

President's Message

Deni Seymour, NMAC President

NMAC now boasts 271 active members, a bit higher than in recent years. Current efforts are focused on increasing membership, making meetings more accessible to a wider range of members who may be located in distant portions of the state, and in expanding the professional breadth of our membership. Information dispersal and communication are key functions of NMAC. This was brought clearly to mind when in July an archaeological consultant working at a mine site was struck by lightning. As William E. "Bill" Beaver, Director of Safety - SW Operations for Peabody Energy informed us the archaeologist was initially unresponsive, absence of pulse and not breathing. Thanks to the training and responsiveness of co-workers and mine rescue team, the victim's life was spared through the application of CPR. This incident is a salient reminder of the need to train employees in lightning safety and awareness and the importance of first aid and CPR training of employees.

Training and education remain important to our membership. The Cibola ceramics Cibola and Beyond workshop in May was a success owing to the dedication and hard work of a number of people, including Chris Turnbow, Cynthia Herhahn, Gretchen Obenauf, Scott Geister, Tom Windes, Pete McKenna, and John Roney .

Upcoming events promise to be just as informative and well attended. NMAC's Fall Conference on The Middle and Northern Rio Grande will begin on Thursday evening with a public presentation: "Archaeological Myths: New/Old Perspectives on Saturday November 14th, Puebloan Migrations," by Eric Blinman , followed by a full day of papers, exhibits and posters. Symposia include: (1) Twenty-First Century Perspectives on Pueblo Population Movements in the Northern Rio Grande, (2) Agriculture in the Middle Rio Grande Region, and (3) Puebloan Prehistory: Research Themes in the Northern Rio Grande. The web site provides more details (www.nmacweb.org).

Sunday (Nov. 15) brings an optional half-day training session - a hands-on training session on Rio Grande Glaze Ware, led by Hayward Franklin and using collections in the Hibben Center.

This is followed by the always popular October 22 to 24, 2009 Dineta Archaeology Workshop sponsored by NMAC and the BLM, the Dineta Workshop in Farmington is one of the most popular archaeology training experiences in New Mexico. Last offered in 2007, it filled in a day and a half. If you are interested in learning about Dineta and Ancestral Pueblo archaeology from the pros, seeing some interesting sites, and earning permit and educational credit from the BLM and HPD. Be sure to sign up as this fills up fast. See the web site for more information: www.nmacweb.org.

We continue to pursue the deaccessioning issue but progress is slow. The issue of damage to cultural resources on state trust land has been dropped owing to lack of interest and input.

Archaic Hunter-Gatherers and Early Farmers of the Albuquerque Area

Jim Railey, SWCA Environmental Consultants

Over the past couple of decades, archaeological excavations in advance of housing subdivisions, pipeline construction, highway projects, and other developments have shed much new light on Albuquerque's ancient past. New discoveries pertaining to the Archaic time frame have been especially prolific. In fact, so much data has accumulated that local patterns of Archaic demography, settlement patterns, land use, and subsistence in the area are now knowable in detail, and specific explanations of these patterns can be advanced. Most new discoveries of Archaic occupation in the Albuquerque Basin have occurred on the West Mesa, where much of metropolitan Albuquerque's recent suburban sprawl has occurred. There are so many Middle and Late Archaic sites on the West Mesa that there must have been surface water there during these periods, and that is a rather important finding given that today water on the mesa is obtained only by drilling wells to depths of 1,000 feet or more. Fewer investigations at Archaic sites have been carried out in the adjacent valleys of the Rios Grande, Jemez, and Puerco, but these have resulted in discoveries that are also critically important to understanding pre-ceramic developments in the area.

For the most part, evidence from the Albuquerque Basin suggests that local Archaic peoples were more mobile compared to those of the ceramic periods that follow. Even compared to Basketmaker II residential sites in the

Four Corners region, contemporary En Medio-phase sites in the Albuquerque Basin appear to have been left mostly by more mobile groups who were perhaps less dependent on farming. But this picture may be biased, or at least in part, by the disproportionate number of West Mesa sites in the record of Archaic-period excavation data from the Albuquerque Basin, as all evidence of Archaic-period maize in the area comes from sites in the surrounding river valleys (Jones-Bartholomew 2002; Elyea 1999; Gerow 1998; Polk 1999; Walth, in preparation) The associated dates for early maize in the area tend to fall after 1400 B.C., consistent with evidence from elsewhere in the Southwest. However, possible maize phytoliths were recovered during pipeline-trench monitoring at LA 133528, in the Puerco Valley, from a buried context with an associated radiocarbon date of 3310-2910 B.C. (Jones-Bartholomew 2002). If these phytoliths are indeed maize, and the associated date marks their true age, then this would be a remarkable find, as it would push back the appearance of maize in the Southwest by over a millennium. Interestingly, no maize has been recovered from the many hundreds of flotation samples that have been processed from West Mesa sites.

Along with collecting a variety of wild plants and growing some maize, Archaic subsistence in the Albuquerque area involved hunting of bison and pronghorn, and possibly other big-game animals such as elk. At the Costilla Grande site (LA 37631), on the bluffs overlooking the east edge of the Rio Grande floodplain, a Late Archaic roasting pit contained bison ribs atop a basal layer of cooking stones (Condie and Smith 1992). Over on the West Mesa, bison and possible elk bones were recovered at the Arroyo Negra (LA 103048) and Nameless Ravine (LA 137832) sites, which both yielded Middle and (mostly) Late Archaic dates (Higgins and Lundquist 2004). At the nearby Third Avenue site, Reinhart (1967, 1968) reported numerous pronghorn bones. To the south, at Comanche Springs near Belen, two bone beds, buried under more than 2 m of fluvial sediments and containing the remains of approximately 40 bison, were discovered in a Late Archaic context (Hibben 1992). Apparently, the relatively high precipitation levels that prevailed in the area during Middle and Late Archaic times created lush grasslands suitable for large, grazing herd animals, which in turn provided high-return sources of food, hides, and other materials for the area's human inhabitants.

The remains of Archaic structures, and probable or possible structures, have now been identified at many sites in the Albuquerque Basin. Most of these are small, and consistent with what one would expect from the

remains of rather expedient, brush-covered huts erected over shallow, saucer-shaped basins. In general, they are similar to most Archaic structures documented elsewhere in the Southwest. Some notably large Archaic structures have been documented in the Albuquerque Basin, however. Among the largest known Archaic structures in the area were two reported by Reinhart (1967, 1968) from the Third Avenue site (BR-16/LA 54632) in Rio Rancho. These structures were both over 6 m long, and their large size and the associated rich artifact assemblage are certainly exceptional in comparison to the majority of Archaic sites investigated on the West Mesa. More recently, a circular Late Archaic structure nearly a big in size (5.5 m in diameter) was excavated by SWCA at LA 123291, which lies on a bluff above the east side of the Rio Grande floodplain (Walth, in preparation).

The observed diversity in structure size and complexity suggests an appreciable degree of variation among Archaic sites in the Albuquerque area, perhaps due to a combination of local, seasonal, or temporal factors. This diversity is also seen in site types. While the majority of sites are the remains of ephemeral camps (with or without shallow pit features), some have all the hallmarks of more intensively occupied base camps. Reinhart's Third Avenue site is among the best examples, with its large structures, multiple pit features, midden areas, rich artifact assemblage (including a wide variety of flaked-stone tools and ground-stone milling implements) and copious faunal remains. Some sites appear to have hosted more specialized activities. Take the Holiday site (LA 99708), for example, which SWCA recently excavated as part of the Paseo del Volcan corridor at the north end of Rio Rancho (Railey 2009). Machine scraping here uncovered 87 features, buried by up to a meter or more of eolian sand, and among these were the remains of three small pit structures. Massive quantities of flaked-stone debris and many biface fragments were recovered from the excavations at this site, including approximately 4,000 flaked-stone artifacts from the fill of one of the pit structures. The biface fragments at Holiday are generally well-thinned, and appear to be projectile point preforms, although no complete bifaces and only one complete projectile point were found. Ground stone was virtually absent at the site. The Holiday site's occupation thus appears to have focused on exploiting the locally abundant chalcedony nodules for the production of projectile point preforms. The knappers at this site finished the preforms down to a stage just shy of the final notching, and then carried the preforms away, leaving behind preform fragments broken during manufacture, along with massive quantities of flaking debris.

There are now over 230 radiocarbon dates from the Albuquerque area whose two-sigma calibrations lie within the Archaic time frame, or overlap the Late Archaic and Early Developmental periods. To put this number in perspective, in a study conducted slightly over two decades ago Berry and Berry (1986) were able to round up only 119 dates for the entire Southwest. As part of a large project for PNM several years ago, Lance Lundquist devised a count method for the area's radiocarbon dates that subdivides the calibrated, two-sigma range for each date according to a per-century fraction. In other words, a calibrated date of 540-230 B.C. would count as 0.25 dates for each of the four centuries that it falls within (i.e., 600-500, 500-400, 400-300, and 300-200 B.C.). This database has grown, as new dates have become available and I have continued delving into the existing gray literature. The current plot of radiocarbon dates is shown in Figure 1 (which contains approximately 250 dates, as the end point was extended into the Ceramic time frame to show the trend lines immediately following the end of the Archaic). Three radiocarbon trend lines are shown in Figure 1, one each for the West Mesa (135.3 dates), the river valleys (71.7 dates), and the Enchanted Hills area (43.7 dates). The Enchanted Hills area, located at the northeast end of Rio Rancho, is technically on the West Mesa, but is close to the Rios Grande and Jemez, and the dates from here show a trend line different from the rest of the West Mesa sites, and closer to that for the river-valley sites, especially for Late Archaic En Medio phase.

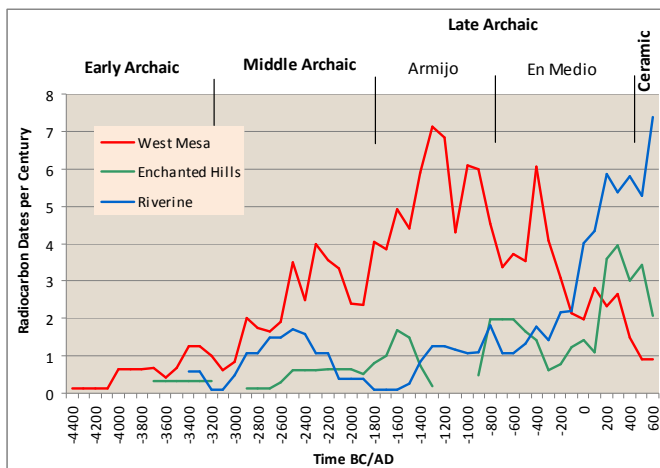


Figure 1. Plot of archaeological radiocarbon dates from the Albuquerque area, 4400 B.C.-A.D. 600.

Taking this radiocarbon plot as a proxy indicator for demographic trends and land-use patterns, the following long-term scenario can be advanced. First, population levels in the area were exceedingly low during the Early Archaic period; note there are no dates for the Jay phase

(5500-4800 B.C.), and few for the Bajada phase (4800-3200 B.C.). Most of the Early Archaic period corresponds to an exceedingly dry interval (the "Altitheermal"). What few people may have been inhabiting the Albuquerque area were probably sticking close to the river valleys, where it is likely the only water sources were to be found. If so, most Jay phase and early Bajada-phase sites in the area are probably deeply buried or destroyed by erosion. The increasing number of dates toward the end of the Bajada phase, particularly on the West Mesa, suggests the precipitation levels were probably rising to the point that springs and other sources of surface water were appearing in the uplands. This would have increased the area's carrying capacity tremendously, allowing for a rise in human population levels, and people began flooding out of the river valleys and up onto the West Mesa and other upland areas that were previously uninhabitable. Population growth continued as moist conditions persisted into the Middle and Late Archaic periods, and on the West Mesa demographic levels and intensity of land use peaked during the Armijo phase.

There were big changes in the subsequent En Medio phase, however. Occupation intensity on the West Mesa began to decline (albeit with a distinctive, resurgent peak at ca. A.D. 400), while the river valleys and Enchanted Hills show an opposite trend, indicating more intensive occupation and growing populations in those areas. These trends are probably attributable to two factors. One was an overall deterioration of climatic conditions after A.D. 800, albeit with some very favorable intervals along the way. The other factor was probably a gradual intensification of farming. Both factors could have encouraged people to spend less time on the West Mesa, where water sources were drying up (at least periodically) and the excessively drained soils were no good for farming. As a result, settlements and subsistence activities became more focused on the river valleys, and the diverging radiocarbon profiles for the West Mesa and river valleys during the En Medio phase seem to underscore this trend. Declining precipitation levels may have hastened an increased reliance on farming, as the area's carrying capacity dropped, and the now-swelled populations of Archaic peoples had to figure out a way to increase their amount of food per unit of land. With respect to early farming, it remains an open question as to when irrigation began in the Albuquerque area, but discoveries of irrigation works as early as 1200-1000 B.C., in southern Arizona (Maybry 2005:55-56) and in the Zuni area (Damp et al. 2002), suggest the possibility that Late Archaic groups in the Albuquerque area also practiced some level of irrigation farming.

The final blow to the West Mesa as a place suitable for occupation by Archaic peoples may have come at the end of the En Medio phase. A tree-ring sequence from the El Malpais area documents a series of three severe droughts that occurred during the interval A.D. 258-489 (Grissino-Mayer 1995; see also Dello-Russo 1999). During this interval the radiocarbon trend line for the West Mesa drops to a level not seen since the early Middle Archaic period, while those for the river valleys and Enchanted Hills area (which could have easily been exploited by daily trips from the nearby river valleys) continue to rise. By the beginning of the Developmental period, farming had become established as the subsistence base, and from that point onward human populations and settlements in the Albuquerque area remained concentrated in the river valleys. It was not until the suburban sprawl of recent decades that widespread, sustained human occupation of the West Mesa once again occurred, albeit this time sustained not by surface water made possible by high precipitation levels, but rather by ground water lying hundreds of feet below the surface.

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Mule Creek Field School 2008/2009

Deborah L. Huntley, *Center for Desert Archaeology*

In July 2009 the Center for Desert Archaeology (CDA) completed a second season of archaeological fieldwork in Mule Creek, New Mexico, west of Silver City. The excavation was organized as a field school with Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas. Fieldwork was led by Brett Hill of Hendrix College and Rob Jones of CDA, with the assistance of graduate students Katherine Dungan and Elizabeth May (University of Arizona) and Katy Putsavage (University of Colorado). In two seasons of work eleven Hendrix students received training in field methods and more than two dozen visitors to the project provided assistance with excavation and interpretation. The project is part of a larger research effort headed by Hill, Jeff Clark, and Deborah Huntley through the CDA and funded by National Science Foundation Grant 0819657 (Communities in Crisis: Kayenta Diaspora and Salado Coalescence in Southwestern New Mexico).

This research continues the long term effort by CDA to better understand the late pre-contact demography of Salado populations living in the southern Southwest. A program was begun in 2003 by CDA researchers to examine the relationship between ancestral Puebloan migration and population decline in southeastern Arizona. Following Haury, we believe that the Salado phenomenon represents a complex hybridization of northern and southern populations in the wake of widespread upheavals of the late 13th century. Our recent work provided important insights on ceramic chronology, obsidian exchange and settlement patterns; and documented the formation of multi-cultural coalescent communities and at least one diasporic community that linked dispersed Kayenta immigrants.

The last pre-contact coalescent communities developed along the middle and upper segments of the Gila River Valley and its tributaries, including the Mule Creek

Basin and the Cliff Valley. These areas held some of the last major pre-contact concentrations of population in the southern Southwest. By the mid-15th century these last centers were depopulated with groups possibly moving north to Zuni or east to the Rio Abajo district of the Rio Grande.

The Mule Creek field school carried out test excavations at three sites including the 3-Up site (LA150373), in the upper portion of the Mule Creek basin, and the Gamalstad and Fornholt sites in the lower portion of the basin. A total of eighteen test units were excavated, surface collections made, and preliminary mapping completed at these three sites. In addition several small sites in the vicinity were recorded. The principal goal of testing was to obtain information on site chronology, cultural affiliation and basic economic activities, including ceramic and obsidian production. In accordance with these goals and CDA's preservation archaeology mission, excavation focused on the testing of trash deposits with minimal impact to architectural remains. These goals were complicated by the paucity of obvious midden deposits and wall alignments visible from the surface. As a consequence seven units tested portions of rooms in addition to extramural trash.

Overall, the excavation effort was productive with rich stratified deposits encountered in the majority of units. Spatial patterning of pottery and obsidian was also noted among units. A first season of lab analyses was completed following the 2008 season, indicating several important trends. Forthcoming lab analyses of 2009 materials should provide significantly greater insights. Salient observations relevant to our research questions are discussed below.

All three sites are located in close proximity to large areas of floodplain and perennial stream flow. Throughout the Mule Creek basin water table levels are relatively shallow and stream channels modestly incised. The largest concentration of arable land is located in proximity to Gamalstad and Fornholt in the lower basin. There is, however, a sizable area of floodplain in the vicinity of 3-Up as well as multiple springs. Although the extent of arable land at 3-Up is smaller, its upstream location near springs may have made it an attractive location during periods of drought and/or channel incision.

Mule Creek was occupied continuously by substantial populations from at least the early Mimbres period through the Salado (Cliff phase) period. Substantial Classic Mimbres components were identified at both 3-Up and at Gamalstad. At both locations these components have been damaged by looting. Importantly

for our research, significant Tularosa/Black Mountain phase components were identified that date between the Classic Mimbres and Salado occupations, especially at the Fornsolt site. This site consists of several dozen rooms with one or two kivas. This evidence suggests that the area was inhabited when Kayenta immigrants began arriving in the late AD 1200s.

The dominant locus of Kayenta settlement appears to be the 3-Up site where large concentrations of Maverick Mountain series pottery and a perforated plate were recovered. Most of the Maverick Mountain series pottery at 3-Up is located on a low rise adjacent to the substantial Classic Mimbres occupation. Subsequent Cliff phase components were identified at 3-Up and at Gamalstad with the dominant presence at 3-Up. Large quantities of Roosevelt Red Ware or Salado polychrome pottery, including Cliff Polychrome and other recently identified late types were found at 3-Up. The greatest concentrations of these late types were found at a small and isolated locus 400 m upstream from the main occupation.

The surface of Gamalstad had sufficient quantities of Roosevelt Red Ware to merit our exploration. However, Roosevelt Red Ware types were predominantly in upper excavation levels and could not be conclusively associated with architectural remains, which seemed to be predominantly Classic Mimbres.

Mule Creek was a primary source of obsidian that was circulated widely in southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona during the late pre-contract period. Obsidian nodules from two chemically distinct sources are common throughout Mule Creek and evidence of reduction is ubiquitous at all three sites described here. In general, there appears to be a greater concentration at 3-Up and Fornsolt than at Gamalstad. Moreover, there appears to be a greater concentration in later than earlier deposits at all sites. This finding has important implications, supporting our model of Kayenta exploitation of Mule Creek obsidian in regional exchange. Ongoing analysis will examine obsidian technology and exchange patterns in the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, examining the relationship between the Kayenta diasporic community and exchange of Mule Creek obsidian.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Presents: Mimbres Ruins, Rock Art, & Museums of Southern New Mexico Flex Tour

Allen Dart, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center

Friday June 11-Tuesday June 15, 2010
(Reservation deadline Friday June 4, 2010)

Registered Professional Archaeologist Allen Dart leads this “flex-tour” – featuring your choice of whether the tour sponsor or you will provide the transportation and lodging – to Classic Mimbres and Early Mogollon village archaeological sites, spectacular petroglyph sites, and a museum with probably the finest Mimbres Puebloan pottery collection in the world, all in southwestern New Mexico’s Silver City, Mimbres, and Deming areas. Places tentatively to be visited include the original Mogollon Village and Harris sites excavated by archaeologist Emil W. Haury; the Gila Cliff Dwellings; Classic Mimbres sites (Beauregard-Montezuma, Cottonwood, Gattons Park, Lake Roberts Vista, Mattocks, Old Town, and Woodrow); the Frying Pan Canyon and Pony Hills petroglyph sites; and the Western New Mexico University Museum. The tour will be based in Silver City and depart from a hotel there each morning. Hotels, camping, and other accommodations for those who wish to arrange their own lodging and transport are available in Silver City.

- Registrants are responsible for their own meals.
- \$799 per person includes van transport and lodging (double accommodations; single \$839) or \$200 if you provide your own transport and lodging
- \$25 discount for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members
- Call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520-798-1201 or email us at info@oldpueblo.org to register.
- Please visit our web site at www.oldpueblo.org.

IMPORTANT TOUR INFORMATION

COST AND PAYMENT POLICY: Reservations are accepted on a first-come basis. Full payment is due at time of registration. Tour cost includes a tax-deductible contribution to Old Pueblo in an amount to be determined based on tour expenses compared to revenues after all expenses have been paid. Entrance fee savings from passes, permits, memberships, etc. will become part of the donation to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. We welcome singles and couples.

CANCELLATIONS made 30 days or more before departure will be charged \$100 per person. Cancellations 14 to 30 days before departure are refundable at 50% of the total cost unless the space can be filled.

Cancellations less than 14 days prior to departure date are not refundable. All cancellation notices must be received in writing and will become effective as of the date received. Cancellations after the final payment date of a program will result in forfeiture of all money paid. Failure to pay the balance due by the payment due date may result in your reservation being cancelled. No refund will be made for leaving a program in progress. Trip insurance is highly recommended. Old Pueblo reserves the right to cancel programs while in progress and to take action as needed on an individual or group basis, when in Old Pueblo's sole opinion the health, safety, or well-being of participants requires such action. The tour itinerary is subject to change at the discretion of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, but participants will be notified of significant changes in advance if the change is under the control of Old Pueblo.

TRANSPORTATION: Travel for the van group will be in a newer 12-passenger van, others are responsible for providing their own transportation. Carpooling is encouraged.

ACCOMMODATIONS & MEALS: Those taking the van transport & hotel package will stay at and get continental breakfast at Silver City's Econo Lodge motel (included in tour fee). No other meals are included in either type of tour fee.

DEPARTURE: Van transport group departs Tucson 3 p.m. Friday from south side of the parking lot at Pima Community College (PCC) Community Campus, 401 N. Bonita Avenue in Tucson. Overnight parking at PCC is at your own risk. Check-in at Silver City hotel Friday evening. Actual tour starts at 8 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time Saturday, ends around 5 p.m. MDT Tuesday in New Mexico. Van transport group returns to Tucson by 10 p.m. Arizona time (Mountain Standard Time) Tuesday.

ACCESSIBILITY: Some walks/hikes will be required on this tour but participants can walk/hike as much or as little as they wish. The longest walk would be an optional ca. 3-mile roundtrip hike to and from the Mogollon Village site. All other walks to sites are ½-mile or less. Please wear comfortable walking shoes.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS: You must be in good physical and mental health to take this tour. We are concerned about your health and safety, and our tour

leaders have first-aid and CPR training, but medical services or facilities may not be readily available or accessible during all or part of the tour. You are responsible for selecting events appropriate to your abilities and limitations. If you have any doubts about your ability to participate, please contact Old Pueblo prior to registering. Any physical condition requiring special attention, diet, or treatment must be reported when the reservation is made, and a follow-up explanatory letter may be required.

PARTICIPANTS MUST ABIDE by all federal and state regulations pertaining to visitation to historic sites, antiquities, and artifact sites. Please do not collect artifacts or create or contribute to artifact piles or displays. Please read about archaeological site etiquette at the Pueblo Grande Museum web site: <http://www.phoenix.gov/PUEBLO/cietiquette.html>.

MEMBERSHIP: Becoming a member of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center opens a world of new discoveries. Trip fee for nonmembers includes a 1-year "Friend" membership, which provides the Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Bulletin, a 20% discount on our publications, and discounts on some of our tour and course fees. Contact Old Pueblo at info@oldpueblo.org or visit our web site www.oldpueblo.org for membership details.

Dinetah Archaeology Workshop Set For October 22 to 24, 2009

Sponsored by NMAC and the BLM, the Dinetah Workshop is one of the most popular archaeology training experiences in New Mexico. Last offered in 2007, it filled in a day and a half. So if you are interested in learning about Dinetah and Anasazi archaeology from the pros, seeing some truly amazing sites, and earning permit and educational credit from the BLM and HPD, better act fast, really fast.

The workshop will be held in Farmington and the greater Dinetah permit area from October 22 to 24, 2009. It will be divided into two parts. During the first day, participants will be exposed to a variety of topics by CRM and Federal archaeologists active in the region. Talks will focus on the region's rich cultural history, the identification of ceramic types common to the permit area, "culturally abused" trees, flaked stone research, and more. On the following two days, Jim Copeland of the BLM will guide us on an exciting trip through numerous cultural resources that you need to know about in the Dinetah. You will get a chance to use your newly gained ceramic knowledge and to see axe cut trees,

subtle features, picture-worthy pueblitos, and some fantastic scenery.

Please remember that training courses sponsored by the BLM may be credited towards the 80 days of local experience. Two days of credit will be awarded for every day of training. In the case of this workshop, six days may be applied to the BLM experience requirement. The HPD offers hour for hour educational credits but you must complete the workshop to receive it. NMAC will issue a certificate (suitable for framing!) to each person who completes the course. This is an excellent opportunity for companies to get their crew chiefs training while they work towards those much sought after Dinetah permits.

The course is limited to 30 people so don't put off registering. The cost of this workshop is a bargain at only \$40 for NMAC members and BLM personnel and \$65 for nonmembers (includes membership for 2010). Funds collected from the workshops go to support NMAC grants and research. To register, e-mail Chris Turnbow at chris.turnbow@nmgco.com. Reservations will be on a first-come-first served basis. All participants must pay in advance. To ensure your place, contact Chris by email and then send your fee by October 10 to The Dinetah Workshop, NMAC, P.O. Box 25691, Albuquerque, NM 87125. Cancellations after that date will forfeit half of the fees.

Upcoming Workshops

Keep watching! This fall NMAC will sponsor the Rio Grande Glazeware workshop, led by Hayward Franklin. The training will include lectures and hands-on experience. The workshop is part of the Fall NMAC Conference and will be held for four hours on Sunday, November 15th. Watch for information on how to register.

2009 NMAC Grants

Christopher A. Turnbow, NMAC Grants Committee Chair

The NMAC Grants Program, begun in the late 1990s, was established to provide much needed funding for out-of-pocket research, preservation efforts, travel, or publication expenses directly related to the mission and purposes of the Council. Grant requests specifically targeting New Mexico archaeology are given first priority. Since its inception, this successful program has distributed over \$24,000 to worthy causes. A few examples include:

- INAA of Chuska Gray Ware ceramics consumed in Chaco Canyon
- Obsidian procurement at Zuni Pueblo
- AMS dating of atlatls in the MIAC collections
- Petrographic analysis of sherds from Plaza Montoya Pueblo
- INAA on sherds from Chaco Canyon and the San Juan Basin
- Publication assistance for *Thirty-Five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruins*.
- Dendrochronology studies on culturally modified trees
- Travel assistance to research Blackwater Draw projectile points housed in Texas
- Lead isotope analysis for glazeware ceramics on the Pajarito Plateau
- Residue analysis of White Mountain Red and Smudged Wares
- Canada Alamosa ceramic studies
- Faunal analysis for Chamisal Pueblo

The NMAC Grant Committee will review all applications received on or before October 30, 2009, and notify submitters by November 30, 2009. All NMAC members are eligible to apply for these grants. NMAC does not directly fund salaries but would cover volunteer expenses.

Up to \$3,000 will be available for distribution this year. Individual grants may be made for all or a portion of the total amount available. Applications will be considered and amounts will be awarded at the sole discretion of the NMAC Grants Committee. NMAC grant funds are disbursed up to the amount of the award upon receipt of bills, invoices, or other proof of payment.

Proposals should be in the form of application letters (no more than three pages if possible), although supplemental information and articles are welcome. Student applications should be endorsed by a faculty member. Send requests and supporting documents (brief vita, authorization of landowner/ interested parties, etc.) to the Grants Committee Chair **via email** at Chris.Turnbow@NMGCO.com.

Conditions of the awards include (1) acknowledgment of NMAC in any paper, publication, or presentation resulting from the project for which funds were awarded and (2) preparation of a brief project summary for publication in NewsMAC upon project completion.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP AND ORDER FORM (v 7/09)

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* *Membership is for the calendar year, January through December*

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NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to maintain and promote the goals of professional archaeology in New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- promote archaeological research within New Mexico and disseminate knowledge arising from that research
- promote awareness of New Mexico's cultural resources among public agencies, corporations, and members of the public
- encourage the legal protection of cultural resources, and encourage high standards for professional archaeology

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NewsMAC

Newsletter of the New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 25691
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