



# SITE LINES

VOLUME 7 ISSUE 1

WINTER 2008-2009

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## SFNF Site Stewards Encouraged to Join Site Steward Foundation

Site stewards and anyone interested in the preservation of archaeological and historical sites are encouraged to become members of the Site Steward Foundation, Inc. A membership application form is available at: <http://sfnsitestewards.org/text/Foundation%20Membership%20Donation%2011-07-08.pdf>.

The newly formed Foundation, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, was created to support the conservation, preservation, monitoring, education and research of archaeological and historical resources in New Mexico. The Foundation's primary mission is to aid organizations such as the Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Pro-

gram and the New Mexico SiteWatch Program, and organizations with similar purposes and objectives. Examples of how funds may be used are for education, training and equipment for Site Stewards, and stabilization and restoration of sites.

As a charitable non-profit organization, the Foundation may receive government and private foundation grants as well as tax-deductible business and individual contributions. Free radio and public service announcements can also be obtained due to the Foundation's non-profit status.

Membership benefits include tax deductions

for non-reimbursed charitable volunteer mileage at the (present) rate of \$.14 per mile (also available to stewards who are not Foundation members), and tax deductions for annual membership dues and donations to the Foundation. Of primary importance are members' hours spent volunteering as stewards for the Santa Fe National Forest or SiteWatch programs. These hours can be used to receive matching grants to the Foundation.

For further information about membership and contributions, please contact Site Steward Foundation, Inc. [sitesteward-foundation@yahoo.com](mailto:sitesteward-foundation@yahoo.com) or write to: P.O. Box 32224, Santa Fe, NM 87594.

## Site Steward Foundation, Inc. Update

Since its recent incorporation as a non-profit organization, the Site Steward Foundation is seeking grant monies and building its membership. Recently, membership invitations were sent to SFNF Site Steward and SiteWatch members. Annual membership is \$10 for individu-

als, and \$100 for businesses and organizations. Membership carries over to the following calendar year for applications received between Sept. 30 & Dec. 31.

The Foundation's inaugural annual meeting will be 3 p.m. February 21 in conjunction with the SiteWatch conference at the

Maxwell Museum. A draft agenda for the conference and registration form are in this issue of Site Lines. The annual meeting will be the first election of the board by the Foundation's members. Candidates are current board members Gary Newgent, president; John

## Save the Dates

**January 24:** Site Steward Council Meeting, 9 a.m., BLM/FS Office at 1474 Rodeo Drive, Santa. All stewards are welcome to attend.

**February 4:** Educational Meeting, 5:30 for supper, 6 pm for speaker Steve Post, "More Archaeology of Santa Fe"

**February 21:** Site Steward Foundation Annual Meeting, 3 pm. Maxwell Museum, UNM Campus, Albuquerque. Held in conjunction with the SiteWatch conference.

**March 4:** Educational Meeting, 5:30 for supper, 6 pm for speaker Charlie Haecker, "Battlefield Archaeology"

**April 8:** Educational Meeting, 5:30 for supper, 6 pm for speaker Carmella Padilla, "History of Las Golondrinas"

**Foundation Update, cont.**

Morris, vice president; Ray Willison, treasurer; and at-large member Beth Parisi. Beth replaced Jeff Straight who resigned last fall.

In addition to seeking general membership, the Foundation board is also seeking candidates to fill the positions of secretary and two at-large members. These positions will become vacant in February with the resignations of the current Secretary Phil Young and at-large members Candie Borduin and Bill Cella.

Any Foundation member wishing to run or to nominate someone else as a candidate for the above positions may submit names to President Gary Newgent, [garynewgent@yahoo.com](mailto:garynewgent@yahoo.com) no later than January 20, 2009. Any person nominated by a Foundation member also must be a member of the Foundation.

Other recent activities include the development of a logo for Foundation stationery and other printed materials, and the establishment of a post office box and e-mail address: [sitestewardfoundation@yahoo.com](mailto:sitestewardfoundation@yahoo.com). - Bill Cella

The SiteWatch Site Steward Conference is *Co-sponsored by:*  
**Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division, The Maxwell Museum, and  
 The Site Steward Foundation**  
 February 20-22, 2009  
*Draft Agenda*

Friday February 20<sup>th</sup>

1pm-3pm: Field Trip at Pa'ako (leader: TBD)

3:30pm-5pm: Field Trip at Pueblo Tijeras (Linda Cordell) (winter weather alternative: Maxwell Museum)

Saturday February 21<sup>st</sup> at UNM/Hibben Center

900- 9:15 Welcome, SiteWatch Advisory Council Members

9:15-9:35 Bradley Bowman, Museum of Archaeology & Material Culture:  
*Human Remains and the SiteWatch Steward*

9:40-10:00 Dr. Rebecca Procter, New Mexico State Parks:  
*Keeping Cemeteries from Getting Lost*

10:05-10:55 Dr. Jeff Hanson, Bureau of Reclamation  
*No Way to Treat a Soldier, Ft. Craig Buffalo Soldiers' Case*

11:00-12:00 New Mexico Ceramics (Erin Hudson arranging)

12:00-1:00 Lunch (on our own)

1:00-3:00 Ron Fields, National Park Service, Petroglyph National Monument  
*Getting to the Point: stone tools & weapons*

3:00-4:00 Site Steward Foundation (Gary Newgent) and SiteWatch Business Meeting

6:00-? David G. Matthews Award Dinner (Location TBD: El Pinto possible)

Sunday February 22<sup>nd</sup>

Field Trips to Pottery Mound and Petroglyph National Monument

**sign-up at conference:** first come, first served.

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# 2009

## New Mexico State SiteWatch Site Steward Conference ***REGISTRATION FORM***

**When:** February 20 (pm) – 22, 2009

**Where:** UNM-Hibben Center, University Blvd NE, Albuquerque

**Cost:** Your time, travel & talent

Friday afternoon and Sunday field trips, Saturday classroom presentations.

**PLEASE complete this form and mail/e-mail to:**

Phil Young

22 Encantado Rd.

Santa Fe, NM 87508

[pyoung2002@comcast.net](mailto:pyoung2002@comcast.net)

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Agency/Organization:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

(e-mail preferred for information updates)

**Will you be attending the Awards Dinner (Sat.)?** \_\_\_\_\_

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## Fall 2008 Educational Meetings

The fall 2008 educational meetings began on Saturday, October 4, with a geology tour given by Jamie Gardner, Ph.D., site steward and expert on the geology of the Jemez Mountains. About 15 SFNF site stewards and SiteWatch members attended the car tour.

The trip, which featured several stops between White Rock and Jemez Springs, emphasized the impact of the region's geology on the archaeology and near history of the area. The Rio Grande rift has focused water resources for millen-

The November 5 meeting featured Jack Loeffler, poet, folklorist, ethnomusicologist, radio producer, activist, philosopher, and writer. All of these talents were amply demonstrated during his presentation. His focus was how humans interact with the world of nature; his recordings illustrated sounds of nature as well as taped interviews with various Native Americans who shared their thoughtful and insightful stories.

Jack is the renowned author of several books, including *Adventures with Ed: A Portrait of Abbey* and *Headed Upstream: Interviews*

On December 3, our speaker was Cordelia (Dedie) Snow, staff archaeologist with the Preservation Knowledge and Information Program and Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS) at the Laboratory of Anthropology. Dedie presented an overview of the archaeology of Santa Fe, a unique example of urban archaeology given its centuries-long occupation.

Beginning in the 1880s, the installation of gas and water lines prompted one of the first excavations near the patio of the Palace of the Governors, which was still used as an administrative building. Burials that probably dated to 1680 were sent to

nia, providing the first-order influence on the locations of archaeological sites. Some of the rocks and deposits of the youngest episodes of volcanism, and the associated hot spring activity, were of great importance to ancient peoples, providing materials for tools, buildings, trade, constraints on sites for habitation and ceremonial activities, as well as fields suitable for farming. – Jamie Gardner

with *Iconoclasts*, and most recently, *Survival along the Continental Divide*. A goal of his illustrious career has been to encourage Native peoples to tell their own stories and to look to indigenous peoples for solutions to global problems. Jack has traveled throughout New Mexico recording more than 50 oral histories for the New Mexico History Museum.

His most recent CD, *Sounds of the Road: A History of Travel in New Mexico*, was issued by the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs and was available

the Kansas State Historic Society and subsequently lost.

Excavation, recording, and curation of human and cultural remains have improved considerably since then. A critical step was the establishment of the New Mexico Cultural Resources Inventory System (NMCRIS) in 1930 by H.P. Mera, the first curator of the Laboratory of Anthropology. The Lab was begun in 1926 by those opposed to Edgar Lee Hewett's near domination of New Mexico archaeology.

Other activities Dedie summarized included projects in front of the Fine Arts building, the commander's headquarters at Fort



**Geology Site Tour: Jamie Gardner at left**

free to those attendees who wished to obtain a copy. Using recordings of interviews, folk-songs, and sounds of the natural world, Mr. Loeffler discusses the roads of Chaco Canyon, El Camino Real de Tierra Adventuro, and the Old Spanish Trail. This CD is a worthwhile addition to your collection in your car, especially for long-distance travel when you weary of radio station commercials and old CDs.

Marcy, the locations of the El Dorado Hotel and the Inn of the Anasazi, the Spiegel building, the plaza, the Lensic Theater, First Presbyterian Church, the new Civic Center and many more locations in Santa Fe.

Dedie's experience and detailed memory of these and other programs made for a fascinating talk. She offered to do a future lecture with slides, as well as a hands-on field experience of the ARMS system of storing all the information. All artifacts, reports, maps, and other materials will eventually be kept in a new facility.

## What is Wilderness First Aid?

While we perform our duties as site stewards, we are all in a wilderness first aid (WFA) setting. A Wilderness First Aid setting is one where:

1) In case of illness or accident, there will be no quick response from professional medical help. You may need to be prepared for extended or even overnight care giving.

Question: Are you in cell phone range at your site? How long would it take for an ambulance or other medical help to get to your site after you were able to call for help?

2) You have very limited equipment and resources available with you to aid someone. You may need to improvise with available resources and use common sense.

Question: What sort of medical resources do you carry with you on a site visit?

3) You may experience environmental challenges such as rain, snow, wind or approaching nightfall.

Question: If you were presented with a situation where you had to spend the night at your site, do you have any sort of material to make a shelter or extra clothing to stay warm?

The types of problems you may encounter in Wilderness First Aid could be:

1) Medical - Examples of medical problems include complications from an existing condition such as diabetes and allergies or the onset of a new condition such as stomach ache, vomiting or heart attack.

Question: Do you know if your partner has any current medical problems?

2) Injury - Examples of injuries

can be cuts and open wounds or sprains and broken bones.

Question: Do you carry a first aid kit, antibiotic type ointment, and wound closure materials? Could you improvise a splint or tape a sprain if you had to?

3) Environmental - The natural conditions you are exposed to could lead to sunburn, hypothermia, altitude sickness, dehydration, etc.

Question: Do you carry sun screen and extra water?

We cannot be prepared for every situation we may encounter but we can take some steps to help us in dealing with unexpected problems. You may want to consider:

1) Taking a first aid or Wilderness First Aid course and/or CPR.

2) Reading and carrying a medical resource book. One good text to consider is *A Comprehensive Guide to Wilderness & Travel Medicine*, Eric Weiss M.D., published by Adventure Medical Kits. It is affordable and small enough to fit in your pack. Paperback copies can be obtained online from REI.com or Campmor.com for about \$16.00.

3) ALWAYS carry extra food, water, clothing, and a first aid kit in your pack.

4) Take some time to consider the above questions along with others such as:

-How would I take care of a bad blister?

-What would I do if my partner has chest pain?

-Could I treat a headache, stomach ache or diarrhea in the field?

5) Remember in a WFA situation, you and your partner are the emergency responders until professional medical help arrives.

If you have had a medical experience in the field you would care to share, please send it to nancy-cella@spinn.net. In upcoming newsletters, I will address putting together a basic first aid kit and treating some of the more common medical problems in the field.  
– Beth Parisi

## Snake Tales

During one of Caja del Rio site inspections along the north side of Los Aquajes, Shelley Thompson led the way as usual. She came within three to four feet of a coiled, tail-rattling and ready-to-strike Western rattlesnake at least four feet long with its head held back and high about 16 inches off the ground. Another step toward the snake would have most certainly caused it to strike. The rattler was heard before it was seen, since it blended in perfectly with the plants and ground cover. After hearing the rattle, it took Shelley a few seconds to even locate the snake before she could figure out which way to jump. Shelley screamed, "Snake!" and we promptly removed ourselves. It was one of our more exciting site visits to date and reminded us all of the possible dangers during site visits. – Gary Newgent

On a Garcia Area visit last summer, one of our new stewards – who says he will never wear shorts or hiking sandals on site visits again – had a similar experience. He heard a rattlesnake, noticed one nearby, but it wasn't rattling. Now he was even more worried. Where was the snake he could hear but not see? In fact, he had almost blundered into the front entrance of a snake den. Fortunately, the young rattlers withdrew into their shady home among the ancient walls, and the only wildlife we saw afterward were ravens, horned lizards, and a coyote. Long pants and high boots were the lesson for the day. – Irene Wanner



## A Winter Activity: Reading

Besides tending to field equipment repairs and updates, and attending monthly educational meetings to learn something new about archaeology and socialize with friendly site stewards, there's always reading (instead of watching dismal TV news or yet another dreadful sitcom) that can entertain and enlighten. Publications and a book that can be informative:

A very interesting story by Mike Toner appears in the November/December 2008 *Archaeology* about Mississippi's mounds and electronically mapping a prehistoric metropolis without traditional digging – an approach that saves the site for the future and eases Native peoples' concerns about disturbing ancestral sites.

The January/February 2009 issue of *Archaeology* features the top 10 discoveries of 2008, from a mummy in Peru to a 16<sup>th</sup>-century Portuguese cargo ship in Namibia. Closer to home, University of Colorado at Boulder Professor Stephen H. Lekson revisits his Chaco Meridian theory, which proposed that peoples from Chaco moved north to found Aztec, then, later, south to Paquime, building capital cities along the 108<sup>th</sup> meridian. The idea met with a cool reception. In 2004, however, Lekson visited many 8<sup>th</sup>-century remains along Sacred Ridge near Durango, CO. Houses, villages, even the base

of a tower aligned fairly well with meridian sites to the south, strengthening his convictions.

Candie Borduin has co-written with Katherine Wells the article "Vecinos del Rio Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project," which was published in the *Proceedings: Set in Stone, a Binational Workshop in Petroglyph Management in the United States and Mexico*. The article reports on the long-term project of recording all petroglyphs on Mesa Prieta (Black Mesa) north of San Juan Pueblo. Rock art dating to the Archaic to Early Spanish settlement has been recorded. The *Proceedings* are published by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and Petroglyph National Monument, and are based on a September 19-21, 2007, workshop held in Albuquerque. The *Proceedings* were compiled by Joseph P. Sanchez, Angelica Sanchez-Clark, and Edwina L. Abreau.

A very well written and extensively researched book, *1491, New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus*, by science writer Charles C. Mann, provides a comprehensive overview of pre-Columbian Indian populations in

the New World. Beginning with an illuminating trip to visit the Maya ruins of Chichén Itzá in 1983, he returned to the Yucatán several more times. Inspired in 1992 to continue his inquiry into those who lived in the Americas prior to Columbus' voyages, he began serious research of primary and secondary sources several years later after waiting for a book to be published concerning "What was the world like at the time of Columbus?" Frustrated that none had been published, he wrote one himself.

Three principal foci guided his findings: Indian demography, Indian origins, and Indian ecology. He drew examples from cultures that have been well documented, have elicited recent attention, or that he found most fascinating. Cultures from Brazil, the Amazon, the Inca, Mesoamerica, the Southwest, the Arctic, and the Algonquin and Iroquois illustrated his investigations.

Included in the First Vintage Books edition (2006) are a coda, an afterward, four appendices, individual chapter notes, a 57-page bibliography, and an index.

This book probably represents at least one semester's worth of information about Native Americans, much of it contrary to what many think they know about the topic. Plan on a long read, but one that is extremely informative, entertaining and interesting.—Irene and Nancy

When the forest looks like this →



Toss another log on the fire and read a good book

## Site Lines

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We're on the web  
Sfnfsitestewards.org

## And when spring arrives, here are a couple of trips

Like the Pacific Crest and the Appalachian trails, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) stretches from Mexico to Canada. Unlike them, it remains a work in progress. Site stewards who enjoy hiking, backpacking, or camping in remote areas should be glad to learn the New Mexico 55-mile segment from north of Grants (the north boundary of the Cibola National Forest) to Cuba was completed in May 2008.

The project has been a 15-year labor of love for Albuquerque's Charlie McDonald, who was joined by his wife, Connie, many New Mexico Mountain Club ([www.swcp.com/~nmmc](http://www.swcp.com/~nmmc)) volunteers, and early on, the Continental Divide Trail Alliance Youth Corps of college-age kids hired by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Since much of the Rio Puerco segment originally followed existing roads and McDonald was interested in a better route, he proposed a change to the BLM and was told, "Go for it." Exploratory Mountain Club outings got things started. The goal, McDonald says, was to

"switch to what we thought would make a good scenic hike that was still a reasonably direct route and provided access to the area's few water sources."

For a couple of years, the plans were little more than topographic maps with ever-longer trail lines, which were ultimately put together into a report to the BLM. The go ahead to start construction was given, but not until the BLM hiked with archaeologists to make sure the path avoided sensitive cultural areas. A corridor was cleared, brush removed, and at fences, pass-throughs were installed. Now, marked by stone cairns or tall wooden posts sharpened to a white-painted point, the trail crosses open prairies high on Mesa Chivato, where the views from the north rim on clear days are spectacular. From there, the path descends, then traverses the rocky broken terrain of the Rio Puerco valley on the way to Cuba.

For general information about the CDT, upcoming special events, or to look into the hundreds of volunteer opportunities, visit [www.cdtrail.org](http://www.cdtrail.org). McDonald anticipates regular Mountain Club work days in the future, but they'll primarily be chances to enjoy walking the trail while doing any necessary maintenance. —Irene Wanner

Tsankawi is separate from the main portion of Bandelier National Monument but also administered by the National Park Service. This ancestral Tewa pueblo was occupied during the 1400s by ancestors of nearby Pueblo people. It is located on Highway 4, just north of its intersection with 502 east of Los Alamos.

Give your visit at least three hours along a self-guided trail to look at everything, because this site has everything - all over the mesa: a large unexcavated village, prehistoric and historic petroglyphs, trails cut into the soft tuff, historic structures, cavates, hand/toehold trails, water control devices and reser-

voirs, surface sherds and lithics, spectacular views of the Sangre de Cristo and Jemez mountains, and farm field locations in the canyon south of the mesa. Not for the fainthearted or out-of-shape visitor, there are several steep 12-foot ladders that give access to the mesa top and deep narrow trails along the mesa edge. As always, visitors should plan for uncertainties of weather. The vegetation is pinon-juniper woodland with plants that provided food, medicine, dyes, spices, and tools. Tsankawi (saikewikwaje onwikege) is translated as "village between two canyons at the clump of sharp, round cacti."

This site is a great place to take your archaeologist visitors who claim they have seen it all.