

## President's Corner

Meade Kemrer, NMAC President

NMAC activities are now in full swing. Thanks to Carol Condie, JR Gomolak, Norm Nelson, and Dave Kirkpatrick, the April acequia recording training class at Percha Dam was completely filled. We hope to provide additional historic architectural training workshops designed to meet new State regulations. Bill Doleman, Tim Seaman and Anna Steffen developed the itinerary for the May 20 and 21 Field Workshop/Conference in the Valles Caldera National Preserve. Experts in the obsidian quarry sources in the caldera and the prehistoric sites in the Jemez River corridor will guide and describe current research findings. Maxwell Museum via Dave Phillips is the principal organizer and host for the November 11 NMAC Annual Meeting and Conference at the Hibben Center at the University of New Mexico.

NMAC has a new committee, the Education Committee, with its Chair, Ann Owen. The committee will establish the criteria for offering scholarships, serve as the connection between workshop proposals and the Executive Committee, and to assess the need and membership involvement in educational outreach to the public.

The paving of the road to Chaco Canyon illustrates how not to use the "categorical exclusion" from NEPA requirement, an Environmental Assessment. In this case, an EA would have evaluated the benefits and detriments and balanced decision-making. Because there was no EA two important factors were not evaluated: the increased visitor traffic would 1) involve health and safety issues derived from the inadequate water, sanitation and camping facilities at the Chaco Culture Historical National Park, and 2) prehistoric architectural degradation based on engineering data would increase from vehicular vibration. The "categorical exclusion" modifications in the new Energy Bill eliminated some EA requirements in the oil/gas fields and could have adversely affected cultural resources protection. However, we need your input on this and other legislative and related matters.

The Center for New Mexico Archaeology may never be built without our help. Our previous funding lobbying effort with the State legislative and administration was both too late and too disjointed. The time to start is now and in a coherent manner. Our legislators and many in the State administration do not understand the importance and need for the Center. They need to know there is insufficient space for current and future collections, fulfilling legal and regulative collection maintenance requirements will not be possible in the near future, and access for collection study is poor. Have a meeting with your local legislators and let them know about the situation and need for the Center.

Kathy Roxlau began the annual membership drive. Her new brochure will reach to a larger audience from local, regional and national meetings and conferences. We hope to attract advocational archaeologists who share many of the ideals and goals embodied by NMAC. Please ask your colleagues to join and support archaeology, professional development, and heritage protection and preservation.

## Dr. Mera's Field Notes Burn in Taos Fire

Chris Turnbow, Laboratory of Anthropology

It is with great sadness to report the loss of a substantial archive of Dr. Harry P. Mera, longtime Curator at the Laboratory of Anthropology. According to the April 20th newspaper, many of his archaeological records and photographs were consumed in a storage unit fire in Taos, NM, on the 18th. John McKendry, great grandson of Dr. Mera and owner of the collection, stated "I stored a lot of things including my great-grandfather's archaeological papers and photos of Indian culture he had studied for years, which I had planned to donate to the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe that he helped found."

I contacted Mr. McKendry to ask if he had an inventory of Dr. Mera's papers or knew what was included in the collection that burned. The Lab does have large collections of his artifacts and archives but many of his field notes and photographs seem to be missing from our files. In the past five years, I have searched Dr. Mera's archive at the Lab hoping to find his notes on the 1930 and 1931 Lab of Anthropology expedition to the Guadalupe Mountains. We have the artifact collection and some photographs but no field notes have been located. Mr. McKendry confirmed that many field notes and archaeological excavation photographs were among Dr. Mera's records that burned but couldn't be specific about which projects.

Sadly, those documents were irreplaceable.

Mr. McKendry does have other documents and photographs from Dr. Mera in his home. They mostly include correspondence and images of excavations, pueblo life, and family. During my conversation with him, I found out that Dr. Mera was also a major freshwater shell collector, a composer of classical piano music, and a furniture and wood carver. At this time, we are working with McKendry to bring what is left of Dr. Mera's archives to the Lab.

There are two lessons to be learned from this experience. Support the Center for New Mexico Archaeology. It will provide safe space for our archaeological legacy. AND don't put off donating items that should be in museums and archives. If you have or know of important archival archaeology documents, please let us know.

## Rock Art Recording Projects of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM)

Jerry Brody

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) began documenting rock art in the 1960s to help protect and preserve New Mexico's ancient heritage. As its program evolved its procedures became increasingly systematic and have the potential for creating objectively descriptive inventories of all human-made marks at rock art sites. ASNM-RARP data are given to ARMS, the archaeological archive for the State of New Mexico in both paper and digital form. The goal is to provide researchers with a comprehensive, flexible, user-friendly data base

ASNM's Rock Art Recording Projects will give workshops and field training to potential rock art recorders in New Mexico, especially

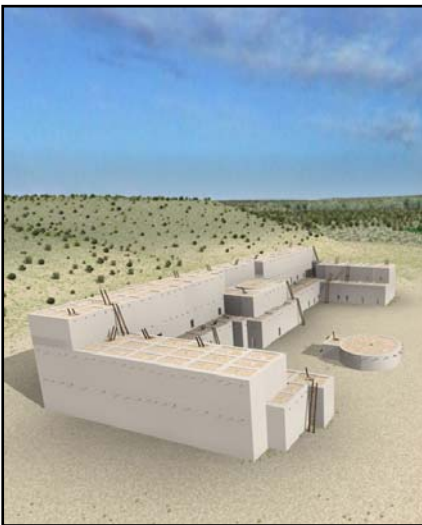
## NewsMac 2006-1

those belonging to ASNM and ASNM affiliated archaeological societies. Contact ASNM-RARP at <jjbrody@unm.edu>.

During the last decade, ASNM-RARP has created a data base of about 10,000 petroglyphs from sites in the Galisteo Basin southeast of Santa Fe. Most were made by Pueblo people between about 1200 and 1700 but many others were made by Archaic, Plains, Athabaskan, Hispanic, Anglo and (perhaps) Paleoindian people who lived in, used, or passed through the area during the last eight or ten thousand years. The Galisteo Basin program is a cooperative one with (among others) the Friends of Archaeology and the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. To learn more, see the website: <http://rockartnm.com>."

## New Publications

*Thirty-Five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruins, New Mexico (Three Volumes)*, edited by Paul F. Reed.



This comprehensive report brings together decades of research at Salmon Ruins, the earliest and largest outlier built outside Chaco Canyon at AD 1090. Original chapters from the 1970s excavations on architecture, ceramics, lithics, coprolites, kiva wall murals, and archaeobotanical findings, among others, are complimented by new research into room and feature usage, preservation and architecture, fauna,

textiles and other perishables, wood-use and tree-ring dating, and ceramic typology and symmetry. In addition, the late Cynthia Irwin-Williams' prescient conclusions about Salmon and Chaco Canyon are published here for the first time.

*Vol. 1: Introduction, Architecture, Chronology, Conclusions*

*Vol. 2: Ceramic Studies*

*Vol. 3: Archaeobotanical & Other Analytical Studies*

Contributors: Karen R. Adams, Rex K. Adams, Eileen Bacha, Larry L. Baker, Vorsila L. Bohrer, Dennis R. Danielson, John F. Doebly, Kathy Roler Durand, Stephen R. Durand, Jeffrey L. Eighmy, Nancy Sweet Espinosa, Hayward Franklin, Patricia Hancock, Arthur H. Harris, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, Alton James, Zoe (Paddy) Johnson, Maria A. Jordan, David L. Lentz, Sara Leroy-Toren, Tori L. Myers, Fred L. Nials, Lonnie Pippin, Lori Stephens Reed, Paul F. Reed, Karl J. Reinhard, Phillip H. Shelley, Jeff H. Shipman, Howard N. Smith, Jr., Dorothy K. Washburn, Laurie D. Webster, C. Dean Wilson, Stuart D. Wilson, Thomas C. Windes, Chris L. Zeller

Publication Date: June 2006  
\$79.95 – three volume set  
\$29.95 each – individual volumes

This is a joint publication of the Center for Desert Archaeology and Salmon Ruins Museum. Advance orders are now being taken at: Center for Desert Archaeology: <http://www.cdarc.org> or 520-882-6946, or Salmon Ruins Museum: <http://www.salmonruins.com> or 505-632-2013.

## The 2006 Pecos Conference



This year marks the 79th anniversary of the Pecos Conference, first convened by Alfred V. Kidder at Pecos Pueblo, New Mexico, in 1927. The tradition of research collaboration and sharing continues in the San Juan Basin at Navajo Lake (near Bloomfield, New Mexico), August 10-13, 2006. Additional information about registration and presentations are available at [http://www.swanet.org/2006\\_pecos\\_conference/index.html](http://www.swanet.org/2006_pecos_conference/index.html).

## Editor's Corner

Greetings all. As I kick off my first NewsMAC, I ask that you send to me short summaries of current research and for CRM companies, lists of significant reports so that the readership can be aware of the research work being conducted in the state.

## 2006 NMAC Grants

The response to NMAC's 2006 Grants Program has been high. NMAC has received seven proposals for publication and research from the membership this year, requesting over \$6000. With a budget of just \$2000, NMAC will of course not be able to fund all of these proposals. Successful applicants will be notified after 28 August 2006 and announced in the next issue of NewsMAC.

If you are a past grant recipient and have yet to report on your project in these pages, please contact me or the NewsMAC editor directly. We have some "delinquent" grants that go back more than 5 years. GET ON THE STICK! YOU KNOW WHO YOU ARE!

I will be retiring from the NMAC Grants Committee at the end of the 2006 cycle. Although it is very frustrating not being able to fund all of your proposals, being the chair of this important committee has

been a great experience. If you are interested in filling this position next year, contact Meade or Kathy. And feel free to contact me directly if you have questions about the commitment. There's no heavy lifting, and you get to see all the very cool research the membership is pursuing.

Tim Seaman  
Grants Committee Chair  
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## Treasurer's Report

Jean Ballagh, NMAC Treasurer

### Assets and Liabilities

Account	1/01/04 Bal	12/31/04 Bal
NMAC 6-mo CD*	15,000	15,000
NMAC 90-day CD	15,000	15,000
Checking Account	3,552	12,743*
Savings Account	3,842	4,515
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$37,394</b>	<b>\$47,258</b>

### Cumulative Income & Expense During the Period

Grants	Donations	266
	Awards	0†
	Grants net	266
Membership Dues Received		4640
NewsMAC costs		-1058
Publications	Sales	1008
	Costs	-179
	Publications net	929
Events	Geomorph workshop	317
	Rock Art trip	400
	Hist. artifact workshop	1046‡
Administration	Copies	-63
	NMGRT	-13
	Supplies, other costs	-96
	P. O. Box Rental	-90
	Administration net	-262
<b>Net Cash Flow</b>		<b>\$6,176.44</b>

#### Notes:

\*Adjustments: \$53 received for Paseo entered in 2004 records; \$2,961.69 credits to agree with bank.

†\$715 grant returned; \$2,000 in grants for 2005 paid in January 2006.

‡Another \$272.86 in expenses paid in January 2006; net income Historic Artifact Workshop \$772.65, net income Events \$1,489.42.

## NMAC Now Has an Education Committee

Ann Owen, E\_annowen@Yahoo.com

The Executive Committee decided to revive the education committee and as a part of NMAC's mission promoting professional development. The committee will deal with three tasks: develop and offer scholarships, propose and perform training workshops, and assess the need and membership support for public outreach,

particularly to our public schools. This is a new committee and we need those of you who would be interested in serving on the education committee with me. It should prove to be both fun and rewarding.

A fund exclusively for the scholarship will be set up. As members we will need to decide how much money will be put into this fund initially and begin to make realistic goals for funding this account in the future.

### Scholarship

The scholarship system plans to be operational by next year. Here are some of tasks and decisions involved: establish a fund, identify additional sources, decide what type of scholarship and on what basis the scholarship will be offered. Who will be eligible. Will this be an academic scholarship only? Should we give only one large scholarship or several small ones? Will the scholarship also cover training? How will the winner be determined? Should this be a money award student paper competition? If it is to be a competition, is there a venue for publication of the winning paper? As you can see, at this point, we have much to consider but I hope to have given you food for thought. I am soliciting suggestions from all of our members. Send your suggestions to me, or even better, join the education committee!

### Workshops

NMAC's workshops are the most successful endeavor we offer. We are always interested your training and educational needs and ideas. We also need your help for workshop setup, planning, workshop products, instructors and other items.

### Public Outreach

Several years ago, NMAC developed a list of members who were available to the public schools providing information consistent with educational needs, often working with specific teachers. Should we resuscitate it? We plan to evaluate the public need and the membership willingness to perform public education. NMAC's purpose and goals include: disseminating knowledge arising from archaeological research, promoting the awareness of New Mexico's cultural heritage and resources, encouraging cultural protection and preservation, and promoting legal compliance and maintaining ethical archaeological standards. You don't have to wait for the committee, let us know about your interest in public outreach!

## The Biennial Mogollon Conference

Stephanie Whittlesey

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), will sponsor the 2006 Mogollon Conference, "Celebrating 70 Years of Mogollon Archaeology," in Tucson, Arizona, on October 12-14, 2006. Since 1980, the biennial Mogollon Conference has provided a forum for archaeologists working in the U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico to share information about the enigmatic Mogollon. The preliminary program for 2006 includes two organized sessions and two sessions for contributed papers. Cynthia Bettison and Stephen Nash will organize and chair the Friday morning (October 13) session, "The History of Mogollon Archaeology." Deni Seymour will organize and chair the Saturday afternoon (October 14) session, "After the Mogollon: Transitions to History." Friday afternoon and Saturday morning sessions are reserved for contributed papers. Papers from all sessions will be published by SRI Press.

There will be two additional events. SRI will host a reception for our conference participants, a book sale, and an open house at our Tucson office on Thursday evening (October 12). On Friday evening

(October 13), Jefferson Reid will present "Personality and Power in Prehistory: Emil Haury and the Mogollon Controversy."

We invite you to contribute papers on any topic or region relevant to Mogollon archaeology. Please submit abstracts (100 words) by August 1, 2006, to Stephanie Whittlesey at [swhittlesey@srirm.com](mailto:swhittlesey@srirm.com). Information concerning location, registration, and schedule will be posted on SRI's Web site, [www.srirm.com](http://www.srirm.com), when plans are finalized. We look forward to seeing you at the conference!

## **Current Research - Old Alameda's East Side**

Jim Railey, SWCA Environmental Consultants

After the Pueblo Revolt was quelled, Spanish settlers who re-occupied northern New Mexico established a string of new settlements along the Rio Grande. Most of these were focused on plazas, around which residential zones and agricultural fields developed. The early Spanish Colonial period was a challenging time, as the settlers lived a long way from seat of New Spain's government in Mexico City and material provisions were not easy to come by. To an extent the settlers were dependent upon the local pueblos for certain key material items such as ceramic vessels. Comanche and Apache raiding parties presented a constant threat to both the Spanish and Pueblo residents of northern New Mexico, and the establishment of nucleated plazas was prompted in part by defensive concerns, as well as the social and religious needs of the settlers. In the Albuquerque area one of these early plazas was Alameda, established sometime in the early 1700s and occupied until 1903 or 1904, when catastrophic floods destroyed the church and forced a relocation of the plaza to the east, from its original location at Alameda Blvd. and North Rio Grande Blvd., to 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Alameda Blvd.

Recent years have witnessed a flurry of investigations in and around the Old Alameda Plaza (LA 50240), and discoveries here have shed new light on its precise location and extent, and Spanish-colonial lifeways as evidenced by the artifact assemblages. These investigations at LA 50240 began with surveys, test excavations, and data recovery for a widening of Alameda Blvd., conducted by the University of New Mexico's Office of Contract Archaeology (OCA) from the late 1980s to mid-1990s (Binford 1988; Schutt and Chapman 1992; Brown 1997). Focused mainly within, and immediately south of, the Alameda Blvd. alignment, OCA's findings indicated that the southern boundary of the plaza itself was probably located on the north side of Alameda Blvd., as domestic midden deposits and features were found on the south side of the road. As part of these earlier investigations, OCA also conducted interviews with local residents, who indicated that human remains were present north of Alameda Blvd., and just west of North Rio Grande Blvd., and this reinforced the inference that the old plaza and churchyard were located here. In 2003, excavation of trenches for the North Valley Sewer System uncovered Hispanic burials in this same area, and OCA was contracted to hand excavate these human remains and associated materials. As part of the 2003 project, OCA also monitored trenching that extended over to the east side of North Rio Grande Blvd., and here no burials were found, but substantial, domestic midden deposits and features were encountered. The analysis phase of OCA's 2003 investigations are still in progress.

In 2005, plans for the proposed Mission Valley commercial development, in a vacant tract extending east from the intersection of Alameda Blvd. and North Rio Grande, prompted additional investigations that were carried out by SWCA (Railey 2005). A survey of the tract was conducted, and this was followed by a testing phase involving the excavation of 18 backhoe trenches. The project

was not subject to compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the archaeological investigations were initiated after consultation between the project proponent and Bernalillo County, and in response to the County's and proponent's concern that the proposed development might impact unmarked human burials. SWCA carried out the testing under a permit from the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC).

No human burials were encountered during the investigations, but the trenches revealed substantial domestic midden deposits and features at the western end of this property, just east of North Rio Grande Blvd. The midden deposits extended to a depth of approximately 1 m below the present ground surface, with apparent pit features extending into the underlying subsoil. The midden was partially capped by recent fill deposits, which contained a variety of materials (including plastic). The midden was rich in artifact debris, and close examination of the trench profile walls and backdirt revealed that these materials consisted primarily of earthenware pottery (mostly Hispanic and Pueblo-made) and domestic animal bone. Items such as metal, historic whiteware ceramics, stoneware crockery sherds, and glass were evident only in the upper portion of the midden, and in the overlying recent fill. The character of the observed artifact debris throughout most of the midden is consistent with the Spanish Colonial period, when items of Euroamerican manufacture were not always easy to come by for the rank-and-file settlers of the area. The metal artifacts, Euroamerican whiteware and stoneware, and glass sherds in the upper part of the midden were apparently associated with continued occupation of the old plaza vicinity into the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

During the testing investigations, an opportunistic sample of artifacts was recovered from the trench walls and backdirt. Tori Myers of Animas Ceramic Consulting carried out the analysis of the ceramic assemblage. The vast majority of the 54 sherds collected from the site were Hispanic or Pueblo earthenwares (79.6% of the assemblage). A majority of these (44.4% of the total assemblage) were Hispanic-made earthenwares, including Casitas plain, red-on-brown, and white; Carnué plain/polished; and Manzano burnished black. Nineteen of the collected sherds (35.2% of the total assemblage) were of Pueblo-Indian manufacture, with types originating from Santa Ana, Zia, Santo Domingo, Tesuque, and Santa Clara Pueblos. The remaining ceramic items consisted of whiteware, pearl ware, and stoneware that were observed only in the upper part of the midden. No majolica was observed at the site. Sherds from a Santa Ana polychrome bowl sported a painted design on the interior surface that feature tablita-like motifs (Figure 1). The maximum age range of the ceramic types in the assemblage is 1730-present, and the combination of types yielded a calculated date range of 1777-1882.

Not surprisingly, the majority of the recovered faunal assemblage consisted of elements from sheep or goats. Interestingly, some of the long bone fragments exhibited spiral fractures, suggesting marrow extraction. The few glass fragments recovered indicated a date range from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to around 1957. Given the apparent absence of metal and glass artifacts from all but the upper part of the midden and the overlying recent fill, it would appear that much of the midden deposited in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In addition to documenting the midden deposits and artifacts, the Mission Valley testing also provided new information on the boundaries and internal layout of the Old Alameda Plaza and its associated residential zone. The domestic character of the midden within the Mission Valley Property – and the complete absence of any evidence for human burials here, suggests this part of the site was outside the church compound. Given that the location of the Spanish burials excavated by OCA, it appears that the boundaries of the church yard and its *campo santo* probably run right along present-day

North Rio Grande Blvd. The midden within the Mission Valley property thus appears to be part of a residential zone adjacent to the main plaza.

The Mission Valley testing project also delineated the southeastern margin of the Old Alameda Plaza site. The subsurface midden extended only about 30 m east of North Rio Grande Blvd.; all trench exposures east of here were archaeological sterile (except for the cap of recent fill). From this finding, it is evident that the intensively occupied residential zone did not extend a great distance – probably less than 100 m – beyond the boundaries of the church compound, or at least on this side of the site. The limited extent of the midden, coupled with its high density of artifacts, suggest this was an intensively occupied, tightly nucleated settlement. To what extent the nucleated character of this site reflects concerns over the threat of Comanche and Apache raids remains unknown. No evidence of fortification walls were observed within any of the backhoe trenches, although evidence of such walls could still remain buried in areas not uncovered by the trenches.

In summary, the Mission Valley investigations shed new light on the layout and character of the Old Alameda Plaza site. But many questions remain. Was the site fortified at any time during its more than 150 years of occupation? Are recognizable remains of any structures present in the subsurface at the site? What further details could be learned about the history of this site from more systematic archaeological excavations? These and other questions would require further investigations at the site, but no data-recovery excavations are currently slated for the Mission Valley Property, given that this development is not subject to Section 106 requirements. Because the historical records are typically obscure with respect to many details about the early, Spanish-Colonial plazas, much can be learned from archaeological investigations at sites such as LA 50240. But many of these sites were precisely the seeds from which communities and cities in the Rio Grande Valley have continued to grow and develop, and thus their archaeological remains have either been destroyed or are threatened with impacts from on-going development. There is, potentially, much to be learned from archaeological investigations into the early plaza localities, and creative efforts are needed to ensure the preservation of those sites that remain, or at least recovery of archaeological data in advance of their destruction.

#### References

Binford, Martha R.

*An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Alameda Boulevard Improvement Project*. UNM Project No. 185-376. Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Brown, Marie (editor)

1997 *Data Recovery along the Alameda Boulevard Improvement Project, Bernalillo County, New Mexico*. NMSHTD Project Nos. SP-PN-4020 (203) and SP-PN-4020 (204). Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Railey, Jim A.

*Early Alameda: Archaeological Test Investigations at the Mission Valley Property, Including a Portion of LA 50240, Bernalillo County, New Mexico*. SWCA Report No. 2005-428. Albuquerque.

Schutt, J.A. and Richard C. Chapman (editors)

1992 *Human Occupation in the Middle Rio Grande Floodplain: Final Research Design and Data Recovery Plan for the Alameda Boulevard Improvement Project*. Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.



Figure 1. Painted motif on a Santa Ana polychrome bowl, extrapolated from several conjoined sherds.

## NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL 2006 FALL CONFERENCE

**Celebrating 100 Years of Historic Preservation, 40 Years of the National Historic Preservation Act, and 75 Years of New Mexico's State Monuments**

Dave Phillips, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

In years past, NMAC predictably had an annual conference, and the 2006 fall conference revives that tradition. It's my hope that if people know that there'll be a conference at a specific time each year (a weekend in early November), they'll plan accordingly and attendance will be good. The conference will be held at the Hibben Center, University of New Mexico, in Albuquerque on Saturday, November 11, 2006. A field trip is scheduled for the following Sunday. The conference is co-sponsored by the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and NMAC. Cost will be \$20 for NMAC members and \$45 for non-members (who also get NMAC membership through 2007). Providing the conference on a regular basis also gives people an additional reason to be NMAC members. And, with the new state emphasis on continuing education for permitted archaeologists, the need for an annual professional conference is greater than ever. My hope is to take advantage of the facilities provided at UNM's Hibben Center to create a comfortable, relaxing, and effective meeting venue for NMAC members. If people have conference ideas in 2007 or beyond, please contact me or any member of the NMAC executive committee. Below is a draft agenda for the annual conference.

### DRAFT AGENDA

9:00–4:00	All Day Standing exhibits and posters (Hibben Atrium)
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Morning Session

8:00–9:00 On-site registration; continental breakfast (Hibben Atrium)

8:00–9:00 NMAC Business Meeting (Hibben 105)

9:00–10:15 Presentations: Historic Preservation Today: 100 Years of Perspective (Hibben 105)  
Jan Biella: Impact of NHPA  
John Montgomery: Blackwater Draw  
Brad Vierra: Archaic Period of northern New Mexico

10:15–10:30 Break; continue continental breakfast (Hibben Atrium)

10:30–11:45 Symposium: Examples of Historic Preservation Results (Hibben 105)  
Dick Chapman: Cuchillo Negro and the Early Pithouse Period  
Carla Van West: Fence Lake  
Bill Doleman: Cultural Landscapes (White Sands & BorderStar)

11:45–1:15 Break for lunch

Afternoon Session

1:15–2:05 Presentations: Historic Preservation Results: Current Work (continued; Hibben 105)  
Jim Copeland: Dinétah  
[Open Slot: N. New Mexico?]

2:05–2:15 Break (Hibben Atrium)

2:15–3:30 CRM Issues Session: Archaeology in the Oil Patch: Adaptive Management or Business as Usual? (Pump III)

2:15–2:45 Presenter: Lynne Sebastian

2:45–3:30 Panelist/Audience Discussion. Panelists: Steve Fosberg (BLM) and Jan Biella (HPD)

Sunday Field Trip (Optional)

This pipeline project runs parallel to the San Juan lateral pipeline investigated by UNM OCA in the early 1990s. Volume I includes a full description of archaeological testing at 27 sites and data recovery at 8 sites.

Howell, T. L., et al.  
2006 Cultural Resources Testing and Data Recovery Results for the Transwestern Pipeline San Juan Expansion Project, in San Juan and McKinley Counties and the Navajo Nation, New Mexico: Analyses and Synthesis (Volume II), TRC Report # 40833-C-02, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Volume II contains the results of artifact analyses and a synthetic chapter that examines Archaic site function and pueblo period social boundaries.

Goar, T. R., D. D. Muecke, and P. Mullen  
2006 Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed SFPP EPX Pipeline, Portions of Segment B, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, TRC Report # 49194-C-02, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

This survey covered 26 miles of proposed pipeline running parallel to I-10 near Las Cruces. A total of eleven sites were documented.

Goar, T.R., M. Dawson, and A. Al-Ali  
2006 *Data Recovery of Site LA 130932, Sandoval County, New Mexico*. TRC Report # 01909-C-01. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

This reports data recovery activities at a small structural site near Cuba.

Howell, T.L., D. Temple, and D. Muller  
2005 *A Cultural Resource Survey of 43.3 Miles of the Tri-State Power Line in McKinley County, New Mexico*. Report # 44161-S1-05. TRC, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

This survey recorded 51 sites along a power line that runs parallel to Interstate 40 from Prewitt west to Gallup.

9:00 Depart from parking lot north of Anthropology Building, for field trip to Pottery Mound. Carpooling is required, as are high-clearance vehicles. Return to paved highway (N.M. 6 at Rio Puerco) ca. 1:00. Participants can disperse from there.

## The Gray World – Recent CRM Publications – TRC, Albuquerque

Todd Howell, TRC Environmental Corp.

Below is a list of selected, recent reports completed by TRC. It is my hope as NewsMAC editor to regularly include from CRM firms lists of significant reports as a way to provide a “head’s up” to the readership about what is going on in New Mexico. Report copies can be requested by contacting me at [thowell@trcsolutions.com](mailto:thowell@trcsolutions.com).

Howell, T. L., and A. Delena  
2006 Cultural Resources Testing and Data Recovery Results for the Transwestern Pipeline San Juan Expansion Project, in San Juan and McKinley Counties and the Navajo Nation, New Mexico: Site Descriptions (Volume I), TRC Report # 40833-C-01, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP AND ORDER FORM** (v 4/06)MEMBERSHIP\*       \_\_\_\_\_ (year) Renewal    or     New Member Beginning \_\_\_\_\_ (year)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed for membership dues (\$25 individual; \$35 sponsor or institutional)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed to extend membership for an additional \_\_\_\_\_ years (same rates)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed as a contribution to the NMAC Research Grant Fund or NMAC Scholarship Fund (*circle one*)

\* Memberships received after 1 October will be extended through the following year-end

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- encourage the legal protection of cultural resources, and encourage high standards for professional archaeology

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