

Time's Fun When You're Having Flies

Andrew "JR" Gomolak, NMAC President, 2005

For NMAC members, 2005 will have provided a Geoarchaeology Workshop, San Cristobal and Comanche Gap Sites tours, open meetings for participation in the revision of the New Mexico regulations, and a Historic Artifacts Workshop. We lobbied against any illegal extension of Paseo del Norte, and joined the suit seeking to force the City of Albuquerque to follow the law. We lobbied the State Legislature and Governor to pass funding for the Center for New Mexico Archaeology to provide desperately needed curation and research space. The NMAC-L list serve continues as a good source of information and discussion, and the NewsMAC is now delivered electronically (and is available on www.nmacweb.org). Next year we plan to continue this sort of service to the professional archaeological community.

In 2006 we will shift to a Spring Field Meeting - Fall (semi)Formal Meeting format. For the Spring meeting we will travel to points of interest, with experienced "locals" providing the color commentary. The Fall Meeting will take place at the new Maxwell Museum Auditorium, a great central location and facility. Fall will feature papers related to the Spring points of interest, and other topics as appropriate, and the papers will be published. We hope this format encourages and simplifies participation for larger numbers of members.

We plan to continue other field trips (how about Apache sites in the Salinas Province?), and Workshops (anyone have a suggestion?) for credit toward BLM and State regs requirements. There may already be enough interested parties to put on a Historic Ceramics Workshop -- interested? Talk it up on NMAC-L or call the officers to propose topics and locations.

Last, but by no means least, NMAC and Anna Steffen of the Valles Caldera National Preserve are planning a Jemez Caldera and Obsidian session. Plans are being made and will be announced soon. This should be a chance to see sources and get up to date on the latest findings in Jemez obsidian geochemistry and distribution. Plans are being made and will be announced soon. Watch NMAC-L, NewsMAC, and <http://www.nmacweb.org> for information, and contact Bill Doleman, Tim Seaman, and/or Anna to contribute on the topic.

So, I turned around and it was (almost) gone... 2005 that is. It's been fun and we've done some good. Thanks for everyone's help in 2005, and please help the 2006 Executive Committee keep NMAC rolling.

Navajo Nation Honors David M. Brugge

June-el Piper, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department

Dr. David M. Brugge is a preeminent historian, archaeologist, anthropologist, and Navajo studies scholar whose 50+ years of work on behalf of the Navajo people was recently recognized by all three branches of the Navajo Nation government. From his earliest work in the 1950s on the Navajo land claims research project, he has remained cognizant of Navajo traditional scholars, *hataali*, and the diversity of Navajo people. He has always relied heavily on their

knowledge and expertise. Today, the Navajo Nation Land Claims Collection is the centerpiece of the Navajo Nation Archives.

Dr. Brugge also used his knowledge, skill, and resources to work on the Navajo-Hopi land case on behalf of the Navajo Nation. His work for the National Park Service has documented the Navajo occupation and continued presence in three National Park sites: Hubbell's Trading Post (Ganado), Canyon de Chelly, and Chaco Canyon. His efforts have extended beyond the current boundaries of Navajo land and have influenced other land-managing agencies to consider the protection of Navajo cultural resources within lands under their jurisdiction.



Mr. Steven Begay, Assistant Department Manager, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, presents Dr. Brugge with a bolo tie to add to his collection. The presentations were made at the UNM Albuquerque campus on Friday, July 15, 2005.

Many years after his "retirement," he is still writing articles, presenting papers, advocating for the Navajo people, and making his voice heard on the national level concerning the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and Navajo sovereignty. He gives encouragement and support to Navajo educators, scholars, and students. He readily provides information and assistance to various Navajo Nation offices. He is also a cofounder and served as the first president of the Navajo Studies Conference board.

His work and dedication have helped the Navajo Nation solidify its claim to our ancestral land. As he has documented, our land is crucial to the maintenance and practice of our traditions. His work has influenced the direction of Navajo scholarship and continues to be important for protecting our cultural resources and cultural patrimony for future generations. The Navajo Nation Historic Preservation and Archaeology departments are carrying on the tradition he started of recording and documenting the connection between our traditional history and the land.

With this recognition the Navajo Nation salutes Dr. Brugge's extraordinary dedication to the Navajo people. Because of his influence on present and future Navajo scholars, the work he has started will not end.

Navajo Nation and NM State Parks Collaborate at Big House Ruin

June-el Piper, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department

After years of drought, this year's snow and rain are a welcome relief. But they are also causing additional erosion in many drainages across the Navajo Nation, including Manuelito and Big House Canyons. The Navajo Nation Division of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Department (NNHPD) is working with New Mexico State Parks to map and photograph the canyon as a first step in planning erosion control measures. NNHPD's Chaco Protection Sites program is responsible for managing two Anasazi sites in the canyon, *Kin Hochol* and *Atsee Nitsaa*; New Mexico State Parks is responsible for the site known as *Big House Ruin*. The Navajo Nation and the State of New Mexico have signed a joint powers agreement covering this cooperative project.



On Friday, May 20, staff members of NNHPD and State Parks met at Big House Ruin to discuss the aerial photography and mapping that will occur over the next few months. This information will be used to create a digital elevation model (DEM) that can be used by the hydrologists and engineers to design erosion control measures. Chaco Protection Sites staff will plot locations of archaeological significance on the maps and discuss ways to minimize the impact on the archaeological sites. NNHPD will also work with local community members and other knowledgeable tribal members regarding the significance of the location and the plans for erosion control.

Report on New Petrographic Analysis of Glaze-ware Sherds from Plaza Montoya

Michael Bletzer, Southern Methodist University

[Michael Bletzer was awarded a \$500 NMAC grant in 2003 to help pay for continued petrographic analysis at Plaza Montoya Pueblo.]

Twenty glaze-ware sherds recovered during excavations at Site LA 31744, Plaza Montoya Pueblo (Socorro County, NM), were submitted for petrographic analysis in September 2004. The sample adds to the thirty sherds from this contact-period pueblo that were analyzed in 2003/2004. Almost all sherds in both samples were diagnostic rim-sherds. They represent roughly 10% of such sherds found to date at Plaza Montoya (Bletzer 2005).

Plaza Montoya is a large (~300 ground-floor rooms) adobe pueblo situated a few kilometers south of Socorro on the west side of the Rio

Grande floodplain. In situ nails and other metal objects in some of the lowest excavation levels clearly show that a substantial portion of the pueblo was built after European contact, a pattern at variance with most known contact-period sites in New Mexico. Additional non-native chronological markers include molded-brick construction, low-threshold doorways, ceramics (majolica, ring-based vessels), and possible cow and sheep bones (still in analysis). There is also at present a suite of fourteen radiocarbon dates that places the pueblo's occupation into the late 1400s/early 1500s to mid-1600s (Bletzer 2005).

Initial studies of surface pottery confirmed original observations by Marshall and Walt (1984:195, 326) that the vast majority of glaze-wares present at Plaza Montoya are part of the Glaze E spectrum. Interestingly enough, after four years of fieldwork that picture remains altogether unchanged. The earliest glaze forms seen so far are C/D (no earlier glazes, and no white-wares except for some Tabirá B-on-W), but even in many of the lowest levels Glaze E forms continue to predominate. Glaze F forms seem to cluster in portions of the pueblo, particularly the north roomblock, but whether these are statistically relevant patterns must yet be determined.

The validity of the Rio Grande glaze sequence in the Piro area is open to question. Little ceramic seriation has been done with Piro material, and questions remain regarding the definition of major types (Marshall 1986, 1987; Oakes 1986). One of the goals of the Plaza Montoya Project, and the specific goal of the NMAC-funded analysis, is to establish a detailed petrographic database. That database can then provide a more accurate basis for stylistic analysis of the larger assemblage. At the present stage sampling of sherds continues to take precedence, but the initial analysis of a sample of potential tempering material (rhyolite basalt) found at the site points to the direction this research has to take eventually, i.e., toward the sourcing of raw materials.

The analysis of the twenty sherds has revealed considerable compositional homogeneity, especially where temper groups are concerned. Fourteen sherds contained intersertal basalt, a tempering material widely available in the Socorro area (Hill 2005; cf. Shepard 1942: 243). Four sherds were tuff-tempered. Tuff, too, is available in the Socorro area, and so these sherds perhaps also represent local or near-local pottery production. As for clay composition, there is some variability in the sample that may well reflect utilization of different local clay sources. All in all, only two sherds appear to have come from outside the Piro area. One sherd tempered with hornblende andesite probably originated in the Galisteo Basin near Santa Fe, while the other contained crushed granodiorite (Hill 2005). Based on published descriptions, it is likely that this sample represents an example of the soda diorite described previously by Shepard (1942:249). Soda diorite was rare in Shepard's petrographic sample and consisted of four Glaze E-F rim sherds (Hill 2005). Soda diorite has also been identified as hornblende syenite. As a ceramic temper, it is associated with pottery from the pueblo of Abó (Warren 1981: 180).

Preliminary results of this analysis point even more strongly to a predominance of locally produced pottery than the analysis of the 2003/2004 sample. Of the latter, about half of the thirty sherds probably originated in the Socorro area, while approximately one third to one fourth appear to have come from the central Rio Grande region. Interestingly (but not surprisingly), the analysis has also revealed problems with stylistic type definitions. Some of the basalt-tempered sherds are stylistically very similar to Middle Rio Grande glaze-wares (especially Puaray Glaze-on-R), and, without the compositional data, would have been classified as such. Here,

especially, the problem is how to differentiate a Glaze E Piro type, Escondido Glaze-on-R, from a more widespread type or type-complex, Puaray Glaze-on-R, on stylistic grounds alone (cf. Hayes et al. 1981). Without petrographic data this can hardly be done with any degree of certainty, which shows all the more that petrographic data are urgently needed if some clarity is to come to Piro-area ceramic analysis.

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New Mexico Atlatl Research Continues

[Ron Fields has written a short report on his atlatl research which was partially funded by NMAC. Unfortunately, the article is too long to reproduce here. Visit the NMAC web site to download Ron's report.]

Book Reviews

Ancient Puebloan Southwest, by John Kantner, 2005. 324 pp., 103 figures, 24 sidebar boxes, references, index. Cambridge University Press. Hardback (\$75.00) ISBN-0-521-78310-0; Paperback (\$27.99) ISBN-0-521-78880-3.

Reviewed by Paul F. Reed, Center for Desert Archaeology, Salmon Ruins, New Mexico

John Kantner has crafted a captivating and highly readable book devoted to ancient Puebloan developments in the American Southwest. In a book of moderate length, Kantner bites off a big piece of ancient southwestern history across a large geographic swath, while successfully organizing a broad base of knowledge and overlaying a coherent approach.

Through eight chapters, Kantner describes and explores the history of Puebloan culture (with some exploration of the Mimbres and Casas Grandes areas). In Chapter 1 (Introduction), Kantner sets the stage with a journalistic "what, where, who, when, and why" approach. Chapter 2 provides a paleoenvironmental backdrop for Pueblo history. Chapter 3 discusses the roots of later Puebloan culture, with a review spanning the Paleoindian to Pueblo I (late AD 800s) periods. Chapter 4 delves into the heart of Kantner's exploration: the Chacoan and Mimbres Mogollon traditions. In Chapter 5, the decline of Mimbres and Chaco is outlined, with a discussion of the transition to the 1200s. Kantner revives Frank Roberts's "Great Pueblo" designation for the AD 1200s in the Pueblo Southwest in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 addresses the widespread abandonments of the late 1200s. Finally, in the concluding Chapter 8, Kantner explores the protohistoric Puebloan world of the fourteen, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, including the consequences of Spanish contact.

Of particular interest, Kantner draws on Puebloan oral history and mythology to set the stage for several of his chapters. Southwestern archaeologists frequently discuss the need to integrate Pueblo oral history into their research and writing. Doing so is very challenging, but Kantner successfully brings Puebloan views of their unique history and cosmology into his work. In addition, Kantner uses the traditional Puebloan concept of multiple migrations to shape his historical framework.

Kantner discusses the importance of great houses in Chacoan society -- how they were built and why. He presents the consensus view among Chacoan archaeologists -- that great houses were built primarily as ritual structures and were not used as habitations or residences. However, the dissenting view is not presented. Gwinn Vivian has argued for a long time that Chacoan great houses were residential and ritual structures, and Kantner does not mention this hypothesis in his discussion of great house function. This is unfortunate because Chaco is a complicated and diverse place, and our understanding of great houses is far from complete. Furthermore, recent research at Salmon Ruins has revealed considerable evidence of residential usage of the pueblo during the Chacoan period (Reed 2004). I think it's a mistake to infer a strictly ritual usage for Chacoan great houses, in the Canyon or in outlying areas.

One of the challenges in writing a book with lengthy review periods, is including the most current information. This challenge is compounded when new research is underway but only unpublished manuscripts are available. In this regard, the timing of Kantner's book is interesting. The Chaco Working Conferences were convened in the late 1990s and early 2000s to summarize decades of research and provide a state-of-the-art assessment, with publication options designed for professional archaeologists and the general public. Kantner was a key participant in these conferences and draws on much of this work, but mention of other current research is absent (e.g., papers on ritual and society in Cordell et al. 2001). In particular, the idea of Chaco as a unique society, described as a rituality, is omitted (Judge 2002; Yoffee 2001).

The Middle San Juan region north of Chaco was not the primary area of concern for Kantner. Nevertheless, his discussion of Aztec and Salmon pueblos would have been strengthened by reference to

current research. Recent research at Aztec Ruins (Brown et al. 2002) and Salmon Ruins (Reed 2002) during the last five years has changed our understanding of these late Chacoan and 13th century great houses. Chronology, in particular, has been refined through recent reassessments of dating at both sites. This research is only beginning to be published, but some information has been available since 2002.

With Chacoan archaeology as his primary research emphasis over the last decade, Kantner brings an expertise to his writing that is quite effective. I find it particularly refreshing that Kantner invokes multiple causal factors to explain change over many centuries. Clearly, the physical environment and climate of the Puebloan Southwest was a limiting factor. But, as Kantner (p. 277) writes, "changes were precipitated by a convergence of circumstances, particularly internal sociopolitical factors that often made Puebloan communities ripe for change." Although he does not identify it as such, the identification of internal sociopolitical factors as critical in Puebloan history is quite similar to a Marxist approach (as espoused in the writings of Randy McGuire and Dean Saitta, among others). I'm not sure Kantner would identify himself as a Marxist archaeologist. Rather, my point is that a focus on the internal and specific histories of Puebloan communities is productive. Further, the consideration of such factors is overdue, given the long-standing emphasis by southwestern archaeologists on external factors such as the climate or demographic processes to explain change in Puebloan communities over time.

Overall, the layout of the book is good. Kantner provides many high-quality maps and figures that help illustrate his points. The use of sidebar boxes is effective in many chapters in the book. I did find a couple of the larger, multipage boxes distracting, as they disrupted the flow of an otherwise easy-to-read text.

Despite some of the issues I have raised, I enjoyed Kantner's exploration of Puebloan history and I think it's an important contribution to southwestern literature. I would recommend it for archaeologists, for use as a text in southwestern archaeology classes, and for general readers interested in ancient Puebloan history and culture.

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Current Studies in Archaeoastronomy: Conversations Across Time and Space. Selected papers from the Fifth Oxford International Conference at Santa Fe, 1996. Edited by John W. Fountain and Rolf M. Sinclair. Carolina Academic Press, Durham, North Carolina, 2005, 592 pp, cloth, ISBN 0-89089-771-9, \$65.

Reviewed by Ann Owen.

As one of the few full-time archaeoastronomy researchers in New Mexico, I was delighted to have the opportunity to review papers from the Fifth Oxford International Conference. I found the book to contain a wealth of information that can be applied to current archaeoastronomy research. The book is well organized, with the first seven papers relating to worldwide archaeoastronomy. For my research, I found sections two and three on archaeoastronomy in the US southwest and Central and South America to be of particular interest.

The information found in this book is still relevant and provides a snap-shot of where archaeoastronomy research was nine years ago. Unfortunately, although archaeoastronomy research has been conducted in the US Southwest for well over thirty years, the field is still considered by many archaeologists to be a small, single-interest fringe of the discipline. In this respect, archaeoastronomers haven't gotten the message out. For all of those archaeologists out there working on settlement and subsistence patterns and looking for answers to human behavior through the remains of the material culture, archaeoastronomy provides the ultimate in human behavior studies.

Looking at the book as a whole, I had to ask myself who would buy this book. It is expensive, and I cannot see its appeal to a general audience. As an archaeoastronomy researcher, I would find it useful as a reference, and it will be of value to my colleagues. For archaeologists or astronomers, this book gives a good, solid overview of where the research has been and some ideas of where it is going. As an attendee of the Oxford Seven International Conference, in Flagstaff, 2003, I found it interesting to compare the conference papers from Oxford Five with the conference papers from Oxford Seven (which haven't been published yet). Many of the researchers are still involved in projects in the same general area or on the same sites.

On the subject of conference papers in general, most conference papers are of interest only to those who have presented papers or attended the conference, and the papers in this book were given nine years ago. I am a sometime contributor to the Mogollon Conference Papers, and they are usually printed in a low-cost paperback, limited edition format. The papers from the 13th Mogollon Archaeology Conference, Oct. 1-2, 2004, are out on a CD and it costs only \$5. I think that this may be the way to go with conference papers in the future, and I think this would be an excellent venue for the papers from the Oxford Seven International Conference.

Where the Lines Get Fine...or How to Resolve One Conflict in Compliance Archaeology

Tom McIntosh

To say compliance archaeology is known for occasional contradictions between client and consultant is an understatement.

Many such situations simply stem from opposed philosophies of preservation: one tends toward maximum preservation, the other approaches rank greed. The growing number of confounding stories about such conflicts seems to compound exponentially with the well-greased clip of urban development, and is a discussion topic possibly reserved for a later NewsMac issue.

Another more important and not unrelated conflict exists in compliance archaeology and is the topic of this discussion. That is, the one that stems from local regulation and the fine lines of professional specialties and subspecialties such as prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, architectural history, historic architecture, landscape architecture, and dozens of hybrids. This phenomenon and the question of bureaucratic efficiency are considered on two recent compliance projects on Santa Fe's East Side. These two projects are presented for illustration, and should not be considered conclusive.

Loosely considered, the East Side of Santa Fe is a riverine terrace and floodplain environment enriched by some of Santa Fe's oldest and most significant historic properties, and many intertwined traditions of historic and prehistoric land use and heritage. Fortunately, a century's worth of ardent architectural preservation on the East Side initiated by significant historical figures and families such as the James L. Johnson family, Adolph Bandelier, Jesse Nusbaum, Margretta Dietrich, and John Gaw Meem, preserved not only many of Santa Fe's finest examples of historic architecture, but undoubtedly many undiscovered early Colonial and prehistoric sites as well. Adding fiber to the mix, many of the associated *personages* render sites and properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The first exemplary project was a half-acre of land with a house previously owned by three historically significant people. The house is listed as "potentially contributing" on the New Mexico Historic Building Inventory. While a mixed assemblage of surface and subsurface artifacts was observed, no new sites were registered, and archaeological clearance for development was granted. In retrospect, I might have registered the house and landscape as a new site and argued for National Register eligibility under Criteria B and D, hoping at least that the review board's interest in filling out the sparse early Colonial and prehistoric records would encourage them to support my recommendation for additional testing.

The second project, a prime acre complete with an early John Gaw Meem house commissioned in the 1930s by Mrs. Ashley Pond, a pioneer preservationist and benefactor of the arts, has an 80% intact remnant of a historic acequia *sangria* running through it. The house is listed as "contributing" on the New Mexico Historic Building Inventory, and is listed on both the National and State Registers. The acequia, now obliterated by cut-and-grade activities associated with 1960s alterations of the house, is associated with Archbishop Lamy's gardens and carp pond, and possibly the Santa Fe Plaza, a National and State Registered Property and a National Landmark. The *sangria* was once part of an intricate and artful landscape created by Mrs. Pond, probably in the 1930s.

By default (precedence), the *sangria* was tested and registered as a new site with exhausted potential. I argued for inclusion of the house as an architectural feature associated with the ditch, National Register eligibility under Criterion B, and placement of house and ditch within a non-disturbance easement, derailing the developer's building plan and delaying the schedule. However, the board refused to consider architectural attributes of the site and granted clearance with preservation of a portion of the ditch.

The closer to local government we get, the more distant Section 106 becomes... We find ourselves working in a dynamic preservation environment that is also a magnet for profiteers. Archaeological review is often under-funded. Active permitted archaeological investigators are under-represented compared to the number of permit applications coming through the system. Improvisation and precedence become guardians of preservation regulation. The development Master Plan process places archaeology at the end of a huge and exhausting list of things applicants have to do; no wonder so many clients arrive afoul.

These scenarios represent the widest gap between Section 106 and local regulation ever (in other words, other than the professional legitimacy of spirited argument, this is archaeology at its best). And this is where the fine lines between professional specialties and subspecialties are drawn at the local regulatory level, with some flexibility.

In the two cases illustrated above, where does "eligibility" become exclusive to one or none of the archaeological or the architectural recommendation constructs? Landscape is certainly archaeological, with a direct association to the architecture. The archeological construct is holistic in theory and multi-disciplinary in practice. The archaeological construct is anthropological and associated with all aspects of cultural land use, including architecture. The conflict occurs when the anthropology is regulated out of the archaeology. To broaden the scope of the archaeological consultant's recommendation authority at the local level is to render all aspects of the permitting process more efficient, resolving at least one processual conflict.

Significantly, recent regulatory discussion on the State level resulted in broadening the ability of the archaeologist to incorporate architectural recommendations into compliance reports. The dynamic nature of the local regulatory level of archaeology includes a wonderful and reflexive ability to resonate with changing preservation demands. The resultant expansion of compliance archaeology's credibility at the recommendation level will save time, reduce costs, temper bureaucratic complexity, and move archaeology to a more formidable position on the Master Plan Checklist.

NMAC Executive Committee News

Kathy Roxlau, NMAC Secretary

The Executive Committee held its most recent meeting at the Valles Caldera National Preserve (VCNP). Afterwards, Anna Steffen of VCNP gave the committee a wonderful tour of some amazing archaeological sites on the preserve (think Obsidian Sam's Club). Some major topics discussed at the meeting (and not presented elsewhere in this newsletter issue) included:

Membership – 60 members from 2004 did not renew for 2005, despite our best efforts to cajole and beg. Also, the lack of young members has been noted frequently. In an effort to increase membership, the committee will attempt to formulate a regular annual schedule of offerings for the membership, including annual Spring workshops/fieldtrips and Fall conferences, complete with resulting useful handouts or publication of papers.

Spring '06 Workshop – Next Spring's workshop will be hosted by VCNP. Although we are working out the specifics, at the meeting we discussed centering this workshop on Jemez archaeology in general and lithics in particular. It will include a mix of site visits, papers, discussions, and useful handouts for attendees.



Walking on broken glass. A festively dressed NMAC Executive Committee visits an obsidian quarry during elk hunting season at the Valles Caldera National Preserve.

Fall Conference – 2006 will be the renewal of the annual NMAC conference. This will be a traditional conference giving people a chance to present papers on current research, on research funded by NMAC grants, and, hopefully, on some student research. The conference will be hosted by the Maxwell Museum at the Hibben Center at UNM in Albuquerque.

Southern NM Overview – NMAC is working with HPD to put together and publish an overview of southern New Mexico culture history that was prepared a number of years ago. Although the various sections of the overview were prepared a while back, they still contain lots of useful information that has not been released to the public.

NMAC Historic Artifact Workshop

November 12 and 13, 2005
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Museum Hill, Santa Fe

Dave Kirkpatrick, Human Systems Research

NMAC, in conjunction with the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and the Bureau of Land Management, is sponsoring a historic artifacts workshop on Metal, Glass, and Other Materials. The workshop will be an introduction to these items of material culture commonly found on historic archaeological sites throughout New Mexico. It is often difficult to assign temporal and cultural affiliations to historic sites. This workshop will provide information on how to describe and date artifact assemblages from historic sites.

The workshop will consist of a series of lectures illustrated with slides and Power Point presentations, plus handout materials. Examples of diagnostic artifacts from museum collections will be available for examination. Information will be presented on a variety of artifacts, including metal cartridges and gunflints, food and beverage cans, nails and screws, soda and beer bottles, canning jars, and a wide variety of 20th century artifacts. Artifact assemblages from Mescalero Apache sites will be discussed, and the use of historic documents, Internet sources, and manufacturing marks will also be presented.

A two-day ceramics workshop is being planned for the future. The 1991 Historic Ceramics workshop covered ceramics from historic Native American, Spanish Colonial, Mexican, and Euro-American sites.

The Bureau of Land Management will recognize three days of general experience with the successful completion of the workshop. A certificate will be awarded to each attendee to document completion of the workshop. NMAC is in negotiation with the Historic Preservation Division for recognition of training credit for the State Permit.

Because of space limitations, the workshop will be limited to 50. The workshop will be held in the classroom at the MIAC. Registration fee for NMAC members is \$25.00; for non-members the fee is \$45.00 and includes a NMAC membership for 2006. Refreshments will be provided each day (coffee, doughnuts, cookies); meals are on your own at any of the fantastic Santa Fe eateries.

The deadline for registration is Wednesday, November 9, 2005. The registration form and agenda/schedule for the workshop are available on the NMAC web site.

NMAC 2005 Election Statements

Note: 2005 ballots are being sent out via email to those members with a valid address. All other members will receive ballots through the regular mail. There's some real competition this year so please send them in!

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Kathy Roxlau

I earned my B.A. in Anthropology from Colorado College in 1988 and my M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University in 1991. I came to New Mexico in 1994 and have worked for private consulting firms since. I am currently employed by Tetra Tech NUS and am responsible for running cultural resource studies and analyses nationwide. I have been a member of the NMAC since 1995, and have been the Secretary for NMAC for the past four years. During these past four years, I have seen the executive committee put a lot of effort into turning around the organization, including rectifying some messy accounting, getting into good standing with the NM Public Regulation Commission, and getting the management portion of NMAC to run smoothly. This past year we have finally been able to focus more on what NMAC provides for its members, including workshops, fieldtrips, meetings, and acting as a watchdog on important archaeological issues. As President-elect and then President, I would look forward to two years of continuing the focus on membership benefits, establishing an annual schedule for NMAC offerings to include all areas of the State.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Tom McIntosh

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve the New Mexico Archaeological Council:

- in recognition of its powerful governmental lobbying potential,
- in recognition of the many outstanding professional NMAC members, and
- in return for the many extraordinary opportunities afforded me by life and profession in New Mexico.

Born and raised in the Durham, NC, established residency in NM 1974. Received BA: English and History, Duke University (1973); MA: Applied Anthropology: Public Archaeology, University of South Florida (2001). Founded ArcCom in 2004, after having worked for public and private agencies in NM since 1996. Current personal

interests include the interface of prehistoric and historic metallurgy in the northern Rio Grande, northern Rio Grande Colono wares, and CRM business development. 20 years previous business marketing experience. Thank you for this opportunity to serve.

SECRETARY: Hollis Lawrence

I earned a B.A. in Anthropology (Cum Laude, with a concentration in Archaeology) in 1995 from the University of New Mexico. After a brief stint in law school at the University of San Francisco, I have been working my way through the ranks of the Cultural Resources Management profession. I have more than nine years of experience, the majority of which has been in New Mexico and the greater Southwest. Currently, I perform Project Manager and Principal Investigator duties at Taschek Environmental Consulting in Albuquerque. I have been a member of NMAC for more than 3 years and am eager to better serve the archaeology community as Secretary of this organization. I seek office in order to be a more proactive advocate for the cultural resources of this state and to continue NMAC's efforts to advocate for fair and flexible regulation of the profession, as well as for maintaining and enforcing the environmental laws that professional archaeologists depend upon for their livelihood. I feel that NMAC is a great—but under-appreciated—organization that needs to renew its strength through increased membership and community involvement. I see the struggles revolving around the road projects in Petroglyph National Monument and Chaco Canyon National Park as key issues to continue addressing in the upcoming year. I will also encourage the organization to offer more regular training and continuing education courses so professionals can build upon their knowledge, skills and abilities and be better prepared to identify, analyze and protect the cultural resources of this state.

TREASURER: Jean Ballagh

It has been my privilege to serve as NMAC's Treasurer for the past year. During that time I have become better acquainted with some of the issues of concern for NMAC members, including the questions of compliance surrounding the proposal to extend Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument, and have begun exploring the possibility of setting up a NMAC PayPal account for payment of dues online. With the membership's approval, I would be pleased to continue as Treasurer in 2006. NMAC is the public face of professional archaeology in New Mexico. Please take your membership and your opportunity to participate in this election seriously.

TREASURER: Robyn Richards

Hello to all NMAC members! I am a novice in the archaeological world, having been an archivist for HPD-ARMS for only 3+ years, and just recently I have begun to learn more of fieldwork. However, my financial training includes 2 years of managing a small office and all of its income and expenses, and additional volunteer work on-and-off for 5 years as the Treasurer of a not-for-profit organization. If elected, I'll do my best to give a voice to NMAC on behalf of the younger generation of archaeology professionals.

EDITOR: Todd Howell

During my professional career interacting with academic, tribal, museum, and CRM professionals, I have been engaged in Southwestern archaeology for over 20 years, mostly in west-central and northwestern New Mexico. I have published in and have served as a reviewer for several peer-reviewed journals, including *American Antiquity* and *Kiva*. I will work to keep *NewsMAC* a relevant publication by emphasizing summaries of recent and on-going hard-to-access CRM, museum, and academic research and adjusting the newsletter's content to reflect the needs of the membership.

EDITOR: Tim Seaman

NMAC members are well aware of my qualifications to continue editing the newsletter. This year I am running to provide a choice to the membership. New blood is good, however. Vote for Todd Howell! I am.

Treasurer's Report

Jean Ballagh, NMAC Treasurer

State of the Treasury

As of September 30, NMAC's accounts are in good shape, even better than what's shown on the formal report (*available on NMAC's web site. -ed*). Somewhere back in our accounting history, the bank's records and ours got out of synch to the tune of about \$1700 in our favor, and an adjustment to remove the discrepancy means that we actually have about \$9500 in the checking account. Our CDs are earning modestly but steadily, both the Geomorphology Workshop and the Rock Art Trip brought in money, and the publications continue to sell, all of which more than offsets the cost of putting out *NewsMAC*. About 200 people have paid dues for 2005, and a few are paid up for future years. Though the grant fund received few contributions this year, we are solvent enough to be planning to make two \$1,000 research grants.

NMAC Dues Payable through PAYPAL

Tired of having to pull out the checkbook and address and lick an envelope? NMAC is looking into setting up a PayPal account to allow people to pay their dues online. What we envision is a generic invoice with a PayPal link that would be sent out on the NMAC list-serve. Since the list-serve is open to anyone with an interest in NMAC, both new and continuing members would have access. The link would take you to a secured site to make a credit card payment, just as you would when making a purchase online through PayPal. You should still be able to pay for multiple years. The system has accounting features that would give us a monthly report of who has paid and how much, and can electronically transfer the funds to our checking account. There is no direct fee to the payer (you). However, NMAC would be charged a small amount for each transaction, so dues paid online would be \$1.00 more...but per transaction, not per year, so paying for two or more years at a time would carry the same \$1.00 surcharge...a little incentive to pay ahead...plus you save the cost of the stamp! We hope to have this option ready to go for 2006 dues.

2005 NMAC Grants Awarded

Tim Seaman, NMAC Grants Committee Chair

NMAC is pleased to announce the recipients of the 2005 Research Grants:

- Salmon Ruins Museum has been awarded \$1000 to help publish the planned three-volume report: *Thirty-Five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruins*.
- Lori Stephens Reed has been awarded \$1000 to conduct additional Neutron Activation Analysis on 40 ceramic samples from Chaco Canyon and the San Juan Basin.

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

2005 NMAC Contacts

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NewsMAC

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This is your LAST issue! Really!

Thanks for being a member!