

President's Message

Kathy Roxlau, NMAC President

Everyone seems to be especially busy with work this year (a good thing!), but we hope you will find the time to participate in a number of field excursions and workshops we have planned for NMAC this year. In May, as part of Historic Preservation Month, we will be hosting the Jemez Field Workshop Part II: Pajarito Plateau. For those of you who were not able to attend Part I: Jemez River and Valles Caldera in Spring 2006, attendees reported that it was not only very valuable in giving them updated information on the archaeology of the area and current professional thinking of the prehistoric context of the region, it was also a very fun weekend spent with their colleagues. Bill Doleman (coordinator for last year's and this year's excursion) has been working with Brad Vierra, Rory Gauthier, and Tim Seaman to line up this year's event. Notices for registration will be showing up soon on the NMAC-L listserv.

We have a few workshops in the planning stages for the Fall. These include one on Historic Ceramics, one on Dinéah archaeology, and one on NW New Mexico ceramics. Chris Turnbow and Dave Kirkpatrick are pulling these workshops together for us. If you think you can help out with any of these workshops as a presenter, please contact Chris or Dave to discuss with them.

On November 17 and 18, we will be holding our 2nd Annual NMAC Fall Conference at UNM's Hibben Center in Albuquerque. This year's conference will focus on the Galisteo Basin. Presentations are slated for all day Saturday and Sunday morning, with a field trip Sunday afternoon. Included will be a presentation from the Historic Preservation Division on the State regulations and how conformance with them has been going. We had a nice turnout at the 2006 inaugural Conference and hope that even more folks show up for this year's event.

The Executive Committee is excited about all the opportunities we are able to offer this year. Great thanks are due to the volunteers who are leading the effort to get these workshops and conferences coordinated. If you think you can help with one of these planned events, or have your own ideas for events, please contact us. Volunteers are what make these events happen!

Thank you,
Kathy Roxlau
NMAC President

El Morro Valley Prehistory Project: Re-examining the Thirteenth Century Settlement of the El Morro Valley

Greg Schachner & Keith Kintigh
Arizona State University

Since 1998 Arizona State University archaeologists working on the El Morro Valley Prehistory Project have conducted four short seasons of pedestrian survey and targeted test excavations to better understand the thirteenth century (A.D.) settlement of the El Morro Valley of west-central New Mexico. Although the valley is best known for the presence of large, fourteenth century Pueblo IV

villages, such as Atsinna in El Morro National Monument, hundreds of smaller pueblos from the A.D. 1200s are also present in the area. Intriguingly, most of these earlier settlements appear to date almost exclusively to a fairly short interval between A.D. 1240 and 1275 when hundreds of ancestral Puebloan farmers moved into the area. Despite fairly extensive survey coverage only a handful of sites occupied prior to this interval have been found, most of which appear to be non-residential. As a result of the fairly short period of residential occupation, examination of the thirteenth century settlements provides an excellent opportunity to explore how ancestral Puebloan communities formed in newly settled areas late in the Prehispanic period.

Our field research was aimed at adding to the large body of data previously generated by Wake Forest/Denver University excavations at the Pettit Site (Saitta 1991, 1994a, b), the Cibola Archaeological Research Project (Watson et al. 1980), and work in El Morro National Monument by the National Park Service and Columbia University (Bradford n.d.; Woodbury 1956). We focused our research on previously unsurveyed portions of the valley, in particular, on the large number of Pueblo III residential sites located near the Los Gigantes great house, a site that has been known about for some time (Fowler et al. 1987; Marshall et al. 1979). The combined data from these projects, as well as data from a variety of smaller projects, document a rapid increase in population in the area between A.D. 1240 and 1275, suggesting that within the span of a single generation the El Morro Valley was transformed from a relatively empty area to one of the demographic centers of the Cibola region.

This work has involved a number of people over the years and could not have been successful without generous help from local landowners and residents of the area. In addition, the field work provided an opportunity for training of undergraduate and graduate students from throughout the United States and Canada during archaeological field schools in 2003 and 2004. We would like to thank all of those participants, and are especially grateful for the support of Mr. Paul Davis and family, Peter McKenna, Joe Nicoll, Roger Irwin, the Amaterra Foundation, the ASU School of Human Evolution and Social Change, and ASU Summer Sessions.

Los Gigantes Excavations

The majority of project effort was focused on the village of Los Gigantes (LA 56159), a dense cluster of Pueblo III period roomblocks located on the rim of a high mesa along the southwest margins of the valley (Figure 1). Los Gigantes includes a large, 50-room Post-Chaco great house, a 31m diameter unroofed great kiva, and ten small residential pueblos ranging from 3 to 15 rooms in size. At the great house, field crews excavated portions of five rooms, a section of a large kiva, and six test units in the midden. The great house does not fit classical Chacoan definitions, as it was only a single story in height, although the walls were probably quite tall compared to other roomblocks in the area (~2.5m). The great house walls were constructed using banded, but not core-and-veneer, masonry. Nine dendrochronological samples from the great house yielded dates from A.D. 1253 to 1270. Three of these are cutting dates. These dates suggest Los Gigantes was occupied contemporaneously with other settlement clusters in the valley, including Scribe S, Tinaja, and the Pettit Site (Kintigh 1985; Saitta 1991; Watson et al. 1980).

Four of the five tested rooms in the great house were habitation rooms, while the fifth was likely a storage room. Although two of the rooms were burned, the others had been systematically dismantled and the roofing material removed. Very few reconstructable or whole artifacts were recovered from anywhere within the great house, suggesting that the residents likely moved to one of the nearby massive Pueblo IV villages sometime in the A.D. 1270s, taking most belongings and even parts of the architectural fabric (roof beams, flagstone slabs) with them.

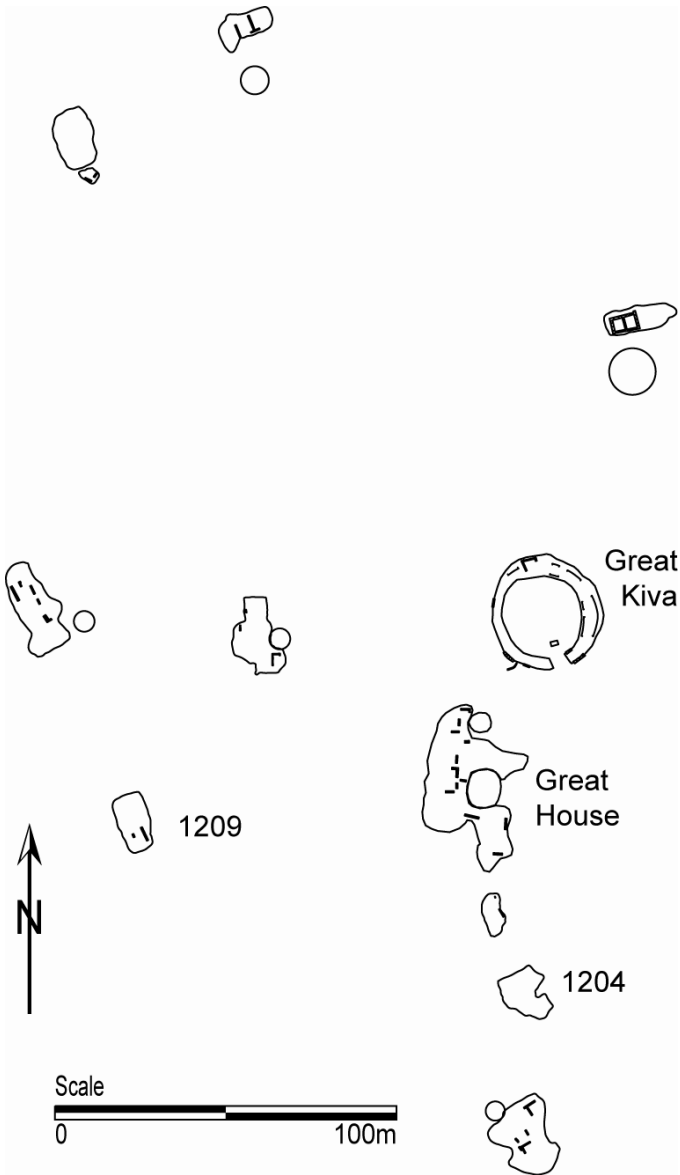


Figure 1. Core area of the Los Gigantes community.

A courtyard within the central portion of the great house contained a large, subterranean kiva dug over 1.5m into bedrock (Figure 2). The interior of the kiva contained a flagstone lined bench and floor, as well as the remains of a floor vault. Although we excavated only a small portion of the kiva, we estimate that it was likely over 6m in width and probably was either square or D-shaped.

This kiva appears to have been larger than those at other residential pueblos in the cluster and certainly represented a significant labor investment given the fact that excavation of the pit resulted in the removal of at least 50 cubic meters of sandstone bedrock. Large kivas

in association with Post-Chaco period Cibola great houses were noted at a number of sites by Fowler and others (Fowler et al. 1987).

We also conducted extensive excavations at two small roomblocks and smaller-scale testing at six others in the immediate vicinity of the great house (Figure 3). This part of the project was intended to assess the occupation span of small pueblos in the valley and was modeled after the small site testing program conducted by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in the vicinity of Sand Canyon Pueblo in southwest Colorado (Varien 1999). Archaeologists working in the El Morro Valley have long noted a paucity of surface artifacts associated with pueblos, which stands in stark contrast to the densely covered sites in nearby areas further down the Zuni River drainage. Our excavations were designed to yield a large, systematically collected sample of pottery in order to examine the accumulation of cooking pot debris as a measure of site occupation length. ASU graduate student Scott Thompson's (2005) recent MA paper suggests that both intensively tested roomblocks were occupied by one or two families for a period from two to ten years in duration. In fact, despite using a range of values to estimate the discard rate and number of pots discarded, most of his estimates were less than five years for each site. These short occupation spans are quite surprising in relation to the architectural investment at the sites, which contain masonry roomblocks, pitstructures, and kivas. Short occupation spans would help explain the lack of artifacts present both on the surface and in subsurface deposits, however.



Figure 2. Large kiva in the central courtyard of the Los Gigantes great house. Note the bedrock bench and sidewall and portions of the flagstone floor that were not removed prehistorically. The ladder in the photo is roughly 6 feet in length.

Smaller scale testing at other Los Gigantes roomblocks revealed a similar paucity of trash, a fact that we attribute to fairly frequent residential mobility in the area during the mid-A. D. 1200s.

Similarly short-lived sites were excavated in the northwest part of the valley by OCA in the 1980s (Anyon 1984). These sites consist largely of jacal surface structures and small subterranean pitstructures. Although the pitstructures and artifacts are identical to those found at other El Morro sites occupied in the mid-A.D. 1200s, jacal architecture was not typically used during this late time period in the Cibola region. Excavations at the jacal sites produced a number of mid-A.D. 1200 tree-ring dates, however, supporting their ascription to the thirteenth century. We suggest that the use of jacal architecture indicates that at least some ancient residents of the valley anticipated relatively short-term occupation spans (see Kent 1992).

Some of the more notable architectural features at Pueblo III period sites in the Cibola region are large, unroofed great kivas (Figure 1). A number of these have been documented, but only two had been excavated prior to our work at Los Gigantes, including one at the Hinkson Site (Kintigh et al. 1996) and another at Hubble Corner (McGimsey 1980). We placed three test units along a cross-section of the 31m diameter, unroofed great kiva at Los Gigantes, which indicate that it is nearly identical to the other two in terms of its architectural plan. All three are surrounded by a nearly 2m wide platform enclosing a slightly sunken, round interior space. The edges of the kiva are bounded by low, wide masonry walls. The examples at both Los Gigantes and Hubble Corner have ramp entries leading out of the kiva to the southeast. Unfortunately the presence of this feature at the Hinkson Site is obscured by a large juniper tree. One (Los Gigantes) or two (Hubble Corner) small surface rooms are located along the kiva perimeter directly opposite the ramp. The Los Gigantes great kiva has a floor area nearly two times that of Casa Rinconada, indicating it could have accommodated a far larger number of people than the few dozen residents of the central Los Gigantes community.

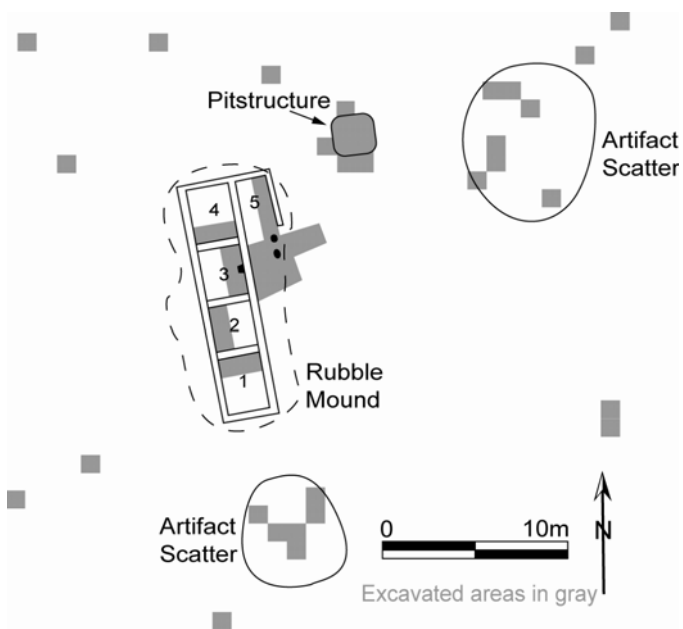


Figure 3. Test excavations at the 1209 roomblock of Los Gigantes.

Small Site Testing & Survey

In addition to our primary excavations we conducted test excavations at eighteen pueblos located throughout the southwest portion of the

valley. At each site we excavated 2-4 test units in trash middens in order to provide artifact samples that could be used for chronological seriation and compositional analyses. These excavations substantiate the observation that most of the roomblocks in the valley were constructed over the course of a few decades in the mid-A.D. 1200s. Trash deposits at nearly all of these sites were less than 0.2m in depth, further corroborating the pattern of short-term occupation seen at Los Gigantes.

We also surveyed nearly 1200 acres identifying 50 archaeological sites. The majority of sites were Pueblo III period residential roomblocks, but we also located a number of sites dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Navajo and Anglo resettlement of the valley. A similar range of sites were found during earlier surveys (Saitta 1994a; Watson et al. 1980). Our work indicates that most of the residential use of the valley occurred during two short periods, one from roughly A.D. 1240 to 1350, followed by another beginning in the late nineteenth century when the area was settled by people of Navajo and Euro-American descent (see Vogt 1966). The latter occupation continues to the present day.

Summary

In addition to our continuing write-up of the excavations and documentation of the artifact collections, our work has contributed to a number of dissertation and thesis projects at ASU. The EMVPP collections are a key part of Schachner's soon to be completed dissertation project which uses settlement pattern studies and chemical compositional analysis of pottery to study how the formation of early El Morro Valley communities was structured by varying patterns of migration into the valley. His research suggests that people from throughout the Cibola region migrated into the valley in the mid-A.D. 1200s and that the newly founded El Morro communities were strongly tied to longer lived communities along the Rio Pescado drainage to the west. There is little evidence for migrant populations from outside of the Cibola region moving into the area, indicating the settlement of the El Morro Valley was almost exclusively the result of changes in intraregional networks of population movement. A number of new forms of community social organization appear during the main period of movement into the valley between A.D. 1250 and 1275, some of which foreshadow the transition to nucleated pueblos that was completed by the 1290s. In addition to Schachner's work, two ASU graduate students have used EMVPP collections in their master's papers. Scott Thompson's previously mentioned paper (2005) assessed variation in the occupation span of residential roomblocks and Sophia Kelly (2006) recently examined ceramic stylistic diversity in the Cibola region during the late Pueblo III and early Pueblo IV periods.

The El Morro Valley Prehistory Project has already generated a number of interesting findings, and we are confident that the collections will continue to yield fruitful information in the future. We should also note that in addition to the EMVPP collections, the Cibola Archaeological Research Project collections were recently moved to ASU from Washington University in St. Louis, returning them to the Southwest. Together these collections provide an excellent resource for studying the archaeology of the El Morro Valley and we encourage their use by researchers in the future.

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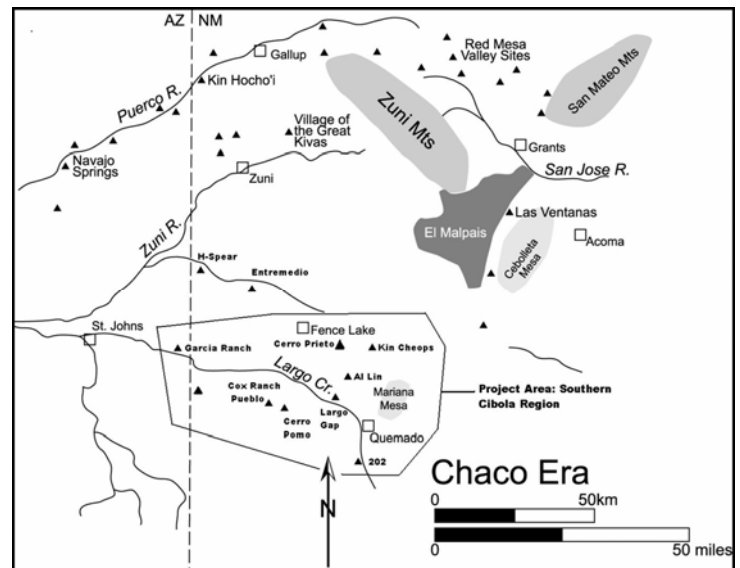
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Recent Research in Communities of Chaco's Southern Frontier

Andrew Duff, Washington State University

Located just above the Mogollon Rim in west-central New Mexico, the Largo Wash-Carrizo Creek drainage contains several Chaco era great house communities (Figure 1), some of which are on Bureau of Land Management administered lands. With the BLM and students from Washington State University over the last 5 years, I have been working to provide information about Chacoan settlement patterns and community organization focused on the great house sites of Cox Ranch Pueblo (LA 13681) and Cerro Pomo (LA 31803). As these are among the southernmost documented great houses, the project was designed to collect data on the reach of the Chacoan regional system. The area is at the interface of two culture areas, and we have used this fact to explore the historical connections between ceramics, architecture, and the histories of community residents.



Regional fieldwork includes early surveys by Danson and excavations at sites reported by McGimsey near Mariana Mesa. More recently, the BLM and several companies have conducted inventories and mitigation work, much of it associated with the now defunct Fence Lake Mine. Generally, this has revealed limited regional population through to the A.D. 900s, with dramatic influxes and founding of several communities during the 1000s. This must be related to the then generally favorable environment, making this otherwise marginal valley system attractive to farming populations. Sites come to center around great houses with many of the hallmarks of their more northern or Chacoan counterparts.

Cox Ranch Pueblo appears to be a typical Chacoan great house community that would fit comfortably in areas closer to Chaco. The site contains 18 residential roomblocks and middens, and a 50-room great house. We tested the great house most intensively, but have also tested 10 of the 18 middens and a few roomblocks eroding into an arroyo. The decorated ceramic assemblage is dominated by Puerco and Reserve Black-on-white and Puerco Black-on-red, suggesting a largely contemporaneous occupation between A.D. 1050-1130 or so. Three construction episodes are responsible for the final form of the great house. The structure began as a roughly square, 16-room structure with a “blocked-in” kiva, later had small groups of rooms appended to it, and finally approximately 25 over-tall rooms was added by A.D. 1106. A “D”-shaped wall was then appended to the structure, creating a slightly elevated plaza. Exterior walls clearly resemble Chacoan banded masonry, and the over-tall addition features some core-and-veneer. Many great house rooms were filled with trash. The remainder of the site contains approximately 300 rooms, largely uninvestigated except for midden testing, including one with an unroofed great kiva-like enclosure. This structure is appended to a roomblock at the south end of the site, a few hundred meters from the great house. There is no classic Chacoan subterranean great kiva present; a depression mapped as a possible great kiva instead revealed a walk-in-well.

When combined with areas covered by Mike Whalen for the BLM, we have surveyed about 6500 largely contiguous acres surrounding Cox Ranch Pueblo. These lands include 20 residential roomblocks and nearly 50 small sites interpreted as field houses, as well as several rock art panels and sites dating to other periods. Assuming that the designation “field house” is accurate, the overall community contained some 500 ceramically contemporaneous rooms. The latest absolute date for the site is 1123 vv, and it looks like most communities in the area relocated upslope by the continental divide during the 1130-1180 drought.

Cerro Pomo is the nearest neighboring Chaco period great house, located about 5 miles southeast. We have done less work here, but have tested the great house, its midden, and three nearby residences. With Whalen’s work, we have surveyed about 3000 acres around the site. The great house contains about 40 rooms surrounded by bermed middens, with a clear north-south footpath entering the site. Cerro Pomo is less clearly a great house on the “hair on the back of your neck sticks up” grounds. It is, however, substantially larger than all of the surrounding sites. Work in the great house revealed an exterior wall with Chaco-style banded masonry, and tests in several rooms suggest residential use. None of the rooms we exposed were trash filled, and thus far, we have not identified any internal kivas. A large depression was tested, but it does not appear to have been a great kiva. Survey revealed a more dispersed residential community, with at least a dozen nearby roomblocks, at least one of which is quite impressive. Though we have no absolute dates, the community is ceramically contemporaneous with Cox Ranch Pueblo in the 1050-1130 range.

Surveys have revealed few Late Pueblo I/Early Pueblo II period sites, and we have recorded only two sites with Kiatuthlanna and Red Mesa Black-on-white dominated assemblages. This indicates a substantial population influx in the mid-1000s, and the founding of several communities. Plain ware and public architecture distinguish these communities from their northern counterparts.

About 60% of our well over 60,000 sherds are undecorated, dominated by Mogollon Brown Ware. Brown and gray unpainted pottery occur roughly in ratios of about 4:1. Several graduate students and I have performed studies of the plain ware assemblage and can show that the way brown and gray wares were built differs, but that the clay resources used for their manufacture were readily available

nearby. Sites a few dozen miles to the north contain near-exclusive gray utilitarian vessels; similarly, sites to the south are dominated by brown ware. The blend of utilitarian wares suggests to us that these communities were comprised of groups with a blend of Plateau and Mountain traditions, and the plain wares are one visible marker of these historical differences.

The second indication of Southern heritage appears in the form of public architecture. The oval, kiva-like feature at Cox Ranch Pueblo was tested and was clearly unroofed. Referred to as ballcourt-like, this structure is better described as an early version of the unroofed great kiva. It is open on both ends, with one opening oriented southeast to a prominent cinder cone—Cerro Pomo, the site’s namesake—on the horizon such that sunrise on winter solstice occurs over the high-point of this cinder cone viewed from the structure. Solar and lunar alignments are prominent in the architecture of many Southwestern structures, but importantly winter solstice sunrises appear to align with the entrances of Mogollon and Mimbres region pitstructures and great kivas. Furthermore, along the same axis through a prominent notch in the same cinder cone when viewed from the Cerro Pomo site, but only when viewed from the large cultural depression, the sun sets into this notch on summer solstice. I believe this demonstrates the conscious symbolic linkage of these two great house communities to each other, to solstices, and to the natural feature Cerro Pomo. The connection through referential orientation to the same prominent natural feature on winter and summer solstices suggests to me a relatively direct, if also symbolic, connection between these communities. We are just beginning to assess ceramic production at Cerro Pomo to see if we can detect material exchanges between these two communities. However, both great houses have ritual fauna in their assemblages, and both seem likely to have been focal locations for ritual gatherings within their respective communities.

With work in only two Chaco era communities in the area, it looks like founding populations had stronger historical ties in areas to the south than they did to Chaco. Great houses indicate an awareness of things Chacoan, perhaps even an interest in somehow articulating with communities that were using these symbols, but it appears that ties more consistently linked these communities to populations below the rim in the Reserve area, groups that themselves have a number of “Plateau” characteristics, making them also a blend of histories. That said, there appears to have been something attractive enough about Chacoan symbols for these groups to have gone to the effort of great house construction. It seems to be a situation of multiethnic communities whose residents included folks with Mountain and Plateau histories who were rewriting the rules as they engaged in daily life. The story is far from complete, and our work in the region will continue to explore these communities in the seasons to come.

Please feel free to contact Andrew Duff (duff@wsu.edu) for more information about the project.

NMAC Historic Artifacts Workshop CD Now Available

PART 1: METAL, GLASS AND OTHER MATERIALS. This CD, containing a compilation of handouts provided to the registrants of the NMAC workshop held November 12 and 13, 2006, along with a few additional references, is now available. This CD is being published as a resource guide to assist archaeologists working in New Mexico and the Greater Southwest in the identification of historic artifacts commonly found during surveys and recovered during excavations. The resource guides are presented in the original format with minor stylistic changes to headings and margins for readability.

NewsMac 2007-1

The CD contains 25 reference guides (461 pages) of which 11 are bibliographies for metal, glass, gunflints, and other non-ceramic historic artifacts. There are several websites included which many researchers have found very useful. The cost is \$10.00 (includes shipping and handling). To request a copy, send your name, address, and check (made out to New Mexico Archaeological Council) to: NMAC, Historic Artifacts CD, P.O. Box 25691, Albuquerque, NM 87125.

Announcing the 2nd Annual NMAC Field Conference—2007: Jemez Region Part 2—Pajarito Plateau, May 5-6, 2007

Bill Doleman, NMAC Publications Chair

NMAC is pleased to announce the second annual regional field conference. Together with the Fall meeting series being organized by Dave Phillips, the field conference provides an annual core of professional activities that will bring NMAC members and others together to disseminate the results of recent research and to engage in lively debate. The field conferences are envisioned as a way to revive the regional overview process that began with Stuart and Gauthier's seminal *Background for Survey*, and which was continued by the Historic Preservation Division until the early 1990s. Most archeologists in New Mexico agree that the overviews were and are extremely valuable documents, particularly in the CRM world where up-to-date "background" information is crucial to developing meaningful eligibility recommendations. In addition to offering participants on-the-ground exposure to a region's archeology, the field conference will result in a NMAC special publication of recent research reviews for all relevant time periods.

Last year's inaugural field conference focused on the Jemez Mountain region, and covered the Valles Caldera and the Jemez River corridor, including a memorable visit to Jemez Cave with Dick Ford. This year's Part 2 continues the Jemez Region series and spotlights the rich archeology of the Pajarito Plateau. Finally, next year's third conference will complete the Jemez overviews with visits to sites of the lower Chama River to the north and the Gallina area to the west.

This year's guides include Brad Vierra, Rory Gauthier, Mike Bremer, Bob Powers, and Anne Baldwin. Highlights of this year's conference include (a full itinerary is attached):

- An introduction to the archeology of the Pajarito Plateau
- Coalition and Classic period sites of Bandelier National Monument
- Rarely-seen cavates, pueblos and petroglyphs on Los Alamos National Laboratory
- The Guaje Site complex of late Coaliton Plaza Pueblos and either the Garcia Canyon sites or Chupadero Mesa complex on the National Forest

Participants will receive a CD with summaries of LANL archeology and environments, as well as a binder with background information provided by several of the presenters. This material, together with that from last and next year's field conference will form the basis for a published overview of Jemez region archeology—the first in a NMAC series. CDs of the material presented at last year's conference will also be available for a nominal price.

LOGISTICS:

Day 1 (Saturday May 5) 9:00 AM: Meet at the Bandelier National Monument Headquarters, Conference Room for introductions.

Proceed to the amphitheater parking lot for the morning tour of Bandelier sites. Lunch fixings will be provided at the amphitheater. In the afternoon we tour the Mortandad Cavate Group, Sandia Pueblo, and return to Bandelier to see more sites. Details on camping possibilities and evening camping and festivities will be provided soon.

Day 2 (Sunday May 6) 9:00 AM: Meet at Fuller Lodge parking lot, Los Alamos (downtown). Travel to Guaje Site trail head (four-wheel drive with high clearance needed). Tour of Guaje Site complex. Lunch provided at the trail head. Travel to Garcia Canyon sites or Chupadero Mesa complex for afternoon tour.

COST & REGISTRATION: The conference is limited to 30 participants, who must be US citizens (LANL security requirement). Cost will be \$45 for NMAC members, \$70 for non-members (this includes \$20 for dues, thus making the participant an instant 2006 NMAC member). To register, contact Bill Doleman at wdoleman@swcp.com and send a check for the registration fee—made out to NMAC—to:

Bill Doleman
120 Green Valley NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107

And hurry, this will fill up fast!

2007 NMAC Grants

Chris Turnbow, NMAC Grants Committee Chair

NMAC's Executive Committee is pleased to announce another year of the grant program for out-of-pocket research, preservation, travel, or publication expenses directly related to the mission and purposes of the Council.

The NMAC Grant Committee will review all applications received on or before July 1, 2007, and notify winners by July 28, 2007. All NMAC members are eligible to apply for these grants.

Up to \$2000 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.

Application letters should be on letterhead; 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**.

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. Conditions for disbursement of the funds will be determined at the time of the award.

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*

PUBLICATIONS

\$ _____ enclosed for _____ copies of **NMAC Special Publication No. 1: Current Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico** (2002 reprint of 1992, 350+ pp coil-bound) @ \$25 per copy plus s/h

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