



SITE LINES

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Message from the Council Chair

.Finally, fall is upon us! What a long hot summer it was. I'm enjoying the cooler nights and not so hot days as I'm sure you all are as well.

Thanks to all of you who attended the annual meeting. We had a great time with excellent food, outstanding speakers, enjoyable company, and a most interesting tour in the Valles Caldera National Preserve. You can read more about it and see the pictures in other parts of this newsletter.

The new online site reporting system is up and running. I hope all of you will take the time to enter your future site visits into the system. I plan on going back to enter all my visits from this year. It will allow us to pull statistics that Mike needs for his reports to his supervisors without the ATLS having to pull the data manually from individual reports. If you

have any questions about using the new system, contact your ATL.

Our next council meeting is Saturday, October 22, 2011 at 9:00 a.m. in the Forest Service offices. All of you are invited to attend if interested. Some of the items on the agenda will be dates for our next site steward training in the spring, routine area reports, and the appointment of a nominating committee for 2012 council officers.

Don't forget to join or renew your membership to the Site Steward Foundation. The Mesa Prieta rock art tour coming up on October 8 is an excellent time to join/renew your membership, but you're welcome to join/renew anytime. Funds raised help our conservation and education efforts.

-Ann White

Site Steward Annual Meeting

Blue skies prevailed and the San Antonio Campground was peaceful when Ann White called the 2011 annual meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 17.

Following Ann's greetings to everyone, Beth Parisi presented the treasurer's report. Since September 2010, budgeted expenses totaled \$1264; actual expenses were \$170, leaving a balance of \$1094. Cash received included \$120 in contributions, \$100 in matching funds, and \$280 for annual meeting registrations. Expenses and total registration fees were not yet available. As of September 15, 2011, the remaining balance of allocated funds was \$2000. A 2012 budget will be prepared at the next council meeting.

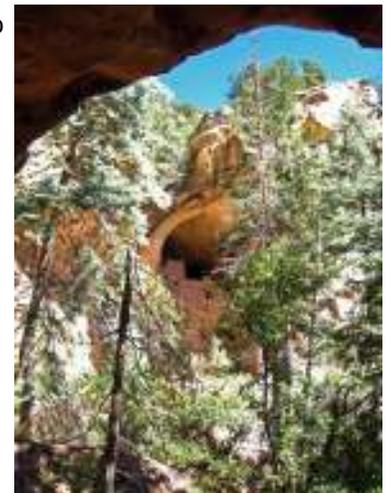
Changes in council membership: Beth Parisi is the new budget director; Elea-

nor Gossen is the new secretary; the chair and vice-chair positions remain Ann White and Von Whitley, who are serving their second year.

Area Reports

Mike Bremer reported that forest closure slowed site visits in the **Caja del Rio area**. A team site visit is scheduled for Friday, September 30. Two new sites have been added to the number of monitored locations, a new post and steward sign has been placed at the pueblo site, and a new site (Tsinat) may need excavation.

David Strip reported that site visits have continued throughout the **Gallina area** since no fires occurred in the area north of SR 96. New sites have been found by Candie and Lee Borduin and Elaine Gorham. One new provisional site steward, Peggy McCracken, has



Nogales Cliff House

Photo by Nancy Hudson

Contributors to This Issue

Candie Borduin
Lee Borduin
Mike Bremer
Bill Cella
Nancy Hudson
Beth Parisi
Ann White
The Editors thank you.

Annual Meeting (cont.)

been added to the area team. The permanent roof needs to be added to the excavated pithouse before winter.

Will Dearholt reported that the **Garcia area**, whose sites apparently were not directly affected by the Las Conchas fire, was closed after the fire started on June 26. No visits have been conducted since the middle of June since no roads are currently open. Will plans to ask permission to enter the area to visit sites before winter.

Ann White reported for John Morris. The **Jemez area** team has remained stable except for one resignation, Ann Wymore, who moved to Flagstaff to be with her family. No sites were directly affected by the Las Conchas fire but several sites were treated because of fire threat.

Cathy Gates announced that the **Pecos area** team now has co-AATLs, Lois Haggard and Paul Leo. A new provisional steward, Mike Rubinski, was trained under interim training guidelines. Terry Ballone, one of the original site stewards, has resigned and will be missed. The Glorieta Mesa fire tower has been dismantled and removed from the list of monitored sites. All sites have been visited regularly during the current season. A new fence around the hacienda site is being constructed by the Forest Service to prevent further damage by cows.

K. Paul Jones reported that all sites in the **Rio Chama area** were visited before the Las Conchas fire, the forest was closed during fire activities, and all sites will be visited this fall. He hosted a visiting group of four site stewards from the Gallina and Jemez areas at a recent visit to Tsi-p'in-owinge.

Committee Reports

Communications: Nancy Cella reported that the fall issue of *Site Lines* is in production and will be posted on the website before October 1. ATLS were reminded to notify Ted Greer to remove site stewards' names from the list server upon their resignation. Ron Krantz reported that the web site (www.sfnfsitestewards.org) continues to be updated when changes occur, including the speakers' names and lecture titles of forthcoming Wednesday evening events. Hunting information is also posted on our website; wear bright colors and check the schedule before setting out on your autumn site visits.

Field Operations: Ann White filled in for John Morris, who stressed that safety concerns are primary, especially during the current hunting season in all areas of the forest. Wear your orange vest, remember that hunters are out and about during early morning and

evenings, and be aware of which type of hunting is currently taking place. In areas where falling trees and rock shelters are a concern, remember to pick up a hard hat and gloves from the Forest Service office in Santa Fe.

Training: There was no report since the council's summer quarterly meeting was cancelled when Forest Service offices were fully occupied by firefighters. The council will discuss whether a 2012 training round is necessary when it next meets on October 22.

Education: Cathy Gates substituted for Gail Bryant, who provided speaker names and dates of the Wednesday evening lectures: October 5, November 2, January 4, February 1, and March 7. Speakers include Shelley Thompson and Gary Newgent, Dan Leniham, Phil Young, Polly Schaafsma, and John Pitts. They will give presentations on geographic areas ranging from southeast Utah to Uzbekistan to Petra to Texas to Baja California, as well as underwater locations.

Site Steward Foundation

Beth Parisi gave details for Gary Newgent, president. Foundation finances are in good shape, with income deriving from membership dues, tour profits, matching funds, and donations. Some of the expenses include the categories of education, insurance, and tours.

Still in negotiation is a contract with the State of New Mexico for the foundation to act as a fiscal agent for SiteWatch.

Tours this year included a three-day trip to southeast Utah; an October 8 tour to Mesa Prieta near Española; and three ceramics project trips to Pueblo Blanco, San Marcos, and Ku. A tour to the Garcia area is in planning for the ceramics project. If you are interested in joining a second ceramics class, please contact Beth (osito@newmexico.com). Stewards are encouraged to suggest possible tour destinations and educational topics.

An easy way to generate funds for the foundation is to use the search engine GoodSearch, sponsored by Yahoo. So far this year, using this search engine has yielded \$40.48. Another benefit is the use of GoodShop when you purchase items online from such vendors as L.L. Bean, North Face, Office Depot, and thousands of other companies.

A grant for \$4,000 was awarded to the foundation by the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area to produce a brochure about the importance of preserving local natural and cultural resources and their importance to sustaining the local community. A first

Annual Meeting (cont.)

draft has been completed, with expected project completion by the end of this year.

The foundation now has a Facebook page! Type in Site Steward Foundation in the search box and see photos of tours and news. Thanks to Shelley and Gary for creating and updating the page.

Mike Bremer reported that a grant to produce signage for the Rattlesnake site in the Gallina area will be submitted to the American Institute of Archaeology.

The 2012 Site Steward Foundation and Site-Watch annual meetings will be held together on Sunday, February 19, at the Udall Building on Museum Hill in Santa Fe.

Membership in the foundation in 2010 was 102. Membership in 2011 was 92, and there are currently 10 members signed up for 2012. Remember: you can join or renew anytime. Membership in the foundation is split fairly evenly between SFNFSS and SiteWatch stewards. The two levels of membership for 2012 remain the same at \$10.00 individual, \$25.00 family, and a \$100.00 business membership. This year the \$25.00 membership includes a logo "cool-tie" gift.

New Business

The tour of sites in the Valles Caldera will be led by Ana Stephen, PhD., and Jamie Gardner, PhD., on Sunday, September 18. Attendees are to meet at the main staging area at 9:30 for a tour of obsidian quarries and an Archaic-age village. A second tour will be offered to the Jemez ancestral site of Boletsakwa and led by Linda Zwick.

There being no further business to come before the group, a motion to adjourn was made by Chris Gardner and seconded by Nancy Cella. Motion passed; the meeting was adjourned at 11:00.

State of the Forest

The new Forest Supervisor, Maria Garcia, sends her greetings and thanks for all the efforts of site stewards. She appreciates all we do.

Jeremy Kulisheck will begin a 120-day detail as acting forest archaeologist for the Cibola National Forest on October 11, and will be based in Albuquerque. The Cibola is a scattered and diverse forest with units in central New Mexico. It includes areas on Mt. Taylor, the Manzano and Gallinas



Jeremy Kulisheck photo by Lee Borduin

mountains, Magdalena, Zuni, and grasslands near Clayton. An area with many different types of sites, prehistoric and historic, a current project near Mt. Taylor is a Passport in Time (PIT) project that is investigating a 1920s crash of a Ford Trimotor 4 plane crash. Archaeologist Lowell Evans from the El Rito office on the Carson National Forest will be working with Mike, and will attend the November 2 evening lecture. Jen Boyd-Dyer is now the archaeologist at the Cuba and Jemez ranger stations; Tony Largespada, formerly in Cuba, has moved to Portland, Oregon.



Mike Bremer photo by Lee Borduin

The big event that occupied all archaeologists in the field and office from June 26 to August 16 was the Las Conchas fire. Fifty percent of the acreage affected was on forest lands (78,000 acres). Another fire, the Pacheco, burned an additional 12,000 acres from Pacheco Canyon to the base of Santa Fe Baldy. No cultural resources were affected by this fire. The Bureau of Indian Affairs covered the damage to the Nambe reservoir.

The Las Conchas fire began in the afternoon of June 26 and consumed 43,000 acres within 12 hours. A smoke column stretching 30,000 feet collapsed and became a "horizontal rolling vortex" (HRV) that traveled from Las Conchas to lands in the east and north: Dome, Pajarito Plateau, Bandelier National Monument, Santa Clara Pueblo, and Los Alamos National Laboratories. Miraculously, only one person was seriously hurt; there were no deaths. Two thousand archaeological sites were affected, with around 1,500 on Bandelier, 600 on forest land, and untold numbers on the Valles Caldera, tribal, and private land. Within the fire area, surveys covering 26% recorded 574 sites. A team of 42 archaeologists was brought in very quickly to monitor bulldozer lines; the archaeologists were further involved with suppression and rehabilitation. Eight to 10 archaeologists at any one time did assessments for 160 sites; 65 needed treatment. Aerial seeding covered 65 sites in the Dome Wilderness, and seeding and straw covered the 65 that were assessed. Remediation measures were completed by August 16.

The travel management plan decisions will be made by the end of this year with motor vehicle use maps available by May 2012.

The Forest Service is involved with the

Annual Meeting (cont.)

Southwest Jemez Mountains Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project, a \$40-million, 10-year program that will include prescribed burning and tree thinning to reduce the fuel load, improve stream health (water quality and watershed function), improve wildlife and fish habitat, maintain old-growth stands, and decommission and rehabilitate roads and trails.

-Mike Bremer

Saturday Afternoon Programs

After Saturday morning's business meeting and the much-anticipated Chile Cookoff lunch, meeting attendees were treated to two afternoon presentations - one about forests and the role of fire, the other about local geology - which were informative for all as well as excellent preparation for those who went on the Valles Caldera field trip on Sunday.

Tom Swetnam, director of the Laboratory of Tree-ring Research at the University of Arizona, started with an overview of fire and how regular, small burns sustain ecosystems. He explained that sections can be removed from fire-scarred trees to ascertain when and how often past burns occurred. A 300-year-old tree, he noted, might have as many as 20 burn scars. By comparing other trees' burn patterns, it can be seen that prior to about 1900, fires swept over hundreds of thousands of acres, clearing brush, saplings, duff, and grasses. These surface fires passed quickly without destroying the mature forest.

But with the arrival of settlers and their cattle, horses, and especially sheep - what John Muir dubbed "hooved locusts" - fire suppression began in the 1880s and '90s. Although some land use specialists began to realize as early as the 1950s that putting out all fires might eventually cause problems, the policy remained in place for almost a century.

Many of us at Tom's talk have seen the devastation of the recent Las Conchas fire, which consumed more than 150,000 acres in the Jemez Mountains this summer. A legacy of the fire suppression policy, once this blaze was sparked, drought conditions combined with huge fuel loads, wind, high temperatures, and low humidity all contributed to what Tom also called a horizontal rolling vortex, basically a super-hot tornado that speeds along approximately parallel to the ground. "These fires are uncontrollable," he noted, and cause severe damage to watersheds and cultural resources.

To begin to remedy the situation, we need to clear out accumulated fuels by removing and thinning trees in addition to using prescribed burns. We must "care for what we have," Tom said, a goal all site

stewards are well acquainted with. He added that ancient villages thrived on the ponderosa forests here for centuries with "no Las Conchas fires then." In fact, more people lived in the Jemez Mountains before the 1500s and 1600s than there are now. This history of field houses, pueblos, and other remains are now at high risk.

Tom concluded by recommending *Wisdom Sits in Places: Landscape and Language Among the Western Apache* by anthropologist Keith Basso, *The Big Burn: Teddy Roosevelt and the Fire that Saved America* by Tim Egan, and the PBS special, *Sky Island*, narrated by Meryl Streep and N. Scott Momaday.

Jamie Gardner, who has been our geology guru since joining the Site Steward Program, quipped that he had given presentations at several annual meetings but that an overview of the Valles Caldera history was the first time he was actually speaking about his own specialty.

He then took us through millions of years of ancient activity, explaining how the Rio Grande Rift is gradually pulling apart east/west. Volcanism "picked up" about 14 million years ago, creating a big, broad, shield volcano that, he estimates, once reached 12,000 feet in height.

But the magma chambers beneath it erupted repeatedly, causing the caldera to form. A quiet period from 500,000 years ago to about 50,000 years ago ended with a small but explosive episode producing the El Cajete pumice. In fact, each episode produced signature stones. On Banco Bonito, Jamie noted, the obsidian is too full of crystals to make for good tools, but Cerro del Medio and a few other locations have what's (jokingly) come to be known as "weapons-grade obsidian."

Valles Caldera's magma chamber, Jamie explained, is only three miles below the surface currently. It's not a question of whether the future will bring another eruption, but when.

-Irene Wanner

Site Steward Awards

Ann White awarded certificates and a stone fetish to four stewards. One more award will be presented at a later date: who will it be?

K. Paul Jones: "For being the best! (from one Rio Chama team member). For providing a real sense of team by embracing each site and every feature mentioned in the literature as well as identifying new sites such as the Game Traps. For maintaining good contact with team members; for informing and encouraging stewards to participate in educational programs; for his willingness to serve as an ATL for the long term, and

Annual Meeting (cont.)

Besides all that, he has a great name!"

K. Paul was given an eagle fetish. Eagle medicine that of extraordinary vision, of seeing the whole picture. Even though Eagle can see the smallest of details from a great distance, it maintains a comprehensive view. Eagle helps us to remember that one's journey is spiritual as well as physical.



David Strip: *"For being a man of many amazing talents and interests and for serving as co-ATL for the Gallina. David not only developed the online Site Steward Activity Log and fielded the process with the Gallina team but THEN – convinced the council to try it – successfully – with the entire membership!"*

David was given a badger fetish. Badger is aggressive and tenacious. Keeping a badger's behavior in mind can help one accomplish a specific goal or purpose as it has a great ability to focus. Traditionally, healing properties are attributed to Badger.



Irene Wanner: *"For being an active member of the Garcia area team since 2006; for serving as AATL for the Garcia team since 2007; for bringing her professional editing experience to Site Lines as co-editor in 2009; for assisting with annual meetings and the bi-annual training sessions for new site stewards, and for her wonderful, active sense of humor that enlivens every gathering."*

Irene was given a beaver fetish. Beavers are extremely energetic and exhibit great diligence in whatever they do. Their willingness to participate in purposeful and cooperative activity is part of their medicine. We can learn a great deal from this singular quality.



Whether building their underwater lodges, repairing dams, or taking care of their kits, beavers do it with zeal. This is why we

have the expression, "eager beaver." They are gentle creatures who show us that working hard can be its own reward. Beaver habitat is primarily aquatic and they have developed intricate systems for survival with multiple escape routes in each lodge. Beavers are known to mate for life and keep their young with them as long as two years, creating a strong sense of home and family.

Candie Borduin: *"For serving as Gallina ATL for eight years, beginning in 2001 when the site stewards were first organized. She also served as co-chair of the Council Communications Committee for six years, developed the website, and was editor of Site Lines for five years. In addition, she also acted as council vice-chair. She is recognized for her significant leadership in the Gallina area and for her countless hours on the ground orienting new stewards, for her participation on the Herbert Dick collection, and for seeking out and documenting "oversize Gallina sites" as identified in the forest and Laboratory of Anthropology data sets. Candie is one of our treasures!"*



Candie was presented with a frog fetish. Frog is a sign of water. Water is life. In Zuni Pueblo, frogs often appear on prayer bowls since many of the Zuni prayers and dances ask for water in the form of rain or snow. Cleansing is also a part of Frog's medicine as well as emotional and physical healing.

All photos on this page by Lee Borduin.

Silent Auction

Many items were generously donated and subsequently purchased at the silent auction, held to benefit the budget allocation for the SFNF Site Stewards. A total of \$332.80 was collected.

Tour to Valles Caldera

About 15 site stewards met Ana Steffen and Jamie Civitello, archaeologists at the Valles Caldera National Preserve on Sunday morning. Each participant was provided with a multi-page and very informative handout about the cultural resources, which included prehistoric and historic occupations, projectile points and other artifacts, as well as several detailed maps. Following an introduction at the main staging area, we boarded vans chauffeured by Ana and Jamie and drove to the Historic Grove, so named

Annual Meeting (cont.)

because of cabins of previous owners, and the huge and well-spaced old ponderosa trees. Of special interest were the stripped bark on several trees. While the inner portion of these trees can be considered starvation food, notable on some of these trees we visited were carvings. More often found on aspen trees, carvings can be used to date the use of the areas within the preserve, especially during earlier times when shepherders were caring for large herds of sheep. A volunteer group from Los Alamos is currently surveying and recording inscriptions and carvings on aspen trees.

A stop at an extensive obsidian quarry on the south-facing flanks of Cerro del Medio proved to be an eye opener – there were more pieces of obsidian than any of us had ever seen in one place! As well, Ana and Jamie Gardner provided more information about obsidian that we had ever imagined could be known about this fascinating stone material. Places of origin (including local outcrops), natural characteristics, evidence of alteration by fire, cultural uses, dating methods of artifacts, and more were topics. In addition to using obsidian hydration methods to estimate the age of artifacts, methods that date past fire events are also being explored.

The third stop was at a large Archaic site thought to have been occupied by multiple prehistoric groups over a long period of time. Located at an intersection of broad valleys, this area would have offered excellent overviews of the terrain. Ana explained that the preserve area was occupied seasonally, as might be expected in an area where there are deep winter snows. Groups from lower elevation areas would have returned to these valleys and hills over and over again to gather plants, hunt game, and replenish their supply of obsidian and other lithic materials. No ceramics nor hearths were found at this site.

-Nancy Cella

Later in the afternoon, we visited three small field houses, interesting sites. All were on small hills that Jamie Gardner described as the surface "wrinkling" that occurred when the deep deposits of lava flows cooled. I'm certain the Native Americans did not know that! There were rough, uniform stones, both lava and tuft; Ana said no mortar was likely used and wasn't needed as these were summer usage shelters. We mused at their use - storage, shelter? All three were definitely one room about 4x4m, one perhaps had an extension. With the heavy duff and

evidence of logging everywhere, it was difficult to determine whether any terracing ever existed near these sites. -Candie Borduin



(left)
Jamie Civitello points a ponderosa tree with stripped bark.

Photo by Bill Cella

(right)
Ana Steffen points out uphill obsidian source on Cerro del Medio quarry.



Photo by Bill Cella



(left)
The quarry is this big!
Chris Gardner, Ana Steffen and Linda Robinson
Photo by Bill Cella

(left) *in situ* Apache tears

(below left) *vesiculated (burned) obsidian*

(below right) *worked obsidian*

Photos by Candie Borduin



Did You Know? The Extent of Occupation of Jicarilla Apache Occupation on the Santa Fe National Forest

Ancestral Pueblo remains on the Forest capture our imagination to the point that we sometimes forget other people were around. Up until the 1880s the Forest knew little about the nature of Jicarilla Apache use of the Forest although it was known their traditional range extended to the east side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. In the late 1980s and early 1990s interest in the nature of Jicarilla Apache use of the lands within the Santa Fe National Forest grew as a result of two events. First, expanding interest in modern micaceous pottery produced by the Jicarilla led researchers to wonder about the history of the craft among the Jicarilla and second, archaeological research in the Rio del Oso on the Espanola Ranger District documented extensive remains of Jicarilla settlement.

Dr. Kurt Anschuetz of the University of Michigan documented Jicarilla encampments on the Rio del Oso as part of his dissertation studies on the development of Ancestral Pueblo agriculture in the Rio Chama drainage (Anschuetz 1998) under the direction of Dr. Richard I. Ford. However, because the focus of his work was on Pueblo agriculture little mention is made of the Jicarilla remains. We do know that he recorded at least 48 different Jicarilla components varying from micaceous pot breaks to extensive camps with multiple teepee rings and associated features. Many of these remains obscured early Ancestral Pueblo remains. Although micaceous pottery has a long tradition across cultures in the southwest, Forest archaeologists were unfamiliar with the extent and distribution of micaceous pottery among Jicarilla Apache sites. The discovery of Jicarilla sites in the Rio del Oso led to a greater understanding and appreciation of the nature and extent of Jicarilla Apache pottery. Such a discovery was not necessarily new to Jicarilla Apache descendants currently living in the area as the archaeologists quickly learned once they began asking about the origins and distribution of the pottery. Felipe Ortega of Petaca, New Mexico, was instrumental in introducing archaeologists in the area to the technology used by the Jicarilla to manufacture pottery.

Subsequent to Kurt's work in the Rio del Oso, Dr. Sunday Eiselt, also with the University of Michigan and Dr. Ford, completed her dissertation field work in the Rio del Oso (Eiselt 2006). Her dissertation title, *The Emergence of Jicarilla Apache Enclave Economy During the 19th Century in Northern New Mexico*, tells it all. Her study gives us a comprehensive picture of Jicarilla development on the Santa Fe National Forest.

At the beginning of Jicarilla history there were no people called Jicarilla. They developed from Athabaskan nomads living a band existence on the western Plains who eventually developed into Apachean groups we know as the Mescalero, the Jicarilla and Lipan Apache. The Jicarilla were first identified as a unique ethnic group during the American period when the powers that be assumed they were a unified and bounded ethnic group. Although identifiable to the American government as a distinct group, nothing could have been further from the reality, which actually consisted of a union of multiple bands. Although divided into around 14 bands, the Jicarilla were also divided into two primary groups, the Llaneros and the Olleros, which corresponded roughly to the eastern plains and western mountains, respectively, although today the Jicarilla represent a unique blend of Apache, Pueblo and Plains characteristics.

Jicarilla territory originally extended from the Dakotas to Sonora, Mexico, and from the Rio Grande east to the Texas panhandle. Their movement across the landscape and the sparse nature of their material culture serve to keep Jicarilla cultural remains low on the visibility scale of the southwestern archaeological record. Prior to 1888 the Jicarilla ranged across the eastern plains and the northern Rio Grande and interacted initially with the settled Pueblo populations in the area and later with the European and American populations. Impositions on the Jicarilla by Comanche and Ute raiders led to enclavement subsequent to the Spanish occupation of the area. This enclavement led to separation of the Ollero set of bands from the Llanero bands. The Olleros were the first Apachean people to settle among the Hispanic populations of the Northern Rio Grande and occupied niches not previously occupied by other settling groups. Around 1800 the Llanero bands rejoined the Olleros to form a larger Jicarilla entity. The resulting Jicarilla group represented a diffuse nomadic society encircled by settled communities within the New Mexico territory. In 1888 the Jicarilla were placed on the first reservation in Dulce, considered by some to be outside their traditional territorial range.

Of significance for the Santa Fe National Forest is the post-1850 development of a portion the Ollero enclave of the Jicarilla Apache in the Rio Chama, specifically on the Rio del Oso. Between the Rio del Oso and Abiquiu the Saitinde band of the Olleros settled in the area as a result of resettlement from the Picuris area to the Indian Agency in Abiquiu in 1852. They were

Did You Know? (cont.)

led by a man known as Francisco Chacon who settled the area after 1855 with three extended families totaling 170 people in the 1869 census. One family lived near Coyote and another lived in the lower reaches of the Rio del Oso. The location of the third is suspected to have varied between Petaca near El Rito, and Coyote. Sites documented in the Rio del Oso are assumed to be the remains of one family and seasonal hunting camps.

The sites documented by Drs. Anschuetz and Eiselt serve to remind us of the close connections between living peoples and their ancestors. They also show us the potential for discovery that lies within an archaeological record that many would consider a squeezed orange. If you have a chance, try to visit the area with the Rio Chama Area stewards and see this fascinating archaeological landscape for yourselves.

Mike Bremer

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Eiselt, Bernice Sunday

2006 *The Emergence of Jicarilla Apache Enclave Economy During the 19th Century in Northern New Mexico*. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Anthropology), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

2011 Annual Meeting Memories



(above) Friday evening Happy Hour on the deck, Jan and Ralph Stone's cabin. From left—Mike Bremer, Bill Cella, Will Dearholt, Jeremy Kulisheck, Jamie Gardner, and Nancy Hudson.



(above) the group area at San Antonio campground



(left) the Perkins Family—Cora, George and Courtney

(below) Cindy Stearns presides at the tiki bar, Jan and Ralph Stone's cabin



(left)

Lunch on the rocks at Valles Caldera National Preserve, slopes of Cerro del Medio



Site Lines

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From the e-newsletter from **Southwestern Archaeology in the News - A Service of the Center for Desert Archaeology**

Congressional Republicans Seek Veto Authority over 1906 Antiquities Act

Citing state sovereignty and economic hardship, Republican lawmakers said that they wanted to give Congress the authority to veto the President's national monument designations, a power used by nearly every executive since Theodore Roosevelt. The Antiquities Act of 1906 has led to the designations of 136 national monuments, a list that includes the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest in Arizona as well as the Statue of Liberty in New York.

<http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2011/09/13/124016/gop-wants-to-give-congress-veto.html#ixzz1YJx4v3nd>

New On-Line Museum to Provide Amazing Views of the Ancient Southwest

The award-winning imaging and web design team at the Bilby Research Center has been helping Anthropology Professor Chris Downum produce interactive web applications with virtual tours of some of the Southwest's premier museum and National Park Service collections, providing anyone with internet service access to thousands of new images of artifacts rarely seen by the public. In doing so, Downum is using new imaging technologies and the perspectives gained during his 35-year career in archaeology.

<http://www.research.nau.edu/newsletter/fall2011/downum.aspx>

Chaco Culture National Historic Park Preservation Team Working to Preserve the Legacy of the Ancient Ones

Victor Beyale filled a crack in the stone wall with mortar and thought of the Ancient Ones. "They must have been tougher," he said. "Much tougher than us."

The quiet mason from Nageezi picked up another round of mud mix from a bucket and carefully filled another crack in the ancient Pueblo Pintado three-story wall. <http://www.santafenewmexican.com/Local%20News/Safeguarding-the-Ancient-Ones->

Mimbres Cultural Heritage Site Now Open to the Public

Mattocks Ruin, a world-famous archeological site located in Mimbres, is now open daily from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. beginning Sunday, September 18, 2011. Also parts of the MCHS location are two historic Mimbres Valley territorial adobe houses dating from the 1880s, the Gooch and Wood houses. These buildings will eventually be restored and open to the public as part of the historic ranch heritage of the Mimbres Valley. The Mimbres Cultural Heritage Site is located at 14 Sage Rd., Mimbres, NM, off Highway 35. There are road signs indicating the turn between mile markers 3 and 4. The site is approximately 3 miles from the intersection of highways 152 and 35. For more information, call Marilyn Markel, Education Director, MCHS, 575-536-9337.

Editor's Note: A good trip this fall: combine a visit to the Mimbres Valley near Silver City as well as tour the nearby Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. The cliff dwellings are very impressive and the park has an interesting small museum and gift shop.

Save the Dates

- | | |
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| October 5 | Wednesday evening lecture: Shelley Thompson and Gary Newgent reminisce about the spring 2011 Site Steward Foundation tour to southeast Utah. Brown bag supper 5:15 at the Forest Service Office conference room, 11 Forest Lane; lecture at 6:00 |
| October 22 | Site Steward Council Meeting, conference room, Forest Service Office, 11 Forest Lane, Santa Fe. 9:00 a.m. |
| November 2 | Wednesday evening lecture: Dan Leniham will speak about underwater archeological preservation. His book, <i>Submerged</i> , is absolutely awe inspiring. 5:15 brown bag supper, 6:00 lecture |
| November 13 | Site Steward Foundation Board of Directors Meeting, Conference Room, New Mexico Museum of Art, Santa Fe. 10:15 a.m. |