

Site Lines

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SUMMER 2009

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The Itinerant Site Steward in the Gila Wilderness

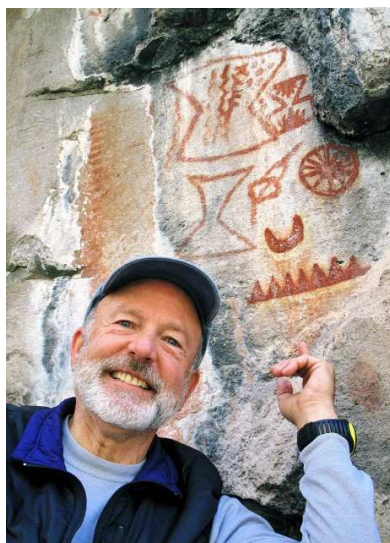
I don't know about you, but this site stewardship kind of sticks to my bones. I don't mean it makes me gain weight, rather it is a set of principles that travels with me even when I am not on an official site inspection.

Case in point: My six-day backpacking trip into the Gila Wilderness two months ago started off innocently enough. Just a walk in the woods where the water was flowing in volume, flowers were in profusion and, best of all, NO SNOW! My itinerary included 43 miles of mostly gentle ascents, albeit with lots of river crossings, and allowed for a layover day at The Meadows on the Middle Fork of the Gila River. This spot is not only a natural haven but also, six years earlier, I had located, a bit downstream, a small masonry structure on a ledge surrounded by bright red pictographs. The site was in perfect condition and less than 100 feet from the main trail. What a find!

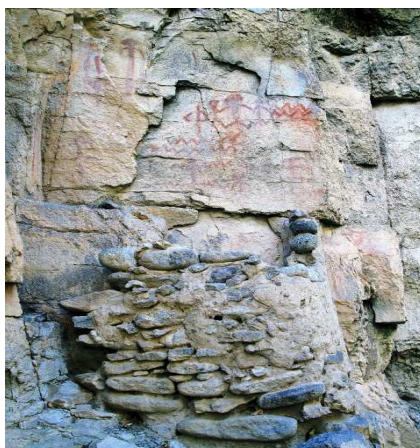
Over the years, however, weathering or vandalism had taken its toll. On this second visit, I found that about 35 percent of the masonry had disappeared. No longer was there a perfect, small opening at the top and miniature corn cobs on the floor of this meter-cubed structure. I had envisioned ancient residents popping the newly-dried cobs down the hole and a rock of perfect shape being placed over the opening to protect the precious contents (seeds for the next planting?) from hungry rodents. Of course, I was shocked to see the deterioration to an irreplaceable archaeological relic, and wondered what had happened. Could the damage have been due to erosion or, perhaps the act of some vile and irresponsible "thief of time"? Of

note is the fact that there were no graffiti on or near any of the several pictograph panels (Apache?).

As luck would have it, on the last day of my recent trek I encountered Chris Adams, District Archaeologist of the Black Range Ranger District with the Gila National Forest. He was leading a Sierra Club service group to work on a recently-discovered series of cliff dwellings up the Middle Fork from the visitor's center. I reported what I had seen by The Meadows. He was interested but not well informed of the site since, as he explained, he had just transferred to his current job from the Lincoln National Forest. Then my site steward instincts locked in. I promised to send him a written report of my observations.



Detail of rock art and John



The Meadows Granary

Photo by John Pitts

Shortly after returning to Santa Fe, I followed up with my report. I e-mailed him not only a description of what I saw, contrasting the condition of the masonry structure on my two visits, but also attached photos from the latest visit. (Obviously, I did not even try to find the photos taken years ago!) And finally, I made a recommendation (we stewards can be pretty forward when we want to) that the archaeologist visit the site and consider the possibility of initiating a project to stabilize the structure. Its foundations were eroded to the point that the main support could give out and very quickly cause the complete demise of the walls. Naturally, I volunteered to be part of this effort to save The Meadows Granary.

I am awaiting a response to my report/recommendations. If I don't hear back soon, I will give the forest archaeologist a strong prod. After all, it isn't my territory and I am not being paid to be a site steward, but whatever I can do to help protect our cultural heritage anywhere may make a difference in the long run. And it's FUN.

- John L. Pitts

Guaje Ridge Ruin Archaeological Site Trail Closure

To paraphrase the adage, “never underestimate the power of a few dedicated individuals,” Garcia area site stewards *WILL DEARHOLT* and *VON WHITELY* proved just how effective two guys from Los Alamos can be.

Von and Will notified the author last fall of some serious offroad impacts to a small pueblo associated with the Guaje Ridge Ruin complex north of Los Alamos. A trail, originally opened by the Forest Service during the Cerro Grande fire in 2000, had become a favorite dead-end drive for ATVs, cars, trucks, and dirt bikes.

Unfortunately, that dead end was on top of a small, tuff-rock and adobe room block. Von and Will noted during our field visit in November 2008, as had range staff at the Española Ranger District, that someone was trying to cut new trail from the dead-end turnaround, up slope toward other features of the pueblo complex. The Garcia stewards asked our help to stop the access and protect this special place.

mental 1916 contribution, the *Ethnogeography of the Tewa*, the site has long since intrigued archaeologists by its series of pueblo mounds and one unique feature, a possible reservoir.

On April 15, 2009, with the help of the Española Ranger District Fire Staff, Engine 601, and one timber staff person with a mean chainsaw, dead-down and dead-standing trees were cut in lengths, picked up by hand, and carried to the trail, creating a “brushy” deterrent for vehicles with two, three, or four tires.



Thanks to Daniel, Donald, Jon, Margot, Josh, Will and Von. Not pictured are Rob and Mike

And special thanks to FMO (Fire Management Officer) Jon Boe for his assistance. Great work, site stewards and Española Ranger District!

-Anne Baldwin,
Supervisory Archaeologist
Coyote/Española Resource Area



Margot conducts the job hazard analysis; Rob reads the spot weather forecast.

At the end of the day, the crew had effectively covered almost a quarter mile of trail, starting from below the small pueblo, working down slope to the east. Carsonite posts, with small white dots indicating a heritage site, placed at the edge of the “log jam” will identify the closed trail while surrounding downed trees and slash will prevent detours around the closure.



Von & Will replace the heritage sign



Before trail closure work

Guaje Ridge, LA 12700, is a multiple pueblo community sitting atop a long, stepped ridge on the Pajarito Plateau. It was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, and represents a Coalition-Period (AD 1250-1325) habitation site. While not identified specifically by Harrington in his monu-



Trail closure work completed!

Update: On a recent site visit there, Garcia stewards were delighted to find no trace of any new tracks leading around the barrier logs, reaching, or turning around on the pueblo itself.

All photos by Anne Baldwin

SFNF Site Stewards and Site Steward Foundation, Inc. Represented at Poster Session at ASNM Conference in Taos

A poster session featuring the SFNF Site Steward Program and the year-old Site Steward Foundation was presented at the annual Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) conference in Taos in May. The display featured banners, brochures, and contact information for both programs. Also on display were the site steward sign that is posted on heavily visited sites as well as photographs of several sites.



SFNF site steward information table at ASNM conference. Photo by Candie Borduin

A number of visitors came to the booth for information and several people indicated interest in training for the Site Steward Program.

Interestingly, many of the visitors to the booth were acquainted with the State Site Watch program and were unaware that a second very viable program is active on the Santa Fe National Forest.

- Candie Borduin

Site Steward Foundation News

On April 11, our first Site Steward Foundation-sponsored archaeological tour was a fascinating and soggy look at two sites owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. Both sites are located in the Rio Chama valley and overlook the river. Mike Bremer very generously led our group of extremely dedicated stewards, along with the help of Anne Baldwin.

Thirty-six members signed up but due to cold, snow, and possible thunderstorms, only 16 participants showed up. (I was wondering if they had taken the postal workers' oath of not letting the weather stop the tour!)

We started our day at Leafwater Pueblo, which was occupied from around AD 1250 to 1350. It contains approximately 400 rooms constructed of adobe and coursed masonry. There is evidence of numerous garden plots surrounding the pueblo. Some limited excavation occurred at the site, with which San Juan (now Ohkay Owingeh) pueblo claims ancestral affiliation.

The next spot we visited was Tsama, or "Wrestling Pueblo Ruin." This name refers to two possible platforms in the plaza area where

wrestling matches may have taken place.

The site was built and occupied over the longer time span of AD 1250 to 1550. It contains approximately 1200 rooms of adobe and coursed masonry construction. Several excavations have revealed numerous grid garden plots surrounding the pueblo.

- Beth Parisi

The Foundation will sponsor another archaeological site tour and an event in the fall. We would love to have you join us! Watch your e-mail for details.



L to R: Cindy Stearns, Ann White, Diane Lensen, John Lensen and Mike Bremer chill out. Photo by Beth Parisi



Site locations overlook the Chama River Photo by Beth Parisi

“American Archaeology is anthropology or it is nothing.”

(Willey and Phillips 1958:2)

Did You Know....

Archaeology is one of the major subfields of anthropology? It's okay if you don't, but the distinction has been a major question for archaeologists and oftentimes a matter of some disagreement. As you can probably tell, I'm on the side of including archaeology as one of the subfields. The intent of this brief missive is not to try to convert you to one side or the other, but to give you a brief idea of what anthropology is and what its subfields are.

Anthropology as a discipline studies human beings and their behavior through time and across the globe. Central to anthropology and its subfields is the concept of culture or the constellation of behaviors implicit in human systems including language, knowledge, evolution, belief, ceremony, society, and technology. The four subfields—including social/cultural anthropology, linguistics, physical or biological anthropology, and archaeology—have their own individual subdisciplines, and many areas of expertise as well as arguments for considering each as separate disciplines. In numerous ways, they can be considered separate, but still have their core relationship to anthropology and its tie to human behavior and history.

Let's consider what each of these fields is and how it is related to a master discipline concerning humans.

Social and cultural anthropology is the scientific study of human culture. The primary mode of observation of human behavior is through participant observation called ethnography. The roots of cultural anthropology are in ethnographic studies conducted during the late-19th and early-20th centuries in response to the expansion of the world and the perception that many populations of humans in remote areas

were threatened with extinction of their lifeways by contact with dominant European populations. This period generated significant and important documentation of many threatened groups, but those interpreting the threat failed to realize a fundamental concept of modern cultural anthropology, that of human resilience. Modern cultural anthropology focuses on using the field to provide for practical evaluation of the human condition, then assisting indigenous communities in meeting the challenges of the world.

Related to cultural anthropology but different in many ways is linguistics or the scientific study of human language as the primary symbolic system in human culture. Evaluation of the linguistic aspects of culture was fundamental to early ethnographic studies because language was perceived as the primary vehicle for transmission of symbolic ideas between humans. Linguists distinguish between that unique to humans and communication that may occur between other species. Human language and communication are viewed as distinct and intimately connected with the transmission of cultural content.

Physical or biological anthropology covers human adaptability and evolution, human genetics, the human fossil record, and primates and primate behavior. Its origins were in the study of the evolution of humans as shown in the fossil record. It had a close relationship with the field methods of archaeology, but focused on finding the links through time between ancestral humans. During the early periods of anthropology, this branch of study was responsible for many racial stereotypes developed by researchers evaluating human remains from different parts of the world. Today, it is responsible for major accomplishments in our understanding of human evolution and the erasure of

racial boundaries between human groups. Fundamental to the field is the understanding that human remains are essentially representative of the full range of variability present within a single species.

Finally, archaeology is the scientific study of human behavior visible in the record of the past, primarily as represented by the material remains and environmental data. Implicit in archaeology is the idea that the study of the archaeological record contributes to our understanding of human culture and helps us understand human behaviors. Many archaeologists feel strongly that study of the past has the potential to contribute solutions to issues presently affecting the world's populations. It can tell us how past populations dealt with climate change and human conflict, for example. The assumption is that humans will respond in similar ways to similar situations with the realization that the contingencies always present in human behavior can easily provide a unique twist to outcomes. In addition, archaeologists recognize that, as a species, humans have a deep and abiding interest in their tie to the past.

The fundamental thing that I would like you to take away from reading this article is that the study of human society and culture is the link between the four subfields and the reason they are included within the larger discipline of anthropology. As a discipline, the field has a history tied to humans wanting to understand more about themselves and why they do things they do.

- Mike Bremer

Citation:

Willey, G.R. and P. Phillips
1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

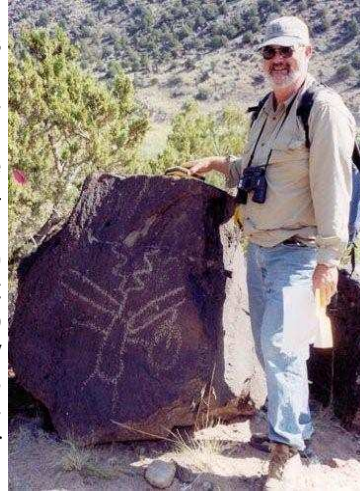
Paul Williams Honored at ASNM Annual Conference

The Taos Archaeology Society (TAS) hosted this year's Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) conference in Taos May 1-3. The theme of this year's conference was "Between the Mountains, Beyond the Mountains," with talks focusing on the northern Rio Grande region.

Every year, ASNM publishes a volume of papers dedicated to a person who has made significant contributions to Southwestern archaeology, history, cultural anthropology, or related disciplines. The members of TAS nominated Paul Williams as the honoree of the 33rd annual papers volume.

Paul, an archaeologist for the BLM for the past 24 years, has been instrumental in achieving the highest BLM protection designation for the seven major pueblos and associated agricultural and ceremonial sites in the

Ojo Caliente area on the western boundary of the Taos Valley property. He has been a leader in BLM efforts to implement the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act. Paul advocated the survey, analysis, and inventory of the thousands of petroglyphs on Mesa Prieta (Black Mesa) of Katherine Wells at the southern entry to the Taos Valley property. He was instrumental in developing the summer youth program sponsored by Vecinos del Rio on Mesa Prieta and, for six summers, continued to provide educational support and encouragement to the young people involved from nearby pueblos and communities.



Paul Williams

Much of Paul's free time was devoted to TAS, which he founded in 1987. Inventories, surveys, and reports developed under his guidance have withstood the scrutiny over time of professional and amateur archaeologists alike. Most recently, Paul was the local force behind the creation of the North Central/Taos Chapter of Site Watch, part of the statewide program coordinated by the New Mexico State Historic Preservation District.

- Candie Borduin

Photo by Suzie Frazier, Project Coordinator for the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project

Items of interest from May 9 Council Meeting

Gary Newgent, as president of the Site Steward Foundation, Inc., reported that membership now totals 80, including one business member (35 SFNF stewards and 45 Site Watchers). Possible projects and funding sources were discussed.

Because the Pecos team desperately needs new stewards, two mini-training sessions were held for five applicants. Of these, two subsequently dropped out because of our prohibition against carrying firearms on forest lands while acting as a SFNF site steward. It was decided that the general application for steward training needs to be revised to publicize this rule. Unfortunately, subsequent to the council meeting, two more trainees dropped out.

Cathy Gates was confirmed as the new ATL of the Pecos team; an AATL is still being sought.

Most stewards who attended the 2008 training session have met all requirements and been certified. We will hold a one-day training session in March 2010; Irene Wanner will chair the training committee, consisting of Sandy Seehaver, Will Dearholt, John Morris, Jan Stone, and Nancy Cella.

It was decided that records of the organization should be assembled and stored at the Forest Service office in Santa Fe. Pat Farr agreed to chair an archive committee, which consists of Candie Borduin and Jan Stone to begin work on this project.

Speakers for the five 2009-2010 monthly educational talks are needed. Mike and Shelley will coordinate the schedule; all stewards are asked to make recommendations for speakers and topics – please contact either Mike or Shelley (mbremer@fs.fed.us and shelley.thompson@state.nm.us).

Anyone interested in serving on this committee may contact Jan Stone, Council Chair.

On April 15-16, Candie and Lee Borduin and Nancy and Bill Cella visited with Larry Baker, executive director of the Salmon Ruin Museum in Bloomfield, to discuss the possibility of an assessment and stabilization of three sites in the Gallina area that need repairs. The council voted to approve the project; a funding request will be presented to the Site Steward Foundation board for consideration.

The next quarterly council meeting will be held on **Saturday, July 25**, beginning at 9 a.m. at the BLM/Forest Service office on Rodeo Drive in Santa Fe. All stewards are invited to attend any Council meeting.

Wilderness 1st Aid: Prevention and Treatments*

This article is intended to help you prevent and treat some of the more common minor incidents that can arise during the course of your site steward activities. Prevention is always the most important goal.

Blisters

Prevention:

- 1) Wear hiking boots that fit properly and have been broken in. Your heel should not move up and down in the back of your boot when you walk.
- 2) Wear a thin pair of liner socks under your heavier hiking socks. Friction will occur between your socks instead of between your boot and foot.
- 3) Avoid wearing wet boots and/or socks for extended periods of time.
- 4) Protect hot spots before they turn into blisters. Cut a circle out of a piece of mole foam that is slightly larger than the hot spot. Place the mole foam over the hot spot and tape it securely. It may require several layers of mole foam to prevent additional rubbing of your boot on the hot spot.

Treatment:

- 1) Treat a small intact blister the same as a hot spot.
- 2) A large or broken blister should be drained, the loose skin removed with scissors, and then cleaned with an antiseptic or soap and water. Apply an antibiotic cream and cover with a non-sticking gauze pad or Spenco 2nd Skin®, then protect the site with mole foam the same as for a hot spot.

Small Cuts & Open Wounds

Prevention:

Be careful and aware of your surroundings at all times. Watch for loose footing, uneven terrain, and “sneaky” tree branches.

Treatment :

Wash your hands and, if you are treating someone else, put on protective gloves. Stop the bleeding by applying direct pressure to the site. Clean the wound and the surrounding skin thoroughly with soap and water (even if it causes more bleeding). Do not clean wounds with hydrogen peroxide or Betadine® as these can damage the tissue. Cover the wound with a clean, non-adherent dressing.

Ankle or Wrist Sprain

Prevention

Wear appropriate hiking boots, and be alert and cautious while hiking. You may want to use either one or two trekking poles to help with balancing. When walking downhill, try walking sideways to the slope instead of facing downhill. Remember that even large rocks can become dislodged or move.

Treatment: Remember the acronym RICE

- **Rest** – Stop or decrease use of the injured joint with the aid of splints, wrapping, slings, and periods of rest.
- **Ice** – Apply an ice pack or water as soon as possible to help reduce swelling and dull pain.
- **Compression** – Wrap the injury with an elastic bandage, tape, or cloth. Overlap your dressing as you wrap the joint and continue the wrap for several inches above and below the injury. Do not wrap so tightly so as to constrict circulation. Leave fingers and toes exposed so you can compare their appearance to the uninjured extremities.
- **Elevation** – Raising the joint will help minimize swelling.

Sunburn

Prevention:

Wear sunscreen, a hat, and protective clothing. Reapply sunscreen after being in the water, heavy sweating, or 3 to 4 hours after the previous application. Remember to put sunscreen on your neck and ears.

Treatment:

Most sunburns will heal on their own within 2 to 3 days. You can soothe skin with cool compresses, aloe lotion, moisturizing cream, etc. Ibuprofen will help reduce pain and inflammation.

Heat Illnesses

Prevention:

- 1) Drink water even when you are not thirsty. Now drink some more water. If you are drinking enough, you should be urinating pale yellow urine every one to two hours. Wear loose-fitting, lightweight, light-colored clothing. Hike in the early morning or late afternoon.

- 2) It is very important to monitor the seriousness of heat illness symptoms as they may rapidly progress to life-threatening heat stroke.

Minor Heat Illness

Edema is swelling of the hands, feet and ankles

Prickly heat is caused by plugged sweat glands

Treatment:

Drink water, rest in a cool, shady spot, cool off with a water soaked cloth, and add ¼ teaspoon table salt per quart of drinking water or use hydration salts.

Severe Heat Illness

Muscle cramping or spasms

Heat Exhaustion may be characterized by headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and sweating.

Treatment:

- 1) Stop physical activity, lay the victim down in the shade with feet elevated to about a 30-degree angle.
- 2) Rehydrate with water containing ¼ teaspoon table salt per quart of water or an oral rehydration solution. Drink about ½ glass every 10 to 15 minutes until the symptoms improve and the victim is able to urinate pale yellow fluid.
- 3) Remove hot and sweat-soaked clothing, cool the victim with water, and fanning.
- 4) Full recovery may take up to 24 hours.

Extreme Heat Illness

Heat Stroke has the same symptoms as heat exhaustion, but victims may have lost so much fluid, their skin could be dry, and they could show abnormal mental and neurological functions. Heat stroke has a mortality rate of 80% if not treated promptly!

Treatment :

Remove the victim's clothing, cool the victim with water or ice and fanning.

Do not give the patient any fluids. Evacuate to a medical facility immediately.

Tick Bites

Prevention:

Wear long pants and tuck your pant legs into your socks.

Tick Bites (cont).

Check your clothing and body for ticks after hiking.

Treatment:

- 1) To remove a tick, the only method you should use is to grasp the tick with a pair of tweezers as close to the skin as possible, then pull it steadily outward till it detaches.
- 2) If part of the tick remains, remove it from the skin using a needle as you would remove a splinter.
- 3) Wash the bite site thoroughly with soap and water.
- 4) If you get sick 2 to 30 days after receiving a tick bite, seek medical help.

Rattlesnake Bites

Prevention:

Wear hiking boots and long pants.

Do not put your hands or feet into any place where you cannot see.

- 3) Be aware of your surroundings when hiking and pay attention for verbal warnings of a rattlesnake's presence.

Treatment:

- 1) Get everyone away from the snake.
- 2) If a Sawyer Extractor® is immediately available use it; otherwise don't use any suction techniques.
- 3) Clean the bite site with soap and water.
- 4) Remove any rings and jewelry from the victim in case of swelling.

5) If an individual shows mild or no symptoms, walk to the car and seek medical help. If you can, advise the medical facility you will be going to that you will be arriving with a snakebite victim. Symptoms may include swelling at the site. Swelling spreads slowly over 6 to 12 hours. Within an hour, there may be numbness and tingling of the lips and face, twitching of the eye and mouth muscles, weakness, sweating, nausea, and vomiting.

6) If an individual shows severe symptoms, try to get medical help to the site as soon as possible.

Facts About Rattlesnake Bites

- There are fewer than 15 snakebite deaths in the U.S. per year.
- Twenty-five to 30% of rattlesnake bites do not release venom into the victim.
- A snake's striking distance is generally a distance of half of its body length.
- A decapitated snake head can still inject venom into a victim.
- If an antivenin is administered to a victim within 4 to 6 hours after being bitten, survival chances are nearly 100%.

Enjoy your time in the field and remember: prevention is always better than treatment for problems in the wilderness! Be aware of your movements and environment when you are participating in your site steward activities.

This information is provided as a general guideline and is not meant to substitute for professional medical advice.

Resources used for this article:

Wilderness & Travel Medicine – Dr. Eric A. Weiss

Wilderness 911 – Dr. Eric A. Weiss

Wilderness Medical Associates Field Guide – John Morrissey

Wilderness First Aid – Gilbert Preston, M.D.

-Beth Parisi

* Editors' Note: This article is the last in a three-part series designed to aid site stewards in their preparation for field activities. We would like to offer Beth a Big Thank You for providing stewards with a comprehensive guide for Wilderness First Aid. Does your first aid kit have all the items Beth recommended? Do you carry a copy of her suggestions in your field pack? Or a copy of one of the field guides she recommended? If not, check our web site www.sfnfsitestewards.org for previous 2009 issues of *Site Lines*.

Myth or Fact Quiz

Myth or Fact? You should try to capture the snake so it can be identified before the victim is treated.

Myth or Fact? A typical snake bite victim in the U.S. is over 50 years old and a site steward..

Myth or Fact? You should apply ice and a tourniquet to a rattlesnake bite.

See Page 8 for answers!

Next Site Steward Training Set for March 20, 2010

Planning has already begun for site steward training in 2010. Stay tuned for more details, but please begin to think whom you might recruit for this next round. Several areas, the Pecos in particular, need additional stewards. And please feel free to send suggestions to Irene Wanner at iwanner@myuw.net.

Update on Progress, SFNF Site Steward Annual Meeting

September 18-20

Committee members will visit the Gallina area on Saturday, June 27, to look over the camping area and explore sites for potential tours on Sunday. Ann White chairs this committee. Shelley has agreed to coordinate the Third Annual Chili Cook-off, which will be Saturday's lunch. Jeremy is working on questions for the trivia quiz; Mike says to bring your Funk and Wag-nall's. This area has no permanent facilities; the nearest motel rooms are in Cuba.

Dates to Remember

July 25: SFNF Council Meeting, 9 a.m., Conference Room, BLM/FS Office, 1474 Rodeo Drive, Santa Fe.

August 6-9: Pecos Conference, Cortez and Dolores, CO

September 18-20: SFNF Site Steward Annual Meeting, Gallina Area

October 14: Educational

Site Lines

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We're on the Web
sfnsitestewards.org

The April 8 Educational Meeting featured Carmella Padilla as our guest speaker. She discussed her book *El Rancho de las Golondrinas: Living History in New Mexico's La Cienega Valley*, Museum of New Mexico Press, and available now in local bookstores (\$39.95 cloth, 200 photos). Fully comprehensive, her talk focused on the prehistoric and Spanish colonial history of the area, now the site of a museum established in 1972. The abundant water (seeps and springs) made the area attractive to human groups since the Archaic period: a 400-acre survey in 1999 documented over 50 sites throughout the area's long occupation. The 13th century pueblo was a thriving community on the pueblo trail that extended to Casas Grandes. Its diverse artifacts indicated active north-south trading networks. It was a very well-prepared and interesting talk; we didn't even need slides to keep our attention focused.

Items from Spring issues of Southwest Archaeology Newsletter, Center for Desert Archaeology <http://www.cdarc.org>.

- Registration for 2009 Pecos Conference and Pecos Conference Website Now Open: The 2009 Pecos Archaeological Conference will be held August 6-9 in Cortez and Dolores, Colorado. Information and registration are now available on the web at the link below. The Thursday night reception will be held at the Cortez Cultural Center, the host of this year's conference. Papers, book sales, poster sessions, and camping will be at the McPhee Campground in Dolores. Additional activities at this year's conference will include the raising of a large, heavy stone object using prehistoric technology under Vince Lee's direction, and a Friday night presentation by author Craig Childs on the issue of looting of archaeological sites, the topic of his next book. This year's dinner will be an on-site pig roast, and, thanks to the richness of the Four Corner's archaeological resources, there are many field trips to choose from on Sunday. Early registration ends on June 30. The website is a "work in progress," but the essential information is there and online registration has begun. Come join your colleagues for another fun and informative conference. <http://pecos.cortezculturalcenter.org/>

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer to Become US ICOMOS Chief: New Mexico's historic preservation officer has been selected to become the executive director of the United States Committee for the International Council on Monuments and Sites. The state Department of Cultural Affairs says Katherine Slick was selected from a nationwide pool of candidates. <http://www.kvia.com/global/story.asp?s=10367989>.

Editor's Note: Jan Biella will be the acting SHPO until someone is hired in the position.

Check their website for current issues

Answers to the rattlesnake myth-or-fact quiz:

1. No, current antivenin covers all North American snakes
2. No, the typical victim is an adolescent, intoxicated male trying to catch a poisonous snake
3. No, clean the wound and seek medical help immediately

If you missed the field trip to Santa Fe Canyon on June 6, here's an example of the outstanding Cieneguilla rock art. More in the next issue of *Site Lines*.
Photo by Bill Cella

