings in archaeology practices, and lead special tours (Bremer and Thompson 2013:33).

After the disastrous Cerro Grande fire in May 2000, Mike realized that he no longer had time to continue his direct management of the Site Steward program, and the program was destined to be shut down temporarily. Wayne Nelson approached Mike with a proposal to develop a self-managing Site Steward program that would be linked to the SFNF but operate as an independent partner. Wayne suggested a management structure that allowed continuation of the program, with Mike serving in an oversight (ex officio) role.

The first step was creating a council governance document for the Site Steward organization. This document was developed by a group of active stewards headed by Wayne Nelson. The council membership consists of a Council Chair, Vice Chair, Budget Coordinator, Secretary, and the six Area Team Leaders and their respective alternates. The officers are elected each year by Council members. Officers

may not serve more than two years. Two at-large members are also selected each year to support underserved areas and site stewards in general. Specific overview roles were assigned to Council members, and these became standing committees, e.g., education, communication, nominations, and, later, archives and awards. The Council defines monitoring areas, reporting requirements, recruiting efforts, training materials, classroom and field sessions, and rules for field operations. The SFNF archaeologist retained veto power relative to site steward initiatives but was relieved of day-to-day involvement with specific field issues. The Council governance documents have been revised

several times to reflect changing conditions and needs, but they remain the core of the Site Steward program (Bremer and Kulischek 2009:9).

The change of site steward management to a council form of governance

proved to be advantageous. The time burden on SFNF staff was greatly reduced, yet the Forest maintained a presence and veto power over Council initiatives. Further, the council structure greatly expanded the number of people trained and operating in the field, monitoring sites, and being involved in various projects. The number of certified stewards increased from the initial twenties to over a hundred. In sum, the Council governance succeeded beyond what was originally envisioned by the small band of stalwarts who made efforts to forge an independent partnership (Bremer and Kulischek 2009:10).

Mike and Anne's strong support of this volunteer organization combined with their unique blend of technical expertise, a great sense of humor, and tolerance of occasional missteps by the individual stewards, allowed the vital continuation of the Site Steward program to this day.

Training and Education

From the beginning, it was clear that Mike intended to cultivate a cadre of well-trained stewards to monitor sites on the Forest. Recruits wishing to be

“The SFNF Site Stewards is more than a volunteer organization, it is a lovely group of folks who care for each other. Mike created us and set the tone for the group. We are truly his creation.”

—ELAINE GORHAM, SITE STEWARD

considered for the program had to submit a detailed application. Once a candidate was accepted, a full day of classroom training was followed by a full field day in the Forest, usually accompanied by a Law Enforcement Officer to acquaint stewards with proper field etiquette and how to approach and evaluate a vandalized site. Mike’s energy and enthusiasm were infectious.

The basic training was followed by an orientation to assigned sites in each of the six Forest areas. Originally Mike conducted these introductory visits; however, as the program grew, the responsibility was delegated to the Area Team Leaders (ATL). As part of serving in a one-year provisional status, stewards were provided with a site file and expected to explore their assigned sites, photograph them, note current status, keep a file of changes in the site, report their findings to their ATL, and file a report via the electronic reporting system. Stewards also were expected to check in and out with their ATL.

Mike later introduced another great educational component to the program with the addition of guest speakers during the winter season. These programs were also offered to stewards of the state Site Watch program. Special field training days opened further opportunities for stewards to expand their archaeological knowledge.

Annual Meetings

One of the highlights of the Site Steward year is the fall Annual Meeting. First held in 2003 at Holy Ghost Campground in the Pecos, the meetings consisted of camping for two nights for those who wished to do so, a full day of educational programs, and, on the final day, tours led by area site stewards to monitored sites. The general meeting agenda included reports from each of the Area Team Leaders, a financial report from the Site Steward Foundation, Inc., reports from the committee chairs, and a State of the Forest report from Mike. Mike’s report covered current projects, staff additions, and new initiatives for the Southwest Region. Mike was also consistent

about keeping stewards informed throughout the year of happenings on the Forest, especially fire occurrences, whether prescribed burns or wildfires.

The stewards never missed the opportunity for a good time! From the beginning, the noon potluck consisted of a highly competitive chili cookoff to which stewards contributed their best chili recipes. Those who brought tamer dishes were welcome, and of course the desserts were terrific. Early on, Mike developed the tradition of giving awards to site stewards who had exceeded expectations, and there always were a number of candidates. Mike (and later a site steward committee) chose Zuni fetishes from Keshi, The Zuni Connection shop in Santa Fe, and matched the character of the fetish with the character of the steward. Later in the afternoon, a game of archaeological trivia led by Mike and Assistant Forest Archaeologist, Jeremy Kulisheck, was held (Jeremy always won).

The site of the annual meeting rotated throughout all six Forest areas. Some areas, especially the Jemez, had group camping facilities. Others had to be created by the Forest staff, such as at the Gallina, where a tent, outhouses, and water were provided. The area team hosted the meetings and arranged for the tours that would occur on the second day in that area (Figure 3).

“We’ll miss our pals, Annie and Mike, for all the fun and expertise they brought to their jobs and ours.”

—IRENE WANNER, FORMER SITE STEWARD COUNCIL CHAIR

As time went on, the annual meetings changed by alternating two-day campouts with single-day educational meetings in Santa Fe. The chili cookoff was always part of the agenda, as were the site

steward awards. Members of the Council eventually took over planning the event, speakers, tours, and awards; however, Mike always was a presence with his well-equipped tent and campsite, jovial interactions, and on-going support.

Communication

As the Site Steward program grew to over 100 members, the need for effective communication increased. A *listserv* was developed quickly, followed by a member-created and managed



Figure 3. Jemez Area Symposium, 2014 Annual Meeting. Left to right: Connie Constan, Matt Barbour, Jeremy Kulisheck, Mike Bremer, and Mike Elliott. Photo by Nancy Cella.

website, <https://sfnsitestewards.org>. The website posts all printed training material, electronic forms for reporting site steward activities, the Code of Conduct, and the Council governance documents.

The quarterly *Site Lines* newsletters were initiated in 2002 and posted on the website (<https://www.sfnsitestewards.org/newsletters.php>). To date, over 80 issues have been produced that include documentation of the winter site steward talks, awards, tributes, research, and, unfortunately, obituaries. There are reports on exciting adventures led by the Site Steward Foundation, and trips reported on by site stewards themselves to Ireland,

Portugal, Scotland, Mexico, the San Luis Valley, Canyon de Chelly, and other amazing places.

Special Projects Led by Stewards

As one would expect, each monitored Forest area presented its own challenges; often projects would ensue, led by the stewards with Mike's encouragement. Following are descriptions of some of these projects.

Site Steward Signs. Early on, the stewards proposed designing and installing signs at high-visitation sites indicating that the site was being monitored regularly by site stewards. Generous



Figure 4. Mike Bremer displays one of the site steward signs. Photo by Nancy Cella.

contributions funded the first set of signs, and they soon were posted throughout the Forest (Figure 4).

The Largo Gallina Unit House Roof Protection Project. Excavated in the 1970s, the Largo Gallina Unit House structure was designated as an educational visitation site. By the 2000s, the roof placed over the structure in the 1970s had deteriorated and water leakage had damaged interior structural features. In 2002, Gallina

stewards brought rolled roofing material, tar, and tools to the unit and re-covered the roof.

Within 10 years, the roof again was sagging and leaking, with water further damaging the interior of the structure. Funding was not available to do a complete rebuild, so Mike, with a small group of Gallina stewards, installed a heavy-duty tarp over the roof. The re-tarping of the roof became an annual event for stewards, and it was replaced at least four times. However, elk found the raised



Figure 5. Mike and Lee Borduin installing heavy-duty tarp on unit house roof.
Photo by Bill Cella.

platform a suitable place to relax, adding to the damage, and finally the roof became weakened and at risk of collapse (Figure 5).

By 2015, Mike was able to purchase material to replace the roof; however, fire duties became a priority for Forest staff, and it was not until 2017 that a brand-new metal roof was installed. Assistant Forest Archaeologist Jason MacInteer oversaw the final installation with ten Forest personnel from the Jemez and Espanola Districts and half a dozen stewards.

Archaeological Institute of America Preservation Grant Proposal. In 2010, the Site Steward Foundation applied for a \$20,000 grant to assess the condition of three archaeological sites in the Cuba Ranger District of the SFNF (Site Steward Foundation, Inc. 2010). The three sites were monitored by site stewards of the Gallina area team, who had reported deterioration and damage

to the sites annually. Two of the sites, both listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Nogales Cliff House and Rattlesnake Ridge, are open to the general public and experience heavy visitation. These sites were in need of stabilization, which required an assessment of their state before any effort was made to stabilize the exterior and interior features.

At Nogales Cliff House, natural erosion and visitors had damaged exterior walls and interior structural features. The site was excavated in 1939 and noted to have 11 habitation rooms, including four in an upper alcove, 15 storage areas, and nine storage cists in the cliff face. It was a substantial site, and the only one in the Gallina area built in an alcove against a cliff face. Tree ring dates ranged between AD 1239 to 1267 (Figure 6).

The Rattlesnake Ridge site is a clustered community that consisted of 18 single structures



Figure 6. Nogales Cliff House. Photo by Candie Borduin.

and structure complexes that included 15 surface dwellings, three pit houses, three towers, and a reservoir. The site had been excavated; one three-story tower was left open to the elements, and all structures had eroded. Tree-ring dates and structural differences indicated two occupations in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The third site is the Largo-Gallina Unit House. Originally excavated in the early 1970s, the pit house and associated surface rubble was

covered with a protective roof in the mid-1970s. The site was left open, with an entry in the roof and a ladder that permitted visitors to view the interior.

Included in the proposal were a detailed assessment plan, a budget, and the expected scientific and educational benefits. The Project Director was identified as J. Michael Bremer, Forest Archaeologist and Heritage Program Manager of the SFNF. Mike encouraged the stewards and acted as our consultant every step of the way. Unfortunately, the proposal was not funded by the Archaeological Institute of America. Site Stewards continue to monitor the three sites, and the sites continue to experience deterioration from weathering and visitor damage.

Tours of Archaic Petroglyphs in the Pecos Area. With support and encouragement from Mike, the Pecos Area Team, along with the Pecos Ranger District Office staff, began to offer public tours of the horizontal Archaic petroglyphs on Glorieta Mesa in 2017. These tours were hugely popular with the public and very helpful to the Forest Service as demands for tours of the petroglyphs put strains on archaeological staff time (Figure 7).

Mike's enthusiasm for these tours did not stop with the Glorieta Mesa petroglyphs. At Site Steward Council meetings, Mike routinely praised the immense benefits of the public tours. He encouraged other teams to work with their respective area ranger district offices to identify sites that would benefit from public tours and put together tours of their own. It was a groundbreaking initiative that served the public, the Forest Service, and the site stewards well.

Processing of Herbert Dick Gallina Collection. In May 2003, members of the Gallina Team initiated a several-year project to catalogue the Herbert Dick Collection, excavated from sites in the Gallina in the 1970s. The collection had been stored at Fort Burgwin near Ranchos de Taos under

the supervision of Southern Methodist University. In 2002, Mike Bremer acquired the collection for the SFNF and moved it to Santa Fe. Led by long-time Passport in Time participant, Denver Burns of Fort Collins, CO, Gallina stewards worked to catalog the 255-box collection which included hand tools, lithic artifacts, thousands of sherds, burned items such as posts and corncobs, and other cultural material. Prior to this study, the collection was in the original paper bags and boxes used in the 1970s and had been stored in less than optimal conditions.

The second portion of site steward involvement with the Herbert Dick Collection focused on entering the artifacts into a database created for that purpose. The cataloging experience was satisfying and extremely educational for the participating stewards and made the collection far more accessible to researchers.

Gallina Temperature Monitoring Experiment. This project was conducted and reported by Gallina Area site stewards David Strip and Elaine Gorham (2015). Their summary follows:

The Llaves Valley of northwestern New Mexico contains a substantial number of Gallina era sites. Outside of the broad Llaves Valley proper, the topography is characterized by narrow canyons surrounded by rugged sandstone ridges. Sites can be found in both the canyon bottoms and along the ridgelines. Canyon bottoms typically have more arable land and more accessible water sources than the ridgelines, raising the question of why ridgeline sites are so common. Ridgeline dwellings are probably more defensible, given the difficult access and the advantage of being uphill from one's adversaries in a battle. This advantage is offset, however, by the fact that crops and water sources are in the canyon bottoms. Many of the ridgeline

“Thanks, Mike, for your patience and support of volunteers. Enjoy your retirement!” —LEE BORDUIN,
FORMER COUNCIL CHAIR



Figure 7. Pecos site steward Sharon Paris giving a public tour of Archaic petroglyphs in the Glorieta Mesa area. Photo by Cathy Gates.

sites are located on prominent features, prompting speculation that they were part of a signaling network. However, many more ridgeline sites are not atop prominent features and are commonly located where the topography obscures the line of sight to other structures. This weakens the explanatory power of the signaling network conjecture.

Contemporary residents of the area often comment about the remarkably cold overnight temperatures in the canyon bottoms, temperatures that are significantly lower than those in locations

just a few miles away. The canyons act as channels for rivers of cold air draining off the ridges. This led us to wonder whether the temperature at the ridges might be warmer at night, making the ridges more attractive to Gallina-era builders.

We selected five pairs of Gallina sites in the Llaves valley for study. Each pair consisted of two sites that were vertically separated by 100 to 150 m in elevation. The horizontal displacement between sites was on the order of a few hundred meters. We employed ThermoChron™ temperature

recorders, produced by Dallas Semiconductor, to record temperature measurements four times a day: midnight, 6 am, noon, and 6 pm. The ThermoChronTM are approximately the size of a US quarter, require no external power source, and are designed to operate in outdoor environments with no additional protection against the elements. The ThermoChronTM record at user-defined intervals and can store 1000+ readings. The sensors were attached to trees at shoulder height in a position that shaded them from direct sunlight to avoid spurious readings.

Two site pairs demonstrated the strongest contrast between ridgeline and valley. The first pair is at the well-known Nogales Cliff House. One sensor was placed on the site of the cliff dwelling, the second in Spring Canyon, about 100 m below

the first sensor where the trail to the cliff house leaves the valley bottom. The second pair of sensors was placed near the junction of Canada Ojitos and Deer Run, approximately 5 mi north of FR313 on FR312. This pair has a vertical separation of about 70 m (Figures 8 and 9).

The demonstration of temperature moderation at ridgeline locations in comparison to nearby valley locations does not, in itself, provide any direct evidence that Gallina era occupants were aware of this phenomenon, nor that they acted on it. However, it does raise an intriguing question about temperature influences on site location choices, and perhaps motivation for future investigations that look for evidence of seasonal variation in the occupation of valley versus ridgeline sites. This could shed light

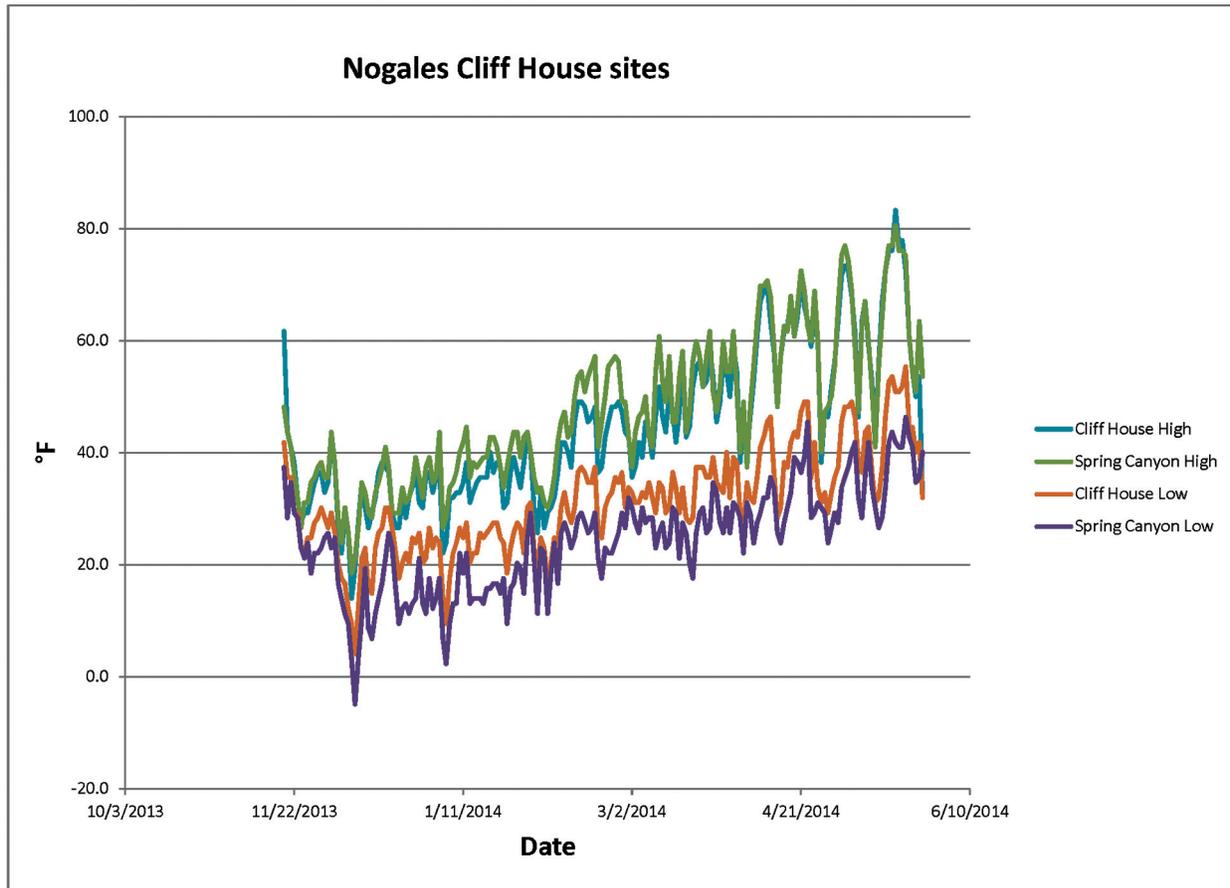


Figure 8. This chart plots the daily high/low temperatures for the two recording locations around the Nogales Cliff House. The lower elevation has consistently lower overnight temperatures than the higher elevation. In addition, the daytime highs were generally, if slightly, higher at the lower location, resulting in a larger diurnal temperature swing.

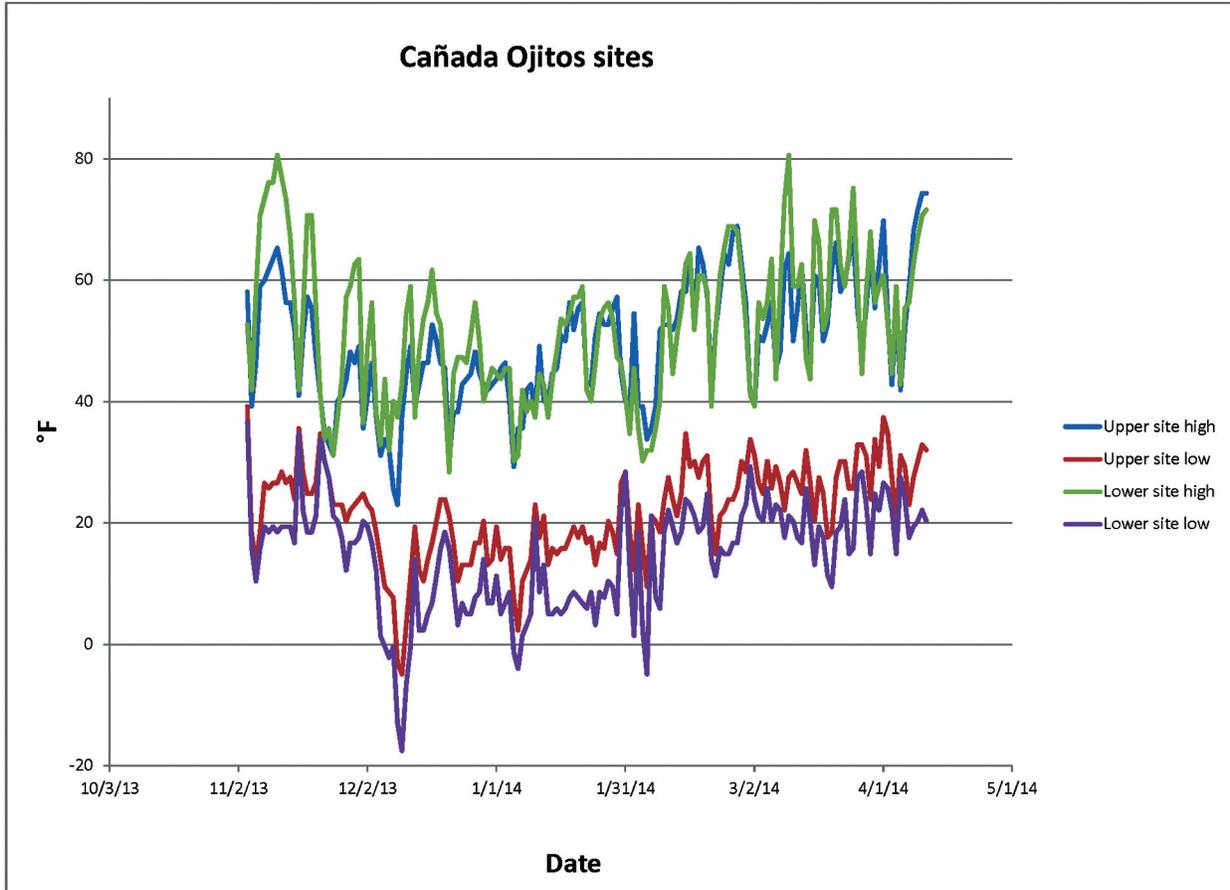


Figure 9. This chart plots the high/low temperatures for the site in Cañada Ojitos. The results are similar to those at the Nogales Cliff House; the valley exhibits a greater diurnal swing with lower overnight lows and higher daytime highs.

on the question of whether ridgeline sites were used as a refuge from the bitter cold nights of mid-winter.

An initial report on this project was published in *Site Lines*, and an updated version was later presented at the Pecos Conference in August 2015 (Strip and Gorham 2015). We would like to thank the Site Steward Foundation, whose grant provided for the purchase of the ThermoChron™ temperature recorders. We also would like to thank Mike Bremer for his encouragement in this study (Strip and Gorham 2015).

Site Steward Foundation, Inc.

From the beginning of the Site Steward program, the receipt and management of donations and funds

was an awkward issue. Stewards were not allowed to handle money—period! The Site Steward program is not a fund-raising program and does not have nonprofit status. In 2008, with the urging and support of Mike, a group of stewards undertook the study and development of a nonprofit organization to address issues of donations and monies managed for the Site Steward programs.

The Site Steward Foundation, Inc. (SSFI) was incorporated in late 2008 by SFNF site stewards with the following Mission Statement:

The mission of the Site Steward Foundation is to generate and manage resources to support the conservation, preservation, monitoring, education, and research of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources in the

state of New Mexico. The Site Steward Foundation maintains relationships with organizations such as the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program, New Mexico Site Watch Program, and other organizations with similar goals and interests, including the South Park, CO, program.

Membership was solicited and activities quickly ensued at a high energy level. The website at <https://SiteStewardFoundation.org> details these activities (Bremer and Kulisheck 2009:10).

Grants Awarded

An important function of the SSFI is awarding grants to various organizations invested in the preservation of cultural resources and in education. Grants awarded over the years since 2013 have benefited New Mexico Site Watch, SFNF Site Stewards, the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project, the

Grant County Archaeology Society, the Imogen F. Wilson Educational Foundation, and South Park Site Stewards.

South Park, Colorado, Site Steward Training Program. Because of the publicity and outreach that the SSFI was making within the archaeology community, in 2015 an archaeologist working in South Park, Colorado, asked one of the SSFI board members if she could assist with setting up a Site Steward program in South Park. The Foundation agreed, and this new program was modeled after the SFNF program. Manuals, procedures, and trainings were given by volunteers from the SFNF program over the course of two years. The South Park Site Stewards, Inc. program continues to thrive (Figure 10).

Trips and Tours Led

The SSFI has led over 17 tours of cultural sites in the Southwest for site stewards since 2009.



Figure 10. South Park site stewards. Photo provided by Beth Parisi.

Tours varied from one to three days and always involved the leadership of experts knowledgeable about the study area. Southeastern Utah trips were among the favorites, visiting Anasazi ruins and petroglyphs; river trips included the San Juan River and the Rio Grande through White Rock Canyon.

Archaeological Participation

The Foundation is represented regularly at archaeological conferences, where members set up informational and educational booths. Since 2009, the SSFI has been represented at over 20 meetings and conferences. Significantly, the SSFI has either sponsored or co-sponsored the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting, the Pecos Conference, the SFNF Site Stewards Annual Meetings, and the New Mexico Site Watch Annual Meetings.

Awards

In addition to the numerous awards and recognitions presented to Mike during his tenure with the SFNF, he has also received prestigious awards recognizing his work with the SFNF Site Steward program.

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award given to Mike, May 2005

According to the award:

Mr. Bremer is nominated not just because of his skilled management of the often-complex heritage resources compliance issues on the Santa Fe National Forest, but primarily because of his outstanding educational outreach and service to the avocational archaeological community. Mr. Bremer revived a long-dormant Site Steward program on the SFNF and turned it into a powerful, all-volunteer organization that now runs itself and has its own webpage and officers.

Mr. Bremer truly believes in taking archaeology to the people and making it real for them. His enthusiasm has inspired

countless volunteers to contribute thousands of hours of their time to help protect New Mexico's cultural treasures.

Windows on the Past National Award for Excellence to the Site Steward Program, January 2006

The Windows on the Past Program of the U.S. Forest Service awarded the Santa Fe National Forest Site Stewards a National Award for Excellence. The award was given to the Stewards and Council for "Outstanding Resource Protection through the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program" for activities conducted during 2004. "All stewards should know that their level of effort makes them award worthy with every activity they conduct under the program. The Forest is extremely proud of the Site Stewards' accomplishments and believes this award is well earned and richly deserved."

Individual Recognition in Relationship to the Site Steward Program

These awards were given at the annual Site Steward meeting in October 2016 to Mike, Anne, and other members of the Forest staff (Figure 11).

Site Steward Forest Service Award for J. Michael Bremer

Mike was given the award:

For founding the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward program in the late 1990s and continuing to provide leadership and involved support so that the program remains vital and growing eighteen years down the road, J. Michael, a.k.a. Mike, leads the Site Steward program with a unique blend of technical expertise, a great sense of humor and tolerance for the occasional foibles of stewards. As Forest Archaeologist and Heritage Program Manager, Mike is supportive of continuing education projects which include the Spring seminars, sponsoring tours to various archaeological sites and participating in field research projects that involve stewards. Furthermore, Mike is a heck of a good guy and plays a mean guitar.



Figure 11. SFNF staff honored by site stewards in 2016. Left to right: Jason MacInteer, Assistant Forest Archaeologist; AnnMarie Kmetz, Pecos Archaeologist; Jana Comstock, Española Archaeologist; Anne Baldwin; and Mike Bremer. Photo by Beth Parisi.

Tribute to Anne Baldwin, Española District Archaeologist

Anne's area of supervision in the SFNF included the Jemez, Rio Chama, and eastern portion of the Gallina areas. All are heavily visited by the public, so opportunities to interact with site stewards were frequent. Anne was a participant in many site steward outings and responsive to issues reported by stewards in her district.

June 2015 Ku II cleanup

The Ku II site in the Rio Chama valley has been the victim of recurring acts of vandalism. Residents in the area appear to view this part of the SFNF as their personal playground without restrictions. In addition to off-road vehicle traffic, they cut down several trees for bonfires, turned the area into a shooting range with clay pigeons and gallon-size milk cartons as their targets, and used it as their personal dump site.

Anne Baldwin and Mike Bremer put together a team to clean up the area and clean it up they did

on June 9, 2015. The SFNF firefighters who helped may have wondered if their training included these tasks! Thank you, Anne and Mike, and the Rio Chama stewards for initiating and following through on this necessary task.

White Rock Canyon Raft Trip

In June 2010, 14 intrepid site stewards spent two fantastic days on the Rio Grande rafting through White Rock Canyon and exploring seldom visited archaeological sites. This adventurous trip included visits to petroglyph panels, agricultural fields, and pueblos. The tour was sponsored through the SSFI. Anne Baldwin provided on-site education and extensive reference material. She taught the participants about each individual site they visited as well as how to interpret what they saw, how to complete a site survey form, elements of ceramic and lithic artifact identification, ways to view the settings of the sites on the landscape, and many more aspects of archaeology. Anne also gave information on how the Forest Service handles forest fires, a very timely subject (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Anne Baldwin “holding forth” during White Rock Canyon River trip. Photo provided by Beth Parisi.

Passport in Time Projects in Garcia, Jemez and Gallina Regions

While Mike was always the organizer and leader of annual Passport in Time (PIT) projects, Anne participated when the project was in her district. Anne’s teaching and on-the-ground archaeological skills were a wonderful benefit for participants on the projects. While PIT Projects were open to the public by application, area site stewards were always invited to participate in the week-long events.

Educational Brochures

In 2011, the Site Steward Foundation received a \$5,000 grant from the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area (NRGHA) to produce the educational brochure, *Preserving the Past for our Future—Northern New Mexico, A Very Special Place*. It explained the importance of the historic and archaeological resources in the NRGHA.

Anne Baldwin was instrumental in assisting the Site Steward Foundation with the creation of this brochure. About 10,000 copies were distributed to schools, libraries, and other institutions throughout Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Los Alamos counties.

Educational Trip to Monitored Rio Chama Sites

Anne accompanied site stewards to two of their monitored sites to observe and discuss artifacts and features, giving the stewards a better idea of the indigenous activities conducted at the site. She also discussed in depth the impact of two vandalized areas of the site. Anne made her time available to stewards in many educational ventures.

Site Steward Forest Service Award for Anne Baldwin

Anne was given a Site Steward Forest Service Award and was recognized in the following way:

For serving as the godmother of the site stewards, Annie is a strong and consistent supporter of our stewarding activities. She always makes a special effort to verify we all are personally happy and healthy, offering empathy, sympathy, and advice as needed.

She is a wonderful field archaeologist, sharing her considerable knowledge and taking advantage of teaching opportunities. And Annie is the only one who can get Mike to stop leading a tour in a blinding snowstorm (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Mike Bremer and Anne Baldwin. Photo by Beth Parisi.

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