The First 100 Years:
Papers in Honor of the State and Local Archaeological Societies of New Mexico

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 26
Edited by
Frances Joan Mathien, David T. Kirkpatrick and Meliha S. Duran
The First 100 Years:
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A Note of Thanks

On the preface pages of ASNM volumes 21–25, Meli and Dave (Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick, editors) thanked me for my word processing and editorial assistance. They also surprised me by formally presenting me with a beautiful certificate of appreciation on the occasion of the 1997 ASNM annual banquet. This year, I wish to thank them.

At my initial meeting with this wonderful editorial team, I told them, “Sure, I can do this—no problem.” The project looked easy enough. By the time volume 21 was sent to the printer, I had learned that my initial confidence was premature. In the years since then, I have learned many desk-top publishing and editorial methods, while burning the midnight oil required to achieve the results inspired by Meli’s painstakingly accurate editorial style. I sometimes feel that this experience has taught me everything I know. As this year’s volume goes to the printer, I will hang up my desk-top-publishing hat. First, though, I tip it to my friends Meli and Dave. Thank you both.

I also thank the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Whereas my association with Meli and Dave has been a delight, my remuneration from these six years’ project has come from the Society. Thank you, too.

Bonnie E. Elder
(Busy B.E.E.’s Typing)
Preface

At the change of the millennium, ASNM's annual volume “The First 100 Years” honors the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and the affiliated societies in New Mexico and west Texas for their contributions to the study of prehistory and history in this area. Beginning with the first explorers, the prehistoric sites and historic peoples of this region have been observed for over 450 years. Many of these reports, especially the early ones, were a part of military expeditions. Just a little over 100 years ago, museums and universities sent archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians to the Southwest to learn more these cultures. During this past century, local individuals with common interests also created archaeological societies so that people of all ages would have opportunities to participate in a wide variety of activities; these avocational archaeologists were involved in field projects, lectures, and preservation activities that, until now, remained largely unknown and unrecognized by professional archaeologists.

Ten years ago, Joan Mathien began this volume by asking the local societies to write their histories. This volume is the record of those activities, written by the members of the state and local societies, past and present. For a few societies, little was known; records had been lost and people moved on. For several societies, however, these records are very detailed and are now part of that society’s archives.

Also included is an index of the articles presented in the first 26 volumes of the honoree series. As one looks through this index, one recognizes the valuable contributions made by the 281 authors who wrote the 431 articles on some aspect of southwestern archaeology, anthropology, or history. These volumes are truly an invaluable source of knowledge about southwestern cultures.

Frances Joan Mathien
David T. Kirkpatrick
Meliha S. Duran
editors, March 2000

In Appreciation

In the spring of 1988, Meli and I accepted editorship of the “Papers in Honor of ...” series. Beginning with “From Chaco to Chaco,” we have been privileged to work with many authors. All have graciously responded to our questions and other editorial requests. We deeply appreciate their contributions to each volume.

For producing the high-quality, camera-ready manuscripts, we thank the Institute of Historical Survey staff (15-17); Tom Kelly, Quote Publishing (18); Katherine Mitchell (19, 20), and Bonnie E. Elder, Busy B.E.E.'s Typing (21-26). Special recognition goes to Beth Chapmon and her staff at C & M Press, Denver, Colorado, for layout of the figures and printing the annual volume.

Finally, we thank ASNM, for as editors of the annual volume, we have gained new editorial skills and new insights into Southwestern archaeology, anthropology, and history.

David T. Kirkpatrick
Meliha S. Duran
Location of Societies and Field Schools.
This organization shall be known as the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Its purpose shall be to preserve the historic and prehistoric remains, ancient monuments and noted landmarks of the Southwest, and make them known to the world; to promote archaeological and ethnological research; to collaborate with the state and national governments, state institutions, scientific and educational organizations, and private individuals in the conservation of the native arts and architecture of the Southwest, and in general to promote all worthy movements that have for their object the advancement of knowledge of, and interest in, the historic past of the Southwest. (Constitution of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, August 12, 1910.)

By the time this constitution was written, a formal archaeological society in New Mexico had been in existence for ten years. When a few interested individuals began meeting with Edgar L. Hewett in 1898, the state already had a historical society that had been founded by L. Bradford Prince in 1883. By 1900, when the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was officially incorporated, there was a nucleus of people who worked hard to promote archaeology in New Mexico. These leaders also supported the establishment of several of New Mexico’s prominent institutions, such as the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico. They encouraged all interested people throughout the state to join into local societies to pursue similar interests. One hundred years ago, these individuals, many of whom were not trained anthropologists but who recognized the need to preserve New Mexico’s heritage, started along the road toward achievement of their goals. They were successful and New Mexico owes a debt to their vision and energies.

For our 100th anniversary, the Board of Trustees elected to recognize all those who have worked throughout the years through their local archaeological societies, as well as the state society. This volume is a tribute to dedicated people who often have received little recognition outside of their local area. In 1916, some of them joined the newly founded AIA affiliated Santa Fe Society which has a history that is intertwined with that of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Some of them joined local groups that included avid avocationalists who worked with professional archaeologists, as well as on their own to record and excavate sites that provided important clues to New Mexico’s past history. Some helped lobby for legislation to protect sites from vandalism. Some simply wanted to
know more about their local area and its history. No matter what their reason for banding together, New Mexico has been fortunate to have hundreds of people who cared about their heritage and that of those who came before. It seems most appropriate to honor these societies and individuals on the 100th anniversary of the formal organization of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society on September 14, 1900.

The history of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is a long one, and two of our predecessors had previously written articles that reflect the early years and the middle segments of ASNM's history, e.g., Hulda Hobbs' initial history of the society from 1900 through 1913, and Albert Schroeder's continuation of that history from 1913 through 1983. In 1996, Sidney Barteau presented a review of the history of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. As these chapters document, the key players in each of these groups were often the same people. Among them were Edgar L. Hewett, Frank Springer, and Paul A.F. Walter. These three documents are reprinted herein to provide a setting for the remaining chapters that describe activities of local societies and some of the special projects undertaken by ASNM.

As an employee of AIA (founder and sponsor of the School of American Archaeology, later to become the School of American Research), Hewett was a leader with many talents and founder of a number of institutions in New Mexico and the west. One of his many AIA responsibilities was to organize local chapters of AIA. In accordance with this mandate and as Director of the Museum of New Mexico, he used his positions to promote archaeology through the founding of local societies and museums where speakers could reach out to the public and exhibits could be displayed. Most of these societies did not join AIA; they remained local in nature and often are not known outside of their region of interest.

During the 1920s and early 1930s there are several items in El Palacio, the official newsletter of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, which indicate that staff members from the Museum of New Mexico traveled to major cities throughout the state to increase interest in the formation of local institutions. Local society members would be able to hear lectures by Museum of New Mexico staff and receive copies of El Palacio which was established in 1913 (Anonymous 1929; Walter 1930). Some local societies were established, e.g., the Grant County Archaeological Society (1928–1929) and the El Paso Archaeological Society (1922) (Anonymous 1933).

Societies were encouraged to build a museum that would be a local branch of the Museum of New Mexico. In some areas, once a museum had been built, the groups disbanded (e.g., the Roosevelt County Society of Art, History, and Archaeology). Later, however, renewed interest in archaeology would lead to the formation of a new society, e.g., the El Llano Archaeological Society, which existed between 1962 to 1980. Notes from the archives by Albert Schroeder indicate that an early group in Carlsbad had a similar history. In 1929, the need for a museum was recognized; a room in the new library building was set aside on April 30, 1930 as a museum. Between 1931 and 1939 several archaeological talks were presented, but after this the record ceases for about three decades. Schroeder found a reference to the existence of an archaeological society in 1966 under the leadership of Col. Boles, Superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns, but no other information was given. The history of the Carlsbad...
Archaeological Society in this volume covers the 1970s and 1980s.

A Colfax County Society of Art, History, and Archaeology was founded along with the tenth branch of the Museum of New Mexico (El Palacio 46:10, 144). It, too, lapsed and another group, Friends of Raton Anthropology, existed briefly in the 1970s–1980s. According to Nancy Robertson (personal communication, 1997), several members later joined the Santa Fe Trail and Historical Society in Springer. Unfortunately, we are unable to obtain documentation of these groups. Another group that has no documentation is the Las Vegas Archaeological Society, which existed briefly from 1957 through the 1960s. Robert Mishler investigated but could find no documents or past members to provide an account of its activities.

These were not the only societies that organized and disbanded as local interests waxed and waned (e.g., the Los Alamos Archaeological Society). Some we may never know; for others the histories are short, e.g., Catron County Historical and Archaeological Society, because very few members are still alive and able to share their activities with us.

In addition, several of Hewett’s University of New Mexico field school students in Chaco Canyon (from 1929 through 1938) were active in involving their students in the excavation of local sites (e.g., the Albuquerque High School Archaeological Society established by Sara Goddard). We know other high school societies existed at Roswell and El Paso as well; again, the lack of information makes it difficult to reconstruct their activities.

Local avocationalists realized that prehistoric cultures did not conform to modern borders. In this volume, therefore, two neighboring societies in Texas have been included, the Midland Archaeological Society and El Paso Archaeological Society. These southwestern Texas societies banded together with several southeastern New Mexico societies to form the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies; a brief summary of that group illustrates how these local societies exchange information by culture area rather than state boundary.

Over the years ASNM has sponsored a number of programs that became more formalized through time. Several chapters in this volume provide histories of these programs, e.g., the archaeological field schools, the Rayado field school, and the rock art field schools. Through participation in these programs, training sessions offered by ASNM (or other archaeological groups), and completion of special projects, members can earn certification in several different levels of archaeological competencies. Participants in this certification program have become leaders in their local area projects and continue to train others who can assist in such local projects. Their expertise is often used by federal and state institutions who need assistance.

The chapters in this volume reflect activities of these sometimes silent supporters who have contributed to the increased knowledge and preservation of New Mexico’s history and prehistory. To all of them we owe a “thank you” for helping to preserve our history and pass it onto future generations.

—Albuquerque, New Mexico

Frances Joan Mathien
REFERENCES CITED

Anonymous


1939 *El Palacio* 46:10, 144.

Walter, Paul F., Jr.
PHOTO ESSAY

Several years ago at a Board of Trustees meeting, Sally W. Noe proposed a photo essay that would illustrate key people and important sites as a part of this volume. She also suggested we obtain as many photographs in each chapter to show the work accomplished by local members. In 1999, ASNM successfully obtained a grant in the amount of $1,000 from the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division to finance the publication of photographs in this volume. We appreciate that support; it has allowed us to obtain the illustrations that follow, as well as include more graphics than would normally have been possible.¹

Although we did not follow through completely on Noe’s excellent suggestion, the following set of photographs introduces some of the men and women who guided the fledgling avocationalists in the organization of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society/the Archaeological Society of New Mexico during its early years, as well as a few less well-known members who participated in a number of activities. One of the interesting points is how intertwined these leaders were in the various institutions that controlled archaeological research throughout the state.

When Hewett died in 1946 at 81 years of age, the various institutions that had been established during the first third of this century had already begun their journey to independence. World War II also affected the membership of all societies. This is reflected in the slowing down of ASNM activities between the 1930s and mid 1950s as documented in Schroeder’s history. One photograph in this series, therefore, represents part of the new generations that have continued to lead ASNM in its many activities.

Unfortunately we were not able to obtain photographs of all who are mentioned in the articles by Hobbs and Schroeder. A few of those who are included often are not widely recognized. One person who left a lasting mark on archaeology in New Mexico is Dr. Harry P. Mera. He was an early member of ASNM who traversed many areas of New Mexico to record sherds found on sites in order to describe the various types present and aid archaeologists in their dating of sites. In 1930, Mera became one of the first to be employed at the new Laboratory of Anthropology, an institution that was funded by John D. Rockefeller, and without Hewett’s input. Here Mera is recognized as one of those unsung heros who deserves recognition for the basic work that today is incorporated in the sherd type collection file.

Frances Joan Mathien
at the Laboratory of Anthropology, which is now part of the Museum of New Mexico.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To J.J. Brody, we owe our thanks for visiting the Photographic Archives of the Museum of New Mexico to review and recommend possible photographs for this essay, and to Richard Rudisill, Curator of Photographic History, for helping us obtain the prints used in this section.

END NOTE

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The State and Local Archaeological Societies of New Mexico: An Introduction
L. Bradford Prince, Governor of New Mexico from 1889 to 1893, was the founder of the New Mexico Historical Society in 1883. He was an early proponent of the establishment of a museum in Santa Fe, specifically in the Palace of the Governors, as a repository for artifacts recovered from the Pajarito Plateau. Throughout the years he often served as a liaison between both the Historical Society and the Archaeological Society. He held offices in both societies, e.g., secretary of the Archaeological Society in 1906 and vice-president in 1907. Prince and Hewett cooperated in efforts that led to the establishment of the Museum of New Mexico which opened in the Palace in 1910. Prior to that date, and on behalf of the Historical Society, Prince granted library space in the Palace to the Archaeological Society. Photograph by Torres, 1911. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 50445.
Edgar L. Hewett, the man behind the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, in his office in the Palace of the Governors circa 1915. During his Presidency of the New Mexico Normal School (1898–1903), Hewett inaugurated summer archaeological field sessions at various sites in New Mexico. In addition to students and staff from the school, a number of prominent citizens of Las Vegas and Santa Fe also attended. Hewett also was active in the preservation movement; he supported the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the establishment of the AIA School of Archaeology in Santa Fe in 1907 (of which he was the first director), and the Museum of New Mexico in 1909 (also its first director). All these efforts required the help of local concerned citizens who he had organized into the Santa Fe Archaeological Society which had been formally established in 1900. Photograph by Jesse L. Nusbaum, circa 1915. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 7383.
George H. Wallace. It was in his quarters in the Palace of the Governors in 1898 that the first meeting of interested citizens gathered to listen to Hewett talk about archaeology in New Mexico. From this first informal meeting grew the core of loyal supporters who formally organized the Santa Fe Archaeological Society in 1900. Governor and Mrs. Wallace participated in Hewett’s summer sessions at Tsirege in 1899 and on the Pajarito again in 1900. Mrs. Wallace served on the committee to draft a constitution and bylaws for the society in 1900. Wallace and his wife both served on several other committees during the society’s early years. Photograph by J.W. Lindt, taken in Australia between 1890 and 1893. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 8060.
John R. McFie. Established as Judge in Santa Fe in 1899, McFie was elected as the first president of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society and held this office from 1900 until his death in 1930. He was among the members who helped draft the initial constitution and bylaws. In 1908 he and Hewett travelled to Washington to support the selection of the Palace of the Governors as the site of the AIA’s School of American Archaeology and as site of a museum for New Mexico. Photograph by Albright Art Parlors, circa 1905. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 10260.
Abijah A. Abbott. A friend and colleague of Hewett's, Judge Abbott owned a ranch located near Tyuonyi, the large pueblo located in the Rito de los Frijoles on the Pajarito Plateau (now in Bandelier National Monument). As a member of the society, he was involved in a number of activities, such as arranging to obtain the Ben Hur room in the Palace of the Governors as a meeting room for the archaeological society in 1906. As part of a society project in 1907 he helped lay out trails to Frijoles Canyon and other sites on the Pajarito. Photograph by Kenneth Chapman. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 38340.
Paul A.F. Walter in his office in the Palace of the Governors. A trained writer and editor, Walter joined the editorial staff of the *Santa Fe New Mexican* in 1899, a position he held until 1913. Through his efforts a number of articles publicized the activities of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. In addition to holding several offices in the archaeological society, e.g., Treasurer from 1923 to 1947, he was responsible for the establishment of *El Palacio* in 1913, which was the official publication of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Walter served in this position until 1957. Photograph by Jesse L. Nusbaum, circa 1910 to 1912. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 13129.
Alice C. Fletcher, circa 1890. A noted anthropologist, Fletcher was Chairman of the Managing Committee of the AIA School of American Archaeology in 1908. She was a strong supporter of Hewett and his activities. As an official AIA representative, she travelled to Santa Fe numerous times; in November 1908 she inspected the proposed site in the Palace of the Governors and favored its acceptance not only as the location for the school but also for a museum that would house the artifacts recovered during the School’s excavations on the Pajarito Plateau. In 1909 she was responsible for the appointment of Judge McFie (then President of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society) to the Executive Committee of the School. Photograph courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 9874.
Kenneth Chapman in his office in the laboratory of the School of American Archaeology circa 1910. Chapman was an associate of Hewett at the New Mexico Normal School from 1898 to 1903. During this period he accompanied Hewett during summer excavations in 1900 to photograph and sketch ruins on the Pajarito Plateau. Chapman later was member of the School of American Archaeology staff who was responsible for numerous excavations and research carried out by the School, especially in rock art and ceramic design. Photography by Jesse L. Nusbaum. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 13311.
Henry Woodruff was a less well-known member of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. In 1908 he was active on the committee to establish an archaeological museum and to find a place to store and exhibit the archaeological material obtained from sites in the Rito de los Frijoles that were excavated, in part, through support from the society. Woodruff was also the librarian for the New Mexico Historical Society who maintained that library and the archaeological material housed in the Palace of the Governors. Photograph taken circa 1890 to 1900. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 13113.
Harry P. Mera, a physician and avocationalist who initiated survey and ceramic studies throughout the state of New Mexico. His collections became the foundation for the ceramic type collections housed at the Laboratory of Anthropology and his initial series of site numbers were the first in the series of LA numbers that are now the official site designations for this state. In 1907 he was a member of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society who spent a week on the Pajarito Plateau. He also drew the design for the New Mexico State flag. Photograph by Harold D. Walter in 1940. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 127470.
Reginald Fisher and Edgar L Hewett at the University of Southern California on the occasion of Fisher’s being awarded a Ph.D. degree. Not only was Fisher a student of Hewett’s at the University of New Mexico and the University of Southern California, he also became an instructor in the UNM archaeological field schools and a staff member of the Museum of New Mexico. He was secretary of ASNM from 1938 through 1943. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 7213.
Wayne L Mauzy, executive secretary of ASNM from 1938 through 1946. Mauzy was secretary and business manager at the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico. He and Hewett coauthored *Landmarks of New Mexico*, a book designed for general reading by people interested in exploring the various archaeological and historical sites in New Mexico. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 10304.
Evelyn and Albert Ely in the 1960s. Albert Ely worked for the Museum of New Mexico; in 1938 he was placed in charge of its extension program and worked to revive support for affiliated archaeological societies throughout the state of New Mexico. He served as Treasurer of ASNM from 1947 through 1963 and was also its Executive Secretary from 1947 through 1966. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 29235.
William J. “Spike” Keller, fourth president of ASNM from 1959–1961. As Vice President in 1956, Keller suggested a resolution that the U.S. government set aside funds for salvage archaeology during its projects, which led to the incorporation of this idea in the Federal Aid Highway Bill of 1956. These concepts eventually became part of the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974. Photograph courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 7603.
Marjorie Lambert, Bertha Dutton, and Florence Hawley Ellis, three of our leading women archaeologists, all of whom worked with Hewett and all of whom have been honored for their many contributions to New Mexico archaeology by having one of ASNM’s annual volumes published as a tribute to them. Photograph taken in the Gila Pueblo Laboratory during the 1954 Pecos Conference. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 13143.
THE STORY OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Hulda R. Hobbs

I. PROLOGUE:
THE AWAKENING OF INTEREST

It was first intended to prepare a brief history of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, stating its aims and accomplishments, and giving due honor to the outstanding citizens who have built it—an idea inspired by the curator of archaeology, Majorie Tichy. As the story unfolded, it seemed desirable to make some explanation of the forces that galvanized the people of Santa Fe into the concerted action of forming an organization which later became the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. And so, here is the prologue. A second chapter, to come later, will cover the period from the formal beginning of the society in the fall of 1900 up to the birth of its organ, El Palacio, in November 1913.

The year 1879 was a momentous one for southwestern archaeology and ethnology. Within a few months the Bureau of American Ethnology launched into a brilliant career under the leadership of John Wesley Powell, and the Archaeological Institute of America came into being through the efforts of Charles Eliot Norton, “for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research, by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.”

Major Powell was characterized by Charles Lummis as “one of the most important students that ever bent his mind to the richest field any American ever studied—the far West.... It was a national good fortune that Major Powell was allowed to father the Bureau of American Ethnology, of which he remained official head up to the day of his death.” The Archaeological Institute itself said in reminiscence ten years later, “by far the greatest incentive to archaeological investigation in this country was given by the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology...”

It was likewise in 1879 that Powell sent Frank Hamilton Cushing to Zuñi to collect ethnological items, and then left him there to study the Zuñi way of life. And in that year the seventh volume of the Wheeler Geological Survey report was published, devoted to the archaeology and ethnology of the southern California Indians, and to studies of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the linguistic stocks of the western Indians.

Less than a year and a half after the Archaeological Institute was formed, it sent...
Adolph Bandelier to New Mexico to make the pioneer archaeological reconnaissance of the Southwest which resulted in five monumental works to the credit of the Institute and the vision of Lewis Henry Morgan. Soon after Morgan died, however, the Archaeological Institute ceased to support Bandelier. Charles Eliot Norton, president of the Institute, was not an Americanist. He made an address at Harvard some years later which elicited a roar of indignation from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who accused him of having “sneered at America and Americans.” In 1889, the Institute acknowledged that it was “unable to report...any further work accomplished...in the investigation of the antiquities of North America.”

The Archaeological Institute suffered a depression which grew progressively worse from 1891 to 1896, and perhaps later, attributed to the “period of financial depression, to which may be added the lack of organized efforts on the part of some of our local societies...” It expressed a desire to have the local societies “organs of archaeological information and vitalizing centers of archaeological enthusiasm throughout the country.”

If Bandelier had continued his research in the Southwest instead of going to South America in 1892, an archaeological society might have been formed in New Mexico before the turn of the century. The interest which his work stimulated in Santa Fe seems to have slumped after his departure. L. Bradford Prince was one of the few individuals who continued to stir up interest in antiquities. He was governor of New Mexico from 1889 until 1893. He founded the Horticultural Society, and was active in the New Mexico Pioneers and the Historical Society of New Mexico, of which he was president from 1883 until his death in 1922.

Another man who appreciated the heritage of the Southwest was the incomparable Charles F. Lummis, friend of Bandelier, who accompanied the Bandeliers to South America, but returned to the United States in 1893 and became exceedingly active in southern California, helping to found the Landmarks Club in November, 1895, “To conserve the missions and other historic landmarks of southern California.” He fathered the publication, Land of Sunshine, as a means of promoting the work of the Landmarks Club and publicizing the attractions of southern California. In an early issue, he said, “So far as heard from, Southern California is the only portion of the United States which is doing active, incorporated work for the preservation of historic landmarks. Of course no other section, outside of the Southwest, has such magnificent relics to preserve, or so many of them; but the country at large is very much neglecting what it has.”

Not only were the archaeological and historical remains generally unnoticed in New Mexico during this period, the living Indians were not understood or appreciated. An editorial in the New Mexico Review in 1898 said: “The government does a good deal for the Pueblo Indians in this territory. It educates their children among other things. But the government ought to stop the barbaric, heathenish and brutal dance business many of the Pueblos still indulge in...”

Two events in 1898 focused general attention upon early history. Bradford Prince presented a resolution to the New Mexico Pioneers calling for a centennial celebration with the Historical Society, and special commemorative exercises at San Gabriel (near San Juan) in honor of the first permanent settlement in New Mexico by the Spaniards under Juan de Oñate in July, 1598. Mr. Prince was chairman of arrangements, and the
affair was a marked success. Then, there was a trans-Mississippi exposition in Omaha; but the New Mexico exhibits emphasized minerals and mining. Socorro County showed "numerous relics from old mines, ancient pottery, etc.," and Santa Fe County included historical and educational features in its display. A Denver woman wanted to make clay models of the "Ancient City of Santa Fe, the weird abodes of the cliff dwellers, and the customs and life scenes of the Pueblo Indians as well as several of the historic sections of New Mexico" for the exposition, but this did not materialize.

In October, 1897, a promising young man named Edgar L. Hewett was chosen to be president of a new educational institution, the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas. He is the protagonist of this story. Professor Hewett was given a full year in which to lay plans for the administration of the new institution while retaining his position at Greeley, Colorado. He had begun coming to New Mexico some years before. He went to Greeley in 1892, to finish the A.B. course which had been interrupted by his law studies. He was granted a degree in 1893, and was immediately made superintendent of the training school. His first field reconnaissance was done in the summer of 1892; it took him into northern New Mexico. His first anthropological papers were written at Greeley.

The normal school opened on October 4, 1898. "Preliminary work of the archaeological society," Dr. Hewett recalls, "was effected in the fall of 1898 when the society was organized informally in the drawing room of Secretary of State and Mrs. George H. Wallace in the Palace of the Governors. I gave lectures through the winter to a small group of people who were interested in archaeology—among them, the Wallaces, John McFie, and the Victorys. A good many members, including the Wallaces, attended the excavations at Tsirege in the summer of 1899."

At the annual meeting of the Historical Society on January 11, 1899, the following sentiment was expressed, probably by Mr. Prince:

Every one who cares for the preservation of the history and antiquities of the territory should belong to the [historical] society. No part of the United States is so full of antiquarian interest and it is a shame that New Mexico should continually be robbed of the most interesting specimens by having them carried to the east or to Europe. But for the Historical Society there would be no collection of New Mexico antiquities in New Mexico, and the only pity is that it means are so small that it cannot do half of its proper work.... The legislative appropriation of $600, which actually produced about $400, is barely sufficient for keeping the rooms open through the year, with fires and small expenses of maintenance.

Near the end of February, 1899, there came to Santa Fe a modest young man who was destined to play a leading role, not only in the historical and archaeological societies, but in the development of Santa Fe and the Southwest. The newspaper said of the event: "Paul A.F. Walter of South Bethlehem, Pa., a publisher, editor and practical printer, is in the capital, and is a guest at the Exchange." Mr. Walter accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Santa Fe New Mexican, and edited it until 1913. After some months with the Los Angeles Times, he was induced...
by Edgar L. Hewett to return to Santa Fe and create El Palacio.

It is interesting to note that Professor Hewett inspired the New Mexico Normal School to become the first educational institution in the state to play an active part in archaeological research, and the first institution to conduct summer camp schools for the purpose of archaeological excavation and research. It is interesting, also, to note the educational activities of other moving spirits of the archaeological society. Bradford Prince became president of the board of regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Las Cruces in October, 1899; and John R. McFie was the first president of that board. McFie was appointed judge of the first judicial district in February, 1898, and brought his family to Santa Fe to make their home in April, 1899. As we shall see later, he was the first president of the archaeological society.

Edgar L. Hewett made a study of the "Santa Clara cliff dwellings" in the summer of 1899. The Santa Fe New Mexican said: "The scientific expedition sent out by the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas has been stopping over a day in Santa Fe, after a week's work on the old Pecos pueblo. They will proceed today to Española, and thence to the cliff dwelling region of the Santa Clara cañon. The party is under the direction of President Hewett, and consists of the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, Professor Powell and Miss Rice, of the normal university; Miss Walker, of Chicago; Miss Himes, of Las Vegas; Miss Brewster, of Northampton, Mass., and Miss Kendel, of Greeley, Colorado. The geologists of the party will spend some time on the miocene beds west of San Ildefonso, and the graduate students under Professor Hewett will devote about thirty days to studying the cliff dwellings of Santa Clara cañon." We quote in full because this marks the beginning of planned archaeological excavation and research in New Mexico, and the dawning of a sustained popular interest locally.

The looting of mission church and pueblo ruins continued meanwhile, and was accepted as a matter of course, as shown by such items as this: "A. Gold, the San Francisco street merchant, yesterday received a number of...curios that are interesting from a historical standpoint. One of the curios is a statue of San Rafael taken from the old Pecos church.... Crosses inlaid with rattan also taken from the old church are in Mr. Gold's possession."

Colorado was a jump ahead of New Mexico in the organized effort to protect its archaeological remains. In the summer of 1899, a group of people formed "an association to preserve the homes of the cliff dwellers." The Santa Fe paper remarked of this worthy movement. "They [the ruins] ought to be old enough to take care of themselves by this time." Dr. Hewett says that this was the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' Association, founded by Mrs. McClurg of Colorado Springs.

In December, Mr. Prince attended the meeting of the American Archaeological Society in New York, which he addressed on "The Stone Lions of Cochiti and Opportunities for Antiquarian Research in New Mexico." And in January 1900, a course of lectures was inaugurated under sponsorship of the Woman's Board of Trade and the Carleton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The lecture series created new enthusiasm. Dr. Hewett's lecture was on "The Story of Man."

In February, the fossil jawbone of a prehistoric monster that had been found on the
farm of Postmaster Simon Nusbaum at Tesuque several months before, and sent to Mr. Wallace in Santa Fe, was forwarded to Dr. Hewett at Las Vegas. There had been considerable speculation as to just what it was. Professor J.A. Wood, superintendent of schools in Santa Fe, said it was “the only species of the iguanodon ever found in the United States.” Dr. Hewet said it was a mammoth, and there the matter rested.

The spring of 1900 brought forth a blossoming of amateur antiquarians and unabashed pot hunters. Individuals and parties came to visit and poke around in the cliff dwellings of Santa Clara canyon. The paper called attention to the demand for Navaho blankets and various Indian weapons and implements for the decoration of “Indian dens” in New York, which had become “quite a fad in the eastern cities.”

In June 1900, Max Pradt, special agent of the interior department, came to Colorado and New Mexico, and recommended to the government that a reserve be established for the Mancos canyon and Mesa Verde cliff dwellings of southern Colorado. The newspaper article telling of Mr. Pradt’s visit says, “A spirit of inquiry seems to be abroad in the land. It apparently has placed its stamp on the minds of the men of science, the ones who are forever wanting to learn all about ancient things, for with an accumulation of fervor that is remarkable and a similitude of purpose that is curious, they are all making explorations in these western lands.”

Dr. Hewett and his normal school group continued their studies in the Santa Clara and Jemez regions in June 1900, stopping at Pecos en route, as before. Most of the investigation was done at the Rito de los Frijoles.

In July, the Rev. George L. Cole of Los Angeles, and his young son, Fay Cooper Cole, explored extensively in the Southwest, and Rev. Cole gave an illustrated lecture which was very well received. It was said that “Dr. Cole’s discoveries and researches have thrown new light upon a subject of which but little has been known, and his field work has attracted the attention of students and scientific men throughout the country.”

Rev. G.S. Madden of Bland, New Mexico, who accompanied the Coles on some of their trips, was quoted as saying that the ruins in the vicinity of Santa Fe “are doubtless rich in historic treasures, and tourist parties and citizens could find much material there to arouse an interest in the subject of archaeology.” Four days later, the paper said that “The cliff dwellings should be advertised as a scenic attraction.”

In August, Dr. Hewett gave an address at the closing of the teachers’ institute on “Education for Life,” to which the public of Santa Fe was invited. The paper told the next day of his summer’s explorations: “It would seem that the prehistoric ruins in the Pajarito cañon...were beginning to receive something like the attention their character from an archaeological standpoint has long demanded. Several parties left this morning to spend there from three days to a week or more in exploring the ruins. Secretary George H. Wallace and wife accompanied Professor E.L. Hewett to his camp, going by rail to Buckman and thence by team to the cañon. Prof. Chapman, of the Normal University, also goes, to remain some time, and will make photographs and sketches for use of the Normal University museum. Another party, with a complete camping outfit, drove out this morning and will remain five days at least.”
There must have been some protest against the looting of ruins by unscrupulous persons, for in August the *New Mexican* gave first page space to an article entitled "Excavations Must Be Stopped," which said, "J.C. Hulsinger [sic], special agent of the interior department, was in the city yesterday with Governor Otero and others respecting the establishment of a forest reserve in Lincoln and Otero counties and the protection of the cliff dwellings in New Mexico from vandals.... Mr. Hulsinger [sic] is authorized and will promulgate orders of the interior department prohibiting any and all excavations on government land and the carrying away of relics from cliff dwellings on government land. Mr. Hulsinger [sic] has been ordered to examine the most interesting ruins in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado with a view of having them set aside as reservations wherever practical, and to notify all persons excavating them that they will be prosecuted." Dr. Hewett says that he had been writing on the preservation of antiquities and that he "brought out supreme court decisions to the effect that any department of government has the same right to anything on its lands that an individual has; and that it was the duty of the secretary of each department to protect any land, and the ruins thereon, under his jurisdiction."

Early in September there was a "free lecture at the court house" by Professor Hewett, "on the prehistoric remains near Santa Fe...a subject that is now being widely discussed in the magazines and the newspapers of the country." This significant statement is made: "After the lecture a class will be organized for the study of the subject." (The writer believes that here was the informal beginning of the archaeological society as such because, at the second meeting of the Santa Fe Archaeological on October 12, "By-laws were adopted, and a syllabus, prepared by Prof. E.L. Hewett, outlining the course of study, was accepted." Dr. Hewett concurs in this.)

Just ten days later, the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was born—on September 14, 1900. The newspaper account of the event is given in full:

"The Santa Fe Archaeological Society"

At a well attended meeting at the court house last evening the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was formally organized by electing Judge J.R. McFie, president; Professor J.A. Wood, vice-president; W.A. Barney, secretary and librarian; and James L. Seligman, treasurer. Professor J.A. Wood was appointed to secure a place for meeting and together with Hon. A.L. Morrison, Mrs. Wallace and Judge J.R. McFie was appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society. Judge A.L. Morrison presided before the election of officers. A letter of regret from Colonel George W. Knaebel explaining his inability to attend the meeting was read. A letter from Rev. P.A. Simpkin of Gallup expressed gratification at the formation of an archaeological society and contained an application for membership from Mr. Simpkin. After the reading of the minutes the society elected about 20 applicants to membership which swells the total membership to about 50. After the election of officers which resulted as the above stated, Professor E.L. Hewett, president of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas, and *founder of the society*, explained the objects of the society and read a request from Hon. G.A. Richardson of Roswell, vice-president for New Mexico of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo in 1901,
asking that the society take charge of the matter of making an archaeological exhibition at that exposition. The matter was discussed and plans for making such an exhibit will be formulated at the next meeting. The matter of making an exhibit at the St. Louis international exposition in 1903 was also broached. Ex-Governor L.B. Prince, on behalf of the New Mexico Historical Society, granted space in the historical rooms in the old palace for an archaeological library and the members of the new society were urged to collect all the literature upon the subject they can possibly get...and to place it in that library. A number of reports of the bureau of ethnology and of the Smithsonian institute, now out of print, are especially valuable. The membership fee for the society was for the present fixed at $1 and the admission of non-members to the lectures at 25 cents. The secretary was instructed to write Rev. P.A. Simpkin at Gallup to organize a society at that place as a number of other Gallup citizens had expressed a desire to take part in the work outlined for the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. After setting the time for the next meeting on the second Friday evening in October, fixing upon it as a lecture meeting, and appropriating $25 for literature, the society adjourned.

Thus ends the prologue. It is sincerely hoped that additional information will come to light to augment this preliminary chapter of events that led up to the formation of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society, perhaps the first archaeological society in the United States. The constitution and by-laws and the minutes of the first meetings have not been found. They were probably destroyed in one of the disastrous fires at the normal university.

Sources: Conversations with E.L. Hewett and Paul A.F. Walter; files of the New Mexican Review and Santa Fe New Mexican; The Land of Sunshine; annual reports of the Archaeological Institute of America; the journals of Adolph Bandelier.

II. THE FIRST THIRTEEN YEARS

What happened in the early years of this local organization is an important chapter in the development of a museum of archaeology and the preservation of American antiquities.

The Santa Fe Archaeological Society was not the first society of its kind in the Southwest. The Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association had come into being some months earlier. We acknowledge with the following data on the Colorado group, sent by W.W. Postlethwaite:

The Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association

Through the initiative of Virginia Donaghe (Mrs. Gilbert) McClurg, who visited the Mesa Verde area in 1882 and again in 1886, a committee was formed in 1897, consisting of herself, Mrs. M.D. Thatcher of Pueblo, and Mrs. John Hayes Hammond of Denver, to create interest in the preservation of the Mesa Verde ruins and bring them under the protection of the federal government. The Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association was incorporated on June 20, 1900, in Colorado Springs. The incorporators were Virginia McClurg, Lucy E. Peabody, Annie G. Whitemore, Emma H. Eldredge, Luna A. Thatcher, Katharine Sumner, Melissa Lewis, Lena Ann Stoiber, and Rebecca J. Iowe. They were named as the first board of directors. The term of existence is not limited by the articles of incorporation. At various times the association had branches in New York and in

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California, but the head society remained in Colorado Springs.

On request of Mrs. McClurg, Dr. and Mrs. J. Walter Fewkes first visited Mesa Verde in 1902. Afterwards, Dr. Fewkes conducted extensive excavations there. The association furnished funds to aid in the restoration of Balcony House under the direction of Edgar L. Hewett as director of the School of American Archaeology. Mrs. McClurg was regent of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association until her death. The records were then turned over to Mrs. W.W. Price, who has since died. With the preservation of the antiquities of the Mesa Verde assured, and the restoration of Balcony House completed, the expectations of the association were probably fulfilled. The last meeting was held in the early 1930s.

The Santa Fe Archaeological Society

Oldest archaeological society now in existence in the Southwest, the Santa Fe Archaeological Society began thinking of itself as more than a local organization in 1906; legally became the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in 1909; and was incorporated under this name in 1938.

Our introductory article ended with the newspaper report of the founding of this society on September 14, 1900 (see El Palacio, April 1946, pp. 79–88). At a meeting of the society on February 1, 1901, Prof. Hewett gave a public lecture about the Pajarito plateau, and L. Bradford Prince offered a memorial to Congress asking that the Palace of the Governors be made a national museum “for the antiquities that will be found in Pajarito Park,” which was unanimously approved. Mr. Prince, a year earlier, had introduced before the Historical Society resolutions “protesting against alterations in historic monuments and favoring the establishment by the United States government of a western national museum with headquarters in the Palace.”

With the backing of both societies, Mr. Prince went to the New Mexico legislature. The result was a Joint Resolution No. 7 of 1901, which asked the federal government to take over the Palace of the Governors, saying that the territorial legislatures of 1882 and 1884 had requested this historic edifice to be devoted to the preservation of the antiquities of New Mexico; that the secretaries of the Interior had officially recommended its permanent use as a museum of the antiquities of the Southwest; and that “by inadvertence in the wording of the act of Congress which donated public lands to the Territory for educational and other purposes passed June 21, 1898, the Palace property was included in the cession made by the United States to New Mexico without any wish for such cession on the part of our people...” It asked that, since the two houses of the preceding legislature had passed a joint resolution inviting the United States to reassume ownership of the Palace, the property be considered as the home of the great collections of archaeology and other antiquities of New Mexico and the Southwest.

When the matter was still pending six years later, the Santa Fe New Mexican said, in retrospect: “The purport of the resolution drafted by ex-Governor L.B. Prince, was to get rid of the Old Palace on the part of the Territory and to have established therein a branch of the...Smithsonian Institute. Nothing came of the matter, because there was no law under which the federal government could take over the Old Palace without special legislation by Congress.”
Governor Miguel Otero, who was one of the first territorial officials to take an interest in archaeology, had been concerned for some time by the cost of upkeep on the venerable building. The general feeling was that if the federal government would take over this "white elephant,” the state would be relieved of a large financial burden. With the public eye just beginning to open to local history and prehistory, credit is due to the handful of citizens who were doing the awakening, and to the idea of making the Palace of the Governors into a museum—which, as we shall see, had far reaching consequences.

On March 16, 1901, the newspaper said: “The last meeting of the season, and some respects the most interesting meeting of the archaeological society, was held last evening in the supreme court room at the capitol. Judge McFie...was the chair. Prof. E.L. Hewett lectured, reviewing the ground covered by the society at its previous meeting...and introduced much new and interesting material relative to the cliff dwellings....”

From this time until early in 1906, the society was inactive; one reason may be Prof. Hewett’s absence from 1903. The earliest existing minutes, quoted here in full, are from the secretary’s book containing records of meetings from April 23, 1906, until October 10, 1916.

Santa Fe, N.M.
April 23rd, 1906, 7:30 P.M.

The Archaeological Society met in Judge Laughlin’s office at the call of the president, Judge McFie. In the absence of the secretary, J.A. Wood was chosen to act pro tem.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read; and the last minutes of March 15th, 1901, were approved.

The president then called for an expression of the members present as to the advisability of reorganizing the society for future work.

Remarks favorable to reorganization were made by Mrs. Laughlin, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Weltmer, Mrs. Thomas, Ex-Gov. Prince and James L. Seligman.

Prof. Edgar L. Hewett of the Smithsonian Institute being present, then addressed the society on the importance of an organization to further the interests of the Cliff Dwelling region within range of Santa Fe.

Whereupon the president, secretary and treasurer were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in the court house, Tuesday evening, May 1st, 1906.

On motion the society adjourned.

Judge McFie, President
J.A. Wood, Clerk Pro Tem.

The New Mexican, in a first-page story, gave more information.

Admitting the great benefit accruing to this city both financially and historically by the preservation and care of the famous...ruins lying about 25 miles northwest of the city, a movement is now on foot to establish some official care for them and a plan has been initiated for building and maintaining a wagon road from this city to the famous homes of the Cliff Dwellers. That such
a road would do much toward establishing a place for this city in historical and archaeological circles is conceded while it is also believed it would be of great benefit to the city, if the road were made accessible to tourists and that fact were made public...Professor E.L. Hewett ...was appointed chairman of the committee to leave here tomorrow to investigate the feasibility of the road, its probable expense and its resultant revenue.... Last night's meeting was the first held since March 15, 1901, and plans were made for regular meetings to be held in the future. The subject of securing the passage of legislation now pending in Washington for the establishment of a national park of the Pajarito Cliff Dwellers section, for the preservation and investigation of these ruins, was also discussed. A movement for the delegation to visit Washington in the interest of the passage of the bill is now on foot.

At the well attended May 1 meeting, Dr. Hewett lectured again, and "urged the opening up of the route from Santa Fe to the Pajarito Park by the necessary repair work on roads and trails." He reported that a drive of five hours through Tesuque and San Ildefonso would take the tourist to the center of Pajarito Park, within a 20-minute walk of Tsankawi or Otowi. "A resolution was presented by Pres't McFie and adopted by the Society urging that the Ben Hur room in the Old Palace be secured by the Society." (This was followed up at the May 4 meeting by the appointment of Judge A.J. Abbott "to confer with Delegate Andrews, Gov'r Hagerman and Land Com'r Keen in regard to obtaining use of the Ben Hur rooms in the Old Palace for this Society, now and after present lease.")

The newspaper adds this information:

Twenty-four new names were added to the roster of the Society last evening and in the future steps will be taken doubtlessly to affiliate with the Archaeological Institute of America. In the meanwhile, no effort will be spared to advertise and to make accessible the beauties and the archaeological wonders of the Pajarito Park. It is probable that during the summer the society will organize a local excursion to the cliff dwellings to spend a week or ten days in the Alamo, Pajarito and Frijoles Canyons. The meeting last even was enthusiastic and will undoubtedly result in the first establishment of the Territorial Society, and incidentally will bring great benefit to Santa Fe from more than one direction.

Elsewhere in this write-up, we find that the society is referred to as "the New Mexico Archaeological Society." With the above reference to the "Territorial Society," and the idea of affiliation with the Archaeological Institute, this constitutes the first indication that the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was enlarging its outlook to include more than the people of Santa Fe, more than a local archaeological society. It also marks the beginning of a period of intense activity that culminated in the establishment of the School of American Archaeology (now the School of American Research) in Santa Fe, with headquarters in the Palace of the Governors.

The pro tem. secretary of the May 17 meeting, Paul A.F. Walter, instituted the praiseworthy practice of publishing in full the minutes of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society in the New Mexican. "As thirty-six members were admitted at two previous meetings, and thirty-five was the original
membership,” Mr. Walter stated, “the society now has eighty-eight active members. It expects to increase this to at least 200 before the end of the year.” The report continued: “The following officers were elected last evening: President, John R. McFie; vice president, L.B. Prince; secretary, Frank Dibert; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J.E. Wood; treasurer, A.H. Brodhead. Professor W.E. Garrison, Mrs. N.B. Laughlin and Major Fred Muller were appointed a committee on excursions and Paul A.F. Walter a committee on publicity and printing.” Judge McFie reported negotiations with Hon. Holm Bursum for the Ben Hur room in the Old Palace for permanent headquarters of the society. (Mr. Bursum had leased the room for Republican headquarters.)

At the meeting of June 4, Mr. Bursum was thanked for “his generous permission to the society to use the Ben Hur room in the Old Palace for its meetings and for permission to throw it open to the public, especially tourists, under the supervision of the society.” Mr. Walter acted as secretary on this occasion, too, supplying valuable information. “The old records of the society having been mislaid,” he said, “it was resolved to publish the names of members upon the books of the society at present....” All of the names on record are then given.

At the June 28 meeting, “The Committee on Policy recommended that non-residents of city and territory...be eligible to membership, and on motion of Prof. Wood this was adopted.” The first society-sponsored excursion to the cliff dwellings was planned for July, with Paul A.F. Walter in charge of registration. The trip was later abandoned because of a lack of interest.

There seems to have been no meeting of the society from July until December 1906.

Prof. Hewett spent the greater part of the year in Mexico, as a fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Meanwhile, Dr. Charles Wheelon and Arthur Brodhead made a burro trip in August to the Pajarito, where they camped for a week. In September, Messrs. Garrison, Wheelon, Craycraft, Brodhead (all members of the archaeological society) and Claude Hutto made a weekend excursion to see the “prehistoric picture writings at San Cristobal,” east of Galisteo. They reported that “considerable digging has been done in and around the ruins” by treasure hunters spurred by legends of Spanish gold. In October, Dr. Harry Mera and W.W. Corbett went to the Pajarito with three burros for a week’s outing. In November, Frank Wadleigh, Denver & Rio Grande Railway passenger agent, visited the Pajarito and Taos, and told the press: “The road will...arrange to advertise the section thoroughly next year for the purpose of directing tourist travel and people interested in archaeology and ethnology to it in large numbers.” Later he published a brochure descriptive of Pajarito Park and other points of interest. The D. & R. G. also supplied photographs for lantern slides to the American Lantern Slide Exchange, among them two dozen “fine photographs of New Mexico scenery.”

Messrs. Garrison, Craycraft, Hutto, and Ireneo L. Chaves went to San Cristobal about this time, and the paper carried a detailed front-page story on the pictographs and the pueblo ruins as a result of their trip. San Cristobal, these enthusiasts said, was only a six-hour wagon drive from Santa Fe. Also in November, the New Mexican reprinted in full “Records of the Past,” containing information on the Pajarito cliff dwellings, written by Hugh Harris, range rider on the Jemez Forest Reserve, and published by the government.
On December 18, 1906, there was a special meeting of the archaeological society, attended by nine people. Judge McFie, Prof. Garrison, and Paul A.F. Walter were appointed a committee to act for the society between meetings; and it was decided to invite Professors Hewett and Garrison to deliver lectures “on the archaeological treasures near this city” during the session of the thirty-seventh legislative assembly. Mrs. Laughlin was appointed to confer with other bodies of the city toward securing a stereopticon, and the society voted $25 toward it. The treasurer’s statement dated December 17 reports 81 paid members of the 115 who “have been duly notified of their annual dues.”

At the meeting of January 5, 1907, “Judge McFie with a very modest estimate of the service he had rendered the Society during the past, asked to be relieved from further duty. After two or three forcible speeches by prominent members, it was unanimously decided that every interest of the Society demanded his retention.” Judge McFie was then elected president; Bradford Prince, vice-president; Paul A.F. Walter, secretary and press secretary; Mrs. James E. Wood, recording secretary; and A.H. Brodhead, treasurer.

On January 10, there was a meeting attended by eight persons. A portion of the secretary’s report follows:

The President read two communications from Prof. Hewett with reference to the establishment by the Archaeological Institute of America of a School of Archaeology in Santa Fe.... At a meeting of the National Committee of this organization it was voted to request the Archaeological Society of Santa Fe to endeavor to secure from the Legislature a tender of the old palace building. Prof. Hewett stated that he had been recalled from his work in Mexico and Central America to Washington and made Director of American Archaeology, and that he would be in Santa Fe in February. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported that they had sent to Washington pictures, reading matter, etc., with the idea of furthering the cause. Prof. Garrison reported that he had been in communication with the President and Sec’y of the above Society and also with Prof. Kelsey.

Gov. Prince outlined the work of the Historical Society of N.M. and its future plans, and it seemed to be agreed that the two Santa Fe societies could work in harmony and that their interests would not conflict....

Prof. Garrison moved, and it was duly seconded and carried, that a Committee be appointed to confer with members of the legislature, with the object of furthering the work of our Society. The President appointed the following Comm. of ten members: Prof. Garrison, Gov. Prince, Judge Laughlin, Messrs. Hanna, Abbott (E.C.), and Paul Walter, Mrs. Laughlin, J.E. Wood and R.H. Hanna, Miss Maude McFie. Judge Laughlin suggested that the society incorporate. Prof. Garrison said that if the plans as above failed, he thought it a good thing to endeavor to have an appropriation made by some other society of say $500 for actual excavation....”

Two weeks later, an editorial appeared in the New Mexican:
Advices received by members of the local Archaeological Society indicate that the Archaeological Institute of America is in earnest about the establishment of a school of American Archaeology at Santa Fe if the territorial authorities give the proper encouragement, and such a school may open its doors within a year. The establishment of the school, while first of all a direct benefit to science and then to Santa Fe and its interesting archaeological surroundings, would also be a splendid advertisement of the Southwest and a phase of its attractions that has not been advertised to any extent before.

Two days later, there was another editorial:

The action of President Roosevelt in withdrawing certain lands in the southwest of this great country from disposal under the public land laws and making them public reservations because they contain objects and ruins of archaeological and ethnological value and interest, meets with approval by people all over this great country, especially by those who take an interest in such matters. The number of these is constantly and greatly on the increase.

This action was made possible by the “Lacey Act” for the preservation of American antiquities, passed by Congress in June 1906, along lines recommended by Dr. Hewett. John Fletcher Lacey was characterized by Dr. Hewett as “the father of conservation in the United States, imbued with the desire for the preservation of the antiquities of North America.”

In February, Prof. Hewett gave an illustrated lecture in Santa Fe under sponsorship of the archaeological society with the aid of the “fine stereopticon” purchased by the society. The press reported, in part: “In conclusion, the speaker told of the work that is being done by the American Institute of Archaeology…. Attention…is to be given to a much greater extent to American archaeology in the future and for that purpose trained workers are needed. A school of American archeology is to be established where these workers can be fitted for their task…. Santa Fe has an advantage to offer…of being right in the center of the most interesting archaeological field on the continent…. If, in addition, the Old Palace was offered for housing the school and possibly a small appropriation for keeping the building in repair, Santa Fe would place itself in advantageous position to ask for this school…. Two plans are suggested for giving the Old Palace for this worthy purpose. One is to cede it to the United States under the Lacey Act and have the President declare it a National Monument, placing the American Institute of Archaeology in charge as custodian with the understanding that the school can be established therein. The other would be to grant it outright for a term of years to the institute with the above provision.” The latter plan finally materialized, with no time limit.

The Historical Society of New Mexico, with an eye toward to legislature, had a meeting in February. There was an address on the political status of the Pueblo Indians, and a speech by the president, Mr. Prince, in which he “told of the struggle to obtain the Cole collection, which cost $800, and the Heister collection of excavated pottery.” Data were given on the archives in the Historical Society collection, and a plea was made for the return of the archives to Santa Fe. The
editorial column of the *New Mexican* added a comment:

...The collections and library of the society are worthy of better arrangement, better casing, better display, better housing.... It would not be asking the Legislature too much to build a suitable wing on the east side of the Old Palace, especially adapted for a historic museum and library.... Such an addition would not cost much, certainly not one-tenth of the value of the historical collections now on hand, and could be exempted from the proposed give of the Old Palace to the National Government. It would not be so much a local measure as an act for the general public interest and welfare and in keeping with the aid and protection given similar societies and collections by the Federal government and other commonwealths.

About a week later, the Historical Society had another meeting, with addresses by Mr. Prince; by Prof. Espinosa of the University of New Mexico, on “The Spanish Language of New Mexico and Southern Colorado”; and by Prof. Garrison on the ruins and petroglyphs of San Cristobal pueblo.

People were in an expansive mood. The *New Mexican* said, on the last day of February: “Now is the time to advertise Santa Fe. There is prosperity in the land and money is abundant.”

Public sentiment evidently was reflected in an editorial of March 16:

The passage by the Council yesterday of the resolution asking President Roosevelt by proclamation under the Lacey Act to declare the Old Palace at Santa Fe a national monument was desired by all those who take an interest in the history of the Territory and desire the preservation of the historic landmarks which abound in New Mexico and of which the Old Palace is the chief....

House Joint Resolution No. 6, “conveying the Old Palace at Santa Fe to the United States Government,” was duly signed by the governor, and Judge McFie sent a copy to Charles Bowditch, chairman of the Committee on American Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America. Mr. Bowditch replied: “Will you allow me to thank you...for the great interest which you have taken in this matter and to extend my congratulations on the success which has crowned your efforts. It will now be the duty and the pleasure of the Institute to take up...the question of the establishment of a school of American Archaeology, and Santa Fe surely offers a most suitable location and a most fitting residence for such a purpose.”

Mr. Prince made a trip to New York in April. Both he and Dr. Hewett were present at a meeting there of the executive committee of the Archaeological Institute. Mr. Prince presented a certified copy of the joint resolution, and “made a strong statement as to the superior advantages of Santa Fe as the center of archaeological research and the propriety of having the historic Palace building used for such a purpose.” Dr. Hewett “exhibited a plan of the Palace building and grounds.” The committee “seemed gratified at the information received and especially at the proposed cooperation of the New Mexico Historical Society in relation to the library and archaeology museum.”

The archaeological society in April 1907, had 96 paid members. Some of them made a
brief excursion to Pajarito Park. In May, they began a campaign "to attract tourists to the cliff dwelling region." In June, Messrs. A.J. Abbott, Garrison, and Craycraft went to the Pajarito "to lay out a new trail from the Pajarito or Buckman's road to the Frijoles Canyon, the Stone Lions of Cochiti and the Painted Cave. The work is to be done under the auspices of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society."

Also in June, J. Walter Fewkes, working at Casa Grande, Arizona, under the Smithsonian Institution, said: "So far as I know, up to the present year no museum, institution, or private worker has ever done anything to protect and preserve walls of buildings in southwestern ruins. By protecting the walls as well as specimens found in archaeological excavations the institution has inaugurated a new epoch in southwestern field work." Here was another milestone in the preservation of antiquities.

On July 5, 1907, there was a meeting of the archaeological society, and an election of officers: president, John McFie; vice-president, L.B. Prince; secretary, Paul Walter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J.E. Wood; treasurer, A.H. Brodhead. The committee on cliff dwelling tours reported a plan for semi-monthly trips beginning July 12, for five to fifteen persons—"five passengers to each six-seated rig, and everyone to provide his own bedding.... It is not the purpose of this committee," they said, "to commit the Archaeological Society to running Cliff Dwelling Tours, but merely to demonstrate that these trips are feasible...."

In September there were 100 members in good standing. A circular letter was sent out to increase membership. At the meeting on October 18, 29 new members were accepted. "The advertising campaign during the past summer...has resulted in bringing many tourists to Santa Fe," the minutes tell us. A "handsomely framed matte" with three large photographs of cliff dwellings was shown. A number of these were to be placed in city railway offices, depots and post offices. "In addition, there have been distributed 200 large cards enumerating the interesting sights of Santa Fe. There have been contributed articles to newspapers and magazines; there have been sent out a thousand circulars explaining the objects of the Archaeological Society, while much individual work has been done in the same direction." The members decided to order a series of souvenir postal cards with views of the cliff dwellings near Santa Fe. They appointed a committee "to select and have manufactured...an emblem which is...to be characteristic of the traditions and folk lore of the Southwest.... The emblem is to be copyrighted and sold for the benefit of the Society." (We have found no trace of an emblem so far.)

A committee was chosen to "negotiate with Custodian R.P. Ervien for that part of the Old Palace known as the Ben Hur room and adjoining rooms, and if successful to have these rooms refurnished in a style typical of the Southwest.... An initial appropriation of $25 was made for the purpose. The Society proposed to make these rooms its headquarters, there to install the museum of antiquities, to be kept open for the public."

A plan to organize a branch of the Archaeological Institute of America in the Territory was discussed. It "would result in the retention at Santa Fe of specimens of all articles excavated from New Mexico ruins," was the argument. "If fifty members can be secured to pay $10 a year each, a branch of the Institute will be established at Santa Fe; if 25 members are secured, a group appendant to the Southwest Society will be secured. No
definite action was taken but it was the sense of the speakers that it is necessary to form such a group or branch in this Territory since the Federal government gives no permits for excavations to any other organizations or individuals and unless such a group is formed none of the articles excavated will remain here."

At a special meeting on February 3, 1908, 41 new members were admitted, 25 of whom were recruited by Daniel H. McMillan of Las Cruces, who wrote Judge McFie that "extending the membership of the Society in all the larger towns of the Territory" was "on the right line of effort," as "in this way you will secure needed support with the members of the Legislature when you come to ask for an appropriation to put the Society on its feet."

The committee on the Ben Hur room reported that "the object for which this committee was appointed can not be attained," because the room was being renovated "for the occupancy of the Executive of the Territory, Governor George Curry, as a residence."

A letter from Prof. Hewett was read, stating that he wanted to meet the people of Santa Fe soon to discuss plans for excavating in Frijoles canyon in the summer, "all the archaeological finds to remain in Santa Fe to form the nucleus of an archaeological museum," and that he had available one-half of the funds necessary for this purpose. Subsequently, the Archaeological Society appropriated $100 to the excavation fund, and individual members gave a total $200, making a fund of $500. The newspaper pointed out that "Last year, in the excavations made for the Southwest...Society of Los Angeles, California, in the Puye ruins...over 3,000 archaeological objects, some of rare value and unique interest, were taken out and shipped to the museum at Los Angeles." Mrs. Laughlin, A.J. Abbott, and Paul Walter were appointed "to secure rooms temporarily in which to display the relics...the intention being later to utilize the Ben Hur and adjoining rooms in the Old Palace for the permanent archaeological museum, after the completion of the executive mansion...."

In August, Mr. Brodhead wrote a letter to Max Frost, editor of the New Mexican, stating: "...if by any means this community can land that branch school of the...Institute of Archaeology here, it would mean much to us, particularly because of the high grade of citizenship it would bring us. It may be of interest to know that our Society has...139 members all in good standing with their dues paid up to date. This membership is found in all parts of the territory, but the bulk of it is from here and Las Cruces."

In September, J. Walter Fewkes (a member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology) wrote to Dr. Hewett: "....Your idea of a 'school' coincides exactly with mine and I congratulate you on your success in the undertaking. The main thing of course is the study in the field, for archaeology is an observational science, and no one can be an archaeologist unless he knows something of field methods. Agassiz, the only great teacher I ever had, was the first to emphasize that aspect of science study in America and he founded the first summer school.... It seems to me that at present we do not need a 'marble shell' for our school, and certainly a 'million dollars' would be so intoxicating that we would be buried under our material prosperity. Rich endowments are largely responsible in my judgment for the atrophy of scientific work which is so marked in some institutions that hold high places in the educational world. Archaeology has had

The Story of the Archaeological Society
liberal endowments in the last twenty years but most of the great donors to our science have little now to show for their liberality. The work at ‘Rito de los Frijoles’ will be most important in the advancement of our science.”

The summer’s excavations at the Rito de los Frijoles, it was reported at the September 17 meeting of the society, were being brought to a close. This was the second season’s work. “Saturday, teams will start from here for Frijoles to bring to Santa Fe the pottery and other relics that have been found and which will form the nucleus for an archaeological museum in this city. Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince and Henry Woodruff were added to the committee...to secure a suitable room in which to store and exhibit these finds...” The treasurer reported “that $100 more was raised for the excavation fund than had been required. The $1,000 a year which the legislature had appropriated for the use of the Archaeological Society, for its proposed school of Archaeology in the Old Palace, was found to be available the moment the school is established and the Old Palace declared a National Monument, which may be in the near future... Professor Hewett is placing the sign posts made for the purpose by the society, so as to enable tourists to find their way without guides to the Frijoles Canyon and other noteworthy points in the Cliff Dwelling region, and...a good wagon road has been constructed all the way to the brink of the Frijoles Canyon by Professor Hewett and his party.”

Early in November, Alice C. Fletcher, chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology (which had been established by act of the council of the Archaeological Institute of America almost a year previously), came to Santa Fe “to meet here Professor Edgar L. Hewett...and with him examine on the ground the advantages of Santa Fe as a site for the proposed School of Archaeology.... The Territory through its legislative assembly of two years ago offered the Old Palace and a grant of $1,000 a year to secure the location of the school,” the New Mexican said. “The preliminary decision will probably be made early this month.... Both were favorably impressed with Santa Fe’s attractiveness...as well as the liberality and interest manifested by the legislature, with the possibility of more generous financial aid by it and a grant of lands in the statehood bill that would be equivalent to an endowment such as is offered by other cities which desire the school.” Only a week later, the Managing Committee voted to accept the tentative proposition from the Archaeological Society to locate the School in Santa Fe, provided that certain stipulations should be complied with. The Archaeological Institute sent to the New Mexico legislature the conditions which it wanted to have met.

Judge McFie made a trip to Washington, “examined thoroughly into the proposition and met clearly all objections thus far urged against the establishment of the school in New Mexico and the proposition of the American Institute, which asks no financial support from the territory for itself but asks that the territory establish and maintain in the Old Palace a state museum of archaeology which would become world famous...”

A legislative committee of the society was appointed at the January 7, 1909, meeting: Messrs. McFie, Walter, A.J. Abbott, Nathan Jaffa, and Sam Cartwright; also a ladies’ legislative committee of Mmes. Laughlin, Weltmer, J.E. Wood, B.M. Thomas, and Miss Jessie Massie; and a committee to draft a bill or resolution for introduction in the legislature, to embody the proposition of the

Dr. Hewett, who had been attending the meeting of the Institute in Toronto, wrote to Judge McFie: "The Council of the Institute at the Toronto meeting confirmed in every particular the actions of the Managing Committee with reference to the location of the School of American Archaeology in Santa Fe, so it now remains only for your people to get the matter satisfactorily through your legislature.... I can be with you in Santa Fe during the last week in this month. Do you believe it will be possible to get our matter before the legislature at that time, and secure action upon it?... We made an exhibit at Toronto of large photographs, water colors, maps, sketches, etc., of the work in American Archaeology, particularly that near Santa Fe. It attracted very great attention. If you think best, I will bring it and put it on exhibition in the capitol building during the beginning of the legislature."

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico

In anticipation of acceptance by the New Mexico legislature of the Institute's proposal, Miss Fletcher put Judge McFie on the executive committee of the School of American Archaeology. On February 19, the legislature passed an act in accordance with the requests of the Institute. This act established the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe, with headquarters in the Palace of the Governors, free of rent. It provided that the Board of Regents of the Museum consist of one "representative citizen of New Mexico" appointed by the governor, three members of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology, and that the governor of New Mexico and the president of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico be ex-officio members of the Board of Regents. It provided also that the director of the School of American Archaeology should be the director of the Museum of New Mexico, without salary.

Thus, the goal toward which the founder of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society had worked for nearly three years was achieved, and the citizens of Santa Fe and New Mexico at large were well pleased. The members of the Archaeological Society earned high commendation for their untiring support of the project.

The work of providing a staff to carry out the plans of the School of American Archaeology and Museum of New Mexico and remodeling the Palace of the Governors, was pushed rapidly ahead.

On March 4, 1910, the Archaeological Society met in the Puye room of the Palace. "It was the first time that the society met amidst these romantic and beautiful surroundings, and many were the expressions of admiration and approval. President John R. McFie...explained the work accomplished and the necessity of maintaining the society, as its president is an ex-officio member of the regents of the New Mexico Museum.... Judge McFie explained the status of the School of American Archaeology incorporated by an act of Congress, the New Mexico Museum created by act of legislature, and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico which has been in existence for the past fifteen years [an exaggeration] but not incorporated.... The society voted to present a substantial and handsome register to the museum to be placed in the Puye room so that every visitor may register his or her name. The society now has 170 members in all parts of the Territory...." It "will make its permanent headquarters in the Puye room and will also have use of the lecture room now being fitted up in the Old
Palace, the intention being to give periodical lectures, that of Tuesday, March 15 being the first of the series.” This lecture was to be delivered by Prof. Mitchell Carroll, of the Archaeological Institute. Charles E. Linney was elected treasurer.

On July 30, there was a meeting of the society at which Judge McFie was re-elected president; Judge Laughlin, vice-president; Paul Walter, secretary; Mrs. J.E. Wood, corresponding secretary; and Charles E. Linney, treasurer. Dr. Hewett announced “a permanent endowment of $1,000 a year for the purpose of securing each year a lecturer from abroad.” The society voted to donate $100 toward completion of the Rito de los Frijoles room in the Palace of the Governors (the Women’s Board of Trade had given $600), and $50 toward furnishing it. Judge Abbott told of the work being done at the Rito, the “fine lectures delivered to the summer school and the extraordinary interest of the excavations.” The meeting was adjourned until August 12, when it was to receive the report of the committee appointed to formulate a new constitution, consisting of Judge Laughlin, Dr. Hewett, Judge Abbott, and Paul A.F. Walter.6

The constitution adopted on August 12, 1910, is the first of which we have record, though there was an earlier one. Its first article states: “This organization shall be known as the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Its purpose shall be to preserve the historic and prehistoric remains, ancient monuments and noted landmarks of the Southwest, and make them known to the world; to promote archaeological and ethnological research; to collaborate with the state and national governments, state institutions, scientific and educational organizations, and private individuals in the conservation of the native arts and architecture of the Southwest, and in general to promote all worthy movements that have for their object the advancement of knowledge of, and interest in, the historic past of the Southwest.” It provided for regular quarterly meetings, and special meetings to be called by the president; and for “local vice-presidents” in other New Mexico communities, to be appointed by the society “at the request of any ten members at such a locality.” (This constitution was in effect until 1938.) Total membership at this time was 195, “located in all parts of the territory.”

Formal opening of the Museum took place on August 20, 1910, with a brilliant reception which “gave eloquent testimony of the appreciation of the work of the School of American Archaeology and of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, of the work of the Ladies’ Museum Committee and of the Woman’s Board of Trade, all harmoniously building up interest in that antiquity which makes Santa Fe unique.”

In his 1910 report as director, Dr. Hewett said:

It is gratifying to record the enthusiastic interest that has been taken in the development of the Museum by the residents of Santa Fe. From the inception of the plan to locate the School of Archaeology in Santa Fe, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico has been active in advancing its interests. This organization carried out an effective program of education, placing before the Legislature and people of New Mexico the essential facts bearing upon the founding of such an institution, and in time of need stood ready with financial contributions.

Hulda R. Hobbs
For about three years, the archaeological society seems to have been dormant. The general excitement over the struggle for statehood was a distracting factor, and Dr. Hewett was exceedingly busy, with excavations in progress at Quirigua, summer camp schools at the Rito de los Frijoles and Jemez, lectures and other extension work, administering the remodeling of the Palace of the Governors and other museum affairs in Santa Fe, and preparing exhibits for the Panama-California Exposition.

In the fall of 1913, the society held an annual meeting. The officers elected were: president, John R. McFie; vice-president, Benjamin M. Read; secretary, Paul A.F. Walter; corresponding secretary, Ruth Laughlin; and treasurer, James A. Rolls. Charles Linney was chosen as the sixth member of the board of directors.

Initial steps were taken for installation of a Lew Wallace collection in the Palace. The society authorized publication of a monthly bulletin, and "accepted the tender of Ralph E. Twitchell of his magazine, 'Old Santa Fe,' as the official organ of the society.

The "monthly bulletin" materialized in November, edited by Paul A.F. Walter, and called El Palacio. It gave a strong stimulus to the society, and paved the way for the founding of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America in February 1916. When El Palacio was entering its second year, the Institute said: "A valued auxiliary of the School and Museum is the New Mexico Archaeological Society, which has been active from the beginning of the establishment at Santa Fe. The Society now has a membership of 239. Its most noteworthy achievement has been the publication of the scientific newspaper, El Palacio, the edition of which is now about two thousand copies."

El Palacio's first headline summed up in four short words the results of the society's endeavors during its first thirteen years, and pointed the way for the future: "Good work, well done."

Sources, other than those cited: Conversations with Edgar L. Hewett and Paul A.F. Walter, minutes of the Archaeological Society, and files of the Santa Fe New Mexican. A documented manuscript has been filed in the archives of the School of American Research for reference.

END NOTES

1 Originally published in El Palacio, 1946, 53 (4, 7, and 8).

2 Italics are ours.

3 It had been organized prior to this, evidently in the summer of 1899 (see El Palacio, April 1946, p. 84).

4 Dr. Francis W. Kelsey, who later became president of the Archaeological Institute.

5 The value of visual education was recognized in the early 1900s by the Santa Fe Archaeological Society, as shown by the use of illustrated lectures and photographs.

6 The secretary's book contains no record of meetings from July 30, 1910, until December 1, 1914.

—Santa Fe, New Mexico
HISTORY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO 1915–1983

Albert H. Schroeder

Although a history of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico covering the years from its founding in 1898 to 1915 was written by Hulda Hobbs and published in El Palacio in 1946, the later history of the society has not been recorded. Unfortunately for such a purpose, the files of the society prior to 1938 were consumed in a fire at Las Vegas Normal University (Lambert to Mauzy, Nov. 20, 1956). Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett had sent the records to Dr. Harry C. Gossard at the university for some purpose, which accounts for their presence there (Lambert, personal communication, 1982). However, a few items of interest prior to 1938 are found in earlier issues of El Palacio mentioned below. Some also are on file at the Laboratory of Anthropolgy, Museum of New Mexico, and they contain details on numerous items and subjects.

The affairs of the society between 1915 and 1930 were dominated by two officers in particular—John R. McFie, president from 1898 to 1930 (El Palacio, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 14–22 photo opp. p. 58), and Paul A.F. Walter, Sr., treasurer from 1923 to 1946 (El Palacio, vol. 56, no. 2, pp. 49–51). Annual meetings of the society seem to have been held at various times of the year between 1916 and 1938. However, El Palacio issues of 1916 to 1920 also refer to some monthly meetings, sometimes held jointly with the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, at which talks by local and visiting scholars were presented to the membership.

At the July 28, 1923 annual meeting, held with the Santa Fe Society, eligible applicants were elected to membership and plans were made for a joint meeting for the coming winter with the Historical Society of New Mexico. Two days later, the society and the Santa Fe Society of the American Institute of Archaeology, along with the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents and the Managing Board of the School of American Research, held a memorial meeting to the late Alice Cunningham Fletcher (El Palacio, vol. 14, pp., 122–123).

At this time, the boards of these various organizations operated more or less as interlocking units of the Museum of New Mexico. For example, in one year the Museum Board elected John McFie president and Paul A.F. Walter secretary, both of whom held the same positions in the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Walter also was elected secretary of the School of American Research by its board (El Palacio, vol. 15, pp. 52–53). In addition to the above organizational links, the museum also provided headquarters and interlocking staff.
for the above groups and for the Historical Society of New Mexico and the state library extension service (El Palacio, vol. 29, pp. 4-10, 139-140).

Prior to 1915, when dues were $1.00, society membership had donated funds to excavation projects in New Mexico as well as toward the rehabilitation of the Palace of the Governors where the society held its meetings. In 1916, at which time the membership stood close to 600, it pledged $200 per year for five years to the endowment fund for the School of American Archaeology. Two years later, by resolution, members of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America became members of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, apparently on a non-dues paying basis. For a few years, the early issues of El Palacio listed the names of the dues paying members. When dues were raised to $2.00 in 1921, the society joined with the Archaeological Institute of America and the Toronto Museum of Canada in financing a field expedition to somewhere in Chihuahua and to acquire a collection of Chihuahua pottery (El Palacio, vol. 11, no. 11, p. 138). By the following year, $1,515 had been collected for this purpose, and a balance of $1,000 was pledged to be paid from dues received.

Though little other similar specific information on the society prior to 1938 is available by direct reference, a few items reported by the Museum of New Mexico indicate the level of society activities and interests in this period. In 1925, Dr. Harry P. Mera of the "New Mexico Archaeological Society" submitted the design for the State Flag. Two years later, the society, which by law had representation through the president as an ex-officio member on the board of the museum (El Palacio, vol. 18, p. 141; vol. 29, no. 3, p. 102), was acknowledged as the chief agency to bring about the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico; for contributing resources to up-building the Museum of New Mexico; and for providing funds from time to time for the purchase of collections and for excavations, as well as the greater part of the funds for the publication of El Palacio (El Palacio, vol. 22, no. 6, pp. 128-129). This type of activity later was reaffirmed by Paul A.F. Walter, the society's treasurer from 1923 to 1947, when he described the society in 1932 as the "mother of the societies and institutions of which we have good reason to be proud" (El Palacio, vol. 34, p. 176).

At the November 30, 1929 meeting of the society, referred to as the 32nd annual meeting, Dr. Edgar L. Hewett presented plans for and the status of existing affiliated societies throughout the state, located as follows:

- Mimbres-Gila Region—Silver City (existing)
- San Juan Region—Farmington
- Pecos Valley—Roswell and Carlsbad
- Sacramento Region—La Luz or Alamogordo
- Mesilla Valley—Las Cruces (existing)
- Canadian River Drainage—Raton
- Central Rio Grande Valley—Albuquerque (existing)

Each was to build a local museum as a branch of the state museum, and a lecture circuit was to be set up by the museum for affiliated society meetings. Members of these societies also were to receive El Palacio. Lansing Bloom was placed in charge of this program for the museum.

Several of these branches of the society, including high school archaeological societies at Roswell and El Paso, had difficulties keeping an active and interested membership in the depression period of the early 1930s. Branch societies with museums then existed at Raton, Silver City, Carlsbad, Roswell, and at
the University of New Mexico. Plans called for similar societies and museums at Clovis, Portales, Farmington, Gallup, Las Cruces, and Socorro (El Palacio, vol. 27, pp. 23-24, 272-273; vol. 34, pp. 11-12, 79-86; Albert G. Ely summary of June 1955). When the societies became dormant in the 1930s, this phase of the Museum of New Mexico's extension program and its support of affiliated societies was discontinued, but was revived in 1938 when Ely was placed in charge of the extension program.

Daniel T. Kelly succeeded McFie on his death and served as president from 1930 to 1955. During most of his term, there were few changes in those holding office with him. Ruth Laughlin Alexander (El Palacio, vol. 51, pp. 6, 117) was vice president (1938–1955); Reginald Fisher (El Palacio, vol. 45, pp. 18-20, 102) was secretary (1938–1943), followed by Marjorie F. Lambert (1943–1957); and Paul A.F. Walter, Sr., was treasurer (1923–1947), followed by Albert G. Ely (1947–1963). The latter also followed Wayne L. Mauzy (1938–1946) as executive secretary (1947–1966).

It appears that as a result of the fire that destroyed society records, the board took action to reorganize. In June 1938, proposed Articles of Incorporation were approved and by-laws were amended in keeping with a non-profit corporation status. The June 16 meeting was designated as the first biennial meeting of the incorporated society. Each such meeting, synchronized with the term of the governor of the state, was held in Santa Fe. Though records of the society, now housed at the Museum, are fairly complete since 1938, little seems to have been accomplished for the next 17 years. Most biennial meeting minutes deal only with elections, some occasionally referring to discussions on membership, lecture programs, and in 1953 the possibility of merging with the Historical Society of New Mexico.

About the only item of concern seems to have been El Palacio, edited by Paul Walter from 1913 to 1957, and the acknowledged publication “under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico” since its inception. A publication committee had been formed in 1938. In the following year, El Palacio, became a monthly rather than a weekly, and one dollar of each subscription (dues) from branch museum members was returned to the local museums to help stimulate their growth. All other dues were turned over to the School of American Research for publication of El Palacio up to 1955. The amounts varied from $217 (1947) to more than $1,500 (1953).

In 1947, the publication was enlarged, dues raised to $3.00 (to $4.00 in 1952), and the recommendation made to get the publication back to what it had been. The board also noted that the primary interest of the society was archaeology, but that El Palacio had grown to be the official organ of the museum. Between 1947 and 1955, distribution, which included 481 members, plus complimentary and exchange copies, ranged between 511 and 851 copies. In 1953, the society provided $3,000 for its publication, the state underwriting needed additional funds. In the following year, when El Palacio was issued monthly, 12,803 copies were printed at a cost of $3,828.47, about $.30 a copy.

Following the resignation of President Kelly, Norris E. Bradbury of Los Alamos was elected to office (1955–1959). During his term, the board set up new policies and investigated various avenues of interest for the society to pursue. This new board revised the by-laws to allow inclusion of local societies, raised the dues to $5.00 which were to remain
with the society, set up the first society bank account, and purchased El Palacio issues at a slight discount for distribution to the membership, paying its share of mailing costs to the museum. In 1955, 5,900 copies were printed for $1,606.78, but the decrease of 7,000 copies from the previous year is not explained, though the number printed was enough to handle distribution to society members. Perhaps the other copies and costs of the museum and school were not included in the above cost figure, and if so, it is a fair indication as to the amount the society had been subsidizing the publication in the past.

Unlike previous boards, and in an effort to put the society on its feet after many years of little action and accomplishments, this board added out-of-town members to its roster of trustees to provide wider representation from around the state, some of whom were elected to hold office. Further, it was decided that the board should meet every other month and to hold membership meetings on an annual basis at which papers would be presented by members. In addition, a banquet would be held at which a speaker would present a topic of his or her choice, the presentation to be referred to as the Bandelier Lecture. The registration fee for the first annual meeting was $1.00.

Three local chapters existed at this time—San Juan, Los Alamos, and Santa Fe. Other places interested in organizing and/or affiliating included Roswell, Las Vegas, Grant County, Socorro, and Carlsbad. As a means of creating more interest and becoming recognized as an independent organization, the possibility of providing a prize for best archaeological exhibit at the New Mexico Science Fair at Socorro and of sponsoring an amateur archaeological achievement award with a certificate was discussed. The board also planned to award a scholarship to a University of New Mexico student each year, in return for which the student would be expected to submit a paper for publication. The latter, however, did not result in a manuscript.

A proposed field manual for members was started, but was not completed due to the failure of several authors to submit promised manuscripts. The board also expressed a desire to have a voice in the operation of El Palacio and appointed a representative to serve on a proposed editorial committee, though little came of it. As a result, in an effort to put out news of society activities and interests, a newsletter was published, first issued in November 1955, and appeared periodically through October 1958.

Among various actions taken was one that had a major impact on salvage archaeology. In January 1956, on the recommendation of Vice President W.J. Keller, and then director of the Bureau of Public Roads in New Mexico, the board sent a resolution to U.S. Senator Clinton P. Anderson to provide funds not to exceed 1/2 of 1% of the cost of any project to salvage archaeological and/or historical remains on construction projects. This proposal was incorporated into the Federal Aid Highway Bill (John Dempsey to Norris Bradbury, March 16, 1956), an idea that was expanded to cover all federal or federally licensed projects with the passage of the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974.

Up to 1956, the School of American Research had been paying the salary of the director of the Museum of New Mexico. Bradbury, as an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the Museum, wrote to Boas Long, the Director of the School of American Research, and to A.V. Wasson, President of the Board of Regents of the
Museum, suggesting that both institutions contact the governor and request that the legislature provide funds to pay the director’s salary. He also noted the administrative anomaly between the school and the museum, indicating that steps should be taken to place the museum in its proper position as a state institution.

It was during W.J. Keller’s term (1959-1961) as president of the society that Senate Bill No. 147 revised the law establishing the Museum of New Mexico and separated the private organizations, including the School of American Research, from the museum. The president of the society no longer served as an ex-officio member of the museum’s board, a status that was taken over by the school and continued into 1972 when the arrangement was terminated by the school.

The board now was meeting four times a year, including one at the annual meeting. Out-of-town members of the board were paid seven cents a mile on these occasions. In addition to adding a field trip to the agenda of the annual meeting, the board also began the practice of holding these meetings in the central part of the state for easier access by the membership.

Keller was succeeded by Charlie R. Steen (1961-1963), an archaeologist with the National Park Service. Because of its separation from the museum, the society renounced its share of the ownership in the Lethridge Casas Grandes pottery collection housed at the museum, which the society helped to purchase in 1921-1922.

Steen and his board spent considerable effort in dealing with the problems associated with El Palacio. The society had no representation on the editorial board, and the publication now was a quarterly and in a new format. Board discussions ranged from producing a supplement to be incorporated into El Palacio, setting up a society newsletter, to complete disassociation from the magazine.

By-laws during this period were amended by dropping the election requirement to coincide with that of the governor every two years, and the Science Fair Award Committee ceased functioning in 1962 for lack of exhibit entries at the fair.

Henry A. Jackson, a professional photographer in Aztec, and an amateur archaeologist, served from 1963 to 1965. During this period, frequent changes occurred in the editors for El Palacio which, beginning in 1964, was being printed by the Museum of New Mexico Press at a cost of $7,000 to $8,000 a year. Undated bylaws were mailed to the membership and “Invitations to Join” were printed for the current membership drive. El Llano Archaeological Society affiliated with the state society in 1963, but became dormant in 1973. Plateau Sciences Society of Window Rock, Arizona affiliated in 1964 as did Las Vegas Archaeological Society, the latter, however, ceasing activities a few years later.

The membership decided that annual meetings should move around the state on the basis of invitations from affiliated societies so that people attending could become familiar with the local host society’s activities as well as see interesting sites in the area. In order to avoid financial hardships for such meetings, the board recommended that any excess funds be obtained by the host society from registration fees or other activities be turned over to the state treasurer and any losses sustained be paid to the local society by the state treasurer. In addition, the society savings account, to which life memberships were to be deposited, was not to be used except in
emergencies cleared by the board. Interest from this account could be used for operational needs.

Albert H. Schroeder, an archaeologist with the National Park Service, followed Jackson, serving from 1965 to 1971. In the fall of 1965, the editor of El Palacio informed the society that its news items no longer would be included. Early the following year, subscription rates were increased, which raised the society’s cost to purchase copies of El Palacio to distribute to members to $5.40 per year (out of $6.00), leaving little for operational costs ($0.60 x 350 members). Again, as in the past, discussion topics included separation from El Palacio and issuing a newsletter. The latter was adopted and issued on a periodic basis from August 1966 to April 1969.

Various proposals surfaced late in 1965 and early in 1966. Among these were a campaign to improve highway marker texts (a project later realized by action taken by the Cultural Properties Review Committee of the state), an effort to compile a history of the society since the coverage provided by Hobb’s article to 1915 (accomplished herein in 1986), a suggestion that all societies join in an effort to record rock art sites throughout the state (which was begun in 1967, James G. Bain being appointed as curator of the survey in 1969 and still so serving), a proposal for a field school under museum sponsorship (which the society started under its own direction in 1972), the need for the preparation of a standard operating procedure for the society (completed in 1967), and a drive to increase the number of affiliated societies (Albuquerque joined in 1966, Gallup and Dona Ana County Historical Society in 1967, Midland, Texas, and Taos Historical Society in 1968).

Board actions of the late 1960s included a memorial to the legislature supporting the museum; the hiring of an executive secretary to handle the mailings of El Palacio to the membership; the decision to periodically issue, beginning in 1968, collected papers to honor retired archaeologists as a means of providing an outlet for articles on New Mexico anthropology, no longer being done to any extent by El Palacio; the opening of the society’s scholarships to all departments of anthropology in New Mexico universities; permission from the Commission of Revenue to sell “Collected Papers” without charging sales tax; obtaining a nonprofit status from the Internal Revenue Service; and moving El Palacio accounts to the museum. Also considered was a possible merger with the Historical Society of New Mexico, which the latter voted down.

In the early 1970s, the society applied for and obtained a nonprofit mailing permit; mailed out a letter on preservation matters to various tourist oriented organizations and publications running advertisements offering digging in ruins; and developed an amateur achievement award application form to ensure similar coverage on all candidates. Schroeder resigned because of other commitments, suggesting that the office be filled by an amateur.

John W. Runyan, a geologist in Hobbs, and an active amateur archaeologist, served from 1971 to 1975. During his first year, a letter was sent to the Secretary of the Interior, supporting the 1971 Pecos Conference resolution to update the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Antiquities Act, a revision that came about with the passage of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. The society’s corporation status, due to a failure to file, was dissolved December 1, 1971. Officers were reelected and assets
transferred and the new corporation was reinstated in October of 1973 with its amended Articles of Incorporation. The society's address, up to 1972 at the Museum of New Mexico, was moved to Albuquerque, the locale of the recently appointed executive director, James G. Bain.

Patrick H. Beckett, an archaeologist with the New Mexico State University, was appointed in 1971 as the editor of the newsletter, a position he held through 1977 when he no longer could devote the necessary time to the 52-page quarterly. With the publication of AWANYU underway, the board in 1972 agreed to completely dissolve its association with El Palacio. In the same year, the board offered a $100 reward on behalf of the society for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person in violation of historic preservation laws in New Mexico. A code of ethics also was drawn up for society members.

The first field school began operation in 1972 at the Sterling Site on ex-governor Thomas Bolack's property near Farmington. Harry L. Hadlock of Fruitland, an engineer with El Paso Natural Gas Company and an active amateur archaeologist, as field school manager, sent out notices and made all necessary arrangements to ensure success of the project. In addition, he laid out the grid system for the site. Donald G. Villers of Bloomfield took care of lease arrangements. Francis C. Stickney, of the Midland Archaeological Society, was camp supervisor and handled the needs of the 34 in attendance for the two week session. His previous experience with the Texas Archaeological Society field school kept things running smoothly. Ben P. Robertson, of the University of Maryland and working with Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams on the nearby Salmon Ruins excavation, directed the excavations at the Sterling Site as field supervisor. Julia Runyan of Hobbs ran the field laboratory. Students of Eastern New Mexico University, involved in the Salmon Ruins project, through Dr. Irwin-Williams, generously provided evening lectures on geological and botanical aspects relating to archaeology, field laboratory techniques, pottery identification, and use of computer forms and survey equipment. These arrangements set the pattern for the field schools in the following years, which Harry Hadlock continued to manage until his death in 1983.

Following the first field school that summer, James Bain opened up the first Rock Art Field School with 13 in attendance. One week was spent recording rock at a site threatened by a project to widen highway 550 near Fruitland. These one week sessions at different locales continued each year through 1982, and in 1983 the session was extended to cover two weeks. Data derived from these sessions were submitted to the Museum of New Mexico to be recorded in its survey files. Data from field school excavations will be published periodically in "Collected Papers" and the materials recovered will be placed with the Museum of New Mexico or another institution if more appropriate.

Following these summer activities in 1972, the proposed accreditation program to develop skills in various aspects of archaeology was approved. Through field surveys, excavations, seminars, workshops, and courses, those enrolled would have the means by which to gain experience and knowledge. The certification council, composed of amateurs and professionals to review the progress of each person enrolled on submission of a request for advancement from one category to another, was appointed in January 1973 with Richard A. Bice of Albuquerque as chairman. The board also appointed Harry L. Hadlock
In 1973, dues were increased to $7.00, and a contract for publishing the newsletter, named AWANYU and in a new format, was arranged with COAS, an arrangement that continued into 1977. The society also observed a unique opportunity by presenting a plaque to Editha L. Watson, formerly of Silver City and later from Mentmore, for her 50 years as a member of the society. A life membership category also was established at this time, and Cynthia Irwin-Williams was appointed as field school advisor for the Sterling Site. Once again the suggestion that the society merge with the Historical Society arose in 1974, but nothing came of it other than that the Historical Society, which was reorganizing in 1975, revised its bylaws so that a future merger might be allowable without further bylaw changes. However, concurrent field school sessions near Gallup in 1977, at Fort Wingate and at the Heaton Canyon Site, were a joint effort of the two societies.

In 1975, an attempt was made to reinstate the scholarship program, which had been dropped in 1971 because of a lack of sufficient funds. Because of the need to support the annual publication, scholarship awards were not given between 1975 and 1977.

Robert H. Weber, a geologist at New Mexico Tech and a person much interested in archaeology, took over as president in 1975, serving into 1977. Recognizing the obligation to produce a report on the three seasons of work at the Sterling Site, the board set aside $500 to contract for the study. The proposed 1976 field school at the Los Esteros project of Southern Methodist University on the Pecos River fell through. Fortunately, the society held its first seminar separate from an annual meeting at the Ghost Ranch in 1975 under the supervision of Dr. Florence Hawley Ellis, who had been appointed as an advisor for such purpose. A similar seminar was set up to replace the field school in 1976. The Rock Art Survey, in cooperation with the National Park Service, undertook and completed a survey of Chaco Canyon National Monument, petroglyphs and pictographs between 1975 and 1980, with crews ranging in size from 17 to 42 for each one week in the field. During this period, standard operating procedures were written and approved for the certification council, and affiliated societies assisted the Cultural Properties Review Committee in its inspection of registered sites in the state.

James G. Bain (1977–1979), of Albuquerque and curator of the Rock Art Survey, succeeded Weber as president. During his term the board decided that amateurs also should be honored by the society in its “Collected Papers” series, and, moreover, that all such persons so recognized would become honorary life members of the society. For uniformity in the production of the papers, various IBM typing heads were purchased. In an effort to ensure better control of funds for the annual publication, the board in 1978 instructed the treasurer to automatically transfer $4.00 of all membership dues to the publication account; dues which were increased to $6.00 the following year.

Scholarships were reactivated in 1978 and the amount was increased to $150 per semester. John and Julia Runyan agreed to edit and print AWANYU, at which time it was decided to change its format to that of a short newsletter. To ensure timely reporting, in 1979 a schedule for submission of news by various officers and committees was set up. A request to publish papers from a Society for
American Archaeology session had to be turned down in 1979 because of a lack of funds to begin a separate series of papers or monographs.

Arrangements in 1979 also were made with the University of New Mexico to give credit hours to those successfully completing summer field school sessions, which from 1977 to the time of this writing were held at Heaton Canyon near Gallup. This project was a short joint venture with the Gallup Archaeological Society, which was salvaging Pueblo I to III sites ahead of bulldozers in the Gallup City Dump. Material from the Sterling Site was placed in storage at the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at the Salmon Ruins. In addition, Red Rock State Park was headquarters for the field laboratory for the field school sessions. During this time, it was decided that future board meetings meet in Albuquerque in the fall, Socorro in early winter, and at the city of the host society in later winter. The spring meeting, as before, was to be at the annual meeting.

The current president, William M. Sundt of Albuquerque, began his term in 1979. The board approved the certification council’s recommendation that specialists in non-archaeological but related fields be recognized in the certification program. Another request in 1980 to publish papers of the New Mexico Archaeological Council April 20 joint meeting with the society had to be refused because of a lack of funds. A similar request the following year to publish a monograph on Southwestern ceramics was turned down for the same reason. As a result of these requests, the Board in 1983 decided to seek grants or donations to obtain start up money for a monograph series.

Julia Runyan took over the editing and mailing of AWANYU on the death of her husband John in late 1980, and the Albuquerque Archaeological Society agreed to take over the printing. Two years later, a mailing permit for the newsletter was obtained in Albuquerque to simplify the handling of the newsletter material between Hobbs and Albuquerque. Schroeder, who recently loaned a less expensive printer for the annual papers, resigned as editor (1968–1980) of the annual papers because of other commitments, and Gerald X. Fitzgerald of El Paso, and a former newspaper man, agreed to take over in 1981 for one year. Nancy Fox of the Museum of New Mexico replaced Fitzgerald in 1982.

The board in 1981 appointed four new ex-officio trustees who were members of institutions active in anthropology to assist the society, the first such appointments since 1973. In the following year, the society cosponsored the Pecos Conference at Pecos National Monument with the Museum of New Mexico, the National Park Service, Santa Fe Chapter of Archaeological Institute of America. Later, arrangements were made to publish papers from the Saturday panel discussion in the society’s annual publication. A matter not considered before the board was the possible need for liability insurance to cover field sessions, meetings, and similar activities. It received considerable discussion in early 1983 and was to be investigated with agencies in Albuquerque. A long overdue report on the architecture of the Sterling Site appeared in the 1983 papers, and an offer was also received to prepare a report on the materials recovered from the site. At this point, the society was operating in good fashion and looking forward to continued success.
Details of the operational aspects of the society on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology provide additional information on subject matter covered above. A copy of the 1938 Articles of Incorporation and the amended articles of 1973 are also on file. Bylaw changes since 1938 also are on file.

Each odd-numbered year since 1959, the nominating committee has selected two candidates for each trustee position that was open and included a brief biographical sketch for each on the ballot. The five with the highest number of votes were elected to the board for a term of four years with a limit of two terms in succession. The record of votes for the remainder of the slate was kept on file for selection in proper order in case vacancies developed between elections. The trustees so elected, with hometown, and term, as well as reasons for not completing full terms, are given as well as similar information on “also rans.” Ex-officio trustees in the earlier years were automatically designated on the basis of the office each held in the Museum of New Mexico, or in the School of American Research since 1967, but this arrangement was abolished in 1973 through a bylaw amendment. Since then, ex-officios have been selected by board action from institutions with anthropological departments.

The number of board meetings required each year since 1938 have varied according to bylaw changes, but since 1955 have been held three times a year, including the one at the annual meeting. Proxies were allowed prior to 1938, but since then a quorum had to be present to take any official action. A list of the meeting dates and locals, summary of the minutes of the biennial meetings from 1938 to 1957, and all board meetings since then are on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology. Also included are listings of all papers given at the annual meetings since 1958 plus the name and title of the talk given by the Bandelier speakers, memorials presented, and locales of field trips. Awards given are listed elsewhere by category. Unfortunately, attendance figures and a few other details often are lacking.

A variety of committees were set up over the years for one reason or another, some serving for a brief interval and others longer. Membership figures since the late 1930s range from less than 200 late in the year to more than 400 a year. Honorary life members, designated by board action, have a long history; some of them have been written up in El Palacio. Only those for whom a collection of papers were published automatically became honorary life members.

Information in the files on affiliated societies is spotty, but an attempt is made to briefly cover some of their activities and officers elected. Very little information seems to be available on some societies that ceased operating. The activities of a few are fairly well covered in their newsletters, copies of which, however, are not too common in the files. Currently, the following societies are affiliated: Albuquerque, El Paso (Texas), Friends of Raton Anthropology, Gallup, Grant County, Lea County, Los Alamos, Midland (Texas), Plateau Sciences (Window Rock, Arizona), San Juan County Museum Association, and Santa Fe Chapter of the American Institute of Archaeology. More-or-less sporadic in recent years have been Los Alamos, Carlsbad, and Dona Ana County Archaeological Societies.

Treasury statements since 1941 demonstrate an interesting growth from 1941 to 1955, during which time all funds went to the School of American Research or the museum toward the publication of El Palacio. Beginning in 1956, the society set up a single account for operations of all types. In 1960, a
savings account was inaugurated so as to receive interest on funds not in use. Since then it has gradually grown, the interest from which can be used for operations and from which funds can be borrowed on a short-term basis with board approval. In 1974, a field school account and a certification program account also were started in order to better determine the relative solvency of each program. In 1978, a separate publications account was set up for the same purpose. In spite of its small membership, the society has fared well and is solvent, considering the number of activities in which it is involved.

Two activities relating to the annual meetings also are in the files: the Bandelier speakers since 1958, the title of their talks, and a list of Amateur Achievement Awards, along with the committees, and others considered for the award. Also listed are the scholarship awards to upperclass and graduate students of promise majoring in archaeology. Between 1959 and 1971, $100 a semester was provided, and after a gap between 1971 and 1977 when funds were not available, the award was raised to $150 a semester, and in 1980 to $300 a semester, where it has remained.

Highlights of the Rock Art Survey, first considered in 1966, to the inception of the annual field school in 1972, are on file, including dates of the schools and the number in attendance. Similar information from 1953 on, leading up to the establishment of the field school excavations in 1972 and thereafter, also is available in the files, as is a listing of the members of the field school staff. The certification council, whose activities are closely associated with the field schools, normally holds its meetings prior to board meetings, only if applications for certification or specific business has to be considered. A list of such meetings and their locales is on file as well as highlights of actions taken by its membership. The field schools offer the members enrolled in the certification program the opportunity to gain experience to advance through various categories of certification to become more proficient in field and laboratory work. When experience and level of certification is high enough, those qualifying are eligible to become crew chiefs on field school excavations or assist professionals on surveys and/or excavations.

Seminars, occasionally presented by professionals at annual meetings or at the Ghost Ranch, or equivalent types of seminars or workshops by institutions or individuals recognized by the certification council, also are considered. They are recorded in a log book for final determination in establishing provisional and/or certified status categories. The categories and a list of 104 persons enrolled and their status in the program since 1973 also are contained in the files.

It is through these programs that the society attempts to build not only an understanding of archaeology and its goals, but the need for preservation and conservation.

END NOTE


—Santa Fe, New Mexico

Albert H. Schroeder
This chapter, which covers the years from 1983 to 1999, completes the documentation of the first 100 years of ASNM history. It has been a productive century, and members of ASNM enter the twenty-first century with strong leadership committed to the goals of the society. Programs begun during the 1960s and 1970s have been continued, often infused with additional energies; and new initiatives have been undertaken. The following presents major highlights and events; details of the operations are filed in the ASNM archives.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY

In 1986, to improve efficiency and provide continuity in leadership, as well as establish guidelines for affiliated societies, Regge Wiseman, Gordon Page, and Joan Wilkes served on a committee that reviewed the code of ethics and operating procedures. As a result of their 1987 recommendations, procedures for electing the Board of Trustees were changed. Instead of selecting ten trustees every two years who were eligible to serve for up to three four-year terms, there are now twelve elected trustees who are limited to two-and-a-half consecutive terms (or a total of 7.5 years). If a trustee leaves the Board prior to the end of his/her term, the alternate trustee who had the highest number of votes in the previous election is invited to complete the term. The alternate could serve for up to a half term and still be eligible to be elected to two consecutive terms of office. At the same time, the Board decided that only four trustee positions would be up for election every year. These changes increased the number of members on the Board, as well as improved opportunities for representation throughout the state while insuring continuity among board members. At the annual meeting in 1988, the ASNM bylaws were amended to clarify the biennial election of officers and to make the bylaws internally consistent. Table 1 lists the elected Board members from 1983 through 1999.

In addition to the elected members, attendance at Board meetings includes Ex-Officio Trustees, advisors, and appointees whose expertise or roles on committees provide excellent guidance for the society. Up to ten individuals may be appointed by the Board to serve at their pleasure; ex-officio trustees usually represent institutions or organizations directly involved in archaeological matters. During the years, ex-officio trustees have included the State Archaeologist, as well as representatives from the University of New Mexico, the National Park Service, the Laboratory of Anthropology of the Museum of New Mexico, the New
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Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, and the New Mexico Archaeological Council. Others in attendance at Board Meetings are the Executive Secretary, past presidents, the Chairman of the Certification Council, the Archaeological Field School Director or representative, the Rock Art Field School Director, the editors of the annual volume, the newsletter editors, and the Historian.

A number of changes in how finances are handled have been made to improve the funding for various projects. The establishment of the ASNM Endowment Fund was approved at the October 20, 1984 Board Meeting; it would be initially funded by transferring prior donations in memory of Harry L. Hadlock, John M. Davis, James G. Bain, and William M. Sundt. Additional monies to be included in this fund would come from memorials to deceased friends or relatives, contributions from members or other individuals, or bequests of one’s own money. Established as a dedicated fund (purpose to be decided by the Board and changed by the Board), the principal would remain untouched. Interest earned would be used to support publications, field school and rock art data analysis, specimen processing, special studies, scholarships, matching funds, equipment, operating emergency needs, and re-investment as capital into the Endowment Fund. Donations could be added to the principal which would be invested in a conservative manner in accordance with sound business practices.

In 1992, Richard A. Bice, Advisor, and Phyllis S. Davis, Treasurer, proposed that ASNM combine the Life Membership Endowment account and the Memorial account into a General Endowment Fund (at $10,000). The principal of this fund would remain as an investment; the interest could be used for society purposes. The advantages would provide a mechanism for accepting private grants, e.g., from membership; provide long-term investment of capital and increase interest above that obtained on Certificates of Deposit; and provide interest that could be used in a flexible manner. In addition, the principal would be guarded against use and would provide a long-term stable source of interest income. Disadvantages would be a loss of some financial flexibility.

MEMBERSHIP

During the past 17 years, membership in ASNM has fluctuated from approximately 285 in 1986 to a high of 435 in 1993. Increases in membership during the 1980s and early 1990s can be attributed to field school enrollments because all participants in both the archaeological and rock art field schools had to be members of ASNM. When these field schools ceased operations in the mid-1990s, memberships decreased by approximately the number of enrollees. For the past four years it has remained in the low 300s (between 301 in 1998 and 325 in 1996).

Several methods to increase membership have been activated. To encourage new members, in 1988 the Board offered free copies of Volume 1 of the Annual Papers. In addition, new members could purchase volumes 3–9 for $50, or a 20 percent discount. With the approval of the Board, this practice of offering copies of previous publications to new enrollees has continued, depending on the number of back issues available, their age, and other possible outlets for these issues.
TRAINING PROGRAMS

Archaeological Field Schools

Between 1984 and 1992, the ASNM archaeological field school continued to excavate at the Vidal Site in Heaton Canyon, Gallup, New Mexico. Sessions were held for four weeks in July. They were advertised widely (through fliers prepared by Phyllis Davis and notices in Archaeology and other journals); students came from many states and a few foreign countries to obtain field experience. Accreditation through the University of New Mexico branch campus in Gallup was offered. The focus of excavations at Vidal Site was on the great kiva and a small pithouse, plus a few isolated rooms (Bice 1990). To understand how these structures fit within a larger community, Elizabeth Kelley and Sheila Brewer conducted a survey of other sites in Heaton Canyon (Kelley 1984; Kelley and Brewer 1991); a copy of their final report is on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

In 1991, 1993, and 1994, David T. Kirkpatrick directed field work at Rayado, a historic site located on the Philmont Scout Ranch near Cimarron, New Mexico (Kirkpatrick 1996, 1997). During the 1994 season, this project offered ASNM members a unique opportunity to learn more about historic use of the Maxwell-Abreu Plaza area. Volunteer members of the Dona Ana County Archaeological Society improved their analytical skills while analyzing artifacts recovered from the 1993 and 1994 excavations.

Analysis of the materials from the ASNM field schools has been an ongoing task for many members and several students during past years. For example, although Bice (1983) prepared an initial report on excavations of the Sterling Site (1972–1974), the artifacts, which are housed at the San Juan County Museum, still are available for analysis. Recently Peter J. McKenna and Hayward Franklin have volunteered to examine the ceramics. Other artifacts from the Vidal Site have been analyzed, and the final report is currently in preparation.

Rock Art Field School

Under the leadership of James G. Bain, the rock art field schools that were first established in the 1970s continued to record petroglyphs and pictographs in several areas of New Mexico. Students worked in the Reserve area from 1982 through 1984, the Gila National Forest near Lake Roberts in 1985, in the Lincoln National Forest in 1986, and at Three Rivers in 1987 through 1992.

During the recording of Three Rivers, Bain resigned as Director of the Rock Art Field School, and Jay Crotty was appointed to continue this work. Since 1994, Jay and Helen Crotty, assisted by Jerry and Jean Brody, have continued to work with new recruits to record local rock art rather than conduct formal field school sessions that were open to all applicants from the United States and elsewhere. As part of their focus on assisting local societies, the Crottys have travelled to several cities in New Mexico offering workshops, and they continue to lead the recording of rock art at Creston (better known as Comanche Gap) in the Galisteo Basin with the assistance of members from the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe members of ASNM.

Certification

Under the able leadership of Richard Bice, the Certification Council has provided guidance to numerous students who have learned to survey, map, excavate, analyze

Frances Joan Mathien
material, and record rock art. Credits toward certification at several levels are obtained by attending formal workshops sponsored by ASNM or others (e.g., a four-week workshop on dating techniques at Fort Burgwin sponsored by Southern Methodist University, or the ceramics workshops sponsored by the New Mexico Archaeological Council).

In the past field work opportunities included attendance at the ASNM archaeological and rock art field schools, local activities, e.g., work in Tijeras Canyon under the direction of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, or projects sponsored by a number of affiliated societies. Advanced students carry out their own projects and produced reports that were filed in the state system.

**PUBLICATIONS**

ASNM supports a publication program that includes distribution of a quarterly newsletter, an annual volume honoring someone who has made major contributions to our knowledge of New Mexico history and prehistory, and a special publications series. These publications are available to all members and to several institutions on an information exchange basis (e.g., repository libraries), and sometimes through limited sales to the public.

**AWANYU**


**The Annual Honoree Volume**

Each year since 1967, ASNM has published an annual volume of collected papers in honor an individual (or individuals) who has made outstanding contributions to the understanding of the history and prehistory of New Mexico. These honorees can be either avocationalists or professionals. In 1985, the Board of Trustees approved recommendations from a committee composed of Jerry Brody, Joan Mathien, and Gordon Page regarding the criteria and procedures for choosing the honoree for the annual volume. Although membership in ASNM is not mandatory, the honoree must have made a significant contribution to Southwestern anthropology. Nominations from affiliated societies are solicited and the top two runners up from each year are again submitted for consideration during the following year. Not only does the honoree have a volume of contributed papers published in his/her name, he/she becomes a life member in the society.

Because the cost of producing the annual volume is the major expense covered by membership dues, these dues have increased from $7 per individual membership in 1984 to $25 in 1996. These funds are earmarked in a special publication fund that is supplemented by interest earned on specific accounts. For the cosponsored volume in honor of Richard A. Bice, both the New Mexico Archeological Council and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico shared the expenses for printing, and copies went to members of both organizations. Distribution of the honoree volume (handled by the Executive Secretary) automatically includes the honoree, each paid member, plus several public repositories, including the library in the Laboratory of Anthropology of the Museum of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico. In recent years, back volumes have been offered as
special benefits for those who joined as new members. Since 1989, extra copies could be purchased by members or sold through a contract with COAS (Patrick Beckett).

Over the past 17 years, the editors of the annual volume have been Nancy Fox (1983 through 1985 volumes); Charles Lange (a special volume in 1985); Anne Poore (1986 through 1988 volumes, and with the assistance of John Montgomery from NMAC in 1987); and Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick (1989 through present). In 1990, Bettie Terry completed an index of volumes 1-16 which was distributed to members. In 1997, Duran and Kirkpatrick revised and expanded the guidelines for contributors. Throughout the past decade their efforts to streamline procedures for publication have kept production of ASNM's annual publications on schedule while becoming even more professional in appearance. A list of previously published volumes appears in each volume.

Special Publications

ASNM also publishes a series of special volumes in its monograph series. The first title, Ancient Communities in the American Desert. Archaeological Research on the Distribution and Social Organization on the Ancient Populations of the Southwestern United States and Northern New Mexico, is a 1993 reprint of Edgar Lee Hewett's dissertation submitted to the University of Geneva in 1906. This was published through the efforts of Albert H. Schroeder, who not only edited by manuscript which was published in French, but also had it translated, raised funds to supplement costs of publication, and spearheaded all other activities connected with this volume. By publishing this reprint in 1993, ASNM provided a rare historic document written by one of the founders of this society.

Currently in the process of publication is the second monograph which will present the results of the Anasazi Origins Project that was directed by Cynthia Irwin-Williams during the 1970s. It will include numerous chapters by her former students and colleagues.

PUBLICITY, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

During the past two decades, ASNM has been part of numerous activities that inform the public about the archaeology of New Mexico and how to participate in activities that improve our knowledge of the history and prehistory of the state, as well as preserve our unique cultural heritage. In 1984, Gordon Page began work on membership brochures that were made available in various locations throughout the State. In 1985, ASNM joined the Archaeological Institute of America and was able to advertise both the archaeological and rock art field schools in their annual summer publication of Archaeology that listed opportunities for participation in such events. As a result students from numerous states and several foreign countries were able to work in New Mexico. In 1996, ASNM became an affiliated member of the Society for American Archaeology, and in 1997, joined the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance. Improved communications between national and local archaeological societies allows quick responses to issues, as well as greater dissemination of information on a number of topics of interest.

ASNM has cooperated with several other archaeological groups in New Mexico in sponsoring conferences. In 1982, 1987, and 1998, ASNM was a cosponsor of the Pecos Conference. Several of the papers from the
1982 Pecos Conference were published in the *Collected Papers in Honor of Harry L. Hadlock* in 1984. In 1986, ASNM cosponsored a symposium on Albuquerque area archaeology with the New Mexico Archeological Council. Papers from this symposium appeared in the 1987 annual volume *Secrets of a City: Papers on Albuquerque Area Archaeology in Honor of Richard A. Bice*. In 1990, ASNM joined with several other organizations (New Mexico Archeological Council, Human Systems Research, Western New Mexico University, the Chiricahua Apache Study Group of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, and the Arizona State Museum) to sponsor the Apache Conference held in Truth or Consequences, New Mexico. ASNM also provided a $150 honorarium for travel and expenses for a weekend honoring Mark Imhoff.

**Archaeology Week**

At the Fall 1987 Board Meeting, a committee, under the chairmanship of Albert Schroeder and assisted by Curt Schaafsma and David Kirkpatrick, was assigned the task of conducting a feasibility study for developing and implementing an archaeology week program, similar to that established in 1980 in Arizona. In October 1988, David T. Kirkpatrick provided a summary of their findings and made several suggestions and recommendations, e.g., that it be coordinated by the State Historic Preservation Office beginning at least six months prior to the actual date, that much publicity in all types of media be obtained, that ASNM provide reports on public and professional organizations that can participate, that ASNM and its affiliates participate by providing speakers, tour guides, publicity, and develop a time line pamphlet. Curt Schaafsma was appointed chair of the Archaeology Week Committee in October 1988. The program was formally established as New Mexico Historic Preservation Week in 1990, and ASNM instituted the practice of providing a $100 donation for the annual poster, which it has continued to support in the ensuing years. Members also participate in the archaeology week fairs that have been held in Albuquerque in 1995 and 1996, at Salmon Ruin in 1997, at Las Cruces in 1998, and at Carlsbad in 1999.

**Our Fragile Legacy**

In 1996, ASNM had an opportunity to enter into a cooperative venture with the National Park Service, the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, and Southwest Parks and Monuments Association to produce a preservation brochure that would be widely distributed throughout the Southwest. A $1,000 grant obtained from the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division was obtained to help ASNM in this endeavor.

The brochure covers such topics as the Native American populations and their concerns, laws that protect historic and prehistoric sites, advice on collecting contemporary American Indian art, ways to become involved in preservation programs, and some recommended reading on these topics. Over 200,000 copies of this brochure have been placed in local, state, and national parks, museums, visitor information centers, and numerous other public places. Three years later requests from Chambers of Commerce and other institutions for additional supplies are still being filled. By reaching a wider public audience, ASNM hopes that visitors to New Mexico will better understand the links between present and past and help preserve the varied cultural heritage that is a part of in New Mexico and the Southwest.
Other

Two of ASNM's leaders in rock art recording cooperated in producing a photographic exhibit on Rio Grande rock art. Dudley W. King had taken hundreds of photographs during his studies of rock art; in 1996, Jerry Brody arranged with the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico to prepare an exhibition of a select set. The photographs illustrated the differences among pictographs and petroglyphs found in various subareas in the Rio Grande Valley. Once this exhibit closed at the Maxwell Museum, it traveled to other museums throughout the state, e.g., in Las Cruces and Silver City. Brody often gave presentations to accompany King's exquisite photographic record.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

ASNM has a strong scholarship program; it also awards members who have achieved a variety of goals of the society throughout the years. In turn, some members have been recipients of awards from other institutions.

Scholarships

The ASNM scholarship program was initiated when a proposal to establish these grants was approved at the January 24, 1959 Board of Trustees meeting. The initial Scholarship Committee, chaired by David Gebhard with the assistance of Fred Wendorf and Florence Ellis, limited assistance to students of the University of New Mexico who were majoring in anthropology, with a focus on archaeology. Students with promise and proven capability were to be selected by the faculty, and initially a student was not eligible to receive an award more than once. At the end of the academic year or summer session, the student was to prepare a short paper of 5,000 words or less was to be prepared, possibly for publication. The first award was made available at the commencement of the 1959-1960 school year.

Throughout the years, a number of people served on the Scholarship Committee and several changes in procedures were made (e.g., in 1967, the Board decided to include Eastern New Mexico University in the program). In some years no awards were made (1965-1966, 1971-1975, 1975-1977, 1979-1980). After 1983, scholarship awards were discontinued due to lack of candidates. In 1993, Jerry Brody, then a professor of art history at UNM, proposed ASNM support Denise Smith, a promising UNM student. This suggestion led to renewed interest in supporting worthy students interested in anthropology.

In the fall of 1993, the Board of Trustees decided to revise the policies and procedures for awarding scholarships to students enrolled in universities in New Mexico. During 1994, under the chairmanship of Gregory Sagemiller, Richard Bice, David M. Brugge, David T. Kirkpatrick, and Joan Mathien worked out new guidelines and policies which were approved at the October 1, 1994 Board meeting. Awards would be made available primarily to undergraduate and master's level candidates who had either a general financial need or were working on a thesis or project in anthropology. Students from the University of New Mexico, Eastern New Mexico University, New Mexico State University, and New Mexico Highlands University, as well as San Juan College, would be invited to apply. The scholarship program would also be announced in the AWANYU so that affiliated societies would have an opportunity to suggest qualified candidates. Funds for the scholarships would be derived from the proceeds and income of the ASNM.

Frances Joan Mathien
Endowment Fund or surplus from the Operating Account, as approved by the Board. The amount of the award would vary from $100 to $500 per person, and more than one conferee could be supported during the year as long as each award did not exceed a total of $500.

In November 1994, the first announcements were sent out. The excellent responses received led to preparation of criteria for evaluation and, in 1996, a invitation to affiliated societies to participate in this endeavor. Those that made donations were offered the opportunity to participate in the selection of recipients; to date none have taken advantage of this offer but have preferred to leave the decisions in the hands of the committee members. Responses for support by the societies, however, has been excellent; those that have donated to the scholarship fund include Albuquerque, Grant County, and Taos. With this increased support, the Board authorized awards amounting up to $1,500 for 1997 and $2,000 in 1999. The El Paso Archaeological Society also awards their own Thomas H. Naylor Scholarship of $500 per year to deserving anthropology students.

In 1998, Theodore R. Frisbie, a former scholarship recipient and Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, Carbondale, offered to match funds raised through donations up to $1000 per year for 10 years. This was in addition to the 10 percent of gross profits from his jewelry and craft sales at the ASNM annual meeting. Frisbie is the only scholar who received this award twice; he attributes this exception to recognition by UNM faculty members who recognized him as the classic starving student who worked several part-time jobs and had no other financial support (See December 30, 1998 issue of AWANYU, page 3). Although many scholarships have been awarded during the past five years (and previously—Table 2), 27 other deserving undergraduates or graduates who applied to this program were not funded. At the Board of Directors Meeting in May 1999, a resolution was passed to set aside a separate principal capital account in the amount of $3,000 ($2,053 from Frisbie and the balance from income earned on the ASNM Endowment Investment account). Thus, with Frisbie’s generous donations, ASNM has a fund that will continue to grow and enhance our ability to support more deserving students during the next millennium.

**Achievement Award**

Originally titled the Amateur Achievement Award, this honor is bestowed on members throughout the state who have been nominated by their local societies. The name was changed to the Archaeological Achievement Award in 1985 with the express purpose that the award be opened to all members, professional as well as avocational. The award is presented at the state meeting each spring and is based on an individual’s efforts. If there are several excellent candidates, more than one recipient may be honored in any one year. Table 3 indicates those members so honored.

**Awards Received**

During past years, several ASNM members have been honored by a number of different institutions. Many of these were to the Bains and the Crottys for their work with rock art recording.

In April 1981, the New Mexico State Cultural Resources Management Division presented a Certificate of Appreciation to James G. Bain for protection of New Mexico archaeological resources. In 1983 or 1984, the State of New Mexico Governor’s Award of
Table 2. Scholarships Awarded by ASNM Since Inception of Program in 1959.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Student</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>William Garritson</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>$ 260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>Jerry Dawson</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>Chester L. Johnson</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>Theodore R. Frisbie</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>S. Alan Skinner</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>one semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>Theodore R. Frisbie</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>graduate, fall semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>Robert A. Costales</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No fall awardee; spring semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>Richard Carl Chapman</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Charles R. Morrison</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>first semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent M. Bush</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td></td>
<td>left UNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Marshall</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>spring semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Glen Gamache</td>
<td>ENMU</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Mark Stephens</td>
<td>UNM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No spring awardee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steve Carlotta</td>
<td>ENMU</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hiatus, no awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79 Maria Vigil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hiatus, no awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1980-81 Joe Ben Saunders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1981-82 Anita Saavedra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1982-83 Herbert D. Maschner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hiatus, no awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1993   Denise Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hiatus, no awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1995-96 Jonathon Carofino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1996-97 Nelda Creager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1997-98 Prêmsyl Máchá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1998-99 Silvia Marinas–Feliner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1999-00 Lisa Tyrone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Douglas Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Patricíà Gibson</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Vincent Lipinski</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Lara Rooko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Julia Rosalind Angel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Teresa E. Cabebe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Lara Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000    Andrea Lynn Field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hiatus, no awards
Table 3. Achievement/Archaeology Awards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Awardee(s)</th>
<th>Society/Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>John A. Ross</td>
<td>Roswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Harry L. Hadlock</td>
<td>San Juan Archaeological Society, Farmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Editha Watson</td>
<td>Gallup Archaeological Society, Mentmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Patricia H. Fretwell</td>
<td>Los Alamos Archaeological Society, Los Alamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>James Warnica</td>
<td>El Llano Archaeological Society, Portales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>John A. Corley</td>
<td>Lea County Archeological Society, Hobbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>John Green</td>
<td>El Paso Archaeological Society, El Paso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Jesse Goodwin</td>
<td>San Juan Archaeological Society, Farmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Robert Leslie</td>
<td>Lea County Archeological Society, Hobbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Vernon Ralph Brook</td>
<td>El Paso Archaeological Society, El Paso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Richard A. Bice</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas O'Laughlin</td>
<td>El Paso Archaeological Society, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calvin B. Smith</td>
<td>El Llano Archaeological Society, Portales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Aaron D. Riggs</td>
<td>Taos Historical Society, Taos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helen G. Blumenschein</td>
<td>San Juan Archaeological Society, Aztec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Henry A. Jackson</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James G. Bain</td>
<td>Gallup Archaeological Society, Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph Thode</td>
<td>San Juan Archaeological Society, Aztec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Mrs. Gregory K. Hawks</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>William M. Sundt</td>
<td>Lea County Archeological Society, Hobbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>No award made</td>
<td>Salmon Research Center, Farmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>John C. Runyan</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Sue DeHoff</td>
<td>Lea County Archeological Society, Hobbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Julia Runyan</td>
<td>Gallup Archaeological Society, Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>John Hedrick</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Kelley</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>No award made</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Bettie Terry</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phyllis Davis</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Joan Wilkes</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Elizabeth W. Ayer</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Gordon Page</td>
<td>Santa Fe Society, AIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Sheila Brewer</td>
<td>Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>No award made</td>
<td>Midland Archaeological Society, Midland, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Teddy Lou Stickney</td>
<td>Midland Archaeological Society, Midland, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Stickney</td>
<td>Los Alamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Bart Olinger</td>
<td>Doña Ana Archaeological Society, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>David T. Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>Doña Ana Archaeological Society, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melia S. Duran</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Dudley W. King</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mari King</td>
<td>San Juan County Archaeological Society, Aztec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Roger Moore</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Jay Crotty</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Helen K. Crotty</td>
<td>Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Sally Noe</td>
<td>Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Joan Mathien</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carol J. Condie</td>
<td>San Juan County Archaeological Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Rogers</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arlette Miller</td>
<td>Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honor for Historic Preservation was presented to James G. Bain and Mrs. Nan Bain in recognition of their rock art recording field school sponsored by ASNM. This award, signed by Governor Toney Anaya, recognized the field school as the first long-term program for recording these valuable sites within the State.

In 1984, the Thirty-Seventh New Mexico State Legislature, First Session, again recognized James G. and Nan Bain for establishing the Albuquerque Rock Art Park and the New Mexico Rock Art Field School and for their interest and involvement in furthering the prehistory of New Mexico. On May 14, 1997, a Certificate of Appreciation was received from Petroglyph National Monument for the service, vision, and commitment that led to the establishment of that unit of the National Park Service. In 1998, the American Rock Art Research Association Conservation and Preservation Award to Anna and James G. Bain was given for originating, developing, and leading the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Rock Art Field School. This award was also shared by Jay and Helen Crotty and by Jerry and Jean Brody.

The Historic Preservation Division Heritage Preservation Award for 1992 was given to Jay and Helen Crotty in recognition of their contributions to the preservation of the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site. In 1994, the American Rock Art Research Association Wellmann Award for Distinguished Service was presented to Jay and Helen Crotty for their distinguished service in the field of rock art research, conservation, and education; for their work in organizing and running the ASNM Rock Art Field School; and for Helen’s service as President of ARARA from 1986 to 1990. She was instrumental in setting up the Education Committee and in organizing the first Conservation Symposium in 1987 that resulted in the volume entitled Preserving Our Rock Art Heritage.

The Rock Art Field School was also recognized twice in 1998. The Historic Preservation Award to Petroglyph National Monument and the ASNM Rock Art Field School was presented in recognition of their combined efforts in the recording of large numbers of petroglyphs within the boundaries of the Monument. The ARARA Conservation and Protection Award was given “for leading and developing extensive documentation projects and disseminating knowledge and appreciation of rock art, thereby engendering conservation and protection throughout New Mexico and the United States.” The Bains, the Brodys, and the Crottys also received individual recognition for their contributions at this time.

Other members were also honored. The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division has presented awards in 1993 to Richard Bice for his contributions to archaeology and archaeological training and instruction and to Albert H. Schroeder for lifetime achievements in archaeology and historic preservation. In 1994, they recognized David M. Brugge for lifetime achievements in archaeology and Navajo ethnohistory, and to Human Systems Research, Inc. (an institutional member) with the Heritage Preservation Award for “Distinguished contributions to Southwestern anthropology.”

In 1999, Richard Bice also received the Colorado State University’s distinguished engineering alumnus award. He was also inducted into the Albuquerque Senior Hall of Fame.
OTHER ACTIVITIES

Archives

To properly maintain the ASNM records, Albert H. Schroeder had arranged with the Laboratory of Anthropology of the Museum of New Mexico to curate these materials once he completed his history of the society through 1983. By 1991, the Board of Trustees asked the historian to work out a formal agreement to continue this care. Working with Willow Powers, the archivist for the Laboratory of Anthropology, an agreement was drawn up and approved in 1994. Under the agreement archives are accessible to members by appointment; the curation in a public repository insures they are available for future use.

Annual Meetings

The annual spring meeting provides members an opportunity to learn through participation and to visit friends from other areas of the state and exchange information. Those who have been working on projects often present their results to the membership. New members can learn about the work of the state and affiliated societies; all can enjoy the Bandelier lecture, a traditional presentation by a well-known scholar on some aspect of his/her research that is pertinent to New Mexico history or prehistory. Lists of the meetings held, the names of the Bandelier lecturers and their topics are on file in the archives. Since January 1988, the Board has shared the profits or losses from these annual meetings with the host societies to guarantee that this tradition will continue to be held in various cities throughout New Mexico.

In summary, ASNM begins its second century with strong leadership and an active program for preservation and dissemination of knowledge about New Mexico's rich history and prehistory.

—Albuquerque, New Mexico

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Richard A. Bice
Jack & Dorris Boyer
Douglas Paul Brethauer
J.J. Brody
Vernon Ralph Brook
Herbert W. Dick
Bertha P. Dutton
Nancy Fox
Harry L. Hadlock
David T. Kirkpatrick
Curtis Schaafsma

Charlie R. Steen

Edited by Albert H. Schroeder

Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico:5
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESS

Collected Papers
IN HONOR OF
Erik Kellerman Reed

David A. Breternitz
David M. Brugge
Charles C. DiPeso
Bertha P. Dutton
Robert C. Euler
William B. Gillespie
W. James Judge
Marjorie F. Lambert
Stephen H. Lekson
William A. Lucius
Stewart Peckham
Carroll L. Riley
Albert H. Schroeder
Douglas W. Schwartz
Charlie R. Steen
H. Wolcott Toll
A. Helene Warren
Arnold M. Withers

Edited by Albert H. Schroeder

Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico:6
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESS

70
In the early 1950s, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico formulated a long-term goal to provide archaeological training for its members and the members of the affiliated societies. This goal became a reality in 1972 when the Board of Trustees established both a field school training program and a Certification Program. Field and laboratory experiences and seminars were to be offered to interested amateur and avocational archaeologists as a way of furthering the Society's educational goals and serving the membership.

The history of the field school programs carried out in northwestern New Mexico is the subject of this chapter. The certification is covered elsewhere, but interactive comments appear in both sections.

**STERLING SITE**

1972

The first field school was held at the Sterling Site (later designated Site LA 122,652) on the B-Square Ranch of former New Mexico Governor Tom Bolack, near Farmington, New Mexico. Under a lease contract for the site, work was begun in the summer of 1972 with Ben F. Robertson, a graduate student from Eastern New Mexico University, as the director. Additional support from ENMU came with lectures on pertinent topics presented by the staff and students of the nearby Salmon Ruin Field School under the direction of Cynthia Irwin-Williams.

After the first year's eight-day session, the field camp was established near a remote ranch house where an outdoor classroom could be placed under the elm trees (Figure 1). More than 40 persons attended. Trenching and excavation opened several rooms and revealed a Mesa Verde type small kiva built inside a square Chaco room.

1973

Year two under Robertson's direction had 27 participants and lasted four weeks. Six rooms were studied through trenching, excavation, or recording of already exposed walls. A large Chaco-like kiva just below the bluff was trenched, as was the plaza near the eroding edge of the bluff. The tops of other detectable walls were exposed so that the site could be mapped (Figure 2). College credits were available for interested students.

1974

In the third year, the school was directed by John Roney, also from ENMU, with 14
Figure 1. Sterling Site—field school camp on the Bolack B-Square Ranch near Farmington.

Figure 2. Sterling Site—field school mapping.
persons in attendance. The full excavation of the small Mesa Verde kiva was the principal activity (Figures 3 and 4).

HIATUS

1975 and 1976

Two years elapsed before a location was obtained to replace the Sterling Site. During this time, certification seminars were held at Ghost Ranch in northern New Mexico. Also, an attempt was made to hold the field school at the Los Esteros project of Southern Methodist University on the Pecos River, but that school session did not materialize.

In late 1976, members of the Gallup Archaeological Society offered to host future school sessions if they could be held in that locale. Among the local opportunities was salvage work on sites being exposed and destroyed at the Gallup landfill. The New Mexico Historical Society also showed an interest, and the ASNM Board of Trustees approved starting the school at Gallup in 1977.

FORT WINGATE AND DEAD DOG SITES

1977

Two sites were selected for study, a historical site at Fort Wingate, and a prehistoric ruin known locally as Dead Dog in the Heaton Canyon landfill area north of the city. The work at Fort Wingate concentrated on mapping the standing buildings, locating the foundations of buildings known to have existed, and trenching an area of the parade ground to locate the original flagpole base (Figure 5). An interesting side-light was the occasional visit of an older Navajo man who had attended school at Fort Wingate in the 1940s and who was able to recall the location of certain landmarks being sought by the excavators. Trenching proved the reminiscences to be true.

Dead Dog site, known to have 12 masonry rooms, two to three rooms deep in a single tier, had been pot-hunted and was under direct threat by the landfill activities. Four rooms and a portion of the midden were excavated. The site was, in fact, destroyed two years later.

This double excavation project put a heavy burden on the director, Susanne DeHoff, with the necessity of switching between cultures hundreds of years and 12 miles apart, even though she had the able assistance of Ralph Thode, an outstanding amateur archaeologist.

This first year at Gallup, with its growing pains, pointed out the need for organization and management continuity from year-to-year. Elizabeth Kelley of the Gallup Archaeological Society volunteered to become the manager of the school and its materials while it remained in Gallup. The ASNM Field School Committee accepted her offer, and she continued in this capacity until termination of the Gallup activities in 1993.

During these early years, Harry Hadlock from Fruitland, New Mexico, carried the responsibility for advertising and recruiting students.

GNAT HILL SITE

1978

At the Dead Dog school, held in the previous July, monsoon rains sometimes flooded the rooms and made traveling difficult. The 1978 schedule was, therefore, moved to June and work was started on a new
Figure 3. Sterling Site—room excavation on bluff above San Juan River.

Figure 4. Sterling Site—Mesa Verde type small kiva.
The site (Site LA 12143) with Douglas P. Brethauer, of New Mexico State University, as director. The site soon became known as Gnat Hill in honor of the aggressive insects that plagued the morning excavation hours. This June schedule experience proved that rains were preferred to the hospitalization of some insect bitten students, and later sessions were restored to July.

Nevertheless, the school grew in organizational depth and output. The modest sized group was able to excavate two rooms already exposed by pot-hunters and begin a third room. A large firepit outside the rooms was excavated and a storage pit was identified.

College credit was made available by New Mexico State University in Grants, and space was obtained at Red Rock State Park for a permanent laboratory.

**VIDAL SITE**

1979

As the focus of future activities, the Field School Committee sought a project that would have significant research potential over a number of years. The Vidal Site (Site LA 16254) on the fringe of the landfill was chosen. It contained the depression of a great kiva that at first appeared to be an isolated structure. Excavation during ensuing years,
however, proved that there were two additional components of occupation, starting with a group of pithouses and followed by a unit house composed of a room block and small kiva.

The landowners granted permission for one year’s work, while considering a 20-year lease for $1.00 a year, with the stipulation that the school was not to ask for any financial assistance.

Linda Linnaberry of Eastern New Mexico University was named director. Under her leadership the circumference of the kiva was outlined and some midden areas were tested. At the end of the season, her written statement provided a sound basis for future planning.

1980

The landowner, Gamerco Coal Company, and the ASNM agreed on a 20-year contract lease which provided the necessary continuity for the school program. It emphasized that all artifacts were to be kept in the Gallup area.

With this lease the school attained a new level of maturity, and the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe assumed an active role, loaning Stewart Peckham as director. In addition, a new method of teaching and administration was adopted, with Richard Bice, Phyllis Davis, William Sundt, Bettie Terry, and Joan Wilkes of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and Sylvia Abeyta and Elizabeth Kelley of the Gallup Archaeological Society appointed as crew chiefs.

The director and the crew chiefs, as a staff, established a research design for the project and outlined short- and long-term goals. Having obtained sole the use of a laboratory room at the Red Rock State Park, the facilities were redesigned to provide efficient work and classroom space. A field and laboratory manual was published. Necessary field books and laboratory forms were devised to trace artifacts from their collection in the field, through the laboratory processing, and into storage.

Classes were arranged to meet certification requirements and competent lecturers were found. The University of New Mexico provided the college credits through the Gallup Branch, under the guidance of the Anthropology Department at Albuquerque.

During this season a surface collection was made, the great kiva was trenches north-south, and several midden grids were opened. The grid study revealed other structures beyond the great kiva, including a subterranean bell-shaped cist, the plastered wall outline of a structure which later proved to be a small kiva, and a masonry/adobe wall in a surface room block.

1981

The school, again directed by Stewart Peckham, excavated an east-west cross-trench across the great kiva and began work on the adjacent small kiva (Figure 6). Various grids in the dump were opened, and additional walls and a floor in the roomblock were exposed.

1982

Regge Wiseman filled in for Stew Peckham, who was recalled to Santa Fe on special assignment.

After the trenching had indicated the feasibility of using a backhoe, overburden above the rock fall in the eastern half of the great kiva was removed. Hand excavation of the exposed tumbled wall fall then began in earnest.
The upper structure of the small kiva was exposed, indicating that masonry walls existed only on the east half; the west half had walls of native soil.

A fourth week was added to the schedule for class work on research techniques, ably explained by William Sundt. Students were taught how to analyze data with the objective of testing hypotheses and reporting cultural observations. The excellent attendance led to continuing the four-week schedule in following years.

1983 and 1984

These two seasons were under the direction of Regge Wiseman, who concentrated much of his efforts on the small kiva (Figure 7). The excavation was completed, yielding a datable post and a collection of restorable culinary jars. The evidence showed that the kiva had been partially built into the cavity of a prior pithouse.

Richard Bice oversaw much of the great kiva work. Structural elements, including the
peripheral bench, two roof support pillars, a vault, and a reworked fireplace, were fully exposed in the east half.

1985

With the end of the 1984 season, the Laboratory of Anthropology found that it could no longer supply an director. Douglas Brethauer was persuaded to return as the school leader.

With the completion of the excavation of the small kiva, more attention could be focused on the great kiva. The patterns of fallen wall and roof support pillars were mapped in detail, and a stratigraphic trench across the N-S diameter below the floor was dug. This latter activity provided evidence of an earlier pithouse, followed by a large kiva whose floors were deeper than the great kiva floor. Lab work continued to be an important activity (Figure 8).

Special Saturday sessions were added to the schedule in order to present seldom-repeated seminars. Anyone with ASNM affiliation could attend by separate enrollment.

1986

David Stuart, of the University of New Mexico, was scheduled to be school director for 1986, but due to illness was unable to attend. Albert Schroeder, Chairman of the Field School Committee, agreed to fill in by traveling to Gallup each week for a 24-hour period to confer with field supervisor Richard Bice and the crew chiefs.
As rock fall was removed from near the floor, many dendrochronological charcoal specimens from the burned room were recovered. They provided cutting dates, as well as indications of the roof construction pattern. Full excavation of some of the structural features in the east half also progressed.

The special Saturday seminar programs were continued in 1986.

1987

Douglas Brethauer returned this year and provided welcome and able direction the field work. Even though the excavated kiva walls were protected during the off-season, some weathering and deterioration were underway. After a demonstration on stabilization methods by experienced personnel from Chaco Canyon, Sheila Brewer undertook the task of repairing the walls where needed. Also the drainage pattern of the site was reworked to improve removal of water year-round.

Serious concentration was renewed on the roomblock. Additional walls and a buried pot were exposed, while a transient hearth was found in the pithouse depression outside of the area occupied by the small kiva.

1988

Mark Henderson, a local archaeologist, was named director. He was able to attend full-time the first week, and thereafter spent time in the field and with the staff during early and late hours each day.

The crew was split into two forces to allow sampling of the ceramics from the large Rollie
Pueblo, 250 meters north of the Vidal site. This was in support of a University of New Mexico thesis program for Beverly Engelbrecht, a field school student. It was anticipated that this exploratory work would add to the site survey information on Heaton Canyon sites being gathered by Elizabeth Kelley, as noted in a later section.

At the great kiva, below-floor excavations provided important insights into the techniques used in constructing the edifice. In addition, Phyllis Davis, now assuming full oversight of the surface rooms, found that most of the walls had been constructed of adobe placed on foundations of small flat slabs laid in trenches.

1989

In 1981, Richard Bice began serving as the Vidal field supervisor, providing the necessary continuity throughout the changes of directors. In 1989, he was appointed director and continued in this capacity through the completion of the project in 1993. In addition, Dr. Wirt Wills, replacing Dr. Linda Cordell as head of southwest archaeology at the main campus of the University of New Mexico, consented to serve as liaison with the field school relating to university credits for students.

The labor intensive task of excavating the full west half of the great kiva was begun. As with the east half, particular attention was given to the nature of the rock fall from walls and roof support columns. This careful recording allowed the probable height of the original walls and roof supports to be determined. In addition, it was found that the walls had been built with a single course of stones below the original ground level, and a double course above, the latter thickness being necessary to provide a stable support for the roof beams.

During the excavation process, cairned stones were placed in the eastern half of the kiva to retain backfill dirt from the west half.

1990

Richard Bice and Phyllis Davis led the analysis program into the computer age. The school's first PC machine was purchased to begin the entry of artifact classification data. This year, too, the New Mexico Legislature passed a law regarding the excavation of burials, which added a permit problem to the list of each year's tasks.

Stone features in the west half of the great kiva were exposed, including the southwest vault and the northwest roof support.

1991

Work progressed in the vault and on exposing the west-half floor of the great kiva. A good understanding of the outside pathway and steps leading to the entryway on the north side of the kiva was obtained.

In the surface room program, three jars dating to the Pueblo II period were found buried in the floor, and three hearths were encountered in the plaza area. Only one of the hearths was well defined by slab walls and bottom. The outline of an earlier pithouse was detected below the level of the room floors.

The Field Committee considered the necessity for terminating the Vidal program. Some increasing difficulties were being encountered by the staff in carrying the load imposed each year, and a cutoff point was needed to provide time for full analysis and preparation of a report while the minds and bodies of the staff were still capable. These arguments were persuasive and the Committee reluctantly agreed to a two-year schedule.
which would end the school after the 1993 session.

1992

The floor of the west half of the great kiva was fully exposed by the end of this season, and the excavation of the southwest vault was completed (Figures 9 and 10).

In the plaza area of the room block, two more well constructed hearths, one above the other, were found. The final exposure of wall foundations (many ephemeral) brought the known room total to eight. Most of the walls were adobe; a few were coursed stones.

1993

The Vidal project was anticipated to be completed in this year. Tasks remained to be accomplished were the further exploration of the sub-floors of the great kiva and the search for hidden features in the room block. It was also thought possible that auger holes placed outside the west wall of the kiva would detect further pithouse activity. At the end of the season it was planned to clean up the site and prepare it for backfilling.

The school, however, was brought to an abrupt halt by the deadly Hantavirus disease which appeared that spring in the immediate area. The vector (carrier) was still undetermined three weeks before opening time. But when the deer mouse was identified as the vector, its well known presence in disturbed soil, such as archaeological ruins, became a serious factor. Dr. Stuart Wilson, a Vidal crew chief as well as a pathologist from Farmington, New Mexico, recommended cancellation of the program after consulting with State health authorities. Following full consideration by the Field School Committee, the school was cancelled, and the 38 registrants were notified and reimbursed.

The burden of completing the project then fell to the field school staff who carried out the necessary remaining work on the site. Employing appropriate precautions, including face masks, gloves, and disinfectant spray, they obtained the final excavation data essential to the site report. The proposed augering was not completed, but adequate information was already on hand to cover the pithouse era.

Backfilling the site was accomplished a few weeks later. Figure 11 shows the Great Kiva and floor features.

HEATON CANYON
SITE SURVEY PROJECT

Among the questions asked in the research design of the Vidal site was the kiva's relationships with the other communities in the Heaton Canyon area. In 1980, Elizabeth Kelley began an off-season site survey of the full canyon, with the objective of documenting all sites, including those that had been previously destroyed by landfill operations. Sheila Brewer later joined her and helped complete the field project by 1990.

REPORTS AND DATABASES

During each school year at the Sterling site, artifacts collected in the field were cleaned, marked, and recorded by the students in such a manner as to allow them to be placed into storage awaiting analysis and the preparation of reports. The artifacts and records were initially in the possession of ENMU but were later transferred to the Salmon Ruin Museum, under the control of ASNM.
Figure 9. Vidal Site—crew cleaning west half of Great Kiva.

Figure 10. Vidal Site—crew in west half of Great Kiva (east half is backfilled).
Figure 11. Vidal Site—Montage of Great Kiva Photographs
Taken during Life of Project.
An architectural report on the Sterling site was published by Bice (1990), and the analysis of the ceramics for this site is currently in process by Pete McKenna and Hayward Franklin. The lithic analysis is being done by Roger Moore.

The excavation of the Gnat Hill Site was reported on in 1980 by Brethauer (1980).

A status report on the Vidal site was published (Bice 1990), drawing on information available at that time.

For data needed in the final report, marking of artifacts and sorting/identification of ceramics was carried out each year by students and staff. Following the termination of the school, the problem of preparing the collections for entry into databases fell to a small group of the former staff who devised the structure for the databases and undertook home tasks of implementing them.

Elizabeth Kelley synthesized and corrected the extensive ceramic data, Sheila Brewer undertook the classification of the lithics, and she and Phyllis Davis spent many post-season days entering the classifications of all items into computer databases. Richard Bice coordinated these efforts to provide compatibility with needs of the final report.


OUR HOSTS

On the Sterling site, the Salmon Ruin Project of Eastern New Mexico University provided sponsorship and direction, while the Bolack Ranch hosted the campground and provided the site.

The Gallup Archaeological Society was the yearly host at early school projects in the Gallup area. The Plateau Sciences Society later undertook this responsibility and also provided a yearly scholarship for one student. Members of the GAS and PSS helped to prepare and serve welcome meals co-hosted by Red Rock State Park. Don and Mary Green were faithful in registering the participants.

The Vidal site was leased from the Gamerco Coal Company. Terms of the lease required the field school to fence the site as a protection for grazing animals, and casualty insurance was required. This latter was purchased for two seasons, but by the third season the price of the insurance exceeded the school's income. With the owner's consent, waivers signed by all students were substituted. Another change also agreed to placed the artifacts of museum quality in the control of the Red Rock State Park museum and allowed other artifacts to leave the area as necessary for analysis.

CAMP, LABORATORY, AND STORAGE

Facilities at Red Rock State Park were excellent but not without some challenging problems. The small campground near the lab was made available for exclusive use of the school during the month of July, with each camper paying a fee. During several midnight thunder storms, it was necessary to move some campers into emergency Park quarters because the drainage pattern resulted in flooding of the low central area. The problem was solved when Phyllis Davis volunteered to manage camp assignments so that those with tents could occupy the high ground.
The Park initially provided, cost free, a shared laboratory and a small storage area for artifacts. Later, sole laboratory occupancy was obtained by paying an annual rent, and ample space in a large storage room used by the Red Rock Museum was provided, at no cost, for artifacts and field equipment.

During the working season, the deployment of field equipment presented a problem. In early years, the gear was hauled to and from the site each day by pickup truck. The next step was the purchase of an aluminum building to be erected on-site. During the off-season, this shed was placed for protection on the floor of the great kiva, but when the excavation status no longer allowed this placement, the shed remained anchored to the ground at surface level. After two successive buildings were destroyed by winter winds, Richard Bice designed and constructed a wooden A-frame building which could be quickly assembled on-site when needed, and disassembled at the end of the season for storage at Red Rock State Park.

SCHOOL HIGHLIGHTS

As manager and local representative of the school, Elizabeth Kelley cared for the site in the off-season. When preparing for each new session, backfill was removed from the protective plastic and spoils piles were relocated. This was always a daunting task, but local sources of day labor provided some assistance.

Phyllis Davis managed the recruitment advertising. She found that a notice in the Handbook of Field Opportunities published each year by Archaeology Magazine was the most productive of the many avenues used.

The basic school curriculum persisted throughout the years, but other current topics were occasionally added. Establishing grades for the college students was a developing process. For two years, a written examination was given, but an interview of the student by the responsible crew chief and a joint evaluation by the staff were later adopted.

Because of the intervening landfill, reaching the site was a continuing adventure. In early years, the road bordered a large open dead animal trench with slippery edges and deep pits. At other times, crossing the trash area resulted in many flat tires, or deep ruts after heavy rains made it impossible to get vehicles to the site. The removal of blown-in trash was also a recurring task.

Nevertheless, the presence of the landfill was a plus. Friendly employees of the Solid Waste Department of the city watched the site during the off-season to protect it from vandals, pulled stuck automobiles out of the mud, furnished equipment to backfill both the small kiva and the western half of the great kiva, and cooperated in providing gate keys after the area was fenced.

Dan Torres, landfill supervisor, and Ted Landavazo, the department head, provided immeasurable support. The staff of Red Rock State Park, a department of the City of Gallup, also deserved and received profuse thanks from the school for their cooperation. Also, Guido Zecca and his Gallup Blueprint Company graciously responded to special school needs on many occasions.

Robert Noe, retired head of the City Electrical Department, twice arranged for a cherry picker to be brought to the site to enable staff to take “aerial” photos that provided broad undistorted coverage of the excavated areas. The look on Sheila Brewer’s face was memorable as she soared above the site.
The school began modestly with much of the field equipment, especially pails, having been scrounged from the adjacent landfill. As the school matured, new equipment was purchased or built and the old things sent back to the dump on their journey to rustdom. Finances also improved so that, with one minor exception of $32.26 from ASNM, the school became completely self supporting.

Two other significant events occurred during the sixteen years of excavation in the Gallup area: on one occasion, vandals attacked the site, digging into a number of midden grids. In another year, after a community open house, the door of the aluminum storeroom was kicked in and some personal gear stolen, but the school policy of leaving neither artifacts nor valuable equipment in storage on the site minimized the theft.

**ADVENTURES AND PERSONALITIES**

Exciting experiences throughout the years included the frequent bailing out of flooded trenches and grids after heavy downpours. The constant removal of mice families and rattlesnakes from the open grids became routine. Sheila Brewer kept a snake pail into which she shoveled three or four snakes a year, to be carried across the canyon for release. The mice posed a different problem and often had to be trapped.

Local aeronauts added to the school experience. In 1980, the balloon of Lethelle McGlammery was rented and tethered over the site, allowing students and staff to take pictures and experience a balloon ride. For several more years another local balloonist, Karl Lohmann, brought his balloon to the site. A local biplane owner, Herb Taylor, also offered a free ride over the site on several occasions.

Field trips were organized so that participants could see other sites and attend the dances of the descendants of the Anasazi dwellers of the Southwest. Students were taken to the Hopi Home Dance, the Village of the Great Kivas and Yellow House at Zuni, an excavation site of a pentaceratops at Burnham, New Mexico, sites in the San Juan Basin and Chuska area, and to Chaco Canyon, as well as to Chacoan outliers.

Farewell parties were held at the home of Sally Noe, an early local participant, and at the home of Elizabeth Kelley. Later, Sally and Bob decided that the people needed a break in the middle of the program and provided a very enjoyable barbecue beef party at the end of the second week.

After a number of participants commented that the low cost of tuition belied the quality of the school, a modest increase was instituted, raising the price from $35.00 per week or $135 per month to $50.00 per week or $175.00 per month. All income over expenses was placed into a savings account for analyses and report writing. Expenses remained low because many of the lecturers and all of the staff donated their time and paid their own expenses.

Members of many groups provide lectures to the field school students. Among them were the Laboratory of Anthropology, the Bureau of Land Management, the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Highlands University, the National Park Service, and the Office of Contract Archeology at the University of New Mexico.

Happy memories of the school include the many great people who attended. Some came year after year because they enjoyed the camaraderie and the contents of the program. Only one person in all the years was a
“problem” and had to be asked to leave. Another positive note was the reliability of the speakers. Only two failed to appear as scheduled.

Several persons have moved to the Southwest as a result of time spent in the field schools. Others have entered fields relating to archaeology or museum work. Two are known to have become professional archaeologists. One, Richard Newton, is with the Forest Service in New Mexico, and the other, Isabel Druc of Switzerland, recently finished work on her Ph.D. Both attended the school as eighteen-year-olds before entering college.

The places of origin of the students, shown in Table 1, brought a multiplicity of backgrounds and experiences to the school; 29 states and two foreign countries were represented.

PERSONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT
BY RICHARD A. BICE

Acknowledgments are due the many people who produced the history reported in this paper.

Table 2 lists the attendees, directors, and staff of the field sessions between 1972 and 1993. A total of 345 persons are named.

Each student attendee brought individual skills and viewpoints that were much appreciated.

Each director left his or her mark on the growing ability of the school to provide sound archaeological training. Ben Robertson had a flair for leadership, was very popular, and provided sound guidance. John Roney instilled a balanced methodological approach to the archaeological tasks. Suzanne DeHoff successfully juggled the needs of two physically separated, but simultaneous activities. Douglas Brethauer brought a scholarly, calm atmosphere to the school during his three separated terms. Linda Linnaberry carried out initial investigations that set the stage for the full Vidal project. Stewart Peckham brought a sharp intuitive understanding of the site’s archaeology that created the technical base for future work. Reggie Wiseman displayed the drive and hands-on archaeological skills that assured the early completion of the small kiva excavation. Albert Schroeder provided many years of guidance as Chairman of the Field School Committee and acted as Director one season. Mark Henderson brought an ethics course to the school curriculum and contributed needed help on field problems.

Each member of the staff brought talents that added immensely to the quality of the school: There was William Sundt, with a deep knowledge of field work, ceramics, and photography; Sheila Brewer, who took over as photographer after William’s death and who developed multiple skills as needed, including kiva wall repair; Phyllis Davis, with an entrepreneurial experience, abilities to initiate the storage of data into the computer, and teach subjects in both the field and lab; Joan Wilkes, with excellent field teaching skills and an ability to take archaeomagnetic samples; Gordon Page, William Turney, and Harry Hadlock, all of whom all had engineering, mapping, and surveying skills; Ralph Thode, who could do almost anything, anytime, and solve most problems; Bettie Terry, who developed deep loyalty among her students and volunteered to do all Munsell readings for continuity and consistency; and Elizabeth Kelley with broad managerial skills that kept the project on track and who acquired ceramic knowledge to fill the gap left by William Sundt.

Richard A. Bice  •  Elizabeth Kelley

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Table 3 lists the instructors and topics during each yearly session, and Table 4 presents the Chairman and Members of the Field School Committee which established school policies and practice starting in 1978.

Table 1. Geographical Origins of ASNM Field School Participants.

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### Table 2. ASNM Field School Staff and Attendees.

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**TECHNOLOGY**

- Bones, Animal
- Bones, Human
- Ceramic Identification
- Ceramics Seminar
  - Stewart Peckham
- Computer Forms & Use
- Data Analysis
  - Richard Bice
- Field Techniques
  - Stewart Peckham
- Geology
- Historical Artifacts
- Laboratory Techniques
- Lithic Materials and Typology
  - Robert Weber
- Lithic Resources - Local
  - Larry Caviggia
- Lithic Technology
  - Richard Chapman
  - Gordon Page
- Maps and Mapping
  - William Turney
- Photography-Archaeological Plant Identification
  - Wayne Fjeseth
- Pollen Analysis
- Primitive Pottery Making
  - Barbara Smith
- Report Writing
- Research Design and Analysis
  - Martin Link
- Rock Art Survey and Site Survey Techniques
  - Gordon Page
- Survey Equip & Site Layout
  - Gordon Page

**BACKGROUND**

- Chaco Roads and Outliers
- Intro. to SW Archaeology
- Intro. to Vidal Site
- Kiva Lecture
- Law and Ethics
- Military History of SW
  - Ralph Thode
  - Regge Wiseman
  - Regge Wiseman
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This was the final year scheduled for the excavation of the Vidal Site. The school was canceled because of the outbreak of Hantravirus in the immediate area.

Final work and closure of the site was done by the school Staff with the help of volunteers who had been students in previous years.
Table 4. Members and Chairman of Field School Committee by Year.

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A sad note was the demise of several persons directly involved with the school: Harry Hadlock (1983), the first field school committee chairman and active participant; William Sundt (1990), ceramics expert, school photographer, and early lab supervisor; Albert Schroeder (1993), field school committee chairman, and director for one year; William Turney (1994), field surveying coordinator and lecturer; and Gordon Page (1999), crew chief of mapping and site surveying. Each is sadly missed.

We owe a debt to Margaret Bice for her diligent aid in editing this paper.

—Albuquerque and Gallup, New Mexico

REFERENCES CITED

Bice, Richard A.
Brethauer, Douglas Paul

Engelbrecht, Beverly
1988 A Study of Site Recording Methodology, A Test Case of the Rollie Site, Heaton Canyon, Gallup, New Mexico. Limited publication, Anthropology 499, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Engelbrecht, Beverly, and Mark Henderson

Kelley, Elizabeth

1991 An Archaeological Survey of Heaton Canyon. Unpublished manuscript filed at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Kelley, Elizabeth, and Sheila Brewer

Informal Reports

Summary reports of the field work were produced as follows:

1979 Linda Linnaberry—Statement of Significance
1980 Stewart Peckham—Season Report
1986 Albert Schroeder—Season Progress Report
1987 Douglas Brethauer—Season Report
1988 Mark Henderson—Season Report
Collected Papers
IN HONOR OF
John W. Runyan

James G. Bain
Joseph L. Charikoff
Alan Ferg
Gerald X. Fitzgerald
Mark Genoa
John A. Hedrick
Jon Nathan Young

Karl J. Reinhardt
Julia Runyan
Howard N. Smith, Jr.
Marilyn Swift
Reggie N. Wissman
Fred York

Edited by Gerald X. Fitzgerald

Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 7
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESS

Collected Papers
IN HONOR OF
Charlie R. Steen, Jr.

Richard A. Bice
Florence Hawley Ellis
Robert C. Euler
Marjorie F. Lambert
Charles H. Lange
Robert H. Leslie
Florence C. Lister
Robert H. Lister
Polly Schaafsma
Albert H. Schroeder
David H. Snow
A. H. Warren
John P. Wilson
Arnold Withers
M. Jane Young

Edited by
Nancy L. Fox

PAPERS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO: 8
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESS
The Rayado Ranch archaeological field school was held at the historic settlement of Rayado (Site LA 86000), in northeastern New Mexico in July 1994. Rayado, a part of Philmont Scout Ranch, is a nationally recognized high adventure camp for the Boy Scouts of America. Today Rayado is an interpretative museum area located on the west side of New Mexico 21, a secondary paved road that connects the villages of Cimarron and Springer in Colfax County.

With the conclusion of the Gallup field school, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Board of Trustees considered different options that would provide excavation opportunities to the membership. One option was to assist with on-going projects. The Rayado Archaeological Project, which began in 1992, provided such an opportunity in 1994. Human Systems Research, Inc., assisted the Philmont Scout Ranch with archaeological and architectural studies of Rayado in 1992 and 1993. Data from these two years were used to develop interpretative programs and support a successful nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

**SCOPE OF WORK**

The Philmont Ranch Committee, at its 1988 Spring Meeting, passed a resolution that the historical resources of the Rayado area should be further developed. The long-range plan involved the restoration of Rayado's historic structures, with an interpretative program that focuses on one or more periods of Rayado's long history. The living history program at the nearby Kit Carson Museum would be expanded to include the general Rayado area (Museum Task Force 1990).

A general proposal was submitted in September 1991, by David T. Kirkpatrick, Human Systems Research (HSR). The proposal outlined the historical and archaeological potential of Rayado's resources, presented a research design for studying these resources, and described the methods to be used in excavating and studying the artifacts and other cultural materials (Kirkpatrick 1991).

The first phase of this research began in June 1992, under the direction of David T. Kirkpatrick, continued in 1993, and concluded with the 1994 field school. The archaeological test excavations at the Maxwell-Abreu Plaza (Area 1 of LA 86000), focused on locating architectural remains, primarily house foundations, and to evaluate the potential for subsurface cultural deposits. The results of the excavations have been discussed in Kirkpatrick (1996, 1997).
HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Rayado, in Colfax County, New Mexico, and its inhabitants played an important role in the settling of northeastern New Mexico. Founded in the winter of 1848, the site was located on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Lucien B. Maxwell and Kit Carson built homes here and brought in others to establish farms and ranches and thereby to develop the region. Livestock and agricultural products were sold to Fort Union. Travelers on the Santa Fe Trail stopped at Rayado before proceeding to Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico Territory. Raids by Jicarilla Apaches and other Indian tribes resulted in U.S. Army troops being stationed at Rayado to protect area settlers and their livestock, as well as travelers and merchants on the Santa Fe Trail. By 1859, Rayado consisted of the Kit Carson and Maxwell-Abreu plazas, La Posta or the stage station, other structures, and orchards.

After Maxwell moved his ranching headquarters to Cimarron in 1857, several people owned Rayado. The most important was Jesus Abreu, who developed Rayado into a major ranch and farm complex. From 1857 to 1911, the Abreu family was one of the leading ranch families of the region.

In 1911, the Rayado property was the focus of an ambitious but short-lived land development plan. The Rayado Colonization Company attempted to settle the region by developing and selling small irrigated farms. After this failed, from 1915 through 1941, Rayado formed part of larger ranches. In 1941, Waite Phillips, who had purchased Rayado in 1929, donated the Rayado property and the rest of his ranch to the Boy Scouts of America. Since then, Rayado has been an important part of Philmont Scout Ranch and its programs.

LOCATION

Rayado is located in southwestern Colfax County on a part of the Beaubien and Miranda (Maxwell) Land Grant. The settlement, is situated on the south side of the Rayado Creek. Cimarron is 11 miles to the north, and Miami is 7 miles to the east. The present settlement consists of the Maxwell-Abreu House, North House (formerly the Martinez House), La Posta, Kit Carson Museum, Chapel of the Holy Child, an adobe shed, and an adobe barn. Historic photographs show other outbuildings and corrals, the remains of which are not currently visible. The most recent building is a 1950s dining hall built by the Boy Scouts.

THE RAYADO FIELD SCHOOL

In the Fall of 1993, Kirkpatrick proposed to the Board of Trustees of ASNM and the management staff of Philmont that an archaeological field school could be conducted at Rayado. The goals of the field school were to provide an educational experience to people interested in archaeology and continue test excavations needed to evaluate the archaeological resources at Rayado. Human Systems Research, Inc. agreed to be the primary sponsor of the field school. All parties agreed that such a field school would be of mutual benefit. Advertisements were placed in the ASNM Newsletter and the Field Work Opportunities Bulletin, Archaeological Institute of America.

Three sessions were held in July 1994, under the direction of David T. Kirkpatrick (Table 1). Bill Davis and Stuart Wilson served as crew chiefs, Jay Sharp as photographer, and Renetta Friesen supervised the laboratory with the assistance of Leyla Kirkpatrick. Several students participated in two sessions. Volunteer staff and students came from
Table 1. HSR and ASNM Staff and Students in the 1994 Rayado Ranch Field School.

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California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington state.

Students either camped on-site in the old orchard, sharing it with numerous deer, or stayed in Cimarron. Staff and students were responsible for their own meals. The field school was fortunate to be able to use the dining hall that had been built in the 1950s. Meals, laboratory work, and lectures were held in this spacious dining hall (Figures 1 and 2). The dining hall was equipped with a large walk-in refrigerator, a large gas stove, expansive counter-top space, and more than adequate floor space for tables. Students gathered around a large fireplace, located at one end of the dining hall, on several occasions. One could not ask for better support facilities.

Excavations were conducted in the morning to avoid working in the afternoon thunderstorms. After lunch, the crews worked in the lab, washing and cataloging the artifacts they recovered during the morning work. Evenings were usually free time. Several of the students enrolled in the certification program. For these students, evening lectures were held to cover seminar topics.

EXCAVATIONS AND RESULTS

The 1994 excavations were conducted in three areas. The first was near the buildings to locate subsurface deposits. The second was under interior floors of the Maxwell-Abreu House to identify old floors and room function. The third area was the south placita around the location of an horno, to identify activities in the placita.

The excavations near the North House (Martinez House) (Figures 3 and 4) and the Maxwell-Abreu House found a variety of
Figure 1. Cataloging artifacts, (l–r) Jan Jackett, Kathryn Gallagher, Sara Murphy, Renetta Friesen, lab director.

Figure 2. Lecture in the lab (l) Martha Sharp, Sid Shepperd, David Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth Kelley, Stuart Wilson, Douglas Anderson, Laurie Boethcher, Jan Jackett, Leyla Kirkpatrick, Renetta Friesen.
Figure 3. Excavations adjacent to North House. Bill Davis (crew chief), Laurie Boetcher, Mary Jennings.

Figure 4. Excavations adjacent to North House. Kathryn Gallagher, Jan Jacket, Sara Murphy, Leyla Kirkpatrick (assistant lab director), Renetta Friesen (lab director), Bill Davis (crew chief), Mary Jennings.
subsurface artifacts but no architectural features associated with the old remains of the Maxwell Plaza. The excavations near the Maxwell-Abreu House were in an area thought to be a corner room of the compound. Although expected floor remains were not found, the students exposed a linear post feature of unknown age (Kirkpatrick 1997).

Excavations within the bathroom area of the Maxwell-Abreu House yielded a mixed chronological assemblage of artifacts, many dating to the late 1980s and early 1990s. The area was disturbed by the installation of plumbing, probably in the 1930s. The excavations exposed three early historic architectural features, a dirt floor under an adjacent room, a well-worn, wood, interior door threshold, and basal courses of the exterior adobe wall.

Excavations were conducted under the wood floor of the modern kitchen in an attempt to identify the original function of the room. This room of the Maxwell-Abreu House was probably a 1905–1915 addition. The expected dirt floor was not found nor was any evidence of a dirt floor. A few nails and splinters of wood suggest that the room had a wood floor when it was originally built, unlike other rooms that had a wood floor built over a dirt floor. Very few artifacts were found, mostly nails from the replacement of the original floor with the wood floor that was removed in 1994. The question of how the Abreu family used this room is still unanswered.

SUMMARY

The Rayado Ranch field school was a success in several ways. It provided an opportunity for avocational archaeologists to participate in an excavation project. Excavation projects are a rarity in this era of preservation of archaeological sites by avoidance. Several of the students had participated previously in the excavation of a prehistoric pueblo as students of the Gallup Field School. The Rayado Field School allowed them to apply their skills to the excavation of a historic site. For others, this was their first exposure to archaeological excavation and laboratory work. One avocational participant has gone on to earn a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology and is currently in a doctorate-level anthropology program.

The excavations provided additional information on the nature of subsurface deposits, including features. Areas of potentially high and low artifact density were identified. This relates to the spatial relationship of the Maxwell compound room block and the adjacent plaza area. Areas adjacent to the Maxwell-Abreu House and the North House have the potential for high artifact density. The artifacts recovered from these areas in the future can provide information chronological data, data on functional use of the area though time, subsistence information, and insights into the daily life of the Abreu family and subsequent occupants of Rayado.

The Rayado Ranch Field School made several contributions. First, most of the students had not had prior experience working on a historic site. They gained new experience in excavation techniques, the analysis of historic artifacts, and the use of historic documents and architectural features in planning and carrying out a historic archaeology project.

Philmont Scout Ranch benefitted by acquiring new data about the spatial layout of Rayado Ranch, the distribution of subsurface cultural deposits, and other topics. The data
can be used in making management decisions and developing the interpretive program.

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico and Human Systems Research, Inc., were able to continue their mission of providing an educational experience to the interested public and to contribute new knowledge to the archaeological and historical community.

—Las Cruces, New Mexico

REFERENCES CITED

Kirkpatrick, David T.

Kirkpatrick, David T.

Kirkpatrick, David T.

Kirkpatrick, David T. and Jeanie M. Hart

Museum Task Force
The Rock Art Recording Field School of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) was held annually for 23 years from 1972 through 1994. So far as is known, the ASNM rock art field school was the first of its kind, and for some time it was the only one. Originally offered as a one-week session, the school was expanded to two one-week sessions in 1980 and again from 1983 to 1994. During its existence, approximately 364 people registered for one or more weeks of training and field work. Some of them came for only one session, but many were to return again and again over the years. The participants helped to record sites on public and private lands, including large, multi-year projects in Chaco Canyon for the National Park Service, in the Gila National Forest for the Forest Service, and at the Three Rivers Petroglyph site for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), all at little or no cost to the agencies involved. Until 1987, the school was self-supporting, with participants supplying their own food and shelter and their registration fees covering the costs of equipment and supplies, film and film processing, and such costly campground necessities as portable toilets and pumping thereof. Starting in 1988, film and processing and campground amenities were supported in part by the Bureau of Land Management at Three Rivers and by grants from the Historic Preservation Fund for work at the Lyden site, which is on private land. The school’s directors and staff were all volunteers who also paid their own way. Copies of the records, involving literally thousands of rock art images, were submitted to the Museum of New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology and to the landowners or managers of the sites. In recent years, some of its alumni have gone on to record sites in their home areas or to develop their own field schools in other states; the recording work continues in New Mexico and neighboring states in a variety of contexts.

BACKGROUND

While the first rock art recording school specifically for members of ASNM was not held until 1972, its founder, Col. James G. Bain, had already been actively engaged in rock art documentation individually and with other groups for several years (Crowder and Crowder 1986). The possibility of local archaeological societies and individuals undertaking a survey of New Mexico rock had been discussed at the ASNM annual meeting in Hobbs in May of 1966. Albert Schroeder, then ASNM President, announced the proposed project to the membership in the November 1966 issue of ASNM’s Notes and Records. Schroeder explained that the survey:
would entail recording the rock art by means of photography, tracings, and/or sketches together with notes on nearby ruins, trails, or other items that might represent contemporary associations. A description of the immediate environment, a determination of the relative age of the overlapping figures or differential weathering on the same panel, and other pertinent information should be obtained. Sites recorded would be incorporated in the Museum of New Mexico archaeological survey system.” [Schroeder 1966].

Noting that “such an undertaking would not be costly nor would the survey require a rigid schedule,” Schroeder invited officers of affiliated archaeological societies to consider the proposal at a membership meeting and inform the ASNM leadership of the group’s wishes with regard to participation in the state-wide project. He promised that basic data for a survey, such as sample forms and details of photography and tracing techniques would be furnished if there was sufficient interest (Schroeder 1966). The June 1967 issue of Notes and Records reported that the Museum of New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology had agreed to coordinate the registration of rock art sites and to provide sample forms.

Bain with his wife Anna (Nan), members of ASNM since 1963, had attended the meeting in Hobbs and, like many in the audience, were much impressed by Jess Goodwin’s paper on the rock art of Largo and Crow Canyons in northern New Mexico (Bain 1972a, 1984). They soon enlisted the newly formed Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS), of which they were charter members, in the state-wide rock art survey. That summer Bain led field trips to Albuquerque’s West Mesa to view the petroglyphs on the escarpment, and he was in charge of AAS rock art projects from 1967 until his death in November 1987 (Olsen and Bice 1995: Appendix B). The survey work seems to have gotten underway quickly; Bain’s report for the year notes that 133 photographs had been taken, mostly in a single canyon on the West Mesa, that there were many more sites (Olsen and Bice 1995:6). An article published in the May 21, 1968 Albuquerque Journal brought public attention to the escarpment and the recording program (Olsen and Bice 1995:6). In his status report as the newly appointed Coordinator of ASNM’s statewide rock art survey Bain (1969a) notes that reports on six petroglyph sites in the Paradise Hills and Volcano Cliffs areas of the West Mesa and two pictograph sites near Abo had been completed and submitted to the Laboratory of Anthropology and that field work was in progress on additional sites in Bernalillo and Socorro Counties.

Bain’s efforts were not confined to rock art documentation, as his reports show. He also became a spokesman for the preservation and protection of the West Mesa petroglyphs, giving talks before various local groups, including the Tourist Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom he pointed out the potential of the West Mesa petroglyphs as a tourist attraction. He sent letters to the State Planning Office and the State Parks Director recommending that all or part of the West Mesa escarpment (the land now included in Petroglyph National Monument) be designated a federal historic site and that property in the Paradise Hills petroglyph area, then being considered for donation to the State or another tax-exempt organization, be included in a proposed Rio Grande State Park. He escorted various State officials and notables on tours of the West Mesa petroglyphs and promoted an AAS exhibit of Southwestern rock art at a local Savings and Loan organization (Bain 1969b). While the
proposed land donation in Paradise Hills never materialized, land for the 85-acre Indian Petroglyph State Park, now the Boca Negra section of Petroglyph National Monument, was donated in August 1971 to the State by Bain’s neighbor, D.W. Falls of the Falls Land and Development Company, owner of the surrounding property (*Albuquerque Tribune* 1971).

Early in 1970, Bain was approached by Ruth Armstrong, Tourist Director for the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, about a possible program for tourists who had written to the Chamber to inquire about doing archaeological work in New Mexico. Bain thought that a digging program would not be practical or rewarding for visitors with only a short-term commitment and proposed using interested tourists to assist in rock art recording projects (Bain 1972a). In mid-March the Chamber mailed a publicity release describing the program to more than 400 magazines and newspapers across the country, and by May 15, more than 150 replies were received, filling the available slots for the three one-week sessions planned for that summer. The West Mesa tourist recording project generated both nationwide and local publicity for the petroglyphs, as well as much-needed assistance with their documentation (Bain 1972a, 1975a, *Albuquerque Tribune* 1970). In 1971, the Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the AAS, the Museum of New Mexico, and the Isleta Pueblo Council offered two field schools on the Isleta reservation, to be directed by Bain (*Albuquerque News Bureau* 1971). The petroglyphs to be recorded were slated for destruction by the widening and realignment of Interstate 25.

The format of Bain’s future ASNM field schools is already evident in the press release for the 1971 tourist field school (*Albuquerque News Bureau* 1971). The participants provided their own food and lodging: they could choose to camp at a nearby park or stay in a convenient motel. Family groups were encouraged, although only physically fit adults and children over 16 were expected to take part in the field work. With Bain serving as volunteer Director, the registration fee was nominal, just enough to cover the cost of film and supplies for the field sessions. Participants were asked to bring their own cameras, and no expensive equipment was required. Field work took place in the relative cool of the mornings, leaving afternoons free for rest, paperwork, and independent sightseeing, or guided tours to nearby archaeological sites.

At ASNM’s annual meeting in May 1971, Bain asked for more volunteers to help locate, report, and record rock art sites. His report on the year’s activities published in December noted some favorable results (Bain 1971). Visits had been made to Raton, Taos, Las Vegas, Quemado, and Grants to look at sites and to attempt to interest local people in the program. Jean Robertson, Helen Blumenschein, Vincente Armijo, and Mitzi Fortenbury were sparking efforts in their respective areas.

In addition, new sites had been located north of Albuquerque, southwest of Abo, and north of Prewitt. These sites were part of the inventory of New Mexico rock art sites then being recorded on locator cards for the Laboratory of Anthropology. Bain noted that the several hundred sites then known were only “a minuscule sample of the actual number of sites in the state” and that completion of cards for new sites was a top priority in the program. The more detailed rock art site reports were at the time considered a second priority unless the site was threatened with immediate destruction or damage.
Attached to the 1971 Newsletter was a two page summary of rock art recording techniques prepared by Bain (1971). By that time, recording forms had been approved by the Laboratory of Anthropology and printed for distribution. The basic procedures that were summarized in the supplement remained essentially the same throughout Bain's tenure as Rock Art Field School Director. An expanded version of the recording techniques was published as an illustrated booklet in 1975 by COAS Publishing and Research (Bain 1975b). Bain believed that photography was the most accurate and expeditious recording tool. He called for black and white prints for petroglyphs (rock engravings) and color prints for pictographs (rock paintings). A "mug board" that provided scale and space to display site and photo numbers was to be included in every photograph. Photo numbers were keyed to photographic data sheets that provided additional information about the images. Drawings, made either freehand or to scale with string grids, were advised where photography was not possible, but were not otherwise encouraged. Bain thought that full scale rubbings or tracings were too time-consuming to make and too bulky to store. Although pictographs were not to be sprayed with water or enhanced by any other means, enhancement of petroglyphs with a suspension of aluminum powder in water was advised except where "it is quite evident that it is not needed." The petroglyphs were to be photographed both with and without the enhancement, and the aluminum suspension was to be thoroughly rinsed off with a water spray bottle before leaving the site. The technique of enhancing petroglyphs by painting them with a mixture of inert aluminum powder and water had been described by B.K. Swartz (1963) in an article published in American Antiquity and was considered acceptable practice at the time. When rock art enthusiasts later raised the question of possible damage to the petroglyphs from the water sprays or possible compromising of future dating techniques with the wetting agent used in the aluminum suspension, the practice of painting petroglyphs with aluminum powder was discontinued. While the original supplement did not mention mapping of the rock art site, the 1975 booklet recommended a freehand sketch map of the site showing the relative position and position of the rock art panels. It also advised recorders on how to fill out the Laboratory of Anthropology site forms, which ask for detailed information on the site location, a marked portion of a USGS quadrangle map, and directions for getting to the site.

As Coordinator of ASNM's statewide rock art survey, Bain regularly submitted reports and items of interest to the quarterly Newsletter, renamed AWANYU in 1973. In the March ASNM Newsletter, Bain (1972b) notes an aborted reconnaissance of a site in the Carlsbad area inadvertently undertaken in hunting season the previous November. He also reports that "a large portion of the site recorded last summer by our tourist field school [on the Isleta Reservation] has been destroyed by construction activities on Interstate 25." Two rock art recording field schools were announced for the summer of 1972. One would be for tourists only in the Quemado area and the second, for ASNM members, would be held near Farmington (Bain 1972b). In the June Newsletter, Bain (1972c) comments that Jean Robertson had submitted site reports on eight new sites in the Raton area and that additional site reports had been sent in by Harry Hadlock on the Crow Canyon area and Helen Blumenschein on the Taos and Velarde areas. A considerable portion of the ASNM Annual Meeting had been devoted to rock art, with reports on rock art surveys by Polly Schaafsma in the southern
part of the state, Mary King in the Cook’s Peak area, and Harry Hadlock in Largo and Crow Canyons.

Bain’s third report for 1972 details the results of the tourist field schools to date (Bain 1972c). A total of 120 people had recorded a number of sites in some 1500 photographs. The 1972 tourist field school had documented a large site just northwest of Reserve that combined both pictographs and petroglyphs in a single site with style and subject matter quite different from that encountered in the Albuquerque area. Bain goes on to comment that “contrary to dire predictions made by some people,” the tourist field schools were singularly successful, with participants that were “all serious, dedicated people who had a deep interest in the preservation of our prehistoric heritage.” He recommends that individuals or societies faced with a large amount of rock art to be recorded consider enlisting the assistance of out-of-state visitors (Bain 1972a). In actuality, the ASNM field schools of future years, although expressly designed for New Mexico affiliate society members—in particular for those interested in earning certification as rock art surveyors—were to depend heavily on participants recruited from all over the United States who joined ASNM as a condition of enrollment.

THE EARLY ASNM FIELD SCHOOLS

Bain’s fourth contribution to the Newsletter in 1972 reports on first annual Rock Art Recording Field School for ASNM members held in August 13–18, 1972, at the Waterflow site on US 550 near Fruitland (Bain 1972d). The site had been selected because of the possibility that it would be destroyed or damaged by a proposed widening of the highway in the near future. Harry Hadlock helped to establish this first ASNM Rock Art Field School (Bain 1984; Schroeder et al. 1984:1), and the Hadlocks made their yard and driveway available as a campsite for the project. Ten participants, not counting the Bains, were registered, and they were joined for one or two days by Steven Villers of Aztec and five Explorer Scouts. The week began with an impromptu field trip to Chaco Canyon to view a newly discovered pictograph believed to depict the Supernova of 1054, but the teams were hard at work by the next day. The entire site, 3/4 mile of cliff along the highway and another 1/4 mile of boulder field in the proposed right-of-way, was documented in five days of field work and an additional half day of paperwork (Bain 1972d). Although the rock art was threatened with destruction at the time of the field school, the highway eventually avoided the petroglyph area, a happier outcome than was the case with the Isleta project.

Bain’s (1973a) first contribution to the newly renamed AWANYU announces plans for the 1973 ASNM field school. The second contribution reports that attendees at the Annual Meeting were able to purchase copies of Schaafsma’s (1972) newly published Rock Art in New Mexico, which for the first time categorized various styles of rock art in the State and associated them with cultural groups (Bain 1973b). This publication was to prove very useful to rock art recorders in their efforts to assign cultural affiliation to the sites they were documenting, and, as Bain noted, it also emphasized the importance of obtaining additional site data to flesh out Schaafsma’s framework (Bain 1973b). Bain’s (1973c) third contribution reports on the 1973 ASNM Rock Art Field School held in the Dinétah, or Navajo homeland, east of Bloomfield, which had included survey as well as recording of rock art sites. Harry and Sally Hadlock again assisted with the arrangements and administration as well as with the field work. The area chosen for survey centered on
Delgadito Canyon, and camping was available at the Cutter Dam Recreation Area. For the first two days, the fifteen participants explored the canyons, which, except for Delgadito, proved to be surprisingly empty of rock art sites. On the two succeeding days, teams of two people each recorded and photographed the sites that had been located. On the final day, following a sightseeing tour of some Crow Canyon sites led by Harry Hadlock, the group returned to camp to complete paperwork and to enjoy the first of the Navajo taco dinners prepared by Jane Kolber with help from the “other gals,” as Bain put it. The farewell dinners with Navajo tacos were always mentioned in Bain’s reports, and the camaraderie engendered by these dinners and the nightly “Happy Hour” get-togethers no doubt helped to insure the return year after year of the cadre of experienced recorders who served as crew chiefs and helped to train newcomers.

In the same article, Bain reported that a tourist rock art field school co-sponsored by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce had been held for the fourth consecutive year. A “rather large petroglyph site just south of the confluence of the Rio Grande and the Jemez River was completely recorded in the four working days of the session.“ (Bain 1973c). The participants took some 400 photographs and completed all the necessary forms while also enjoying field trips to archaeological sites, including the newly established Indian Petroglyph State Park on the West Mesa. This was to be the last of the tourist field schools. Because of the anticipated fuel shortages due to the OPEC oil embargo, none was scheduled in 1974, and by 1975 the Bains were devoting all their time to the official ASNM Rock Art Field Schools.

The 1974 field school was held on privately owned land near La Cienega. Thirteen participants recorded petroglyphs on the north and south faces of a mesa above the confluence of La Cienega Creek and the Santa Fe River. In all they took 520 photographs and in addition located three pueblo sites, three pithouse villages, and a probable Spanish hacienda site, which were reported to the Laboratory of Anthropology (Bain 1974).

THE CHACO CANYON YEARS

In 1975, the rock art field school began a planned six-year recording project at Chaco Canyon National Monument. This was in the days before Federal agencies actively promoted volunteer activities on their lands, and arrangements for the project were apparently made somewhat informally between Bain and his neighbor James Judge, the director of the Chaco Center, subject to the approval of Walter Herriman, then Superintendent of Chaco Canyon National Monument. Superintendent Herriman made the group campground available for the field school. The Chaco Center, originally known as the New Mexico Archaeological Center, was a multidisciplinary research organization sponsored jointly by the National Park Service and the University of New Mexico. The Center enjoyed close ties with the local archaeological community; its activities were reported at length in *AWANYU*, and Chaco Center staff members were frequent speakers at AAS meetings (Olsen and Bice 1995: Appendix D.2). By 1975, fieldwork had been underway at Chaco for 4 years, and some 2000 archaeological sites located, of which 409 contained rock art that had not been photographed or recorded in detail. Having determined that the recording work should begin with the easternmost sections of the Monument and proceed westward, Bain (1972c) gave each recording team of three to
four persons an enlargement of a square-mile of the USGS quadrangle map of the area. The teams then located and recorded the rock art sites indicated on their maps before moving to their next assignment. This system was followed throughout the work at Chaco. Although each site had been marked with a numbered stake by the survey crews, some could not be located by the recording teams while other unmarked sites were discovered and documented.

The 19 participants who showed up at the group campground in Chaco in June 1975 were divided into six teams that managed to record most of the first six sections (Bain 1975c). Unfortunately, when the film was processed, it was discovered that the refractive qualities of the light Chaco sandstone had washed out petroglyphs making them all but invisible on the photographs (Bain 1976). It was decided to start over in 1976 with more emphasis on enhancement with aluminum powder or by having photographers stop down the camera lens openings. Another method of enhancement involved placing clear plastic over the rock art panel and tracing the images with a felt-tipped marking pen prior to photographing them. The emphasis was still on photographs rather than drawings or tracings. Perhaps because the dates of the field school were announced late, only 14 participants registered for 1976. With fewer people working and greater attention to capturing the petroglyphs photographically, progress was slow (Bain 1976). In 1977, registrations were up and 27 participants made good progress, recording some 70 to 80 sites (Bain 1977). Among the newcomers were Jay and Helen Crotty, who were to eventually take over the management of the field school after Bain’s death in 1987, and Anna Sofaer. Sofaer was the only participant in the group willing to accompany Jay Crotty on the climb up the chimney trail to the top of Fajada Butte to record the sites on top. While there, they happened to stand at the right place at the right time to discover the “Sun Dagger” solstice marker that Sofaer, with various co-authors, analyzed, documented, and publicized. Unfortunately it has not been mentioned that documentation was a field school activity.

By the 1978 season, registrations of that site stabilized near the limit of 30 people that could be equipped and trained in one week, although last-minute dropouts were always a problem. Bain (1978) reported that the work went somewhat slower than in previous years because most of the teams were working on large pueblo sites with more images to be recorded. Two other teams hiked to back country sites requiring longer travel time. No detailed reports on the field school were published in the AWANYUs of 1979 and 1980, but the work continued along the same lines as before. In a push to finish the Chaco project on time, Bain scheduled a second session for 1980, and the project was nearly completed by the end of the second week. Mop-up of a few remaining scattered sites was completed the following year by veteran participants Jay Crotty, Jane Kolber, Paul Steed, and Donna Yoder.

The June 1979 AWANYU carried a notice of an October rock art recording field school at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, sponsored jointly by ASNM and the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies. This was apparently an attempt to train local society members to record rock art in their own areas. While there is no published report on this field school, Nan Bain (personal communication January 2000) recalls that it was poorly attended and that a second session at Carlsbad announced for October 1980 was never held.
THE GILA NATIONAL FOREST

Following the Chaco Canyon project, the rock art field school began what proved to be another long-term undertaking in the area around Reserve, New Mexico, that had been partially recorded by the 1973 tourist field school. This endeavor received some support from Reserve residents that the Bains contacted and eventually from the Forest Service as well. Arrangements were made for the participants to use the showers at the local high school, and permission was obtained to record the rock art on ranches in the area. The field school was based at the then primitive Apache Creek campground. For the first years, the field school rented portable toilets at considerable cost because of the remoteness of the area; later the portables were supplied by the Forest Service. At Apache Creek, Bain (1981) had enough seasoned veterans to delegate some of the responsibility for oversight of the project, and he divided the 32 participants into three groups, each to explore one of the major drainages in the area around Reserve. Paul Steed supervised the crews on the San Francisco River, John Davis those on Negrito Creek, and Jay Crotty those on the Tularosa River. Approximately 20 sites were located and recorded in the one-week session. The same strategy was continued in 1982, when the volunteers recorded 35 to 40 additional sites that had been located or reported the previous year. Also reported to the Laboratory of Anthropology were eleven pueblo ruins located along the Tularosa River, most of them on private land and heavily pothunted. On the last days of the session, Owen Severance, another veteran participant, and Jay Crotty scouted the caprock on the two mesas that skirted the Apache Creek campground and found petroglyphs that had not been previously noticed (Bain 1982). Two one-week sessions were scheduled in 1983 with the expectation that the Apache Creek sites would be completed by the end of the first week and the camp would move to another part of the Gila National Forest (Bain 1983). So many sites were found, however, that the field school was to remain at Apache Creek through an additional two-week session in 1984. The 1984 field school saw the introduction of field showers designed and built by Jay Crotty with Bain’s assistance (Bain 1984). The showers eliminated the need for the 22-mile round trip to Reserve to use the showers at the Reserve High School, and they were to be a much-appreciated feature of the future field schools.

In September of 1984, the Bains met with Bob Schiowitz, the new Gila Forest Archeologist, to arrange for camping and recording in a different part of the Forest. They selected a pleasant group campground about four miles east of Lake Roberts as the site of the next field school. Although a number of habitation sites were known in the area, only a few rock art sites had been reported, but Bain fully expected that many more would be found, as had happened at Apache Creek. Jay Crotty, whom Bain had appointed Field Director in 1994, mapped out search areas on the high ground and side canyons on either side of the valleys formed by Sapillo Creek and the West Fork of the Mimbres River. Although the crews searched diligently, only a few previously unknown sites were found and recorded (Bain 1985). A highlight of the 1985 season was a dinner with the Grant County Archaeological Society in Silver City, where Bain was to present a program. G.X. McSherry, State Legislator for Doña Ana and Luna Counties, surprised the Bains by presenting them with a Certificate of Appreciation from the New Mexico State Legislature for their work in establishing the Indian Petroglyph State Park in Albuquerque and the Rock Art Field School.
SIERRA BLANCA AND THREE RIVERS

*Sierra Blanca*

The field school first ventured into Jornada Mogollon country in 1986, when it undertook the recording of a large petroglyph site that was associated with an excavation conducted over a period of years by Jane Holden Kelley of the University of Calgary (Bain 1986). The petroglyphs were on a ridge approximately two miles long with the majority of the images on boulders and caprock in the northernmost quarter mile. Because the petroglyphs were not grouped in easily recognizable proveniences that could be assigned to individual teams, it was decided to divide the ridge into a number of arbitrary transverse segments like crudely cut slices in a loaf of bread, each roughly 20 to 30 m wide, as measured and marked on a fence line at the top of the ridge.

By the end of the first week, the teams had recorded about three quarters of the ridge and scouted a second site on a nearby ranch. Just as everyone was starting to work on Monday morning of the second session, it started to rain, ending the day’s recording activities. The downpour continued all day Tuesday and with more rain forecast for the rest of the week, the field school was canceled for the first and only time in its history. By Wednesday the campground was a quagmire as everyone left except the Bains, whose truck was stuck and clearly could not pull their trailer out until the weather cleared somewhat the next day. Although Bain (1986) originally planned to return the next year, recording of the sites were never completed, due in part at least to the obvious reluctance of the landowners to grant permission for the documentation of sites on their ranches.

*The Bureau of Land Management and the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site*

In 1986, Bain was approached by Mike Mallouf, an archeologist with the Las Cruces District office, BLM, about the possibility of conducting a field school on lands administered by the BLM. Several sites were considered, but only one met all of Bain’s criteria for a field school (Bain 1987). He was particularly interested in the Jornada Mogollon style petroglyphs at Three Rivers and he knew that the site—despite its status on New Mexico’s State Register of Cultural Properties and nomination to the National Register—had never been completely surveyed and recorded. The BLM, for its part, wanted the field school to locate, record, and map the prehistoric rock art; to document existing vandalism and graffiti as a baseline against which continuing visitor impact could be measured; and to suggest a management plan for the future protection and development of the site (Bain 1987; H. Crotty 1992). The field school was to stay at Three Rivers for 6 two-week sessions from 1987 to 1992. In addition a group of veteran participants volunteered to work there in 3 informal one-week sessions, in April 1990, April 1991, and October 1992. Some of the volunteers in the April sessions surveyed and set stakes for the June field schools, while others recorded sites. In the October session they recorded a few sites remaining undocumented after the final field school (J. Crotty 1990, 1991, 1992).

*Changes in Field School Funding and Operations*

For various reasons, recording of the Three Rivers Petroglyph site brought about a number of changes in the way the field school was funded and in its documentation procedures. By this time, the federal land managing agencies were beginning to recognize the
possible benefits of a volunteer constituency in their public relations as well as the value of the work that was provided by non-profit volunteer groups such as ASNM's Rock Art Recording Field School. Now it was the BLM that requested the participation of the field school rather than Bain asking them for permission to record a site and perhaps for the free use of a campground and a water supply. For the first time, funding for the field school was budgeted in the Cooperative Management Agreements drawn up each year between the BLM and the field school. While the field school had always been self-supporting in the past, Three Rivers proved to be more expensive to record than previous sites. The petroglyphs are densely concentrated on an isolated ridge slightly more than a mile long and of varying width up to 1/3 mile. Surveying the ridge and dividing it into workable proveniences for the individual teams was a challenging task, and the solution was much more complex than sliced-loaf-of-bread analogy of 1986, although the concept was similar. The designated subsites required that the teams be furnished with measuring equipment, first 30 m and then 100 m measuring tapes, to accurately map the location of petroglyph-bearing boulders. In addition, a new Rock Art Supplement form from the Laboratory of Anthropology calling for measurement of the individual panels and their distance above ground required pocket metric measuring tapes. The amazing density of the petroglyphs meant that the teams were taking far more photographs than they had at other sites, although this was not fully appreciated until after the first season’s film was processed. Other changes included the decision to collect all exposed film from the teams and have it processed at one place. Previously, participants had taken their film and reports home to be completed when the film was processed and then mailing the reports and collated prints back to Bain for reimbursement. Although it meant more work for the Director, the new procedure would assure quality control and avoid the missing reports that plagued earlier field schools. In addition, changes were made in the report forms to include drawings on the photo-data sheets for better identification of the images in the photographs, and an element inventory list was devised to assure more uniformity in the description of images in the reports. Finally, the field school began to record existing vandalism and graffiti, as the BLM had requested for its baseline. As obvious as it now seems that this sort of information should be documented, the mandate for rock art recording back in the 1960s was to make a permanent record of existing prehistoric imagery as quickly as possible because it was thought to be rapidly disappearing through human activity, vandalism, and natural deterioration. The records were seen as “provid[ing] data for future study even though the original designs had vanished” (Bain 1984).

In general, the amount of financial and in-kind support from the BLM grew over the years as more campground facilities were provided and the cost of film processing increased. Details of the financial arrangements, mapping, and recording procedures are published elsewhere (H. Crotty 1992). Eventually, the BLM was to provide funds to support the writing of the final report, and the contract was awarded to Meli Duran (Duran and Crotty 1994). Until then, there had been no final report on the work of the field school at any of the sites, although all data were always submitted to the Archaeological Records Management System of the Laboratory of Anthropology Museum of New Mexico with copies to the landowner or to the agency responsible for the property. This follows from the original perception that the field school was engaged in gathering data.
for future study rather than interpreting what it found.

The Three Rivers Field School

A number of the volunteers in both sessions of the 1987 field school came from the Texas Archaeological Society field school (Bain 1987). Two BLM employees were also registered, while others observed. A total of 2,700 photos were taken in recording the first 60 subsites. These were 10-meter sections running east or west from a control line surveyed along the top of the ridge to the fence that surrounds the site, a distance of up to 350 meters. Later the subsites were expanded to 20 m sections (H. Crotty 1992). The teams marked off their sites by stringing twine in a straight line from the ridge to the fence, usually through clumps of thorny mesquite, which made the job challenging and sometimes painful. A highlight of the season was a media event arranged by the BLM to call attention to the need for conservation and preservation of rock art sites. Several New Mexico newspapers and television stations photographed and interviewed the participants at work (Bain 1987). This was Bain’s last field school; he died unexpectedly the following November and was succeeded by Jay Crotty.

The addition of drawings of the images to the photo-data sheets in 1988 slowed the work somewhat, and only 36 subsites were recorded (J. Crotty 1988). Last minute cancellations resulted in only 20 participants showing up for each session. Among them was a group of students from Rogers State College in Claremore, Oklahoma, who were brought by two of their instructors, Gary Moeller and Don Scheller to learn recording procedures. Moeller and Scheller had participated in the 1986 field school and Moeller and his wife Pam in 1987. Moeller was to continue bringing students to the field school through the final season in 1994. A story about the field school in the February New Mexico Magazine and a listing in the Archaeological Institute of America’s Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities brought inquiries from all over the United States and 15 new participants for the 1989 field school, along with the returnees who served as crew chiefs. A heat wave that year made the work on the treeless ridge difficult for all the participants, but they avoided the worst of the heat by beginning at 6:30 in the morning and heading back to camp by 10:30 or 11 to complete their paperwork or attend mapping seminars in the relative comfort of the tree-shaded campground. In the evenings they had slide shows made possible by a BLM-supplied generator (J. Crotty 1989).

Because of the complexity of mapping the remaining BLM-owned portion of the Three Rivers site, a special session was held in April of 1990 to survey and mark the subsites for the June field school. The participants in June endured another heat wave, and the fieldwork hours started even earlier. By the end of this, the fourth year at Three Rivers, the field schools had recorded 178 of the 203 subsites in the fenced area administered by the BLM (J. Crotty 1990). The remainder of the site was on New Mexico State Trust Lands. An arrangement was made for the BLM to rent the State land so that the entire site could be recorded. The State land was surveyed in the special work session of April 1991 and an additional 40 subsites staked out. A highlight of the season were the special Three Rivers ASNM Rock Art Field School T-shirts made up by veteran participant Jane Padberg of Bravo Shirts (J. Crotty 1991). Nearly all the sites were recorded by the end of the 1992 season, and the rest were completed in another special session in October (J. Crotty 1992).
When the work at Three Rivers began, the BLM brochure for the site estimated that there were about 5,000 petroglyphs. The field school actually recorded 21,383 elements, of which 3,839 were presumably prehistoric unidentified forms or random pecking and 1,214 appeared to be the work of modern visitors (Duran and Crotty 1994). Thus the total number of recognizable prehistoric images was well over three times the number previously estimated.

THE LYDEN SITE

The last site recorded by the field school was a 188-acre parcel near Lyden, New Mexico, owned by Katherine Wells and Lloyd Dennis. Katherine Wells, concerned about protecting the petroglyphs on this well-known and accessible site, invited the ASNM Rock Art Recording Field School to record the rock art and advise her on preservation and protection measures. She also participated in the recording as artist/recorder throughout the field work. Photography for the field work was funded in part by grants from the Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico. Through the efforts of ASNM Trustee and BLM Archeologist Paul Williams, additional support was provided by the Taos District, BLM, in the form of a well-developed group campground in the Orilla Verde Recreation Area. In exchange, some of the volunteers recorded a few rock art panels in the Rio Grande Gorge. Interest in attending this field school reached an all time high both in 1993 and 1994, with wait-listed applicants for each session that could not be accommodated (J. Crotty 1993, 1994).

The Lyden site presented new challenges for creating subsites for the teams. While the petroglyphs are virtually continuous on caprock and boulder fields as at Three Rivers and Sierra Blanca, the terrain is too steep and rocky to be easily divided by arbitrary straight lines. Instead, natural landscape features, such as watercourses and ridges were surveyed and marked. Unlike the sites just mentioned, the style of the petroglyphs was not homogenous. In addition to the Archaic Abstract Style and Rio Grande Style petroglyphs, the site has a significant component (about 5%) of historic Spanish inscriptions and drawings. Altogether, 6,513 images were recorded, of which 331 were thought to be historic Spanish and 325 recent graffiti and vandalism. Of the 5,857 presumably prehistoric petroglyphs, 4,253 were recognizable geometric or life forms (Crotty and Wells 1998).

At the end of the 1994 season, the Crottys felt that while the field school had been enjoyable and rewarding, it was also very time consuming in preparation and exhausting in execution, quite aside from the paperwork that followed. As of this writing, no one has volunteered to take it over, but as described below, the work continues on a local society basis, just as it was originally envisioned.

THE PARTICIPANTS

Field school participants were recruited from flyers sent to New Mexico archaeological societies and to out-of-state societies for which addresses were known. The field school was also advertised in La Pintura, the newsletter of the American Rock Art Research Association, and in the Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America. Of the 364 who are believed to have attended, about 222 came only one year, although some may have participated in two sessions. Of the rest, in the words of a teenager who attended one year with her
parents, “They must be slow learners, because they keep coming back.” Some learned very slowly, and they deserve special mention because of the contributions they made as directors, assistant directors, crew chiefs, land surveyors, camp hosts and treasurers, crews for special sessions, and tutors. Slowest learners of all were Jay and Helen Crotty, who attended for 18 years, followed by Jim and Nan Bain with 16 years, Jane Kolber 15 years, Paul Steed 13 years. Returning for 12 years were Bob and Barbara Gronemann, John Davis, and Donna Yoder; for 11 years, Jean Brody and Jane Padberg; for 10 years, Jerry Brody and Delcie Vuncannon; for 8 years, Betty Ayer, Will Mitchell, Dick Padberg, and Owen Severance; for 7 years, Chuck and Mary Ann Brady, Arlene Judd, Bob and Marjorie McBride, Gary Moeller, Fred and Pat Trusell, Vicki Hill, and Jim Wold; for 6 years, Jim Benton, Glenn Denton, Dudley and Mari King, Norman and Peg Wehrli, and Al and Signe Wood; for 5 years, Jo Ann Braitberg, June Crowder, Lisa Gronemann, Linda Gronemann, Georganne Hitzfeld, Chris Padberg, Jesse Padberg, Bill Perret, and Ray Poore; for 4 years, Merry Austin, Gaye Barbre, Michael Braitberg, Sandy Browne, Cherry Lou Burns, Bill Crowder, Summer Douglas, Connie Gustafson, Arlena Hall, Reed Hallock, Ruth Hawk, Deborah Kelley, Bets Perret, Bob Proctor, Karen Reagan, and Hal and Pat Schiowitz; for 3 years, Joyce Alpert, Richard Field, Barbara Frames, Becky Head, Shelli Hitzfeld, Elizabeth Kelley, Anna King, Charlotte Kney, Caroline Maddock, Lee Mann, Pam Moeller, Veronica Motschall, Lay Powell, SuSu Puckett, Gene Riggs, Don Scheller, and Teddy Stickney; for 2 years, Quentin and Pamela Baker, Richard Barron, Roslyn Block, Gary and Donna Carrillo, Judith Colver, Bill Conklin, Cecile Corn, William and Beverly Crane, Susanna de Falla, Sigourney Desorcy, Andrea Dudley, Iris Edinger, Don Emrick, Katherine Fairbanks, Charlie Gilbert, Harry and Sally Hadlock, David and Linda Head, Kelli Hitzfeld, Mary Jo Irber, Ray Jenkins, Kevin Johnson, Steve Judd, Wendell Keith, Sam Lewis, Diane Madison, Bob Marshall, Ann McEndarfer, Wally McGaillard, Richard and Patricia Meleski, Lisa Miller, Beth Mills, Ann Murdy, Mary Jane Paterson, Alex and Mary Patterson, Anne Phetteplace, Ann Phillips, Anne Poore, Ellen Post, John and Daphne Rudolph, Rebecca Sagemiller, Bonnie Scheller, Zoe Slinkman, Denise Smith, Francis Stickney, Bill Sundt, Bill Thompson, and Katherine Wells. A complete listing of all participants is available in the ASNM archives.

**THE TRAINING**

The returnees were especially important to the field school because of the way the training was carried out, which was essentially on-the-job training by the crew chiefs. The sessions were planned to begin on Saturday evening after everyone had arrived and set up camp. An introductory slide lecture on rock art was offered the first evening, provided electricity was available to run the projector. Bain acquired a generator especially for this purpose after the field school moved to Apache Creek in 1981. An orientation workshop was given Sunday morning explaining the equipment and demonstrating recording techniques and, in later years, a map-reading and compass exercise. By Monday morning, the participants had been assigned to their teams and the leader given a site assignment. The participants learned by doing in the field, with reinforcement or additional instruction in the afternoons or evenings. Teams consisted originally of a photographer (who supplied his or her own camera), a recorder, and perhaps a mapper who did a sketch map of the site and helped to update the “mug” (data) board. When
measuring tapes were introduced at Three Rivers and the forms changed to require that panels also be measured, it was most practical to have two mappers on a team. Later, when drawings were added, an artist took charge of the photo data sheets. At this point, the ideal team was four persons, and whenever possible the jobs were switched to provide experience for everyone on the team. This was particularly important for participants wishing to be certified as Rock Art Surveyors, as proficiency in all aspects of recording is required.

Starting with the tourist field schools, crews were expected to stay in the field for about four hours in the mornings, leaving the afternoons free for catching up on paperwork, or for rest, field trips, or other recreation, although crews were free to stay out longer if everyone agreed. In later years, two mapping workshops were offered by Jay Crotty in the afternoon or evening of each session, one on map reading and legal descriptions and another on how to determine the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of the site. This information was required by the Laboratory of Anthropology Site Survey forms.

Evening programs usually included a talk on the archaeology of the area given by a guest lecturer. While this was easily covered by the Park Service Campfire Programs at Chaco, at other locations, the speaker often traveled long distances to offer the program. At Apache Creek, Joe Janes, Archeologist for the Gila National Forest, spoke on pottery types of the Reserve area. In the Sierra Blanca, Jane Holden Kelley spoke about her excavations in the region. At Three Rivers, talks on the archaeology of the Three Rivers area and the lower Rio Grande given by ASNM members Meliha Duran or David Kirkpatrick of Human Systems Research, Inc., who came from Las Cruces for each session. At the Lyden site, Paul Williams, Taos District BLM archeologist and BLM seasonal employee and participant Lay Powell spoke on the rock art of the surrounding area. Other background talks were given by J.J. Brody, John Davis, Jane Kolber, or Helen Crotty, and other participants presented programs on rock art sites or other items of interest to the group.

Field trips were always included in the programs, and they have already been mentioned for the earlier field schools. At Chaco, the crews visited the ongoing excavations at Pueblo Alto or traveled to some of the nearby Chacoan outliers. In the Gila Forest, most of the field trips were self-guided. At Three Rivers, Caballo District BLM Archeologist Joe Martin was the liaison between the ASNM Rock Art Recording Field School and the BLM and drew up all the Cooperative Management Agreements. He also arranged field trips to other BLM-managed sites in the area. One was to a similar site just south of the Three Rivers sites. The other trips to Alamo Mountain and the Cornudas Mountains were all-day trips, offered on the Saturday between sessions. Another all-day Saturday trip went to Hueco Tanks, where the tour was led by Texas Parks and Wildlife archaeologist David Parker. From the Orilla Verde campground, Lay Powell led tours to nearby rock art sites and the Crottys led a Saturday trip to Pueblo Blanco.

Certification as provisional rock art surveyors was earned by a number of the field school participants. They include Sylvia Ann Abeyta, Betty Ayer, James Bain, Gay Barbre, Eileen Davis, Phyllis Davis, Kenneth Ewing, Barbara Frames, Harry Hadlock, Sally Hadlock, John Hedrick, Geroganne Hitzfeld, Elizabeth Kelley, Anna King, Jane Kolber,
Arlette Miller, Gordon Page, Anne Poore, Nancy Robertson, Owen Severance, Paul Steed, Bill Sundt, Eleanor Wehrli, Norman Wehrli, and Joan Wilkes.

Others who did not seek certification but came to the field school to learn how to record sites elsewhere. These individuals include Mike and Barbara Bilbo, Mark Calamia, Jay and Helen Crotty, Bill Davis, Thomas and Teresa Gerund, Ray Jenkins, John Lawrence, Gary Moeller, Ann Phillips, Lay Powell, Don Scheller, Grace Schoonover, Teddy Stickney, and Donna Yoder.

THE LEGACY OF THE FIELD SCHOOL

Although the field school no longer exists as such, rock art recording is alive and well in New Mexico and elsewhere. Current ongoing projects involving former field school participants and the Albuquerque Archaeological Society include the Creston (better known as Comanche Gap) site in the Galisteo Basin and Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico. Also ongoing is the Arizona Rock Art Field School, which was developed by field school alumni Jane Kolber, Grace Schoonover, and Donna Yoder. Alumna Teddy Stickney is involved with rock art recording schools in Texas. Ann Phillips continues recording work in Utah and Colorado and John and Daphne Rudolph in Colorado. Completed projects involving alumni in New Mexico include the Lucero Arroyo site near Las Cruces, recorded by the Gerunds with the help of members of the Doña Ana Archaeological Society, the Tomé Hill and the Pueblo Blanco sites recorded by the Crottys with volunteers from the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and others, and a number of sites in the Taos area recorded by Lay Powell. In Oklahoma, Gary Moeller, Don Scheller, and their students from Rogers State College recorded a number of sites.

The techniques of recording continue to evolve. While still home-made, the old “mug” boards have become more sophisticated data boards, made of 18% gray posterboard with vinyl letters and printed photo numbers. The original element inventory forms developed for Three Rivers have been revised numerous times in connection with the Lyden, Creston, and Petroglyph Monument projects with the aim of developing consistency in nomenclature for sites throughout New Mexico to facilitate entry into computer data bases and to permit easy comparisons between sites.

State-of-the-art GPS equipment is being employed at Petroglyph Monument to locate individual petroglyph-bearing boulders on maps and to all the documentation data are being computerized. Less sophisticated equipment is available to the volunteers at Creston, but GPS units are being used to determine datum points and range-finder binoculars have replaced the 100m tapes to measure distances from the petroglyphs to the datum points. The information gathered is appropriate for computer entry when the personnel and equipment become available.

Ironically, with the demise of the field school, the ASNM rock art survey program has gone back to its roots, as it were. By now, many of the larger rock art sites in New Mexico have been located and reported to the Archaeological Records Management System Laboratory of Anthropology. Today, the sites are being documented by individuals and local societies in their own areas, and some day we may achieve the awesome goal that Bain (1984) envisioned: “to record all the rock art of New Mexico.”

—Sandia Park, New Mexico
Jim Bain giving orientation session for the tourist field school at Isleta Pueblo, 1971.

Harry Hadlock sharing his knowledge of Navajo rock art, 1973 field school field trip to Crow Canyon.

Orientation session at La Cienega field school, 1974. Paul Steed standing at left, Bill Sundt at right.
John V. Davis and crew recording at Chaco Canyon, 1975 field school.

Tom Windes lectures to field school participants on field trip to Pueblo Alto, Chaco Canyon, 1978. Nan Bain at far left, Joan Wilkes listening at right.
Nan Bain digging pickup out of sand while surveying sites near Reserve for the 1981 Gila Forest field school.

Jim Bain demonstrating recording techniques at Apache Creek campground, 1981 field school in Gila Forest.
The Chaco (Navajo) Taco dinner at Apache Creek campground, 1983. Paul Steed stands beside Jane Kolber (who is making tacos), Jay Crotty looks on at center, and Jody McSherry is serving at right.

Jay Crotty surveying subsites at Three Rivers field school, 1990.
Recording crew at work at Three Rivers field school, 1990. Carol Schneier gestures in foreground.

Recording crew at work at Three Rivers field School, 1992. Deborah Kelley drawing, Glenn Denton shading camera lens, Susanna de Falla holds umbrella to shade the rock art.
Happy Hour at Three Rivers Picnic/Campground, 1992. Jim Benton seated at left, Pat Trusell seated far left, Fred Trusell standing beside Pat, Jerry Brody walking toward camera at center right.

Crew measuring with 100 m tape on steep slope at the Lyden site, 1994. Jean Brody at far right.

Crew mapping at the Creston site ASNM Rock Art Project, 1997. Left to right, Jean Brody, Faye Myrick, Ruth Holmes, Jay Crotty.
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In 1972, an incremental Certification Program for amateur and avocational archaeologists was approved by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. The ASNM Board of Trustees requested R.A. Bice, one of its members, to formulate a plan that would meet the needs of the people of New Mexico. It would be tailored after a pioneering program developed and administered by Charles R. McGimsey and Hester Davis (personal communication, 1972) of the Arkansas Archeological Survey Office at the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville. The ASNM program was initiated in 1973.

The purpose of the certification program is to provide amateur and avocational archaeologists with structured training in archaeology; hands-on activities are emphasized. It is open to members of ASNM and affiliated local Societies and is designed in increments so that each student can set his or her own pace to reach their particular goals.

ADMINISTRATION

The New Mexico program is governed by a Charter and Bylaws that were approved by the Board of Trustees. The certification program is administered by a seven member Certification Council appointed by the Board. At least three members must be professional archaeologists. Two alternate members with voting privileges are appointed to fill absences at meetings. Four-year staggered terms are set for members and alternates. Advisors are appointed by the Council as needed and are invited to participate in the deliberations. The Council meets to establish policies and to evaluate applications for certification. Persons who have been council members and advisors throughout the years is contained in Table 1.

TRAINING

To achieve certification, the program participant follows a curriculum that includes field work, laboratory work, and seminars (lectures and workshops), as well as analysis and report writing. An introductory Provisional stage is followed by a much more rigorous Certified stage.

Full completion of the program is achieved by obtaining the level of Certified Field Archaeologist which requires demonstration of the ability to carry a field program from the planning stage through the report phase. This highest level of certification requires some university credit and is considered to be of professional status. Experience has indicated that full completion usually takes a minimum of eight to ten years.

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Provisional Level

The Provisional level requires participation in specified activities that serve as an introduction to archaeology. It endeavors to capture the imagination of the students, leading them deeper into study and participation in archaeological processes.

Completion of a specified seminar and associated field or laboratory activity is required for each of the following categories:

**Provisional Surveyor.** Complete the Site Survey Techniques Seminar and record five archaeological sites. A formal report is required; it includes the completion of the state’s site recording forms that are then deposited in the Museum of New Mexico archives.

**Provisional Crew Member.** Complete the Field Excavation Techniques Seminar and 40 hours of varied excavation field work under appropriate supervision.

**Provisional Laboratory Technician.** Complete the Laboratory Techniques Seminar and 40 hours of varied laboratory work under appropriate supervision.

**Provisional Rock Art Surveyor.** Complete the Rock Art Survey and Recording Seminar and record five rock art sites. Prepare a formal report including official LA forms with photographs/drawings, for deposit in the Museum of New Mexico archives.

Certified Level

The Certified level requires a greater depth of experience and activities, leading to a true avocational capability. This level requires the completion of the related Provisional level requirements as well as additional core seminars in ceramics, lithics, dating, archaeological photography, bone identification, maps and mapping, and research design and analysis.
**Certified Field Surveyor.** Complete the survey of a large area(s) containing many sites, followed by report(s).

**Certified Crew Member.** Complete an additional 80 hours of excavation-related field work that also covers special techniques and supervisory experience.

**Certified Laboratory Technician.** Complete an additional 80 hours of laboratory work, including special techniques.

**Certified Rock Art Surveyor.** Complete the surveys and reports on a number of rock art sites and associated cultural remains.

**Certified Specialty.** Specialty certification was added to the program in 1980, and requires professional mastery over a field such as Botany, Engineering, Zoology, Geology, Geography, or Photography, coupled with the demonstration that the applicant has made significant contributions to archaeology by applying the specialty in his or her field.

**Certified Archaeological Technician.** Complete all the above Certified level requirements, except the Certified Rock Art Surveyor.

**Certified Field Archaeologist.** Must be a Certified Archaeological Technician and have had broad experience in managing and directing one or more archaeological projects. Must also have written publishable report(s) on project(s) and must have received specified university credits.

Recognition of the experience gained through this program is demonstrated in the 1978 Burial Law passed by the New Mexico Legislature. This law requires that the excavation of any burial be approved by the office of the Historic Preservation Officer, and that it be carried out by a qualified archaeologist. Specifically noted in the law, as qualifying for this task, are those who had been trained through the ASNM Certification Program.

**PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES**

Throughout the years, opportunities to participate in the Certification Program were provided by various ASNM field schools, special seminars, and programs carried out by local societies. Other special situations were judged on their own merits. Credit for out-of-state work was given when properly supported by documentation from qualified supervisors.

The Certification Program first became active in conjunction with the ASNM archaeological field school conducted at the Sterling Site near Farmington, New Mexico. Excavation of the Sterling Site was under the guidance of Cynthia Irwin-Williams of Eastern New Mexico University who was also in charge of excavation at the nearby Salmon Ruins. The staff of the Salmon Ruins program provided site supervision and seminars.

Retroactive certification credit was recognized for the first year, 1972, and subsequent credits were allowed for the years 1973 and 1974.

Following the Sterling Site project, the ASNM Archaeological Field School moved to the Gallup area where the Certification program was integrated into the field school curriculum, providing the background for field work, laboratory work, and seminars. This arrangement lasted from 1975 through 1993 and became the principal organized vehicle for certification training. After the Gallup archeological field school was completed, opportunities were provided by the ASNM sponsored archaeological field school at the...
Philmont Scout ranch near Cimarron, New Mexico.

At approximately the same time that ASNM participants were working at the Sterling Site, recording of rock art began on another site near Farmington. This grew into the ASNM Rock Art Field School that was subsequently held in many places throughout the State. This school provided the majority of certification training in that field.

In addition to the field schools, specialized outreach programs shown in Table 2 were offered. The following local societies, with coordinated approval of contents, also sponsored seminars and field work that were eligible for certification credit: Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Dona Ana Archaeological Society, El Paso Archaeological Society, Gallup Archaeological Society, Los Alamos Archaeological Society, San Juan Archeological Society, and Taos Archaeological Society.

Since 1972, a total of 361 persons have registered with the Certification Council, and essentially all of them received significant training from the program. An estimated 271 remain active in some phase of archaeology, and 131 have received one or more levels of certification.

The total number of certificates that has been granted is 319, distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional Surveyor</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisional Crew Member</td>
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<td>Provisional Lab Technician</td>
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<td>Provisional Rock Art Surveyor</td>
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Special mention goes to the five persons who advanced beyond the level of archaeological technician and received their certifications as field archaeologist. They are Richard Bice, John Hedrick, Elizabeth Kelley, Gordon Page, and William Sundt. The six additional persons who qualified for archaeological technician are Sheila Brewer, Phyllis Davis, Susanne DeHoff, Harry Hadlock, and Bettie Terry. Those who

Table 2. Archaeological Society of New Mexico Certification Seminars.

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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>Bone</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>1977</td>
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<td>Site Survey &amp; Mapping</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Lab of Anthro, Santa Fe</td>
<td>R. Bice, P. Davis, W. Sundt, B. Terry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research, Design, Analysis</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>NM Highway Dept, Santa Fe</td>
<td>R. Bice, F. Ellis, G. Page, W. Perret, R. Weber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Albuquerque Museum</td>
<td>J. Judge</td>
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</table>

136
received specialty certification are Tracey Green (photography), Gordon Page (geography), William Turney (engineering), and Robert Weber (geology).

The full list of those achieving certification is contained in Appendix I.

SUPPORT OF OTHER CERTIFICATION EFFORTS

As one of the early followers of Arkansas in establishing a certification program, the ASNM Program has been contacted from time-to-time by groups requesting information or guidance. These enquiries came from the following states: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Ontario (Canada), Oregon, Saskatchewan (Canada), Texas, Washington, Utah, and West Virginia in rock art recording. In 1994, with the cessation of the formal school, a vigorous program has been carried out by the ASNM in helping to establish both archeological and rock art activities in several local chapters.

Mary Ann Mogus (1982) reported on a nationwide survey of both amateur and professional archaeological associations in the development of certification programs throughout the country. It was conducted to determine the status of amateur certification and/or training in archaeology. Mogus compiled a list of 19 amateur programs in place and briefly highlighted the important features of each. The sponsoring 18 state and one regional agencies were: Arkansas, Arizona, California at San Bernardino, California at Whittier, Colorado, Florida at Tallahassee, Illinois at Chicago, Illinois at Springfield, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North East Archaeological Research Association, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

PRESENT/ FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Bice (1997) reviewed the current nature of opportunities for the avocational archaeologist. He noted that the nature of archaeological programs has markedly changed during the last two decades. Research excavations conducted under the sponsorship of academia or museums have been transformed into the recording of archaeological sites on public lands so that construction projects (including roads, dams, pipelines and transmission lines) can be designed to avoid sites whenever possible or mitigate sites when avoidance is not possible. This trend has emphasized the recording of surface manifestations, with significantly less emphasis on excavation.

The result is a corresponding change in the archaeological opportunities open to volunteers. Excavation opportunities are significantly decreased. Even field schools traditionally offered by universities reflect this change. However, rock art recording and site survey activities on private land are still greatly needed.

Perhaps the time has come to rethink the certification program’s role in the training of amateur and avocational archaeologists. In those instances where excavation of sites can be justified, such training continues to be exciting and rewarding. Other outlets for this pool of talent, however, will need to be emphasized, including the following possibilities:

1) Extend site survey programs beyond the borders of regular contract work so that a much fuller picture of associated cultural activities can be developed.

2) Continue to emphasize rock art recording programs and create new ones.
3) Provide training on the monitoring of endangered sites.

4) Develop specialty programs in museum-related areas. Perhaps training programs are needed on how to inventory and abstract site reports now dormant in archives, or on curation skills such as pottery restoration for existing museum collections.

—Albuquerque, New Mexico

REFERENCES CITED

Bice, Richard A.
1997 Archaeology and the Volunteer in New Mexico. AWANYU. 25(2). Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mogus, Mary Ann
1982 Status of Nationwide Certification Programs in Archaeology. Department of Physics, East Stroudsburg State College, Pennsylvania.
APPENDIX I. Persons Achieving Certification Status in Years Noted.

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APPENDIX I. Persons Achieving Certification Status in Years Noted. (Cont.)

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<td>Rives, Phoebe S.</td>
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APPENDIX I. Persons Achieving Certification Status in Years Noted. (Cont.)

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<tr>
<th>Person</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Survey</td>
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<td>Schwartz, Burt</td>
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<td>Schwartz, Vera T.</td>
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<td>Schweitzer, Jane</td>
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<td>Severance, Owen</td>
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<td>Shea, Marjorie K.</td>
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<td>Shibley, Darlene</td>
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<td>Sims, J. Larry</td>
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<td>Sloan, Melanie Ann</td>
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<td>Steed, Jr. Paul P.</td>
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<td>Stickney, Teddy Lou</td>
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<td>Sullivan, Lilli B.</td>
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<td>Sundt, William M.</td>
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<td>Terry, Bettie</td>
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<td>Tombaugh, Suzanne</td>
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<td>Unglaub, LeRoy J.</td>
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<td>Weber, Robert H.</td>
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<td>Wehrli, Norman</td>
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<td>Wilkes, Joan</td>
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<td>Wilson, Stuart B.</td>
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| 141 |
According to Douglass Fischer, the first president of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS), the concept for the society existed in the back of his mind long before its actual formation. While attending a class in southwestern pottery at the University of New Mexico, he discovered a common interest with Richard Renwick, Katherine Couch, and Frances Vernon, among others, in the formation of a local society. The first meeting was held in January 1966, with 29 persons in attendance. They initiated organizational proceedings and by the fall of 1966, there were already 119 members (Olsen and Bice 1995:Appendix A). Officers were elected (Figure 1); many have continued to served AAS throughout its growth and development (Table 1).

In advancing the society, the group identified two important steps: becoming a formal society with a constitution, by-laws, and Articles of Incorporation, and educating themselves about the archaeology of the Southwest. Forming a society was accomplished immediately, followed soon after (1966) by an affiliation with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and, in 1977, incorporation as a non-profit agency. The educational goal, begun at that time, continues to the present. The presence of the University of New Mexico and outstanding museums in Albuquerque, as well as a number of professional archaeologists living and working in the area, were useful assets toward achieving that goal. Many outstanding accomplishments, both personal and group, characterize the AAS.

Even at the early stage of organization of the society, five other elements were recognized as keys to producing interest and loyalty in the Society. They were monthly meetings with speakers, publications including a newsletter, library, laboratory, and field work.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

In the first few years, monthly programs were developed around the concept of learning more about traditional southwestern archaeological and anthropological subjects. Before long, under the program chairmanship of Craig Hudson, this focus was enlarged to include talks on other topics with archaeological implications, such as x-ray fluorescence, analytical organic chemistry of archaeological matters, the impact on human behavior brought about by climatological changes, dating methods, computer uses in archaeology, pollen dating, and metal working in historical antiquity (Olsen and Bice 1995:Appendix D.2). Over the years
numerous professional archaeologists have presented results of their research and members provided accounts of their experiences in other culture areas.

To provide a forum for further discussion, the custom of serving refreshments after each meeting was inaugurated. Nan Bain carried this responsibility for many years, and in recent years, Jacqueline Johnson and Luther Rivera developed the snacks into a culinary art.

PUBLICATIONS

A monthly mailing, known as the Newsletter, was immediately created, and it quickly grew from a means of spreading the word about meetings and activities to an educational tool featuring articles by members and others regarding archaeological advances in the Southwest. Frank Vernon documented his experiences while searching for sites in northern New Mexico. In a series of sketches written by Margaret Bice, called Getting To
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Librarian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1966 | Douglass Fisher | Richard Renwick | Betty Joe Bradley | Katherine Couch | Muriel Latham | Virginia Rug
| 1967 | Douglass Fisher | Richard Renwick | Olive Rucker     | Katherine Couch | Muriel Latham  | Virginia Rug
| 1968 | William Sundt  | James Bain      | Laura Clapier   | Pauline Hancock | Carl Johnson  | Virginia Rug
| 1970 | James Bain     | Vern Swingle    |                 | Sammi Bowen     | Sam Houston   | Sam Houston     |
| 1971 | James Bain     | Vern Swingle    | Jewel A. Baker  | Margaret Dobbins | Sammi Bowen   | Sam Houston     |
| 1972 | Vern Swingle   | Sam Houston     | Lanetta Weber   | Margaret Dobbins | Beryl McWilliams | Sam Houston |
| 1973 | Vern Swingle   | Sam Houston     | Lonnie Webber   | William Sundt   | Beryl McWilliams | Sam Houston |
| 1974 | William Perret | Craig Hudson    | Olga Cerny      | William Sundt   | Beryl McWilliams | Margaret Dobb
| 1975 | William Perret | Craig Hudson    | Edith Sampson   | Lillian Page    | Beryl McWilliams | Lois Minium     |
| 1976 | Craig Hudson   | John Hayden     | Susan Beard     | Lillian Page    | Beryl McWilliams | Lois Minium     |
| 1977 | Clarence Noyce | John Hayden     | Joan Wilkes     | Doris Crabiel   | Beryl McWilliams | Lois Minium     |
| 1978 | John Hayden    | Tom Windes      | Joan Wilkes     | Doris Crabiel   | Beryl McWilliams | Lois Minium     |
| 1979 | John Hayden    | Gordon Page     | Marjorie Sheen  | Richard Blintz  | Beryl McWilliams | Lois Minium     |
| 1980 | Gordon Page    | Helene Warren   | Anna Lunetta    | Phyllis Davis   | Beryl McWilliams | Lois Minium     |
| 1981 | Richard Rice   | Dudley King     | Virginia Breeding | Jack Terry | Beryl McWilliams | Mari King       |
| 1982 | Richard Rice   | Dudley King     | Virginia Breeding | Jack Terry | Beryl McWilliams | Mari King       |
| 1983 | Dudley King    | Helene Warren   | Charles Rasmussen | Ray Bowman | Beryl McWilliams | Mari King       |
| 1984 | Dudley King    | Kathy Carlson   | Betty Garrett   | Ray Bowman       | Beryl McWilliams | Mari King       |
| 1985 | Betty Garrett  | Helen Crosty    | Jean Brody      | Barbara Frames  | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1986 | Betty Garrett  | Lee Dickey      | Jean Brody      | Barbara Frames  | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1987 | David Stuart   | Jerry Brody     | Arlette Miller  | Barbara Frames  | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1988 | David Stuart   | Ann Carson      | Arlette Miller  | Edith Boettcher | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1989 | Arlette Miller | Ann Carson      | Anita Saavedra  | Edith Boettcher | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1990 | Ann Carson     | Joan Mathien    | Betty Garrett   | Ella Fenoglio   | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1992 | Carol Condie   | Jean Brody      | Faith Bouchard  | Arlette Miller  | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1993 | Tom Moralies   | Alan Shalette   | Kim Bergh       | Susan Ball      | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1994 | John Hayden    | Alan Shalette   | Marjorie Shea   | Jim Carson      | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1995 | John Hayden    | Nancy Woodworth | Catherine Holz   | Jim Carson      | Dolores Sundt  | Mari King       |
| 1996 | Nancy Woodworth| Barbara Bush    | Richard Holmes  | Paul Bernett    | Kay Adams      | Barbara Fern    |
| 1997 | Barbara Bush/  | Richard Holmes/ | Kathy Roxlau    | Jim Carson      | Kay Adams      | Linda Yeats     |
|      | Richard Holmes | Nancy Woodworth |                 |                |              |                 |
| 1998 | Richard Holmes | Helen Crothy    | Arlette Miller  | Jim Carson      | Joan Fenicle   | Linda Yeats     |
| 1999 | Helen Crothy   | Jack Francis    | Arlette Miller  | Jim Carson      |                |                 |
**Know You**, insights were provided about the lives and personalities of key members. For years, Carroll Kephart, a rodeo rider turned artist and cabinet maker, enriched the *Newsletter* with drawings and filler sketches. Beryl McWilliams acted as Newsletter editor from 1973 to 1985. On her retirement from this position she was replaced by Dolores Sundt, who continued the news tradition through 1994. Allen Shalette then added a professional word-processing touch to the letter, which has been carried on by Kay Adams and Joan Fenicle.

Through the *Newsletter*, the Society was able to articulate its statement of purposes as follows:

1) Preserve and protect the prehistoric and historic remains of this region.

2) Educate the members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields.

3) Conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations.

4) Encourage the publications and research results of the Society.

5) Cooperate with other scientific institutions, especially the programs of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and its affiliates.

With the acquisition of an offset printing press in 1967, the group entered into printing technical bulletins in another attempt to enrich the members and the general public (Olsen and Bice 1995:Appendix F). Included were a number of monographs, as well as special and interim reports on field work. For several years (1976–1984), the press printed the annual ASNM Honoree Volumes (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9) and, from 1982 through 1995, the ASNM newsletter, *AWANYU*.

In addition to producing the Albuquerque Archaeological Society Newsletter (Figure 2), starting in 1973 members cosponsored, with the Museum of New Mexico, the publication of *Pottery Southwest*, an illustrated quarterly containing new developments and information relating to southwestern pottery. Initial co-editors were William Sundt and Kathleen B. Angle. After Sundt's death in 1990, the editorship passed to Wolky Toll and then to Eric Blinman, both at the Museum of New Mexico.

**LIBRARY**

Following the acquisition of some books shortly after the AAS was founded, it became necessary to formalize the library. Over the years several members, including Virginia Rigby, Sam Houston, Margaret Dobbins, Lois Minium, and Doris Crable, assumed responsibility for this function. In 1981, Mari King took over. She developed the library into a broadly based collection of reference materials that became an immensely important resource for the laboratory analysis and report writing programs. Of equal importance, it became a source of archaeological information available to members. Mari instituted the practice of bringing books to monthly meetings; these could be checked out by members. Frequently the books were chosen to relate to the lecture topic, but at other times, they represented particularly interesting acquisitions. After Mari's retirement from these duties in 1995, this position was filled by Barbara Fern, and since 1997 by Linda Yeats, who computerized the records and continued the outreach program of making books broadly available.

Membership of a highly qualified photographer, Tracy Green, provided the Society with an opportunity to acquire important archival material. He provided
photographic records of speakers, officers, exhibits, field and laboratory projects throughout much of the AAS history. A number of these are included in the society’s 25th anniversary volume (Olsen and Bice 1995).

LABORATORY

In 1971, another significant step was taken when laboratory space became available to AAS under an agreement with the Museum of Albuquerque. As a major “excavation” program, the south basement of the old airport building was cleaned and renovated by the members and made suitable for occupation.

This facility soon became the nerve center for many activities. The press was moved from temporary quarters and saw expanded use. The library found a stable home, and housing was provided for exhibits preparation, training activities, and laboratory support of field projects.
The end of an era arrived in 1994 when the Society was required to move its laboratory from the Old Airport Building; the facility was being closed for an indeterminate period, awaiting renovation as befitted its National Trust status. This problem was resolved through the kind auspices of Jim and Ann Carson. Arrangements were made for new quarters in a neighborhood building renovated from an historic filling station. In these quarters space continues to be available for the library, curation, study, and class sessions. Most, but not all, of the artifacts associated with the field projects that the Society undertook in its excavation years could be stored here and made accessible for study.

FIELD WORK

Soon after the inception of the Society and its affiliation with ASNM, members became aware that they were in a position to be of assistance to the professional community. Toward this goal, learning projects were developed in field work and rock art recording. Rapid construction throughout the state presented a need for salvage archaeology on exposed sites to record them before they were destroyed or covered over by buildings. Likewise, the presence of several large rock art sites closely adjacent to Albuquerque required an intense effort to record and protect them from destruction by city expansion. James Bain took the pioneering lead in this latter effort. As the proficiency of the AAS became known to professional institutions such as Eastern New Mexico University, the University of New Mexico, and the Museum of New Mexico, several historic and prehistoric projects opportunities arose.

Grasping these opportunities was made possible by the gradual development of experience in field work and the availability of the laboratory, equipped with library, microscopes, and other facilities necessary to analyze and manage the artifacts and aid report writing.

Excavations at an early Basketmaker campsite by AAS members were initiated in 1966; since that time, members have been involved in eighteen projects (Figures 3–5), most sponsored by another agency, but under Society management and supervision (Table 2). The excavations produced artifacts and information requiring many hours of laboratory work to clean, label, and catalog artifacts and to prepare data for the reports that were to follow. By the end of the 1980s and after a number of years of fieldwork, excavation projects were terminated to enable members to complete the analyses and reports. By this time many of the members who particularly enjoyed involvement in field work had made long-term commitments to projects sponsored by other groups, e.g., the Florence Hawley Ellis Museum and Ghost Ranch summer programs, as well as the ASNM archaeological field schools and rock art recording field schools.

As the ASNM expanded to include learning opportunities for the membership, AAS members helped to create the programs and also filled leadership positions. James Bain developed and directed the ASNM Rock Art Recording school until his death, when Jay and Helen Crotty took over the program with the willing help of Dudley and Mari King, and Jerry and Jean Brody. Although this formal field school is no longer active, the Crottys continue to lead rock art recording sessions in Comanche Gap with members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe Chapter, AIA, and to provide training for local societies throughout the state to encourage recording in their areas.
Figure 3. Dick Bice measuring and Phyl Davis recording sides of mine site AS-5, a prehistoric lead mine in the Cerrillos Hills circa 1975.
Several AAS members took active roles in the ASNM archaeological field schools. Richard Bice, Phyllis Davis, Gordon Page, Stewart Peckham, William Sundt, Bettie Terry, Joan Wilkes, and Regge Wiseman, among others, were crew chiefs, laboratory and field directors, as well as analysts and report writers for the Stirling site and/or the Vidal site (e.g., Bice 1983, 1990, 1991).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In 1967, slightly more than a year after its founding, the group hosted the annual meeting of the ASNM, which it has done frequently in subsequent years.

Many members have served as ASNM officers and advisers. Those who have served as ASNM President are William Sundt, Dudley King, Dave Brugge, and John Hayden.

To inform the public about the need for the preservation of the rich prehistoric and historic past of the area, several exhibits were developed showing artifacts and photographs of archaeological work; these were displayed...
Figure 5. AS-8 crew on the last day of Memorial Day Weekend—May 26, 1980. John Moore, Helene Warren, Virginia Breeding, Joan Wilkes, Don Wilkes, Frederick Ball, Susan Ball, Bill Sundt, Phyllis Davis, Beryl McWilliams, Esther Green, Jack Terry, Bettye Terry, Kathy Ball, Jim Keller, Dick Bice.
### Table 2. Field and Laboratory Projects of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS-1</td>
<td>Early Basketmaker Campsite, Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>Sept. 1966 to Jan. 1967</td>
<td>AAS</td>
<td>Periodic Basketmaker II campsite for hunters and gatherers with a radiocarbon date suggesting use ca A.D. 1. Evidence of use includes hearths, fire-cracked rocks, basin metates, one-hand manos, projectile point, knives, and scrapers. Probably utilized by two or three families during summer months.</td>
<td>Bice and Sundt (1968)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-2</td>
<td>Folsom Surface Site, Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>April 1967 to Sept. 1967</td>
<td>UNM Anthropology Graduate Student</td>
<td>Society assisted UNM anthropology student, Jerry Dawson, at the only controlled Folsom site excavated in Rio Grande Valley. Lithic tool manufacturing areas were identified.</td>
<td>Bice (1967, 1976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-3</td>
<td>Prieta Vista, A Small Pueblo Ruin in North-Central NM</td>
<td>Oct. 1967 to Mar. 1970</td>
<td>ENMU, Anasazi Origins Project</td>
<td>As part of the Anasazi Origins Program under the direction of Cynthia Irwin-Williams of Eastern New Mexico University, AAS members excavated a small Pueblo III ruin near Raton Spring at the south end of Mesa Prieta. Occupied in the mid A.D. 1200s, this 15-room pueblo was abandoned after about 20 years of occupation.</td>
<td>Bice and Sundt (1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-4</td>
<td>Lithic Sites at Cochiti Housing Development</td>
<td>Sept. 1970 to June 1971</td>
<td>Laboratory of Anthropology</td>
<td>Society members assisted David Snow of the Laboratory of Anthropology with a survey of 6.5 acres of land leased by Cochiti Pueblo to Great Western United Corporation. Data recovered indicated occupation by Late Archaic people, in general, but also a San Jose campsite and late prehistoric or historic agricultural terraces were found.</td>
<td>Bice (1971); Bice and Davis (1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-5</td>
<td>Prehistoric P-IV lead mine near Cerrillos, NM</td>
<td>June 1971 to Nov. 1979</td>
<td>Laboratory of Anthropology staff</td>
<td>During survey of a half-section of the Cerrillos Mining District, Helene Warren (AAS member and Laboratory of Anthropology staff member) noted prehistoric mining tools and other debris on the surface of the Bethsheba lead mine. Excavation by AAS members revealed a prehistoric trench 70 meters long and 7.5 meters deep. Hundreds of prehistoric mining tools were recovered. The lead was used for glaze painted pottery during the Pueblo IV period.</td>
<td>Sundt (1977, 1978a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-6</td>
<td>P-III Pueblo and P-II Pithouse near Quemado, NM</td>
<td>Oct. 1971 to May 1975</td>
<td>AAS</td>
<td>On the ranch owned by the family of Douglass Fischer are numerous sites; the society excavated a 20+ room Pueblo III house block. About 1/3 of site was excavated; ceramic analysis suggests occupation during the mid A.D. 1200s. A pit house in the trash area was also excavated. It had a rectangular shape, possibly suggesting use as a kiva around A.D. 900-1050.</td>
<td>Terry and Bice (1981)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-7</td>
<td>Albuquerque New Town/Mandell Dump Beneath Civic Plaza</td>
<td>Feb.-Mar. 1972</td>
<td>Albuquerque Museum</td>
<td>Salvage work in the construction area for civic plaza at Fourth and Tijeras revealed bottle shards and stonevare sherds dating between A.D. 1880–1890. This area, known as “New Town” consisted of nearby businesses and some homes; the dump was probably local.</td>
<td>Davis and Bice (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-8</td>
<td>Excavation of P-III Mesa Top Ruin</td>
<td>Nov. 1975 to May 1983</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque Office</td>
<td>Limited investigation of an L-shaped pueblo with at least 40 rooms and a combined plaza and dump, that was partially enclosed by the house block and a wall indicate the site was occupied in the late A.D. 1200s. Traces of Rio Grande glazedware suggest it was inhabited until the beginning of Pueblo IV.</td>
<td>Bice, Davis and Sundt (1998); Bice and Sundt (1976, 1980); Sundt (1978)</td>
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<td>Survey of Cañada de los Milpas</td>
<td>May 1981 to Nov. 1985</td>
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<td>To understand the interrelationships between the pueblo on the mesa and several small house sites located in the valley below, AAS members conducted a survey. They recorded nearly 100 sites, some of which contained historic elements.</td>
<td>Sundt et al. (1983)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Field and Laboratory Projects of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. (Cont.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
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<th>Dates</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>AS-9</td>
<td>Gallina Road Cut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This number was set aside for mitigation of a small site in a road-cut in the Gallina area. Preliminary investigation indicated further work was not merited.</td>
<td>Sundt and Bice (1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-10</td>
<td>Two Small P-IV Pueblos Adjacent to the Tijeras Pueblo, Just East of Albuquerque NM</td>
<td>Mar. 1986 to Jan. 1987</td>
<td>AAS at request of Forest Service</td>
<td>Prior to development of private lands adjacent to the Forest Service’s Tijeras Pueblo, John Hayden (AAS member and Forest Service ranger) spearheaded a team that excavated two small P-IV house blocks. In one three floor grooves were discovered leading from the corners of the room and center of the north wall to the fireplace. A single archaeomagnetic date suggests occupation around the late A.D. 1300s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Antonio Highway salvage</td>
<td>Aug. To Sept. 1975</td>
<td>Laboratory of Anthropology</td>
<td></td>
<td>David Kaiser of the Laboratory of Anthropology asked for volunteer assistance during the widening of State Highway 10 at its intersection with US I-40 in Tijeras to the base of the highway that leads to Sandia Crest. In the right-of-way were rooms that were part of a P-IV/P-V pueblo. Members excavated a complex mixture of historic and prehistoric remains, including several burials.</td>
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<td>Jaral Canyon—West Slope of the Sandia Mountains</td>
<td>Mar. 1978 to Mar. 1981</td>
<td>U.S. Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Hayden (AAS member and Forest Service ranger) requested volunteer assistance with site survey on Forest Service land. Field work was conducted at a number of sites that included several P-IV/P-V field houses, a probable refugee site, informal shelters, irrigation system elements, a destroyed ranger station, and a homestead. AAS prepared a report on the homestead, the ranger station, and nearby prehistoric ruins.</td>
<td>Davis (1984, 1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pedro Village near Socorro, NM</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management, Socorro Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>The abandoned San Pedro Village was mapped and photographed to determine causes of building deterioration.</td>
<td>Bice (1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping P-IV pueblo of Kwastiyukwa in the Jemez Mountains</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>William Whatley</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site Survey on City of Albuquerque land near Placitas, NM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Placitas Area Site Survey</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Richard Holmes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Complete survey and recording of rock art.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comanche Gap</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Jay and Helen Crotty</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
in several city locations (Olsen and Bice 1995: Appendix H). The early exhibits were undertaken by Frances Vernon and Anne Hertford. *Prehistoric Use of Coal* (under the direction of Nancy Brown) was mounted in local museums, schools, and libraries. Under the leadership of the Renwicks and the Vernons, a booth was set up at the New Mexico State Fair to publicize the society and its work.

Major exhibits started in 1968 with one on Tonque Pueblo at the Albuquerque Museum, followed by an exhibit on Prehispanic Pottery, accompanied by a catalog (Bice et al. 1975). Artifacts from the Mandell Site (AS-7), part of a New Town dump were exhibited at this museum and in several downtown locations. The Maxwell Museum featured an exhibit on AS-5, the Pueblo IV lead mine at Cerrillos, and the Brodys and Kings developed a rock art exhibit which started at Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and subsequently traveled the state.

Since the creation of the New Mexico Archaeological Week in 1990, members of the Society, particularly those also associated with the Tijerias Pueblo Ruin program, have participated with exhibits and demonstrations.

A certification program, sponsored by ASNM, was authored and chaired by Richard Bice, who remains its leader. This program was “to create a body of competent amateurs who can be assigned to work with and for professionals.” Many AAS members enrolled in this program, and a number have achieved various levels of accomplishment (see chapter on Certification).

Seminars were developed and taught in the laboratory by AAS members to support the teaching goals of the ASNM Certification Program.

As members’ skills developed, they reached out to share with other institutions and groups. They undertook active roles in the programs of the Maxwell Museum, the Wheelwright Museum, the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, the New Mexico Museum of Natural History, and the Albuquerque Museum. For example, Bettie Terry had an extended association with the Albuquerque Museum, performing a wide variety of curatorial duties. Other members acted as docent guides, and Phyllis Davis helped develop and conduct outreach school programs for the Wheelwright Museum. Gordon Page had a lengthy history of lecturing at senior citizen’s centers on archaeological topics. Jim and Ann Carson donated many hours in the photo archives of the Albuquerque Museum.

A number of members have received the ASNM outstanding Archaeological Achievement Award (formerly the Amateur Achievement Award). They include James Bain, Richard Bice, Carol Condie, Jay and Helen Crotty, Phyllis Davis, John Hayden, Dudley and Mari King, Joan Mathien, William Perret, William Sundt, Bettie Terry, and Joan Wilkes. Members have also been honored by the ASNM with annual volumes dedicated to them. They are James Bain, Richard Bice, David Brugge, Gordon Page, William Sundt, Helene Warren, and Robert Weber. Many members have published papers in the volumes in honor of their associates.

**CURRENT PROGRAM**

By the 1990s, a transition was well underway between the generation responsible for founding the Society and the fresh blood that was to hold its future. But two new problems soon arose. The first, the location of the laboratory, was largely resolved by moving.
The second problem was associated with the cessation of excavation field work in the late 1980s. Loss of the cohesive comradery that surrounds this type of endeavor began to be felt, and substitute activities were sought.

By 1991, a vigorous renewal of field trips was begun by Faith Bouchard, and later carried through by Barbara Bush, Hal Poe, and Eleanor Post. An annual picnic was inaugurated under Nancy Woodworth’s sponsorship.

Under the direction of Jack Francis in 1995, the Society commenced a program sponsored by the Petroglyph National Monument to use modern technology in recording the Monument’s enormous inventory of rock art. Satellite location techniques and computer graphics were enlisted to precisely describe each site. In addition, the Crotty’s initiated further rock art recording at Comanche Gap in the Estancia valley.

In 1997, Richard Holmes negotiated a grant to the Society from the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division to carry out a site survey program for the City of Albuquerque, near Placitas, New Mexico.

With these programs as precedents, and with the continuation of its other long-standing activities, the future of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society into the twenty-first century seems assured.

—Albuquerque and Gallup, New Mexico

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Sundt, William M., and Richard A. Bice

Sundt, William M., Bettie Terry, Beryl McWillliams, and Richard A. Bice

Terry, Bettie, and Richard A. Bice

Winter, Joseph C.

Wiseman, Regge
What is now known as Old Albuquerque High School, located at Central and Broadway, had a student archaeology club from 1932 until about 1969 (Table 1). Miss Sara Anne Goddard founded the club and was its faculty sponsor from 1932 until 1949. Goddard taught French and history, including a course on Southwest History. She had completed work for the M.A. in Anthropology at the University of New Mexico and was awarded the degree in 1930. Her thesis was entitled “The Zuni Language as a Means of Interpreting Pueblo Indian Culture.” She had been a field school student at Chaco Canyon in 1929. Her field project was entitled “A Study of the Zuni Language,” and she worked with the well-known linguist, John P. Harrington, a colleague of Edgar L. Hewett from the Archaeological Institute of America. Hewett organized field schools in the Jemez area, Chaco Canyon, and in Mexico under the auspices of the School of American Research, and sometime during the year 1930, Miss Goddard participated in the School’s trip to Mexico.

For many years Goddard taught a course in archaeology at Albuquerque High, but there is some question as to the beginning date of the course. In 1963, E.R. Harrington, who was head of the science department at Albuquerque High School for 25 years, wrote “The Albuquerque Public Schools,” a 146-page informative typescript about teachers, administrators, and students of Albuquerque Public Schools. In discussing the Social Studies courses at Albuquerque High School, Harrington wrote, “The Nation’s first high school course in Archaeology began here at the Albuquerque High School back in 1927. The course was taught by Miss Sarah [sic] Goddard...She was well trained...in Archaeology...She had even accompanied an expedition or two” (Harrington 1963:25). However, Alfred E. Dittert, who first attended Albuquerque High School in the fall of 1936, remembers the course originating sometime after that. From his course in Southwest History, taught by Miss Goddard, he learned of the Archaeology Society, and joined. Dittert writes, “Herb (Dick), Bill (McConnell) and I decided that we needed more than we were getting from the Society and we talked Miss Goddard into giving a course in Southwest Anthropology. The principal, Glen O. Ream was in favor of it, and we had the first anthropology course given in a public high school in the U.S.—so we were told. It spread to other high schools in Albuquerque after World War II. This also happened in the case of E.R. Harrington and his Beginning Geology course” (Dittert, personal communication, 1998).
Table 1. Officers of the Archaeology Society for Selected Yearbooks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name of Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Charles Le Feber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Stanley Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Ruth Stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publicity</td>
<td>Dorothy Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sergeant-at-arms</td>
<td>John Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Joe Toulouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Stanley Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Ruth Stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Braden Pillow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Melbourne Spector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Lynch Steiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary-treasurer</td>
<td>Barbara Rankin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sergeant-at-arms</td>
<td>Rayburn Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Bill Seis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>LeRoy Eggert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Herbert Dick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Muriel Barton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Violet Sallee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Ronald Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Raul Huerta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary-treasurer</td>
<td>Zoe Caudill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Jack Ellard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Howard Hisey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>John Martino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Scott Adler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Claude Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Warren White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Frances Snelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Jim Sands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>John Quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-president</td>
<td>Frank Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Barbara O'Boyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Claude Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Avanell Pace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary-treasurer</td>
<td>Jody McClendon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Harrington (1963) further stated that, "...at least six students who gained their first knowledge of this field in this class have gone on to become professional archaeologists, heading up departments in colleges or in nationally known museums." He does not list the six students, and it was not possible to identify more than three from students mentioned in various sections of his book. The three who are known to have earned Ph.D. degrees were Herbert Dick, Alfred E. Dittert, and Wesley R. Hurt, each of whom had professional archaeology careers. Several other early members of the society were identified by Dittert as having done work in archaeology. Carolyn Miles Osborne earned the M.A. in Anthropology and worked with her husband, Douglas Osborne, a professional archaeologist. Joseph Toulouse worked for the Museum of New Mexico as an archaeologist for several years before becoming a lawyer. Ernst Blumenthal did field work with Dr. Frank Hibben in the Gallina area and with Wesley Bliss at Sandia Cave.

Dittert recalled the Society in 1998:

It was an extra-curricular activity which met after school once a week. We usually had discussions by one of the members about some archaeological research he or she did; usually it was about a book or paper they read or a summary about some part of the Southwest. When we were lucky we could get someone outside the group to talk to us. An example would be when Joseph Toulouse talked about the San Jose pre-ceramic remains he was investigating near Grants, New Mexico. Miss Goddard might provide a program and talk about a field school she attended under Dr. Hewett or something else. Also, we did take a field trip when we could find transportation. One field project was the excavation of a kiva at the Galisteo Basin ruin of Tunque. That took several years. We tried to learn everything we could about Nelson's work in the Galisteo Basin for the American Museum of Natural History" (Dittert, personal communication, 1998).

Dues for the club were twenty-five cents per year.

In an article in El Palacio in June 1933, the Society's work at Tunque Pueblo is described. The name of the author is not given, but it would seem likely that Miss Goddard provided the information:

The Albuquerque High School Archaeological Society, working under the direction of Miss Sarah [sic] Goddard has submitted a report on the excavations at the Tunque ruins, thirty-seven miles north of Albuquerque and three miles west of the Hagan Coal Mines.

The pueblo is described as:

located on the east bank of the Arroyo de Tunque where a tributary comes into the main arroyo (now also known as the Arroyo de San Pedro). The location was ideal for a pueblo as the high hills to the north provide a look-out for approaching hostile groups. Ruins of what might have been an ancient watchtower were found. In an arroyo to the west was a running stream which might have been the main water supply, and there were nearby several springs.

There were nine ruined buildings ranging from three to five rooms in width and from thirty-six to eight
hundred feet in length. Edgar L. Hewett had described the village, ‘On the southern rim of the Santa Fe plain at the base of the Sandia Mountain...Village of the Basket people...’. It was certainly a Tano village, probably the southwesternmost of the ancient Tano Land’” (El Palacio 1933:193-196).

The Archaeological Society’s work in this second year of its existence had consisted of excavations in the kiva, situated in the northeastern corner of the plaza. The 1933 yearbook of Albuquerque High School, La Reata, listed Joe Toulouse as president and stated that the school museum case contained a large number of sherds, and the museum was dedicated in the spring.

Dr. Harrington wrote an article for an educational journal in which he described the Society’s museum:

The club has a museum in which it holds its meetings. Finds in glass cases together with similar articles from other states and parts of New Mexico, two life size kachinas, or Indian dancing gods, look down from the murals on the museum walls. Two large replicas of Navajo ceremonial sand paintings take up two other walls.

Glass cases line the walls and in them are materials from ancient villages in Mexico and Central America: clay images, pottery, a water jar, feather pictures. Another case contains artifacts from the Old Stone Age through the New: collection of old beads, some fur and feather cord, some cotton cloth woven before the rise of the Holy Roman Empire, pottery, grinding stones, stones covered with undeciphered hieroglyphics, and even a skeleton from a pre-historic burial place. The club has a large collection of photos taken in various Southwestern ruins taken by pupils themselves. Here is a large plaster of paris restoration of the town of Tunque as it looked in its better days, and adjacent to it is a larger model of the kiva (Harrington 1940).

In addition to the museum’s room for exhibits, according to Dittert, there was another room that could be entered from Miss Goddard’s classroom. “This room had a sink, work tables, and a sandbox. Here we could clean artifacts or restore ceramics. That was my introduction to conservation, cataloging, and other museum procedures” (Dittert, personal communication, 1998).

The society attracted a substantial membership from the beginning. In 1932, there were about thirty members, and the club went on five field trips, according to the yearbook. In 1933, the La Reata entry reported the club was beginning to explore Tunque and excavating some of the kiva as well as some of the large rooms. The large number of “assorted shards” collected were kept in a museum which had been dedicated that spring.

By 1934, the museum on the second floor of the Main Building was well established, and the society had a very active year. The museum had four cases of specimens. The club used as its symbol the thunderbird on Tunque pottery. Charred logs from Tunque had been sent to Santa Fe for dating. Speakers at regular meetings included Dr. Harrington and Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, professor of anthropology at the University of New Mexico. According to the La Reata the crowning event of the year was the banquet at Brooks Inn. Charter members Ruth Stern,
Katherine Milner, and Stanley Hicks attended and gave short talks. Bernard Parker was toastmaster. Dr. Hewett was guest of honor and gave a slide talk on “Archaeology of North Africa.”

In 1935, the club reported a very active year, with 17 new members initiated and several trips made to the ruins at Tunque. Glen O. Ream, principal of Albuquerque High School, Dr. Harrington, and Joe Toulouse talked at meetings held in the museum. At the society’s annual birthday banquet, given at Kiva-Hi, Professor Donald Brand from the University of New Mexico spoke.

The yearbook for 1936 had an unusually detailed entry for the society, along with pictures of members, the kiva at Tunque, a log in the kiva, and the exhibit case in the museum. The annual banquet was held at La Placita on March 30. Mr. and Mrs. Ream were guests of honor. The club’s activities were described as,

The club plans to finish the kiva church of the Indians this year and is well on its way to success. This is one of the oldest kivas in the country, dating back from 1430. It is also one of the largest kivas in the Rio Grande valley. On one of the more recent field trips one of the four supports was taken out and what was believed to be another was exposed.

The museum has been moved into the old chemistry room. The entrance into the museum is marked by signs. Four cases of artifacts have been systematically arranged and catalogued. A Navajo sand painting, an Apache design, and the Zuni Shalako have been placed as murals on the walls.

Pictures of Indian ceremonial figures painted by members of the art class of the Albuquerque Indian School are used as panels for window decorations (La Reata 1936).

Work continued during the 1937 school year on the kiva at Tunque. At Albuquerque High School, the students worked on a model of the kiva, as well as cases, wall decorations, and draperies. The banquet was held at Sunset Inn. Mr. and Mrs. Ream, Miss Phillips, and Miss Dixon were guests, and Dr. Donald Brand spoke. Brand said that everyone who possibly could, should join the society because the knowledge gained by belonging to the society was an asset to anyone, especially a resident of the Southwest.

Excavation of the kiva at Tunque was completed during 1938. Discovered during the excavation were a very crude altar stone, many charred logs, some loom holes in the kiva floor and a fireplace. Dittert wrote,

Somewhere, I have a drawing I did of the Santa Fe B/W seed jar and turkey bone flute that we found buried at the lower end of one of the kiva roof supports at Tunque...Dr. Harrington came out with us one Sunday and mapped the kiva and gave Miss Goddard a copy of the map.

Removing dirt from the kiva when we were clearing the floor was accomplished by leaving a dirt ramp from the floor to the top of the wall. A wheelbarrow would be loaded with dirt and then one person would pull a rope attached to the front end of the wheelbarrow while another pushed and guided the thing from the handle end. It was effective but the last of the dirt (the ramp) had to be shoveled out...We
found a pottery clay mine and processing area, some Spanish as well as Indian petroglyphs, some late Biscuit Ware sites, and even got to sleep in one of the brick kilns during a snow storm. The kiln had been emptied a few days before but was still nice and warm (Dittert, personal communication, 1998).

Social activities included a Christmas party in the museum and the annual banquet on March 15 at La Placita. On April 19, a faculty tea was sponsored by the society in order to present the museum displays, and on May 4, the club participated in a radio broadcast from the school.

For the next several years there was almost no information in the yearbook on the Archaeological Society. In 1940, it was stated that the club was “one of the most unusual high school organizations in the United States—as far as is known it is the only club of its kind in a secondary school...has made steady progress and become one of the school’s outstanding clubs.” The list of members contains 18 names. In 1943, there was a statement that, “Although deprived of many of their usual trips because of gas rationing, the club kept up its meetings and social events.” There was no mention of the club in 1944, 1945, or 1946. In 1947, it is not mentioned, but there is a statement that year, “On these pages we are able to present only a few of the larger organizations. Yet we are justly proud of these smaller but none-the-less active clubs.”

In 1948, the yearbook had a short statement to the effect that the club had a membership of 20. Its objective was to promote interest in that field. Miss Goddard was the sponsor.

By the date of publication for the 1949 yearbook Miss Goddard was no longer the faculty sponsor. Mrs. Elaine Dorrington succeeded Miss Goddard as the faculty sponsor. The yearbook in 1949 stated that the club “had gone on several field trips and was excavating at Tiguex Pueblo, northwest of Albuquerque.” Although the yearbook states that Miss Goddard died that year, (and a few years later the book was dedicated to her), there must be some error in this. Information from the personnel department at Albuquerque Public Schools indicates that Miss Goddard was born December 3, 1895 at Phillipsburg, Kansas, was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1923, and taught in Albuquerque Public Schools from 1923 to 1953. She died January 1, 1954.

Dorrington was the faculty sponsor of the Society for about three years when she left to go back to school at UNM. After four and a half years in the service, Dr. Winfred Buskirk studied for the Ph.D. at the University of New Mexico and began teaching at Albuquerque High School in 1949. Dorrington left around 1952 and Buskirk became the sponsor of the Archaeological Society. He taught Southwest History and U.S. History as well as a general anthropology class and a class in archaeology.

In addition to the archaeology museum at old AHS, there was a museum of ancient history, which was sponsored by Miss Madeline Hendricks who taught Latin. When Highland High School opened in 1949, Miss Hendricks and several other teachers at AHS transferred to Highland. Highland High started a Latin Club, and Miss Hendricks and others wanted to move the history museum to Highland. This was not permitted, and the new Latin teacher at AHS, Mrs. Rhea Miller, continued to control the history museum. From this point the history of the Society and the two museums becomes quite vague as
there are few people still alive who remember anything about that period of time at AHS. Dr. Buskirk was contacted by telephone in the summer of 1998 at his home in San Antonio, Texas. Buskirk said that he was the faculty sponsor of the club following Dorrington and continued to take care of the museum and its artifacts until 1958, when Glen O. Ream retired as principal. About the time that Ream retired there was some personality conflict among several teachers, including Buskirk and Mrs. Betty Jaramillo. Buskirk’s classroom was next to the archaeology museum. As a result of the conflict he moved his classroom upstairs and later to another building, at which time the club disbanded.

The archaeology museum and the ancient history museum “kind of ran together” after Buskirk moved, he said. Mrs. Rhea Miller, the Latin teacher, was in charge of both museums, with some involvement by Mrs. Betty Jaramillo, according to Buskirk. Albuquerque High School moved from its location on East Central to its new location in the fall of 1975. Buskirk said that “the museum was lost when the school moved.” He tried to find out what happened to the artifacts without success. In 1999, after contacting over twenty people in who had been teachers or principals in the Albuquerque Public Schools, each of whom thought someone else might know, it seems that it is most unlikely the artifact collections of either or both museums are still intact.

Dr. Harrington (1963:225) wrote in “The Albuquerque Public Schools” that the students in the archaeology class had made some real scientific contributions to American archaeology. This seems somewhat unlikely because no student or faculty sponsor ever wrote a report on the excavation at Tunque. Several other individuals did some excavation at Tunque in later years, but there has apparently been no complete professional study of it. So, perhaps the students did make a contribution. No doubt they had a lot of fun over the years the club existed.

—Albuquerque, New Mexico

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Harrington, E.A.
FROM CHACO TO CHACO
PAPERS IN HONOR OF
ROBERT H. LISTER &
FLORENCE C. LISTER

Contributors

E. Charles Adams  
David A. Besenmitz  
Carol J. Coole  
Henry F. Dobyns  
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Robert C. Euler  
Charles H. Lange  
Federick W. Lange  
Holley R. Lange  
Frances Levine  
Patricia McAnany  
Bonnie McEwan  
Frances Joan Mathien  
Douglas D. Scott  
Richard West Sellers  
Alan H. Simmons  
Thomas C. Windes

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 15
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

CLUES TO THE PAST
PAPERS IN HONOR OF WILLIAM M. SUNDT

Contributors

Lee A. Baker  
Thomas A. Baker  
Jen Bell  
Richard A. Rice  
Carol Condie  
Patricia Crown  
Stephanie Dow  
Andrea Dodge  
Florence Hawley Ellis  
Beverly Engelbrecht  
Alan Ferg  
Nancy Fox  
Hayward Franklin  
Mark Henderson  
Marjorie Lambert  
Daisy F. Levine  
Frances Joan Mathien  
Stewart Peacock  
Bart Olinger  
Jonathan E. Rayman  
Carroll L. Riley  
Polly Schoeffner  
Albert Schroeder  
Landon Smith  
David Stuart  
Dolores Sundt  
H. Walcott Tull  
William F. Turney  
W. H. Wells  
Joe Winter  
Reggie N. Wiseman  
Anne I. Wooley

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 16
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

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Like so many archaeological societies, the Carlsbad Archeological Society (CAS) had an interesting and somewhat unusual inception. The brief history that follows is based on information gleaned from minutes of meetings, newspaper articles, and individual meeting notes filed with the Balgeman papers in the Carlsbad History Center. Mr. Harvey Hicks, a charter member of the society, provided additional information and kindly read and commented on an earlier draft of this report. Additional information was obtained from the field notes of Dr. Jack Hughes of West Texas State University. His notes are stored at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum on the campus of that university (now West Texas A&M University) in Canyon, Texas. And finally, Dailey and Irene Jones, members and officers of the CAS from 1975 until the disbandment in 1981, critically read, extensively annotated, and authenticated the earlier draft and authorized the final draft.

Some time in mid-to-late 1971, Don Sawyer, then employed at the Roswell District Office of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, made arrangements with several amateur/avocational archaeologists in southeastern New Mexico to conduct archaeological survey of BLM lands in the Roswell District. His contact in Carlsbad—the “Southwest Area”—was Wilford “Bill” Balgeman, at that time employed in the potash industry by International Minerals and Chemical Corporation. The surveys were to be conducted on private time and with private funding even though the need to accomplish the inventory of federal lands was ultimately mandated when President Richard B. Nixon signed Executive Order 11593.

Balgeman enlisted the aid of several local people he knew to have interest in archaeology. Among these were Harvey Hicks, Marvin and Roberta Bailey, Tom Lewis, Bill Forney, Robert Nymeyer, and Mike Jourdan. Advisors, in addition to Don Sawyer, included Dr. George Agogino (professor of anthropology and Director of the Paleo-Institute at Eastern New Mexico University-Portales), Susan Riches Applegarth (then a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and later a professor at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado), Lee Myers (historian living in Carlsbad), and somewhat later, Pat Nelson (professor at New Mexico State University-Carlsbad). Team heads (“Inventory Group Leaders”) for the other parts of the Roswell District were Jack Ross of Roswell (Northwest Area), Calvin Smith of Buckeye (Northeast Area), and Robert “Bus” Leslie of Hobbs (Southeast Area).
The City of Carlsbad donated laboratory space in a building north of the City Police Department. The first meetings were held primarily at the Stevens Motel on south Canal Street in Carlsbad. After the society became more formally organized in (i.e., the CAA in 1973), the meeting location shifted to the Zoological-Botanical Gardens State Park (now called the Living Desert State Park) located on the northwest edge of Carlsbad. This move was apparently related to the fact that Balgeman worked/volunteered there and received some of his correspondence there as well.

During the early months, the group was known as the BLM survey team, and somewhere along the way, as the Carlsbad Archaeological Society. Later still, the name was formally changed to the Carlsbad Archaeological Association (CAA). Informally, the members of the organization simply reverted to using the earlier name, the Carlsbad Archaeological Society.

Another organization important to the CAS was the Lea County Archaeological Society (LCAS) of Hobbs, New Mexico. Two men, John Runyan and Robert “Bus” Leslie, although members of the LCAS of Hobbs, were inspirational to the CAS membership. For most of the existence of the CAS, the two societies often cooperated in field activities, and Runyan and Leslie frequently taught the fundamentals of archaeology to the CAS membership.

The notes and minutes of meetings in the Balgeman files at the Carlsbad History Center indicate that although many of the same people attended both the BLM survey team meetings and the CAS meetings, the two were kept separate in some sense in addition to the fact that they were held at separate times and different places (the Laboratory Museum Annex for at least one of the BLM survey team meetings). That sense evidently revolved around whether Don Sawyer needed to pass on information to and discuss problems with the Inventory Group Leaders. And Sawyer, even though he started the whole thing, evidently was rarely active with the CAS per se. However, minutes for many of the meetings of the CAS were often entitled “BLM-Carlsbad Archaeological Society.”

The structures of the BLM survey teams and the Carlsbad Archaeological Society were very simple. One often discovers words referring to informality among the notes and minutes of meetings. For example, on the subject of dues, “There will be a dollar collected occasionally for dues, to buy things we need.” At the October 12, 1972 meeting, the secretary records that a “vigorous discussion” established dues as being voluntary and not to exceed one dollar! Those needs included film and processing. This was not to last!

The Carlsbad Archaeological Society soon took up the normal business of avocational groups. They held monthly meetings at which the BLM survey was discussed, took field trips to local archaeological and historical sites, brought personal artifact collections for viewing and discussion, gave talks on local and regional archaeology, assembled teaching materials (for instance, pottery boards, which provided examples of pottery types found on sites of the area), and on occasion, guest speakers. A society patch was also discussed but evidently never came into being. The proposal called for the combination of a Mimbres-style scorpion with a rock house in yellow and black colors. No sketch of the design could be found among the papers.

Three prehistoric sites in or near Carlsbad were also partially excavated, the Barrett site,
Roberts Indian Shelter, and the DeSosa (or Bataan Park) site. The DeSosa site was believed at the time to be an Indian camp visited by Castano de Sosa during his A.D. 1590 ascent of the Pecos River enroute to Santa Fe. According to Harvey Hicks (personal communication, August 13, 1999), Bill Balgeman had hoped that this site would eventually become an exhibit in the new Bataan Park, but this was not to be.

During the time that the organization was known as the Carlsbad Archaeological Society (1971/72 to early 1973), meeting attendance averaged about a dozen members and at least a couple of visitors.

But, things are never simple for long. At the November 16, 1972 meeting, Bill Balgeman made the following announcement: “So far, we have had a very loose-knit type of organization, but elections are planned for early 1973, and shortly thereafter, we plan to affiliate with the state society.”

The reason for this change is not noted. However, at the February 15, 1973 meeting, attended by 25 members and two guests, the following officers were elected: Clare Cranston as President, Harvey Hicks as 1st Vice President, Tom Lewis as 2nd Vice President, Bettie Warner as Secretary, Mickie Quintana as Assistant Secretary, and John Pena as Treasurer.

President Cranston then appointed the following committees: Programs—Bill Forney; Publicity—Pat Nelson, Roberta Bailey, and Tom Bemis; Calling—Doris Miller, Pat Early, Mickie Quintana, and Roberta Bailey; and Refreshments—Harrell and Mrs. Mathews and Roberta Bailey. Dues—that perennial sticky issue—were set at $2.50 for individuals and $4.00 for families.

At a February 22, 1973 Executive Board meeting, the name of the organization was formally changed to the Carlsbad Archeological Association. Monthly meetings were to be held the third Thursdays, and field trips were to take place on the first and third Saturdays. First priority was given to site inventory work for the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. The membership was to be divided up into the survey groups of their choice, and the overall direction of the teams was to be shared by Bill Balgeman, Tom Lewis, and Bill Forney. Each monthly meeting was to have a training session focusing on archaeological terminology, techniques, and artifact identification. Members would also be asked to bring in their collections from individual sites for identification and recording.

The general membership at the March 15, 1973 meeting was treated to that ever popular exercise of explaining and discussing the recently formulated by-laws (was there something prophetic about this particular date?). The by-laws were adopted, but as we shall see, their effects, though delayed, were deadly! Part of the problem, perhaps the largest part, revolved around the issue of personal collecting. Don Sawyer made it clear to the Executive Board that federal solicitors at that time would not prosecute surface collectors, but they would go after diggers with a vengeance! The new name (CAA) was approved by the membership, the other programs enumerated earlier were also to continue. The new name was not to last, for the membership essentially continued to refer to themselves as the Carlsbad Archaeological Society. This was the first meeting to be held at the Zoological and Botanical State Park.

The minutes of the meeting for May 17, 1973 list the following advisors for the CAA: Don Sawyer, Pat Nelson, George Agogino,
Susan Riches (later Applegarth), Keith Adams (then a graduate student at ENMU-Portales), and Lenore Snyder (Curator, Carlsbad City Museum). A membership roster shows 17 families, 13 singles, and 14 unpaid/inactive members. Most were from Carlsbad, but some were stationed at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, and at least one lived in Loving. The membership was advised that the CAA had received authorization to excavate in Dark Canyon Cave. A file elsewhere in the Balgeman collection contains photographs, notes, and drawings of this activity.

During this period, Pat Nelson obtained plenty of publicity for the CAA in the form of several news articles in the Carlsbad Current-Argus. Recognition came from other quarters as well. On February 13, 1973, David King, as State Liaison Officer in the State Planning Office at Santa Fe, invited the CAA to the first state-wide conference on historic preservation. On March 30, 1973, Secretary Aaron Riggs of the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies invited the CAA to join that group, and on September 11, 1973, President John Runyan of the Lea County Archaeological Society (Hobbs) sent an open invitation to the membership of CAA to join LCAS at its excavations at Laguna Toston 30 miles northeast of Carlsbad. This last invitation was actually only one of several instances of cooperation between the two groups, both before and after this date.

Also, at some point during this time, undated notes in the Balgeman file report that consultations concerning sites in the Brantley Dam area and the DeSosa site were held with the State Planning Bureau. Visitors from Santa Fe included John P. “Jack” Wilson (Curator of Historical Archaeology at the Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA), Museum of New Mexico), George Ewing (Curator in Charge of the LOA), and Robert Beauvais (member of the Cultural Properties Review Committee).

June 21, 1973 was a dark meeting, indeed. The membership was informed that Cranston and Forney had resigned their positions. At a June 3rd Executive Board meeting, Harvey Hicks filled the presidency, Frank Pauletich became the 1st Vice President, and Marvin Bailey became Chairman of the Program Committee. Pat Nelson was came on the Board, apparently as an advisor. The reasons for this upheaval were not noted in any of the documents in the Balgeman file. However, the undercurrent of commentary regarding the desire of some members wishing to continue building personal collections versus the newly adopted ethic promoting preservation, conservation, and scientific investigation probably had a central position in the affair.

One of the greater achievements of the Carlsbad Archeological Association was its organization and sponsorship of the First Symposium (Figure 1). This gathering took place at the Carlsbad Zoological and Botanical State Park (now Living Desert State Park) on Saturday, September 29, 1973. President Hicks and Mayor Walter Gerrells performed the opening rituals. Papers summarized the archaeology of the region, federal and state laws regarding archaeological and paleontological resources, and the pottery and projectile points of southeastern New Mexico. A second symposium was evidently discussed, but apparently it did not take place.

The Balgeman files contain few documents pertaining to the CAA after the membership meeting of June 21, 1973, and the First Symposium. Two are articles from the Current-Argus but the dates on both are handwritten, resulting in some confusion. One from January 1974 lists the following officers: Marvin Bailey as President, Raul Quintana as
1st Vice President, Bob Nymeyer as 2nd Vice President, Janet Blendon as Secretary, and Ray Beardsley as Treasurer. The committees are: Programs—Harvey Hicks, Tom Lewis, Jerome Conrey, and Pat Nelson; Field Trips—Harvey Hicks and Raul Quintana; Publications—Roberta Bailey; Telephone—Janet Blendon, Lillian Lakebrink, and Cyndy Mathews; and Refreshments—Eiko Taylor and Doris Miller.

The other article is actually a photograph dated March 1974 and a caption that lists the following as new officers: Keith Adams as President, Marvin Bailey as 1st Vice President, Bill Balgeman as 2nd Vice President, Sunday Schwein as Secretary, and Roy Kemper and Bill Forney as Directors (probably of the Inventory Teams). The photo was taken at the dig at the DeSosa site/Bataan Recreation Area in Carlsbad.

Also in 1974, Marvin Bailey, as President of the Carlsbad Archeological Association, submitted comments on the Cavern Planning Unit's Multiple Use Management Alternatives document to the Bureau of Land Management. Among other things, Bailey states that the CAA 1) endorses an inventory of archaeological and historical resources (plus the need to declare emergency protection status), 2) endorses the idea that caliche and limestone pits should be spaced at intervals greater than one-half mile and that they should not disturb archaeological sites, and 3) that caves should be inventoried and protected. These comments are not to be taken as obstructionistic, only that conservation and preservation values should be observed and archaeological resources protected.

On July 15, 1975, Bill Balgeman submitted 20 files to the Bureau of Land Management. These files contained the forms for 200 archaeological sites, the sum of the society's survey effort over the previous four years! President of the Carlsbad Archaeological Society for that year was Raul Quintana.

Another important activity in 1975 was the joint CAS/LCAS (Lea County Archaeological Society) orientation of John L. Haskell on the archaeology along a water line from the Caprock to the old U.S. Potash line then recently acquired by Mississippi Chemical Corporation. Haskell, then a graduate student at Eastern New Mexico University, was to perform the archaeological survey and excavations prior to the construction of the
line. The end result was the large volume entitled "Caprock Water System Archaeological Project, Lea County, New Mexico" by J. Loring Haskell and published in 1977 by the Agency for Conservation Archaeology at ENMU.

Dailey Jones was elected president of the CAS in 1977, succeeding the 1976 president Roy Kemper. Jones successfully sought and received authorization to host the 1978 meeting of the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies in Carlsbad. The banquet speaker, Dr. Joe Ben Wheat (University of Colorado Museum), talked about his excavations at Yellowjacket, a large Pueblo III site not far from Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado. The meeting was attended by people from throughout the Texas Panhandle, west Texas, and southeastern New Mexico. The 80+ people who pre-registered for the event constitute one of the largest, if not the largest, groups to attend a SWFAS meeting! A notable segment of this "crowd" was created by Dr. Jack Hughes, professor of geology and archaeology at West Texas State University, who took 15 students.

In 1979, the CAS hosted a one-week field school on rock art recording led by Col. Jim Bain of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. At the request of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park, the primary effort focused on Walnut Canyon. This canyon, the one through which visitors drive to visit the park, produced very few examples of art, a disappointment that essentially ended ASNM interest in further work in the Guadalupe Mountains. However, the 20 participants in the field school were treated to a Mexican dinner prepared by Dailey and Irene Jones and Virginia Weischedel and catered at the Rattlesnake Springs picnic area south of the park.

In 1980, continuing CAS president Dailey Jones was asked to attend the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in Santa Fe. The ultimate purpose of the invitation was to make an offer to host the 1981 annual meeting of the ASNM in Carlsbad. That offer was not accepted!

The CAS continued to hold meetings into 1981, but these did not occur every month. After the CAS officers had decided in earlier years to observe a strong conservation ethic and to discourage artifact collecting, those who preferred to continue collecting eventually left the society. The remaining members continued to enjoy the speakers programs held at the monthly meetings.

However, field activities gradually declined through the years, especially after John Runyan passed away in 1979 and Robert "Bus" Leslie moved to Oklahoma a couple of years later. Both men were "advisors" from the Lea County society. The meetings of the Carlsbad Archaeological Society eventually ceased in early 1981. Upon invitation, many of the remaining members joined the still vibrant Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad.

—Santa Fe and Carlsbad, New Mexico

Carlsbad Archaeological Society
The Catron County Historical and Archaeological Society was in existence when I moved there in August 1969; it disbanded about 1981 or 1982. The following is based on memory and talks with other former members who are still alive. As the name suggests, the organization had two main interests: 1) the history of Catron and Socorro counties (Socorro County was divided into two counties on February 25, 1921), and 2) the history and preservation of ancient Indian sites.

THE HISTORICAL ASPECT

As part of the historical aspect, members were interested in the naming of the county, the coming of early Spanish and Anglo-American settlers, farming, ranching, and mining in the county, and the change of the name of the settlements known as Upper, Middle, and Lower Frisco to Reserve. As part of their research, members discovered an 1873 map by W.R. Morley, a surveyor who had earlier searched for possible railroad routes through New Mexico and who during the 1880s settled the Diag A Ranch. On his map Morley had recorded the locations of land grants, military reservations, and Indian reservations. For about two years the Reserve and Apache Creek areas were included within the boundaries of an Apache Indian Reservation. Although current documents indicate that the town of Reserve received its name in the early 1900s when the National Forest System was set up, some still entertain the possibility that Reserve was named for this Indian reservation.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECT

Catron County has a wealth of archaeological sites. Among them are the Mogollon villages that have been recorded and excavated in the Reserve Area, the Gila Cliff Dwellings, and numerous cave sites, including Bat Cave, Tularosa Cave, and Cordova Cave. With such a wealth of sites it was not unusual that membership in the society was largely made up of people from the county who had archaeological sites on their land and had been digging and collecting artifacts from these sites. They wanted to learn more about the people who lived in the area prehistorically and share their experiences with one another. As a result they often would bring their latest finds to meetings.

Beginning in 1939, Paul S. Martin, an archaeologist from the Chicago Natural History Museum, inaugurated a long-term research project in the Reserve area. His research at the SU Site, a number of other Mogollon villages in the Pine Lawn Valley,
and several caves provided ample opportunity for members of the society to learn more about proper excavation methods and recording techniques. During the 1940s and 1950s, some of the members had worked with the professional archaeologists from the Chicago Natural History Museum and the University.

Other members had opportunities to work with the New Mexico Highway salvage crews and the State Archaeologist. Volunteers also worked with the U.S. Forest Service and helped locate and map the locations of sites when timber sales were made.

There were a number of outsiders who came into the area and made offers to residents to buy the ruins on their private lands and dig them with backhoes and bulldozers. The members were alarmed that much valuable history would be lost.

As part of the educational process, the society brought in speakers from various places to address such topics as proper excavation and recording methods. The society also set up a symposium to inform all landowners about the need to preserve sites on private land. Among the speakers at this symposium were 1) a landowner with sites on his land, 2) a Navajo, 3) a “pothunter,” 4) an archaeologist from the Forest Service, and 5) the Society chairman.

In cooperation with the state, the society set up a display of artifacts from Catron County. Labels and explanations of artifacts indicated the location of the sites from which they came; in situ drawings of the finds illustrated exact proveniences.

As part of their quest for knowledge, some members of the society travelled to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico to hear then Curator, Dr. J.J. Brody lecture. Other members made field trips to sites in the county that were being excavated or preserved.

In 1972, Catron County and the Museum of New Mexico co-sponsored a one-week field session. This provided an opportunity for tourists to record petroglyphs under the leadership of Jim Bain (1973) who became the Director of the ASNM rock art field schools.

Only a few names of members are listed below. Most of the members are no longer available and there seem to have been few records; the whereabouts of the minutes of meetings are currently unknown. Members included:

John Jampton—then the County Agent
Marvin Ake—Datil
Julius Williamson—Apache Creek
Barbara Price—Apache Creek
Nancy Robinson—Apache Creek
Mrs. George Calberg—Quemado
Harold Dykstra—Reserve
Gilbert Armijo—Reserve
Jake Armstrong—Quemado
Cecil Beard—Reserve
Elizabeth Hubbel—Quemado

—Alamogordo, New Mexico

REFERENCE CITED

Bain, James
ORGANIZATION OF THE DOÑA ANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

On November 6, 1974, Pat Beckett chaired the first meeting of the Doña Ana Archaeological Society (DAAS), which was attended by thirteen people. Jack Hedrick of the El Paso Archaeological Society spoke on what the activities of an archaeological society entail.

At the second meeting of the society on November 19, 1974, a temporary slate of officers was chosen with the understanding that permanent officers would be elected in February 1975. The organizational committee consisted of Pat Beckett, Dabney Ford, John Sparks, and Jay Weir, with Pat Beckett continuing to chair the meetings until a president was elected. Horace and Patricia Poeter were to serve as co-treasurers, with Marylin Harkey as secretary and Beverly Greenway heading up the telephone committee. A bank account and post office box were obtained. Dues were set at $6.00 per year, with a student membership at $3.00. By 1982, individual memberships were still $6.00, but family memberships at $9.00 had been added. Individual memberships were not increased to $10.00 until 1993, at which time they were made payable in September.

At the third meeting in December officers were elected (Table 1) and copies of proposed By-Laws were distributed; they were adopted in January 1975. The necessity for incorporation was discussed and papers were drawn up. After acceptance by the membership, they were given to Jay Weir for submission to an attorney. The Certificate of Incorporation (No. 90.176) was received in 1977. By 1980, a discussion of incorporation arose again. In 1981, Jay Weir reported on progress concerning re-incorporation of the Society and on November 24, 1981, the DAAS re-incorporation papers were validated by the State of New Mexico, subject to receipt of the Society’s check which was mailed on December 2 of that year.

In 1975, DAAS became an institutional member of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM), and Toni Murphy (Laumbach) was elected first alternate to the ASNM Board of Trustees. Since then several members have been active in both societies. Pat Beckett, Doris Morgan, and Martha Sharp are currently on the Board.

For the first two years bi-monthly meetings were held. In 1977, meeting on the first Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in Breland Hall on the New Mexico State University (NMSU) campus was approved. At this time
Table 1. Doña Ana Archaeological Society Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Walter Allen</td>
<td>Jay Weir</td>
<td>Marylin Harkey</td>
<td>Pat Poeter</td>
<td>Horace Poeter, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>G.L. Buckner</td>
<td>Burton Duke</td>
<td>Pat Poeter</td>
<td>Florence Hall</td>
<td>Lucinda and Linda Huber, Publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>J.T. Horton</td>
<td>Amy Spears</td>
<td>Bill Bloch and Marylin Harkey</td>
<td>Marylin Harkey</td>
<td>Jay Weir, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Cal Traylor</td>
<td>Al Carrison</td>
<td>Ruth Welling</td>
<td>Marylin Harkey</td>
<td>G.L. Buckner, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Margaret Hoyt</td>
<td>Jay Weir</td>
<td>Florence Hall</td>
<td>Carol Dawson</td>
<td>Cal Traylor, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Pete Laudeman</td>
<td>Peggy Hoyt</td>
<td>Pat Poeter</td>
<td>Al Carrison</td>
<td>Margaret Hoyt, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pete Laudeman, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Pete Laudeman</td>
<td>J.T. Horton</td>
<td>Florence Hall</td>
<td>Cal Traylor</td>
<td>Ray Drummond, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Darwin Bennett</td>
<td>Cal Traylor</td>
<td>Frank Quirolo</td>
<td>Judith Midkiff</td>
<td>Ginny Bennett, Historian and Bulletin Editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Gloria Avilucea</td>
<td>Ada Demarest</td>
<td>Beverly Greenway</td>
<td>Virginia Avilucea</td>
<td>Jeanne Marie Buchanan, Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>J.T. Horton</td>
<td>Mike Mallouf</td>
<td>Nancy Jenkins</td>
<td>Judith Midkiff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Tom Gerend</td>
<td>Cal Traylor</td>
<td>Nancy Jenkins</td>
<td>Rose Nakayama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Tom Gerend</td>
<td>Cal Traylor</td>
<td>Wanda Bernauer</td>
<td>Rose Nakayama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998–1999</td>
<td>Bill Luther</td>
<td>Richard Magee</td>
<td>Nancy Jenkins</td>
<td>Martha Sharp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999–2000</td>
<td>Bill Luther</td>
<td>Jay Sharp</td>
<td>Richard Magee</td>
<td>Martha Sharp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the By-Laws were also changed to limit the number of elected officers to four. The duties of the historian were thenceforth to be assumed by the immediate past president. The By-Laws were updated once again and approved in October 1997.

Like many groups, interest in the society waxed and waned. By 1979, there was discussion on the possibility of the DAAS merging with the Anthropology Club at New Mexico State University (NMSU), but no merger was established.

In 1982, the DAAS president moved away and there is no information on 1983 activities. In May 1984, attempts were made to resurrect the DAAS. At the instigation of Cal Traylor and Florence Hall, a re-organizational meeting was held on June 16 to choose new officers. It was attended by J.T. Horton and Pete Laudeman.

To publicize the society, a public meeting was held at the Branigan Library on July 3 to announce a field trip on July 7 to the Paraje near San Antonio, New Mexico, where an excavation was in progress. The Society was revitalized by the success of the field trip. DAAS has continued as an active society since that time.

In 1975, Burton Duke undertook the task of designing a logo for the DAAS. In 1977, a stylized version of the feathered serpent, or AWANYU, was adopted. The colors of the design were to be gold, edged in black, on a rust-brown background. The first logo issued, however, was reddish-orange.

In 1977, the Society voted to send letters to area representatives in support of Senate Bill #222. The purpose of this bill, which did pass, was to encourage private land owners to protect archaeological sites on their land.

Attempts were made to organize a DAAS library in 1980. No permanent facility has been found to house it. The Library is currently under the keeping of Vera and Burt Schwartz.

ACTIVITIES

Archaeological Sites and Other Field Trips

Major activities of the DAAS include monthly presentations and related field trips. Many of the programs are on rock art and archaeology in Southern New Mexico-West Texas. The field trips have been to local archaeological and historical sites as well as rock art sites. Other topics included the Southwest history, material culture, ethnology, and North American and Mesoamerican archaeology. The society archives has a detailed list of programs and field trips.

Sites near Hatch. In 1976, E. Pierre Morenon, field director, spoke to the Society on work that was being carried out by North Texas State University in the Hatch area. Consideration was given as to how the DAAS might help; a field trip to the eight sites near Hatch was made. Many potsherds, hand tools, debris of weaponry manufacture, remains of fire pits, manos, metates, etc., were seen. A report was made, but further information is unavailable.

The Berrenda Creek Site. In 1976, Andrew Gomolak, a student at NMSU, apprised the Society of the Berrenda Creek archaeological research project in the Gila National Forest. Although the site had been disturbed many times, much valuable information still remained. Work was to be conducted by students at NMSU, but because the project was only partially funded, success depended upon obtaining help from private sources. Members enthusiastically responded with offers of help and supplies. Subsequently,
DAAS members contributed a great deal in materials and "sweat equity" to the project. They transported supplies and helped with setting up camp, furnished food and other provisions, and assisted with maintaining weekend security. Karl Laumbach served as advisor.

As a result of this project (Gomolak and Ford 1976), seven rooms, comprising one building, were excavated (Figure 1). Turquoise and shell objects, beads, points, metates, manos, and pottery were recovered. Two pieces of pottery, in particular, were remarkable: an intact Mimbres black-on-white bowl with a crane design in the bottom and a broken olla with an all-over incised design. The remains of five burials were found within the rooms; typically, a pot covered each of the heads. Only a few of the remains did not disintegrate upon excavation. One of the burials that had not been completely excavated previously, provided information on the manner in which the burial had been interred by these ancient people.

It was thought that the NMSU students and personnel involved in the project had done a remarkable job and the DAAS was gratified to have a small part in it. In the Sunday edition of August 8, 1976, the Las Cruces Sun News published a full page report and photographs taken by two reporters who accompanied the DAAS on the last field trip to the site.

In 1977, Director Andrew Gomolak reported that tree-ring samples taken from the Berrenda Creek were dated to ca. 1060-1105. This indicates the site was occupied after the latter date.

Excavation near Roswell, New Mexico. During 1981, members who had experience in archaeological excavation were invited to participate in a dig conducted by NMSU and the Museum of New Mexico at the King Ranch, a late Mogollon site near Roswell, New Mexico directed by Reggie Wiseman and Pat Beckett.

Lucero Arroyo Petroglyph Project. In 1991, DAAS President, Tom Gerend presented the Society's planned Lucero Arroyo project, designed to record the petroglyphs of that area northeast of Las Cruces which are constantly being lost to time, weather, and vandals. The field work for the Lucero Arroyo petroglyph sites was begun in 1991 and completed in 1993. An update was presented to the membership in 1994, prior to a field trip to the site. Gerend, project coordinator, compiled the data, and submitted a written report to Santa Fe. Leroy J. Unglaub spoke on the "Lucero Arroyo Rock Art Documentation Project" at the 90th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, held in Las Cruces on May 2, 1997. Several members earned certificates as provisional rock art surveyors (Figure 2.)

Surveying Land for Nature Park. In 1992, under the direction of Don Clifton, the DAAS conducted an intensive archaeological site survey of the 240-acre tract of Las Cruces East Mesa land identified as the potential site for the Las Cruces Nature Park.

Volunteer Site Steward Program: Lake Valley Site. In 1993, DAAS members participated in the BLM-sponsored pruning and cleanup at historic Lake Valley (ghost town) directed by Theresa Handley. From 1995-1999, DAAS members Robert and Dora Weber continued to monitor the Lake Valley Site, educating visitors about its history and the need to preserve it.

In 1993, Janis Hartley, State Land Office coordinator for the Volunteer Site Steward Program, discussed this new program with the
Figure 1. Field trip to Berrenda Creek, 1977.

Figure 2. Recording rock art in Lucero Arroyo, 1991.
Society and asked for help. Volunteers would receive training in enforcement and preservation. They would then be assigned to a cultural site located on state-owned land, which they would monitor regularly, and assist in such things as fencing and stabilization.

**Mason’s Fort (Ranch).** In February 1994, Janis Hartley, and Norman Nelson, Archaeologist with the State Land Office, discussed with DAAS the planned stabilization at historic Mason’s Fort situated along the Butterfield Trail west of Las Cruces. Volunteers were needed for erosion control for two weekends in March, backfilling around the foundation, building a series of break dams, and finishing a retaining wall. Several members participated, along with members of The Sierra Club and The New Mexico Volunteers for the Outdoors.

**Elk Ridge Site.** DAAS members who reconstructed the vessels from Elk Ridge were invited by property owner Billy Russell to help excavate the site along the Upper Mimbres. Beginning in the summer of 1994, numerous weekends were spent surveying, excavating and collecting artifacts. Members continued working sporadically during 1995, as weather and other conditions permitted. The site dates from approximately A.D. 800–1150 and was a large Mimbres pueblo of more than 100 rooms. Located at 6300 ft. elevation in a floodplain, it had been buried by floods in the 1800s and was not discovered until 1988. Ongoing archaeological salvage has been conducted since 1990, and is still in progress.

**Prehistoric Pottery Reconstruction Project.** In 1993, President Ron Nelson arranged for DAAS members to help Human Systems Research, Inc. with reconstruction of prehistoric pottery from Elk Ridge, with Billy Russell as consultant. During 1994, under the direction of Doris Morgan, an average 18 members met weekly from January through Spring—washing, sorting, registering, matching, and gluing together many hundreds of Mimbres sherds (black-on-white, painted, brownware, corrugated, redware, black, etc.). Numerous vessels, large and small, were completed or nearly completed. Finished and unfinished vessels were exhibited at a special meeting at HSR in July. Selected items are displayed in the HSR Museum.

The reconstruction period was followed by cataloguing sessions to identify and record remaining sherds and other artifacts from Elk Ridge, as well as those from the Rayado site in northern New Mexico excavated by David Kirkpatrick. When cataloguing was complete, analysis of artifacts from Rayado was undertaken. Billy Russell, Martha Yduarte, and David Kirkpatrick of HSR were overseers for these projects.

**Dig at “A” Mountain.** Beginning September 1994, several DAAS members joined Neal Ackerly (NMSU) and a number of his students in excavating a lithic site near “A” Mountain, Las Cruces, which had been used as a hunting camp. The dig continued on Saturdays through the Fall semester.

**Summerford Mountain.** In 1998, members of DAAS surveyed and recorded petroglyphs in the Summerford Mountain north of Las Cruces. Coordinator/Director Bob Pick (DAAS member) acquired a State grant to pursue this project. Jay and Helen Gotty held a training seminar in Las Cruces, and an on-site training session to prepare members for the project. A report was written by Bob Pick and submitted to Santa Fe. As a result, eleven members received certification as rock art surveyors (Figures 3, 4 and 5).
**Cañada Alamosa.** In June 1999, several DAAS members helped HSR with a survey of the Cañada Alamosa site, prior to the Eastern New Mexico University Field School project. Volunteers were Bill and Kay Luther, John Fitch, Jay Weir, and Ozzie Bagg, with some participating in the excavation.

In October 1999, several DAAS members began a six-month lab project to identify and catalog artifacts from Cañada Alamosa.

**Special Meeting.** Since 1993, in addition to our regular meetings, the DAAS has occasionally held a special meeting in July where members have an opportunity to show color slides, share memories of visits to archaeological sites, display pottery they have made, and other related items.

**Museum Volunteers.** In 1981, the NMSU Museum moved into Kent Hall, and DAAS members volunteered to help with the move. The museum in Kent Hall opened in December and the DAAS held its December meeting there. Several members of DAAS are currently volunteering as docents for Kent Museum, as well as for the Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum, east of Las Cruces, which opened in 1997.

**Certification.** By 1979, five members of the DAAS were working on certification as field archaeologists: Marylin Harkey, J.T. Horton, Richard Newton, John Stackhouse, and Alan Carrison. J.T. Horton was Coordinator for the program.

In 1996, following both the pottery reconstruction project and the cataloguing and analysis of artifacts from Elk Ridge and Rayado for HSR, nine members of DAAS received certification as Provisional Lab Technicians.

In 1998, eleven members received certification as Provisional Rock Art Surveyors after completing a rock art recording project in the Summerford Mountain north of Las Cruces. Bob Pick was Coordinator/Director. Also in 1998, Doris Morgan received certification as provisional crew member.

**Community Outreach**

**Scholarship Award.** In 1993, President Ron Nelson asked for suggestions for community projects in which the DAAS might become involved. The DAAS “Rock Art Kokopelli Flute Player Scholarship Award” was established and presented to a deserving student member of the Las Cruces Symphony.

In June 1994, Fritz Haselberger represented the DAAS at the Arts and Crafts Market, “Christmas in July,” with a pottery display.

In 1995, DAAS members contributed to the purchase of a brick bearing the Society’s name and which was placed in the Branigan Cultural Center’s “Walk of Names.” The “Walk” was to become part of the planned sculpture garden between the Center and its adjacent art museum.

**Las Cruces Heritage Day.** On May 13, 1995, the first Las Cruces Heritage Day was held in the Downtown Mall. A DAAS exhibit of artifacts was displayed by Fritz Haselberger, Mike Morrison, and Doris Morgan in the Branigan Cultural Center Annex.

**Epigraphic Society sub-group.** In January 1996, Cal Traylor invited the membership to form an Epigraphic Society sub-group which would meet separately from the DAAS. The Epigraphic Society deciphers, interprets, and classifies ancient inscriptions, and believes...
Figure 3. Recording rock art panel, Larry Sims, Tana Hemingway and John Fitch, 1998.

Figure 4. Recording mortar holes, Bob Donavan, 1998.
that evidence exists that Pre-Columbian visitors came to the Americas from Europe. Several meetings were held with guest speakers, but attendance did not warrant continuing this experiment.

In 1996, a video “Signs of Life: Archaeology and Preservation in New Mexico,” was filmed in part in Las Cruces by Robert Burns, Rondo Films, Texas. Its purpose was to educate the public on the importance of archaeology and saving archaeological sites. The seven DAAS members who participated in the project were: Fritz Haselberger, Doris Morgan, Mike Morrison, Ron and Bink Nelson, Stephen Phillips, and Vera Schwartz. The video, filmed indoors and outdoors at various
locations around New Mexico, would be available for showing at museums and other public places and events related to a better understanding of our archaeological heritage.

**New Mexico Archaeology Fair.** On May 14–15, 1994, during New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week, the State Historic Preservation Division sponsored an Archaeology Fair in Albuquerque. A DAAS booth was manned by Ron and Bink Nelson, and Doris Morgan who exhibited pottery, sherds, and other artifacts supplied by HSR, and a display board unit showing Society activities, constructed by Roy Van der Aa.

On May 11–12, 1996, at the Archaeology Fair held in Farmington, the DAAS booth was manned by Burt and Vera Schwartz, Stephen Phillips, and Bob Pick.

On May 9, 1998, Bob Pick manned a booth for the DAAS at the Archaeology Fair held at the Mesilla Valley Mall in Las Cruces. Displays of the rock art recording project and other activities were set up.

HSR asked for DAAS volunteers to staff a booth on March 31, 1998, at the Border Book Festival in Las Cruces to sell HSR publications. In appreciation, HSR donated a set of its publications to the DAAS’ library.

**Lectures.** On February 27, 1997, a lecture: “Protecting American Indian Sacred Places” was presented by Peter Nabokov in Kent Hall, NMSU. The event was co-sponsored by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Doña Ana Archaeological Society. It was preceded by a reception.

In May 1998, DAAS again co-sponsored a lecture with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at NMSU presented by Timothy Earle, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, on “How Chiefs Come to Power.” The lecture was preceded by a reception.

**88th Annual Meeting of the ASNM.** Papers were presented at the 88th Annual Meeting of the ASNM in El Paso, Texas (1995) by DAAS members Meli Duran, David Kirkpatrick, and Doris Morgan.

**90th Annual Meeting of the ASNM.** The 90th Annual Meeting of the ASNM was held May 2–4, 1997 in Las Cruces, hosted by the Doña Ana Archaeological Society. One hundred one people attended the banquet. The Bandelier Lecturer was Karl Laumbach, Associate Director of Research and Publication, Human Systems Research, and a member of the DAAS. Members David Kirkpatrick (HSR), Jay Sharp, and Leroy Unglaub presented papers. A short history of the Society was presented by Jay Weir, one of the founders.

**91st Annual Meeting of the ASNM.** A paper was presented at the 91st Annual Meeting of the ASNM in Silver City (1998) by DAAS member Bob Pick. He presented the results of the rock art project completed by the Society in the Summerford Mountain.

**Other Notables.** In 1990, Betty Ayer and Meli Duran catalogued and archived the Yeo Collection at the Museum of New Mexico. This collection consisted of manuscripts, photographs and negatives, maps, and correspondence (Duran and Ayer 1994).

The December 1991 issue of *New Mexico Magazine* featured a story, with pictures of the annual ceremony at Tortugas, and quotes by Pat Beckett, one of the founders of the DAAS.
The DAAS is fortunate to have had several opportunities to visit sites on White Sands Missile Range, an area usually closed to the public (Figure 6). In 1981, because of the possibility of legal liabilities, it was decided to limit field trips to DAAS members and their immediate families. Occasionally, field trips have been publicized in the newspaper, creating public interest and resulting in increased membership.

Since 1992, Karen Jones, Director of Turquoise Tours in Tucson, has provided information on various overnight field trip possibilities tailored to reflect the interests of the group. In 1993, a busload of DAAS members accompanied Ms. Jones to Casa Grande, Globe, and Tonto National Monument in Arizona. In 1994, 13 members enjoyed a tour to Casas Grandes, Mexico, and nearby Mata Ortiz (the home of Juan Quezada and other famous potters), where they stayed in the homes of the potters and were able to purchase pottery directly from the artists.

In May 1997, two archaeology books were donated to the Branigan Library by DAAS in memory of Beverly Greenway, a Charter Member.
In 1999, a sherd display board produced by Jeff Kaake was donated to the DAAS by the El Paso Archaeological Society.

A Thank You. The DAAS membership agreed that during National Library Week, April 17–22, 1994, Secretary Wanda Bernauer would write a letter of thanks to the Thomas Branigan Library in appreciation for the no-cost use of their facilities and equipment for our monthly meetings.

Mission Statement. The purpose of this non-profit organization founded in 1974 is to:

- Promote understanding and appreciation of archaeology
- Encourage the active participation of members in the archaeological experience
- Increase and enhance the knowledge and skills of the members in the archaeological discipline
- Promote interaction between the professional and avocational archaeologist
- Encourage public interest and support for our cultural heritage
- Assist in the preservation of cultural assets
- Discourage exploitation and wanton destruction of archaeological sites

Members continue to pursue these goals into the twenty-first century.

—Las Cruces, New Mexico

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Gomolak, A.R. and Dabney Ford
1976 Reclamation of a vandalized prehistoric settlement site, Berrenda Creek Project, 1976. Report submitted to National Sierra Foundation (Grant sm176-08025). New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Duran, Meliha S. and Betty Ayer
The El Llano Archaeological Society (ELAS) was formed in the fall of 1962. At that time the discovery of partially exposed mammoth bones by F.E. Green of Texas Technological College in a commercial gravel pit on the edge of Blackwater Draw that was being mined by Sam Sanders of Portales provided an excellent opportunity for cooperation between the owner, ELAS, and Green. Jim Warnica, the president of the new society, and other members of ELAS were immediately involved in activities that increased our knowledge about Clovis Man and his late Pleistocene adaptation in eastern New Mexico.

The initial goals of the society were to record archaeological sites in and near Roosevelt County, New Mexico. By 1965, there were 124 members and a newsletter was published on a regular basis. During the next two decades, members participated in excavations and field trips (several of which were for the purpose of recording rock art), enjoyed lectures by archaeologists working in the area, and sponsored educational activities for the public.

During its existence, a number of people were involved in the organization of ELAS; officers who served from 1962 through 1980 are listed in Table 1. In February 1964, ELAS joined the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Members attended the state meetings, presented papers, and were recognized for their efforts. By 1980, however, the society became inactive.

**EXCAVATIONS**

*The Clovis Site at Blackwater Locality No. 1*

From December 1962, throughout 1963, and in January 1964, members of ELAS excavated at the Blackwater Locality No. 1. This mammoth kill site was already famous for its evidence of Clovis Man. The fluted points recovered from several earlier excavations indicated that it represented one of the earliest known adaptations in the new world. Excavations by ELAS members uncovered four mammoths, one bison, and scattered remains of mammoth, bison, horse, camel, antelope, deer, wolf, peccary, turtle, rodents, and birds. In addition, a total of 157 artifacts were recovered; these included projectile points, scrapers, bifacial knives, gravers, and flakes of stone, plus cores, debitage, bone tools, and several hammerstones. In his report on the excavations, Warnica (1966) suggested that the animals may have been systematically hunted near a water hole, but many of the
Table 1. Officers of the El Llano Archaeological Society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Secretary-Treasurer</th>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Jim Warnica</td>
<td>Jess Collins</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jess Collins</td>
<td>Lorene Place</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jess Collins</td>
<td>Eula Edwards</td>
<td>Jaenene Stanford</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wayne Victor</td>
<td>Opal Moore</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Joe Place</td>
<td>Lillian Edge</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Opal Moore</td>
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<td>1969</td>
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<td>Mrs. Paul Albright</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>Skip Wilson</td>
<td>Marjorie Williamson, Secretary</td>
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<td>Skip Wilson</td>
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<td>Paul Albright</td>
<td>Ruth Waite, Secretary</td>
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<td>Milton Waite, Treasurer</td>
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<td>Pearl Bradley</td>
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<td>Harvey Hill</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Harvey Hill</td>
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<td>1980</td>
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<td>John Bradley</td>
<td>Pearl Bradley</td>
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artifacts may have washed in the gray sand stratum of Clovis age found in the pond.

Among the ELAS members who participated in the excavations during this project were John Bradley, Gordon Brown, Jess Collins, Jerry Durrett, Gordon Greaves, D.L. Hankins, Charles Harrison, Muriel Latham, Gene McDougle, Cyrus McKnight, Perry McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Place, Jane Powell, P.K. Roberts, Mark Schumpert, Oscar Shay, Darwin Simnacher, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Stanford, Charlie Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Victor, Jim Warnica, and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Williamson. Results of this work were reported in various papers to ELAS and ASNM (Warnica and Hester 1963) as well as the report published by Warnica (1966).

Once this project was completed, the El Llano Archaeological Society was involved in a number of excavations throughout the years. These include work at several early mansites and found sites.
From December 2, 1964 through January 18, 1965, ELAS members excavated mammoth bones on the George Damon Ranch. Although a number of bones were recovered, there were no artifacts associated with them and no reports were published. The bones, however, were available for educational display and study.

Ted Williamson Plainview Site

From February 21, 1965 through January 24, 1971, excavations were conducted at the Ted Williamson Plainview Site at Milnesand, New Mexico. Nineteen 10-foot squares were excavated; bison bones, hearths, and artifacts were recovered. Although no publications resulted from this excavation, researchers at Texas Tech have used the information in conjunction with their later studies in the area.

Price’s Ranch

Located about 35 miles west of Portales, Price’s ranch had an early site on the property. ELAS members excavated and removed a mammoth tusk in November 1965, which is now in the Museum Section at Clovis Community College.

“Billy the Kid Cave”

During 1966, George Agogino from the Paleo-Indian Institute at Eastern New Mexico University was working at Billy the Kid Cave located southwest of Melrose, New Mexico. Several members of ELAS cooperated with him in these excavations. Members of ELAS participated only by providing physical labor to help ENMU.

Portales Springs

A historic spring discharge, located near the bluffs at Portales Springs, was investigated from January 24, 1967 to 1971. ELAS laid out 5-foot and 10-foot square excavations and recovered only historic material that included bison remains, artifacts of bone, stone, and pottery. Jim Warnica has possession of some material from Portales Springs. Other material was lost due to the death of a member who was curating some material for ELAS.

FIELD TRIPS

Throughout the active years, ELAS members participated in numerous field trips taken to record surface sites in Roosevelt County and to collect and store material gathered on the field trips. Jim Warnica has these collections. During two of these trips, rock art was recorded and photographed at Sites QU-5-1 and CH-6-1; the rock art was illustrated these in the 1966 newsletter. Jim Warnica has slides of these figures.

In September 1965, ELAS members visited “Deer Springs” (QU-5-1) northwest of Grady. The site is located on the edge of the caprock facing north toward Tucumcari. There were numerous petroglyphs of deer on the sandstone cliffs near the spring area. The deer figures were drawn or sketched and photographed.

In May 1967, a field trip went to the Powell Ranch (CH-6-1) west of Kenna. ELAS recorded and photographed all of the petroglyphs at the site. If weathering of the rock could be used as a criterion, the glyphs were of different time periods. The latest panel had a group of crosses which were incised instead of pecked into the rock.
OTHER ACTIVITIES

Throughout the years ELAS was involved in several educational programs in the local community. Among these were sponsorship of an artifact show, held on April 10–11, 1964, at which 700 guests registered. The artifacts were mostly Paleo-Indian points.

In September 1965, a display of artifacts and mammoth bones at the Portales National Bank drew 1,500 visitors in three days.

On August 10, 1965, Dr. Arthur Jelinek gave a presentation on his work in France and Turkey. He also mentioned briefly his work in the Middle Pecos River Valley where his research focused on late prehistoric sites.

ELAS and the Paleo-Indian Institute hosted the Southwest Federation of Archeological Societies Symposium on April 26, 1969. The guest speaker was Dr. Arthur Jelinek who talked at length about his work in the Middle Pecos River Valley.

AWARDS

In 1963 James M. Warnica, President of ELAS was awarded the Certificate of Achievement for work at the Sam Sanders gravel pit (or the Clovis Site) by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

—Portales, New Mexico

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Warnica, James M.

Warnica, James M., and James J. Hester
1963 Blackwater Locality No. 1 Revisited. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
Sunshine, silence, and adobe—that is the southwest. Four civilizations have wandered by at one time or another and still, sand and silence and the mesa winds are the most enduring dwellers (Agnes Marquand Walsh 1950).

In 1540 the Conquistadors, looking for gold and led by Coronado, sought the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola. The Santa Rita copper mines were discovered in the 1800s by Lt. Colonel Carrasco. New Mexico became a territory, then a state, and Texas, after four flags, became one of the then forty-eight states in 1845. Throughout this time, men and women settled the southwest, some seeking better health, others on business ventures, and still others were inclined to go west and grow up with the country.

Such a learned group of people with common interests in past and future, led by Dr. Elliott C. Prentiss, a physician, and Col. M.L. Crimmins, Commander of Fort Bliss, formed the El Paso Archaeological Society (EPAS) on June 15, 1922. The first officers were Dr. Elliott Prentiss, president; Mrs. D.B. Smith and A.O. Aultman, first vice presidents; Mrs. Maude Sullivan, treasurer; and Mrs. Lydia Brooks, secretary. The first meetings were held in the library in downtown El Paso, and a number of speakers gave programs throughout the 1920s.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, father of southwestern archaeology, was deeply interested in archaeological and historical groups and provided extensive assistance. Other members included prominent men and women, such as Mr. and Mrs. C.B. Cosgrove who excavated the Swartz Ruin for Peabody and Roscoe Conkling who explored Bishop’s Cap Cavern (Conkling Cave) for the University of California. By profession Conkling was an engineer “who took some time for archaeology.” He and his wife also made an extensive study of the Butterfield Trail, traveling by auto from Kansas City to San Francisco and publishing the “Butterfield Trail,” an exhaustive study of this historic enterprise.

During the first year when dues were $1.00, there were 24 dues-paying members. Membership increased from the original 25 to 40 in 1925, then decreased; there were 23 in 1926, 19 in 1927, and 16 in 1928. The organization seemed to die a natural death in 1934. There are no known records of meetings from 1934 to 1939. Field trips during this time included visits to Gran Quivira and the Galaz Ruin on the Mimbres River; and an illustrated lecture on Wild...
Horse Mesa was given by Clyde Kluckhohn. In January 1938, all artifacts belonging to the society were placed in the Centennial Museum at the then Texas College of Mines (now the University of Texas at El Paso).

In February 1939, the society was reorganized with 39 members. William S. Strain, curator of the Centennial Museum, was elected president. He was a geology professor and his wife was a paleontologist. Records for this period are missing, but members reported talks by other members, field trips, and discussions of pottery collections. Of those 39 members Dr. Kenneth Burlingham is still a current member of the society.

In March 1941, the constitution adopted in 1922 was deemed inadequate so it was revised and by-laws were adopted. In 1948, the bylaws were amended so that no officer could serve more than two consecutive terms. Table 1 lists the presidents of EPAS. In 1954, the constitution was amended and clarified concerning honorary memberships. The constitution and by-laws were again amended in 1963. After 41 years of $1.00 dues, the annual membership dues were raised to $3.00. Later dues were raised to $6.00 and other classifications of membership dues were added. During the 1960s, changes also included adding sustained patrons, benefactors, and education or corporation memberships. In 1964, the society incorporated as a non-profit, tax-exempt scientific and educational institution. Over the years membership continued to grow, and today there are 200 individual and institutional members.

**FACILITIES**

Since its inception in 1922, meetings of the El Paso Archaeological Society had been held in various facilities, including members'
homes, the downtown library, and the Centennial Museum at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP). During the 1950s, the meetings were held at the Centennial Museum and in Las Cruces, with several speakers being affiliated with the Agricultural College (New Mexico State University). Throughout the years, many gracious institutions had allowed the Society to use their facilities as meeting places.

In the early 1970s, the society asked two members, Marguerite Davis and Tom Westfall, to explore the possibility of a permanent home. As a result of their efforts, in May 1973, Mayor Fred Hervey appointed a group of citizens to a Mayor’s Historical Committee. The group subsequently was incorporated as the El Paso Heritage Foundation. Through the Hervey Foundation, the mayor made a private donation of $150,000 for the construction of the Wilderness Park Museum. Upon completion, the museum would be turned over to the city of El Paso. Mr. E.H. Baeza, contractor, agreed to build the museum at cost, and the General Service Administration donated 17 acres on Transmountain Road.

In August 1974, local community groups attended an organizational meeting to offer cooperation in this project. Members of the society and museum staff, assisted by Gerald Fitzgerald, prepared a mock-up for the design of the building and displays. Wes Wilson contributed carpentry expertise. Many society members actually constructed the background components or the displays, and Bill Rakocy, curator at the El Paso Museum of Art, directed the painting of the murals. Trails around the museum would be developed to view archaeological features, as well as animal and plant life in their natural habitat. Many groups, including Scouts, the Mineral and Gem Society, and the Cactus and Rock Club, would be involved in completing the outside area of the museum.

In September 1976, the society, under President Frank Ainsa, entered into a contractual agreement with the city of El Paso. EPAS agreed to support the museum and to assist in the achievement of its aims and purposes. The museum complex included a meeting room and also a side room which would house the printing press, a storage area, and a laboratory for EPAS.

The Wilderness Park Museum was dedicated on October 12, 1977. Mayor Ray Salazar delivered the dedication address. Members of the Fort Bliss color guard presented the colors and the 62nd U.S. Army Band provided music for the occasion. Not only was the opening of the Wilderness Park Museum a tremendous group effort, but the El Paso Archaeological Society had found a home. For its displays, society members contributed numerous hours, as well as artifacts from personal collections (Westfall et al. 1981).

During the 1980s, Joe Guinn formulated the plans for the nature trail at the Wilderness Park Museum. It would include a pit house, a three-room pueblo, and an Indian garden. In the 1990s, the new nature trail was completed under the direction of Joe Guinn, John Green, and the El Paso Cactus and Rock Club. The remodeled north end of the Wilderness Museum was opened to the public.

In recent years, projects undertaken by EPAS members at the Museum included docent training, new trail signs, a roof for the gazebo, a trail bridge, and a new brochure for the nature trail. Jack Hedrick conducted laboratory sessions when there was sufficient interest.
A special highlight was welcoming Tom O’Laughlin, a long-term member of EPAS, as the director of the Wilderness Park Museum in 1991; this was accompanied by regret in 1996 when he left for the Albuquerque Museum. Tom provided the Wilderness Park Museum with strong, definitive leadership. He received the United Way Non-Profit Agency Staff Award in 1993.

In the 1990s, a new letter of agreement between the society and the city of El Paso defined the working relationship between the society and the city. Attendance at the museum in the early 1990s was expected to reach 40,000 and continue growing. The increase was attributed to improvements in the museum, interesting traveling exhibits, and staff and volunteer cooperation. Many visitors were, and still are, school children on field trips from throughout the county, as well as local individual groups and tourists. In 1998, the Wilderness Park Museum had an exhibit entitled *The Poetic Language of Stones*. It also opened a permanent exhibit on rock art in August 1988, for which the society donated $2,000. Society members spend many volunteer hours at the museum and continue to be an integral part of its success.

**MAJOR PROJECTS**

Throughout the decades, EPAS members have been involved in a number of projects that reflect the goals of the society and the interests of its members. Preservation of natural and cultural resources, education of the membership and the public, and dissemination of knowledge through public presentations, newsletters, and special publications have been among the activities sponsored by EPAS. In addition, training programs in various archaeological skills and participation in archaeological survey and excavations have led to formal recognition of society members.

**Preservation**

In 1939, the society worked to have Hueco Tanks named a state park, but was not successful. The State of Texas bought the property in 1969, however; and Hueco Tanks State Park opened in May 1970. EPAS also attempted to secure the old Federal Building as a museum of archaeology and history; this venture was unsuccessful.

In 1979, the society participated in a successful effort to establish the Franklin Mountain State Park, and initiated the formation of support groups. The park continues to improve facilities and to balance preservation with opportunities for visitor enjoyment, such as hiking and biking trails and picnic areas.

**Publications**

In 1940, Agnes Walsh presented the society with a manuscript entitled *The Artifact* and suggested it be the first issue of a quarterly publication by EPAS. She was elected editor. The second issue of *The Artifact* appeared in January 1942 under the title of *El Paso Artifact*. During the 1940s, four known issues were published. In 1951, another issue appeared. No other issues are known until February 1964, when the publication was revived as *The Artifact, Volume 2, No. 1*, a quarterly publication. At this time *The Artifact* inaugurated the publication of a special report series. During the 1960s, the office of the editor was revived; Table 2 lists those who served in this capacity. The publication of *The Artifact* continues today and is an important outlet for both amateurs and professionals to share information.
In 1968, the first issue of the society's newsletter was distributed.

Table 2. Editors of The Artifact.

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History, Library, and Archives

Over the years, two histories of EPAS have been written. The first by Agnes Walsh (1950) covers the first 28 years. The second by John Hedrick was an update that appeared in The Artifact in 1972.

In 1956, Mrs. O.N. Rogers had the archives bound. Alta Brook assumed care of the archives in 1964. In 1972, Gerald and Mildred Fitzgerald assumed care of the archives; and for the last several years, Shirley Bilbo has undertaken that responsibility.

A research library was begun in 1962 and, at present, the library is an excellent reference library for El Paso and southwestern archaeology and anthropology with slides, books, and journals. The library is located at the Wilderness Park Museum.

Speakers and Other Programs

Several interesting speakers gave presentations during the 1940s. Among them were Cleofas Calleros who published a history of the Catholic Church in both English and Spanish, and Lt. Roy Lassetter, Jr., who explained how tree-ring dating was used to construct the Tennessee Valley Authority Project. In 1941, Roscoe Conkling, a master violinist, talked about cultures of Peru. Because he always carried his violin and played by the campfire at night, he reported the natives were friendly and curious.

In 1942, the film, The Human Adventure, was shown. It carried the audience through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Iraq, and Persia—lands where civilizations first arose. In a response to this film, Agnes Walsh asked how many remembered the poem in McGuffy’s old reader, “How Big Was Alexander, Pa, that People Called Him ‘Great’?”

In 1949, the year ended with a dinner at the Colonial Terrace Hotel; the speaker, Charles Hutchison, gave a fascinating talk about minerals and gems, a demonstration of the Geiger Counter, and a mineral display of rocks under ultra-violet rays.

The Society has had a wide variety of topics presented for many years at monthly meetings and continues to do so today.

Archaeological Training and Field Work

EPAS has developed various programs for training members in archaeological skills that are then put to use in the field and in laboratory sessions. Training is initiated whenever there is sufficient interest.
In 1954, with the encouragement of professionals, archaeological activities broadened to include recording and photographing archaeological sites in the area.

Jack Hedrick stated in his history of EPAS, "In the 1960s, the society began to reach for heights and goals established by its founders. With forty years experience, it began to take its place as an established archaeological and scientific organization" (Hedrick 1972).

During the 1960s, a training series was instituted which included archaeological theory, field work, surveys, and artifact identification. Members became actively engaged in numerous field excavations (Figures 1 and 2), surveys, and salvage operations. Those included are the Sabina Mountain Ruin, the Hot Wells Pueblo Complex (Figure 3), McGregor Range ruins, Escondida survey and excavation, Sgt. Doyle Site, and Castner Annex Site. Survey work was also done on federally-controlled property, as well as under permits issued by corporations and individuals.

In 1966, the society began keeping site files and issuing EPAS site numbers for sites recorded by its members and as part of EPAS projects. Jack Hedrick maintained files, and, in 1998, Fort Bliss was furnished with copies of all site information, as well as artifacts from sites located on the installations. Over the years these records have been used regularly by academic and contract archaeologists doing research in the El Paso area. It is noteworthy that when the Texas Historical Commission microfilmed site files for institutions around the state, it also included those from EPAS.

Additional activities during the 1970s included field work at White Rock Shelter and a first field school at the Temporal Site in southern New Mexico, as well as the Texas Archaeological Salvage Project team on the Castner Range Site. Prior to its becoming the Tigua Indian Tribal Headquarters, Society members also assisted with archaeological investigations at the Candelaria House in Ysleta.

In 1979, the El Paso Archaeological Society became the first amateur group to be awarded permission to survey in Texas. Under the direction of Dr. Glen DeGarmo, the society surveyed 24 acres north of Transmountain and west of Dyer Street to the New Mexico state line. The survey was completed in 1980, and many sites and artifacts were recorded.

During the 1980s, EPAS members participated in an excavation at the San Elizario Jail with Pat Mercado Allinger, state archaeologist in charge of the volunteer crew for the society. The society continued to participate in area activities, including sponsoring the Texas Archaeological Field School at the Firecracker Site under the direction of Tom O’Laughlin.

EPAS members Betty Ayer and Meli Duran inventoried the Herbert Yeo collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe (Duran and Ayer 1994).

Cooperative Archaeological Services

In 1942, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its 22nd annual meeting in Las Cruces; EPAS was asked to participate.

In 1944, EPAS subscribed to El Palacio, the official magazine of the School of American Research; members commented it was easily worth the price.
Figure 1. Mr. and Mrs. Glen Moore in the field. Mrs. Moore was president of EPAS in 1947 and 1948.

Figure 2. Excavations at Northgate Site 1 located northeast of El Paso. Participants included Tom Martin (standing l), unknown, Jack Hedrick (center), Martin Rose (standing r), Gordon Fritz, and unknown.
In 1946, C.L. Sonnichsen began monthly book reviews; these were well received. Occasional book reviews continue to be part of the society's regular agenda.

During the past decade, community activities included hosting the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies, support for the Wilderness Park Coalition in order to make Castner Range a part of the Franklin Mountain State Park, and Texas Archaeology Awareness Week. The latter began after a 1969 proposal by Teddy Lou Stickney of Midland.

HONORS AND AWARDS

In 1943, E.C. Erdis was given a life membership in recognition of his work as an archaeologist and his contributions to the society. Among other recipients are Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Brook, John Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund White, Gerald Fitzgerald, and Dr. Emil Haury.

In the 1960s, annual awards for adults and junior members were instituted. They are honored with a certificate.
In 1969, the society instituted the Hall of Honor to honor past members, living and deceased, who had distinguished themselves in service to the society and the field of archaeology (Table 3). During the 1960s, Eugene McCluney was the first recipient of the Hall of Honor award. This award was later renamed “Award of Distinction.”

Several members received the Amateur Achievement Award from the Archaeological Society of New Mexico: John Green, 1965; Vernon Brook, 1968; John Hedrick, 1979; and Betty Ayer, 1984. The award was renamed Archaeological Achievement Award in 1985, and was presented to David T. Kirkpatrick and Meliha S. Duran in 1992.

**SCHOLARSHIPS**

In 1984, an annual student scholarship award was approved by the Board. In May 1985, the Society awarded the first scholarship to Mike Bilbo. Since then it has been awarded annually to a qualified student. Thomas Naylor was the first recipient of the Sybil Juliani Ellinwood Pierce Memorial Fellowship in 1990. Both young men had spent their formative years as members of the Society. Today, the scholarship is named (1992) the Thomas H. Naylor Scholarship Grant, in his memory. The society has awarded scholarships to 14 recipients since its inception.

**FUND RAISING**

Over the years, members have been innovative in raising funds to support society projects. By 1972, the annual rummage sale and a plant sale continued to be the major fund raisers for the society, and the rummage sale continues today. During the 1980s, Mary Russell headed a committee that developed a cookbook entitled *A Taste of the New World*, which was to be used as a ways and means project. In the 1990s, Mary Russell and Mary

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<td>Mrs. O.H. (Nellie) Rodgers I M.H. Tomlinson</td>
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<td>1971</td>
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<td>C.L. Sounischsen I Harry Zoller</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>Homoiselle Randolph Moss I Maude Durlin Sullivan</td>
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<td>1975</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Edmund A. White I Robert M. Zingg</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>William S. Strain I Roscoe P. Conkling</td>
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<td>Hal A. Siros I O.A. Aultman</td>
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<td>Harold and Maybelle Naylor</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Rex Gerald</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>Marguerite Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Thomas O'Laughlin</td>
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</table>
Kay and Colin Doane were responsible for the success of this project. In 1999, Mary Russell and Janis Keller, assisted by many volunteer members, held a book sale which was a very successful fund raiser.

OTHER

In 1985, Tom O'Laughlin made a presentation on the Keystone Dam Site in West El Paso. Efforts continued to the present time to preserve the Keystone Dam/Doniphan Wetlands in the upper valley of El Paso from proposed commercial industrial development. The site contains the remnants of a major prehistoric Native American village dating back at least 4,500 years.

During the 1970s, attendance, participation, enthusiasm, and momentum continued to build. Publication, field work, and interest in training in both field and laboratory methods forged ahead. The society also sponsored weekly lectures in which professionals and society members contributed. Members also participated in the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies hosted by the Carlsbad Archaeological Society.

Field trips (Figures 4, 5, and 6), which have always been an integral part of EPAS activities, included outings to the Amerind Foundation Museum, the Mills Site, Gila Cliff Dwellings, Chaco Canyon, Hueco Caves and Black Mountain, and Bosque del Apache. 1990 began with a field trip around El Paso organized by Mary Russell and included visits to the Centennial Museum, the Magoffin Home, ending at Hart’s Mill, now the Hacienda Café. Harold Naylor has been a major force in organizing and leading EPAS field trips and continues to do so today. A number of widely recognized speakers also gave presentations.

In June 1997, a celebration was held commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the El Paso Archaeological Society. Marguerite Davis and Sidney Shepperd (1997) assembled a slide show, and the members enjoyed reminiscing and refreshments with old friends.

Many facets of EPAS have remained the same throughout the years. These included varied activities, willing volunteers, concerns for preservation, fellowship, and the dissemination of knowledge through publications and speakers. In recent years EPAS has had increasing difficulty in obtaining manuscripts for its publication, The Artifact. EPAS published two volumes (1997) of The Artifact in 1999. With recently submitted manuscripts, The Artifact will be current by the end of 2000.

Mike Laverde, President, summarized EPAS activities for 1999. By several measures, 1999 was a dynamic and fruitful year for the Society, and there are several reasons for our growth. Fueling our success this past year has been the public’s increased awareness of EPAS. During 1998, the Board decided to aggressively pursue archaeologists who specialize in the prehistoric Southwest to speak to the Society. We named our 1999 speaker’s series “The Best of the Southwest,” and we were fortunate to have a very fine lineup. The awareness of EPAS is the direct result of our improved publicity surrounding our “Best of the Southwest” speakers series that caused the attendance at our monthly meetings to swell. Another force fueling the Society’s growth is our improved newsletter and our expanded web site, which received numerous accolades from around the country. Also contributing to the Society’s successful year was the Annual Book Sale, the logo T-shirts and denim shirts, our support and involvement in Texas Archaeology Awareness Month, our participation in the effort to save
Figure 4. Participants in the 1956 field trip to El Morro National Park. Participants included (left to right) in Row 1: Mrs. Richard Bradbury, Paul Thomas, Richard Sense, Irving McNeil III, Mark McNeil, Harold Naylor; Row 2: Mr. Preston, Mrs. Maston, William Wuehrmann, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. James McDowell, Mrs. Harold Naylor, Mrs. R.A. Braun; Row 3: Mrs. William Wuehrmann, Mrs. O.N. Rodgers, Dr. Richard Bradbury, Irving McNeil, Jr., R.A. Braun, and Harold Thomas.
Figure 5. Marguerite Davis holds a scale on rock art panel during a field trip to Three Rivers, New Mexico.

Figure 6. Members relax during a field trip to Diablo Reservoir, June 1999.
the Keystone Dam site, and the refurbishing of the Jack Hedrick Memorial Laboratory.

The future of such organizations as EPAS was expressed as early as 1950 by C.L. Sonnichsen’s special guest, Colonel Maurice Fulton, an English professor at the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell. Fulton expressed concern about failing interest in this type of organization and suggested that southwestern societies have occasional regional meetings to promote interest in archaeological societies. EPAS has not only followed such a course, but it has added its own educational and project activities, become involved with other similar groups, and has been a very successful society. Attitudes, interests, and needs of future generations will determine the focus and activities of such groups as the El Paso Archaeological Society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Tom and Cynthia Martin, Betty Ayer, Dale Pastrana, Jeff Kaake, Mary Russell, Harold Naylor, and F. Joan Mathien for their assistance in preparing this manuscript.

—El Paso, Texas

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El Paso Society Archives.

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Westfall, Thomas D., Nancy Hamilton, Marguerite Davis, and Gerald X. Fitzgerald
PUEBLOAN PAST AND PRESENT
PAPERS IN HONOR OF STEWART PECKHAM

Contributors

Stuart J. Baldwin
Kimball H. Banks
Richard A. Rice
Sheila Brewer
Terry A. Del Bene
Andrew Ellis
Florence H. Ellis
Elizabeth Kelley
Marjorie Lambert
Richard W. Lang

Charles H. Lange
Frances Joan Mathien
Bart Glienger
Charie L. Schelick
Albert H. Schroeder
Michael B. Staniwaski
William H. Sundt
Kris Swentzell
Patty Jo Watson
John P. Wilson
Regge N. Wiseman

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 17
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

ARCHAEOLOGY,
ART, AND ANTHROPOLOGY
Papers in Honor of J. J. BRODY

Contributors

Richard A. Rice
Marsh C. Bol
Ann L. Carson
Helin K. Cratty
Alicia Ferg
Kelley Ann Hays
Suzanne G. Kenagy
Charles H. Lange
Stephen H. Leighton
Frances Joan Mathien
Albert Mohr

Bart Glienger
Carroll L. Edy
L.L. Sample
Folty-Schachna
Albert H. Schroerer
William M. Sandi
Jocie M. Sando
William F. Turner
Dorothy K. Washburn
Regge N. Wiseman
M. Jane Young

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 18
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick
1992
The Gallup Archaeological Society (1967-1983) probably has one of the shortest existences of any of the affiliated societies of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM). Despite its brief history, however, the society was able to boast of many accomplishments. These include participating in the organization, and in many of the details of, the ASNM Archaeological Field School for many years; hosting an ASNM Annual Meeting in its second year, and assisting with another; salvage, excavation, and reporting on many destroyed sites in the area of the Gallup Landfill, as well as individual honors for some of its members.

HISTORY

In the mid-fifties, a group known as the Navajo Archaeological and Historical Society was founded by Richard F. Van Valkenburg of Fort Defiance, Arizona. The group met in Gallup in the Chamber of Commerce meeting room until it was decided that meeting in Fort Defiance would be more appropriate for a group devoted to interests of the Navajo Reservation. After this move, its name was changed to the Plateau Sciences Society.

Many of the Gallup members thought that the range of interest was now too broad for their concern for archaeology and they gradually broke away from the Plateau Sciences Society. Their interest in archaeology persisted throughout a period of dormancy, however, and sporadic attempts were made to revive interest in forming a local archaeological society.

In 1967, a small group consisting of Ralph Thode, Douglas Mowrer, Frank Scott, Larry Caviggia, and Jerry Hansberry made plans for a local archaeological society in Gallup. They were aided in this project by Harry Hadlock of Farmington, New Mexico, whose employment with the El Paso Natural Gas Company frequently brought him to Gallup. At the initial meeting, held in the Judges' Chambers in City Hall, work was begun on a constitution, a statement of purpose, and other guidelines for the association. On September 19, 1967, the first open meeting of the Gallup Archaeological Society (GAS) was held. Several attendees indicated their intention of becoming members, paid dues, reviewed and accepted the constitution, elected officers, chose a meeting day and place, and discussed the various activities which the group would pursue. A request for a chartered membership in the Archaeological Society of New Mexico was submitted and the dynamic group was off and running.
In the mid-seventies, attempts were made to widen the GAS’s sphere of interest. For a period of time from 1974 to January 1976, the GAS was associated with the Gallup Historical Society, and at that time the Plateau Sciences Society sent a letter indicating interest in joint activities and programs. After nearly two years, the association with the Gallup Historical Society was dissolved because their interests were too diverse. The attempts by the Plateau Sciences Society to lure in the GAS members never succeeded. Through time, active GAS members became deeply involved with the ASNM Archaeological Field School and fewer members joined and attended GAS meetings. Finally, in early 1983, the group disbanded.

THE SOCIETY

In the years following the disbanding of GAS, one box of information, including newsletters and minutes, was lost. Therefore, there are gaps in the information which follows. Table 1 presents a list of officers.

ACTIVITIES

Fieldwork

Field survey was always an important focus for GAS members. Site surveys were conducted both by individual members and on group field trips. Table 2 lists the various surveys and personnel. One, in Heaton Canyon, resulted in a report (Kelley 1992) that incorporates information from previous surveys and salvage excavations; it is a major contribution to the knowledge of earlier use of this area, particularly during the Chaco Phenomenon (A.D. 900–1150).

Excavations

One of the important but unwritten goals of GAS was to discourage pot-hunting, which had been practiced extensively in this area. For those who enjoyed excavation, the society provided ample opportunities. Some of these are listed in Table 3.

Two of the major excavation programs undertaken were in Heaton Canyon. In 1972–1978, after working out an agreement with the City of Gallup, members carried out salvage excavation in the area that was to be used for the city sanitary landfill. Under the direction of Ralph Thode, several members participated in this work (Figure 1). Thirteen sites, of which only three were previously known, were partially or entirely excavated as they were exposed by the bulldozer. Members of the bulldozer crew were most cooperative in reporting newly discovered sites to Ralph Thode. The amount of work completed depended upon the time allotted by the bulldozer crew. Many of the items excavated were placed in the museum at Red Rock State Park, and the data were incorporated into a later complete survey of the canyon submitted to the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. One individual site report was prepared (Palmer 1977).

The second project in Heaton Canyon involved close association with the ASNM Archaeological Field School. This field school was established at the Vidal Site in Heaton Canyon to provide instruction, excavation opportunity, and credit toward certification in the ASNM Certification Program. Members of GAS attended as instructors and participants.
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<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Site Survey: Prehistoric water collection system at Lupton, Arizona</td>
<td>Ralph Thode, Betty Kelley, Manion Jones, Sylvia Abeyta</td>
<td>Reported in 1972 by Ralph Thode at ASNM Annual Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Site Survey: Vidal and Dead Dog sites in Heaton Canyon</td>
<td>Betty Kelley, Sylvia Abeyta</td>
<td>Sites surveyed and assigned Laboratory of Anthropology site numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-1989</td>
<td>Site Survey: Heaton Canyon</td>
<td>Betty Kelley with assistance of Sheila Brewer and collaboration with Ralph Thode</td>
<td>Report by Kelley (1992) submitted to Laboratory of Anthropology; incorporates information from previous surveys and salvage excavation of sites in the Gallup Landfill area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1986</td>
<td>Site Survey: Red Rock State Park</td>
<td>Betty Kelley</td>
<td>Extended survey of area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Excavations Carried Out by the Gallup Archaeological Society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968 (Spring)</td>
<td>Pithouse at Window Rock</td>
<td></td>
<td>Directed by David M. Brugge and J. Lee Correll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968 (Fall)</td>
<td>Dead Dog Site, Heaton Canyon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Directed by J. Lee Correll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Secondary burial in access highway right-of-way</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Directed by Joe Allen and Dave Keyser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Adjacent to I-40 Rest Area west of Gallup</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Directed by Ralph Thode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-1978</td>
<td>13 sites in Heaton Canyon (Landfill area)</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Report by Palmer (1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Vidal Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>Members were both instructors and participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Poor House, United Nuclear Mine</td>
<td>Sylvia Abeyta, Betty Kelley</td>
<td>Directed by Patricia Hicks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Sylvia Abeyta excavating during salvage work at the Gallup Landfill.
Field Trips

Over the years frequent field trips were taken or led by members of GAS; a list is on file in the ASNM archives. Several incorporated work tasks as well as site visits or inspections (Table 4).

In 1975, all areas of Fort Wingate were visited, including the location of the original fort in the Gallup area and the military depot, site of a large prehistoric village. Clean-up of the old military cemetery was included during the visit to the original fort. Also, the military barracks building (Figure 2), which was falling into decay from disuse and vandalism, was assessed for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This registration was completed a few years later by Major Wayne Boyd of the Fort Wingate Military Depot, who also was a member of GAS. At that time the building was fenced for protection. Sylvia Abeyta and Betty Kelley visited the Fort several times to map and photograph a large site for the Fort Wingate Depot in order to help monitor any vandalism. Rock art in that same area was also photographed and recorded.

As part of monitoring sites on the New Mexico Cultural Properties list, several trips were made to the following sites: Dittert, Cebolleta, Gigantes, Pueblo de los Muertos, Cienega, Soldado, Casamero, and Manuelito Canyon. Visiting sites in Manuelito Canyon became difficult due to the antipathy of the residents who put armed guards at the entrance of the canyon. This action by the residents was prompted by a renegade GAS member who was pot-hunting in the canyon and told the residents who tried to stop him that his membership in GAS gave him this right. It took many years to overcome this setback to the credibility of GAS in that area.

Laboratory Work

Members participated in the cleaning and reconstruction of vessels found at the Heaton Canyon Landfill salvage sites. When artifacts from the museum in the Gallup Chamber of Commerce building were transferred to the museum at Red Rock State Park, members assisted in the cataloging and photographing of these items. Ralph Thode assisted in preparing the laboratory room at the Park for use by the ASNM Archaeological Field School.

Other Noteworthy Activities

In 1969, the Gallup Archaeological Society was co-sponsor of the Science symposium held at Window Rock, Arizona. Members prepared displays and exhibits.

In 1969, as a community service, an informative slide program, spearheaded by Manion Jones, was developed and presented nightly at the Chamber of Commerce building for the tourists. Along with Manion, members Douglas Mowrer, Larry Cavigglia, Jerry Hansberry, and Ralph Thode continued this program for a number of years. For this work, the Gallup-McKinley County of Chamber of Commerce presented them with a Certificate of Appreciation.

In 1970, GAS sponsored the ASNM annual meeting. Committees for various details of the meeting (known in the minutes as the "Big Deal") were formed with Manion Jones, Larry Cavigglia, Jerry Hansberry, and Douglas Mowrer in charge. The meeting was held at the El Rancho Hotel, with field trips to Manuelito Canyon and Window Rock.

In 1977, when ASNM decided to move the archaeological field school to Gallup, GAS members worked diligently to assist in the organization and running of the school.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Church Rock</td>
<td>Ralph Thode led a group of Church Rock school students to a Chaco-type cliff ruin near the school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Manuelito Canyon, west of Gallup</td>
<td>Purpose was to choose route for ASNM annual meeting field trip in 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Coyote Canyon</td>
<td>Visit archaeological sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Coolidge</td>
<td>See fossil skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Lupton</td>
<td>Col. James Bain (ASNM rock art field school director) provided instruction on techniques for rock art recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Whitewater area near Allentown, AZ</td>
<td>Visit sites previously excavated by Frank H.H. Roberts for the Smithsonian Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Rock Springs</td>
<td>Visit historic and prehistoric rock art sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Fort Wingate, NM</td>
<td>Several visits were made to both the original fort and the military depot to assess conditions and eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Fence Lake</td>
<td>Visit early Zuni sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Several sites on NM Cultural Properties list</td>
<td>Monitor condition several large sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Local sites in Red Rock State Park and Kit Carson Cave</td>
<td>These were clean up projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Bisti Badlands, sites at Newcomb and Tohatchi, Kin Ya'a (Chacoan outlier near Crownpoint) and other sites in area</td>
<td>Visit sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Fort Wingate Military Depot</td>
<td>Map route for field trip associated with 1980 annual meeting of ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Witch Wells, AZ</td>
<td>Visit Zuni petroglyphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Jones Ranch Road</td>
<td>Observe excavation of sites by the Zuni Archaeological Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. Fort Wingate barracks building saved through the efforts of GAS member, Major Wayne Boyd.

(Figure 3). At the first session members registered the participants and provided a welcome party of punch and cookies. In preparation for the field school, members also researched information to aid in the historical excavation portion of the school which was held at Fort Wingate. After the first year, members continued to participate in registration and welcome activities. Before the second year of the ASNM archaeological field school, Betty Kelley took over as manager. She maintained this role until the school was discontinued in 1993.

In 1978, in a series of weekly workshops, members worked on the cataloging and accessioning of the artifacts transferred from the museum at the Chamber of Commerce building to the museum at Red Rock State Park. This task was mandatory because the items had been placed into the room that was to be used as a classroom and laboratory for the ASNM archaeological field school. In 1978, members also donated a magnifying lamp to the ASNM field school lab.

In 1979, Sylvia Abeyta and Betty Kelley conducted a study of firing on clay collected from Heaton Canyon near the site being excavated by the ASNM field school. This was done to study the effect of firing temperature on the resultant color.

In 1979, GAS, in partnership with the Plateau Sciences Society, was again involved in the annual meeting of the ASNM. The meeting was held at Red Rock State Park, with GAS in charge of mailing and registration and Plateau Sciences Society in charge of the program and banquet.

During 1979, on-going classes in Rock Art Recording were conducted by Colonel James Bain, and classes in site survey were held by Ralph Thode.
Figure 3. GAS members surveying Gnat Hill in 1977, in preparation for the ASNM field school. Assisting with site layout are Betty Kelley, Ralph Thode, Melanie Sloane, and two unidentified individuals in lower right corner of photograph. Photograph by Harry Hadlock.

NEWSLETTER

Soon after the formation of the Gallup Archaeological Society a newsletter was started; it was usually issued monthly. In June 1969, *Gallup Black on White* was selected as its name, and a logo was designed by Richard Anaya. The first editor was Ralph Thode, and after a couple of years editorship was taken over by Editha Watson who served until her death in early 1975.

The early newsletters carried an educational series on various topics. The first series in 1968–1969 was on the care and preservation of materials and artifacts. The second series (written by Larry Caviggia) was on rocks and minerals used by the First Americans, and the last series was on projectile points. Publication was continued sporadically for several years and eventually discontinued because of the dwindling membership in the society.
AWARDS

Several members of the Gallup Archaeological Society were honored, both before and during the years of the society, by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Members who received the Amateur Achievement Award are Harry Hadlock (1960), Editha Watson (1961), Ralph Thode (1971), and Betty Kelley (1979). Other awards were group awards. In 1969, the Gallup-McKinley County Chamber of Commerce awarded a Certificate of Appreciation to Ralph Thode, Larry Caviggia, Manion Jones, Douglas Mowrer, and Jerry Hansberry for presenting the nightly tourist slide show. In 1979, a Certificate of Honor was presented to GAS by the Historical Preservation and Cultural Properties Review Committee "for diligent service in salvaging archaeological sites ahead of the advancing bulldozer" in Heaton Canyon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to former members Charlene Cresto, Ralph Thode, Larry Caviggia, and Manion Jones, who met with me to help gather information, reconstruct events, and donate their services to fill out this partial history.

—Gallup, New Mexico

REFERENCES CITED

Kelley, Elizabeth

Palmer, Jennie
1977 The Elongated Pit House Kiva. A Report on a Site in the Gallup City Dump, Heaton Canyon, McKinley County, New Mexico. Unpublished report on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
Archaeological activity in southwestern New Mexico was on the increase in the late 1920s when a group of Silver City residents launched what would later become the Grant County Archaeological Society (GCAS). Many professional excavations sponsored by major universities and museums were underway, and citizens witnessed large collections of Indian pottery and artifacts leave the area for display elsewhere. With the goal of establishing a local museum to display artifacts and educate the public about the area’s archaeology, the Silver City group initially formed an affiliation with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. In 1928–1929, they formally became the Grant County Chapter of the New Mexico Archaeological Society. On July 14, 1938, the chapter incorporated, becoming the Grant County Archaeological Society, and it remained affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. GCAS is the oldest continuously chartered archaeological club in the state.

In the early years, dues were modest ($2.00 per year) and enthusiasm was high. The club had close to 100 members and joined forces with other groups in the area to help acquire a major Mimbres collection for permanent display in Silver City. Several GCAS members, including Haddon "Butch" James, president of New Mexico State Teacher’s College, now Western New Mexico University (WNMU) and his wife, Eunice, joined other Silver City area residents to form the Grant County Museum Society in 1941.

One of the GCAS members, R.C. Eisele, had amassed a large collection of Mimbres pottery and artifacts—a collection so impressive that the Smithsonian Institution was interested in purchasing it. With donations from GCAS members, many interested local citizens, and the Rotary Club, the Museum Society purchased the Eisele collection in the early 1940s. A separate museum was never created, but the collection, along with pieces donated by individual GCAS members, was displayed at various sites, including the Chamber of Commerce, the high school, and finally, at the university. The Grant County Museum Society and GCAS were always closely affiliated, and GCAS remained caretaker of the Eisele collection for many years before the university had a permanent museum. Eunice James, one of the club’s early presidents and currently the longest standing member and an honorary member, assisted the State Museum (the Museum of New Mexico) in Santa Fe with cataloging the Eisele collection. On January 9, 1973, the Eisele collection was donated by the Grant County Museum Society to Western New Mexico University. Today the Eisele...
collection is housed in the WNMU Museum in Fleming Hall and is part of interpretative exhibits (Figure 1).

For many years, the club was involved in numerous excavations, in some instances with special permits from the U.S. Forest Service for the Smithsonian Institution and Beloit College, Wisconsin. On many occasions members were called on to assist with excavations on private property as well. Some of the more important excavations in which the club assisted include the Woodrow Ruin on the Gila River and the Mattocks Site on the Mimbres River (Figure 2). The Society worked on ruins in the Burro Mountains in the late 1920s and early 1930s under a permit from the U.S. Forest Service. Members also assisted with an excavation of prehistoric animal remains dating back 15,000 years at the Patterson gravel pits in the Deming area in 1947. As late as 1987, members assisted with excavations at Site No. 39 in Pinos Altos under the direction of Forest Service archaeologist Bob Schiowitz, who is also a GCAS member.

The Society has always met regularly, except for a brief period in the early 1950s. In the early years they met at the Elks Club, the college and high school, Fort Bayard, the Bayard Inn, and in members’ homes. Since 1956, they meet at the Silver City Women’s Club where they currently meet from October through April. In December and from May through September, they meet at members’ homes or area parks and share a potluck meal before meetings.

Over the years, the club has had many notable speakers, from local experts and professionals to state and nationally known authors, professors and representatives of the U.S. Forest and National Park Service. During the early years, Mr. and Mrs. C.B. Cosgrove, who were GCAS members, frequently spoke on the well-known sites they excavated in the area. They also offered pieces from their private collection for display in Silver City. A sampling of other interesting speakers is presented in Table 1.

There were a number of honorary members of GCAS, including archaeologists Jesse L. Nusbaum, Dr. Erik Reed of the National Park Service in Santa Fe, Dr. Harold Colton of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, and Stanley Stubbs, with the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, and George Fitzpatrick, editor of New Mexico Magazine in the 1940s were also honorary members.

GCAS is unusual in that it has nearly always had monthly field trips. Some of these have been “overnighters” to major sites in New Mexico, Arizona, and elsewhere. Members visited Casas Grandes, Mexico, several times. Here they met with Charles Di Peso during his excavations, under the auspices of the Amerind Foundation and the Mexican Government. Di Peso visited GCAS, speaking to the group on occasion. Members also visited the Roosevelt Lake area, the Blue River-Luna Lake area, and Casa Malpais in Springerville, Arizona. The latter trip was lead by Linda Martin, archaeologist for the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests and a GCAS member (Figure 3). In New Mexico, the club visited Bandelier National Monument, Chaco Canyon, El Morro and Salinas National Monuments, among others.

One of the most significant endeavors of GCAS members involves the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument located just north of Silver City. In 1955, the National Park Service (NPS) considered dropping the monument and returning the area to the Gila Wilderness which surrounds it.
Figure 1. The Eisele collection in Western New Mexico University Museum’s Fleming Hall.

Figure 2. Jean Eckhart, Mary Agnes Haynes, Carl Halbirt (front) and unknown woman at the Haynes site.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (if known)</th>
<th>Name of Speaker</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Paul H. Nesbitt</td>
<td>Logan Museum, Beloit College, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edgar L. Hewett</td>
<td>Director, School of American Research, Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Professor of Archaeology, University of New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930s</td>
<td>Emil W. Haury</td>
<td>Assistant Director of Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deric O'Bryan</td>
<td>Gila Pueblo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harold Gladwin</td>
<td>Gila Pueblo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930s</td>
<td>Albert Ely</td>
<td>Superintendent, Coronado State Monument Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>Bertha P. Dutton</td>
<td>Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. James</td>
<td>WNMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. O.T. Snodgrass</td>
<td>President, WNMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Ray Thompson</td>
<td>University of Arizona, Tucson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marjorie Lambert</td>
<td>Curator, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. C.L. Sonnichen</td>
<td>Texas Western College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lyle Koehler</td>
<td>Teacher of rock art at UNM and NMSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>Ralph Fisher</td>
<td>Photographer, New Mexico Magazine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.T. Pittsford</td>
<td>Southwest Museum, Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. James Fitting</td>
<td>Western Reserve Institute, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s and 1990s</td>
<td>Dr. J.J. Brody</td>
<td>Professor, University of New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curtis Schafsma and Polly Schafsma</td>
<td>State Archaeologist and rock art specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Lynne Sebastian</td>
<td>State Archaeologist, now State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>G.W. Stout</td>
<td>Superintendent of Schools, Silver City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.L. Haggerson</td>
<td>Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Silver City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.H. Acklin</td>
<td>Board of Commissioners, Silver City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reginald Fisher</td>
<td>Former President, Museum of New Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3. a) GCAS members at the Alma Site (from left to right—unknown, unknown, John King, Eunice James, Hilda Madison, Mary Margaret Soule, and Jean Eckhart). b) Members on a 1990 field trip, led by Linda Kelly, to the Globe-Roosevelt Lake area in Arizona. This photograph, taken in the parking lot of Gila Pueblo (now the Community College) includes Jim and Audrey Hartshorne, Bob and Barbara Wilson, Mel and Betty Johnson, Ron Shephard, Dorothy Dunn, Calvin Salars, Sandy Flowlers, Jo Dunn, Mike Brazzel, John Shadel, Clair Yoccum, and Mary Agnes Haynes.
Long time Gila Hot Springs resident and acting supervisor of the site, D.A. “Doc” Campbell, along with Dr. James Snodgrass, GCAS President Francis Parsons, other GCAS members and interested area residents pointed out the benefits of the monument and the many extensive ruins nearby, particularly the TJ Ruin. Parsons, a retired architect and author of a book about southwestern missions, wrote NPS saying “The site at the West Fork-Middle Fork junction (the TJ Ruin) is the most extensive and best preserved of all in this area, not excluding the Mimbres sites. It is outstanding in every way and should be included in the Gila Monument.” Based on his extensive knowledge of the area, Campbell, a friend and frequent visitor to the Society, probably exercised the most influence on NPS to preserve the monument. Not only was the monument saved, but it was enlarged to include the large TJ surface ruin, which is unexcavated, as well as many smaller ruins nearby. GCAS also helped influence NPS to utilize funds to repair some of the dwellings in the mid 1950s and to provide a better access road to them. Back in the 1940s and 1950s, when Campbell was acting supervisor, the Cliff Dwellings saw about 100 visitors a year. Today the monument is the largest visitor attraction in the area, drawing an average of 60,000 visitors a year from around the world.

Southwestern New Mexico has benefitted in other ways from activities of GCAS members. John and Mary Alice King, members from 1953 until their passing, were highly esteemed amateur archaeologists (Figure 4a). Their home and private museum was a frequent stopping place for the well-known Crow Canyon Archaeological Center tours from Colorado. Mary Alice and other members of GCAS worked on reconstruction of Mimbres pottery, and pot reconstruction was even an occasional activity at club meetings. The extensive collection of John and Mary Alice King, consisting of over 230 ceramic bowls, ollas, and other pottery, as well as thousands of other artifacts from the Mogollon (most notably the Mimbres) culture, was donated to the Deming-Luna Mimbres Museum in 1994 (Figure 4b). The Deming Museum received cash donations from GCAS, as well as member Betty Johnson, to provide display cabinets in memory of her late husband and long-time active club member, Mel Johnson. The Deming Museum also houses donations from the collections of other Society members, including Jack and Gerri Inmon whose collection was donated in 1993.

The Museum at WNMU has on display a Mimbres surface room (Figure 5) that was built in the late 1970s by GCAS members John King, Josh Joslin, Bill Williams, and Ken Kookin. All the material for the exhibit (clay, rocks, and other materials) came from a ruin on the Kookin property. According to Josh Joslin, still an active member of the Society, the surface room is not built to the proper height because university engineers were concerned that the weight of the completed room would be more than the aged-wooden floors of Fleming Hall could withstand.

GCAS was instrumental in having Father Aull’s Mission (a historic religious and health clinic on Bureau of Land Management property near Santa Clara in Grant County) protected from continued vandalism (Figure 6). GCAS member Audrey Hartshorne prepared a research paper on the history of Father Aull; it was submitted to the BLM office in Las Cruces. Subsequent visits by BLM staff, accompanied by members of GCAS, prompted BLM to arrange jurisdiction and ownership of the site to be transferred with Congressional approval to the St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church of Silver City.
Figure 4. a) John and Mary Alice King with several of their portable artifact displays. b) The King Collection in the Deming-Luna Mimbres Museum.
Figure 5. Mimbres surface room in Fleming Hall, WNMU Museum, reconstructed with materials from a ruin on the Kookin property.

Figure 6. Father Aull's Mission.
For a time in the 1950s and 1960s, the Society included a junior group; members who ranged in age from 12 to 17. At that time getting youngsters involved with archaeology was part of the club’s educational thrust. The junior club assisted with excavations as well, most notably at the Woodrow Ruin in 1958, under the supervision of Kenneth Bowen and Francis Parsons, both GCAS members. The Woodrow Ruin, a Classic Mimbres site, was a major ruin with exceptional examples of Mimbres pottery. One of the well-known former members of the Junior Society (from 1955 to 1957) is U.S. Senator Jeff Bingaman, who said he enjoyed his experience with the club. Another junior member was Phillip E. “Pep” Parotti, whose parents Abramo and Jeri Parotti taught music at WNMU for many years. “One major result (of my involvement with GCAS) is that I have always maintained an interest in the Native American cultures investigated by the Society’s studies, particularly pre-Columbian civilizations,” Parotti said. “In fact, my youthful experience with the Society laid a cornerstone for my future career as a writer and scholar, and for that experience, I remain deeply grateful.” Parotti is the author of numerous books including three about the Trojan War.

Club members have amassed an enormous collection of archaeological and historical books; they keep a list of books so members may share their “library.” GCAS purchased the entire collection of Charles Di Peso’s books and housed them at the Silver City library for the public to enjoy. The club donated other books and money to the library. They also have participated in numerous state meetings and workshops, as well as local activities. One member and retired teacher, Audrey Hartshorne, has given talks and displayed pottery sherd at area schools. And many members have shared private artifacts for exhibits (Figure 7).
Over the years the club has also donated funds for scholarships for anthropology students and to various archaeological site funds. Members also have written letters to support the establishment of new archaeological sites as parks or interpretive sites, and they have written in support of continuing the worthwhile projects such as the U.S. Forest Service’s “Passport in Time.”

In the spring of 1997, the club manned a booth at the Fifth Annual Gila Bird and Nature Festival in Silver City to disseminate archaeological information.

In May 1988, GCAS hosted the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. There were 122 registrants. In that year, GCAS celebrated its 50th anniversary of incorporation. In 1998, in conjunction with their 60th anniversary, GCAS again hosted the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

The GCAS mission remains focused on sharing knowledge and appreciation of all cultural subjects, and to that end to assist and support museums, to protect historic and prehistoric sites, monuments, works of art and wildlife, and to offer opportunities for education and foster cooperation among various groups (this being part of the By-laws). In recent years, the mission of the Grant County Archaeological Society has shifted slightly. There is no longer the emphasis on excavation; digs are no longer a common archaeological activity in this area. Rather the club focuses on education and supporting other archaeological projects through donations and participation by the membership which shares a common thread—interest in the rich history and prehistory of the area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The GCAS history was researched and compiled by a committee headed by Audrey Hartshorne and included Pat Young, Jeff Young, Judy Jones, Florence Jones, Josh Joslin, Liz Kinneberg, Jim Hartshorne, and Carol Baumgartner.

—Silver City, New Mexico
In December 1956, John Corley, Robert Leslie, Pete Price, and Johnnie Cress realized that there was a need to educate area arrowhead hunters about preserving the numerous cultural materials being taken from sites in southeastern New Mexico. They placed a notice in the area's newspapers in January 1957, inviting those interested in learning about the archaeology of the area to come to a meeting. They were in awe when more than 150 people showed up at the meeting held at Heizer Junior High School. All those attending expressed a desire to establish a society where people could learn by participating in recording and preserving the artifacts from the area.

At the next meeting the name of the new society was chosen: Lea County Archeological Society. Elected as the first officers were John Corley, President; Pete Price, Vice President; Kathryn Morris, Secretary; and Thelma Breckon, Treasurer. During the first two regular monthly meetings more than 200 people signed up as charter members. Following the establishment of the goals and by-laws, the group voted to incorporate the new society with the State of New Mexico as the Lea County Archeological Society, Inc.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

One of the society's goals was to always have an educational program at each monthly meeting. Stewart Peckham of the Museum of New Mexico was invited to be the group's first speaker. During the years, many other professional archaeologists, such as Charles DiPeso, Frank Hibben, George Agogino, George Ewing, Herbert Dick, Albert Schroeder, Charlie Steen, Bertha Dutton, Marjorie Lambert, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, William Mayer-Oakes, John Wilson, Helene Warren, Fred Wendorf, and Harry Schafer participated in these educational programs.

Throughout the years the members have presented programs to local groups, always stressing the need for preservation of the area's cultural materials. The society used the resources of the Museum of New Mexico's traveling exhibits to provide educational programs for area schools and the public. The society worked with New Mexico Junior College's history department to present programs by Albert Schroeder and others to the students and public. Martin Link brought Navajo artists who demonstrated silver working, weaving, and painting for a very successful program at the college.
In 1974, the City of Hobbs asked society members to help design and prepare a small archaeological and historical museum to be located at the Will Rogers Community Center. Later the materials displayed were transferred to the Cowboy Hall of Fame Museum located on the New Mexico Junior College Campus; other materials went to the Museum at Eastern New Mexico State University.

By 1961, the Lea County Archeological Society initiated an educational series of papers; Tom Webb contributed a number of articles in this series during 1961 and 1962. Other members also contributed to the educational program by preparing a number of reports that were mimeographed for the members (see list at end of chapter).

Early on the members realized the need to purchase a large printing press. The press would provide a cost effective way to publish the reports needed for each project to be undertaken and to print monthly newsletters to the members.

FIELD WORK

With the help of a detailed map of southeastern New Mexico prepared by John Runyan, members plotted locations of known sites. Each site was given a number, which members then used when cataloging artifacts. This documentation helped to preserve an inventory of materials located on sites. Each time a site was recorded, a report on the site was prepared and sent to the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe to add to the State's site records. Many of these sites were in danger of being destroyed because of the increase in oilfield activity in the area.

One survey led to the society's first excavation in the 1960s at the Merchant Site located on the San Simon Ranch in southern Lea County at the western edge of the caprock. Pothunters were destroying the house and pithouse, and the ranchers wanted to preserve by recording as much of the site as possible before it was completely destroyed. The group excavated part of an unfinished pithouse along with several rooms; they also located and recorded a number of mortar holes at the site and below the caprock. The first publication of the society was a paper written by John Corley and Robert Leslie after the completion of the excavation of the Merchant Site (Leslie 1965).

In 1965, under the direction of Dr. George Agogino and Calvin Smith, a student at Eastern New Mexico University, members worked on the Rattlesnake Draw project. This early man site just west of the caprock in western Lea County featured a well, along with numerous projectile points. Calvin Smith and John Runyan wrote the final report on the project, which was published for the society and the university.

Another major excavation of the society was the Laguna Plata Site located between Hobbs and Carlsbad on the edge of a large playa. This site contained several rooms, many different types of ceramics and lithic material, all of which were noted in the project publication (Runyan 1971). Later a contract archaeological group doing a pipeline survey in the area reopened areas of the site.

The Laguna Tolson Playa project was the last actual excavation undertaken by society members in southeastern New Mexico. This work occurred as the result of Kerr McGee Potash Co.'s plans to flood the playa with water produced by its plant during mining operations off U.S. 180 west of Hobbs. Located just north of the highway, the playa excavation was carried out under the direction of Eastern New Mexico University. The lithic
and bone materials found were sent to ENMU for evaluation and storage. A brief report was provided to the University about the findings during this project.

Several members of the Lea County Archeological Society worked on a site survey with Mark Henderson of Southern Methodist University on the Brantley Dam Project on the Pecos River north of Carlsbad. On numerous occasions society members helped on pipeline and highway surveys for contract archaeologists working in the area.

Members of the society participated in the Texas Archaeological Society field school at Guadalupe National Park. They helped with site survey and excavation of several sites.

Society members took field trips to local area sites such as Blackwater Draw (the early man site near Portales), the Lubbock Lake site near Lubbock, Andrews Lake site (then being investigated by Mike Collins), and Bloom Mound near Roswell.

Through the efforts of society members Robert Leslie and John Runyan and many others, including Dr. John Speth of the University of Michigan and Ann Ramage of the Bureau of Land Management, the Maroon Cliff House site east of the Pecos River near Carlsbad was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The site, in danger of being destroyed by off-road vehicles, has now been fenced to prevent further damage.

**THE SOUTHWESTERN FEDERATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES**

The Lea County Archeological Society realized the need to network with other societies in southeastern New Mexico and west Texas where there were similar cultural materials. Lea County Archeological Society invited people from Roswell, Clovis, Portales, and Carlsbad, New Mexico, along with Midland, El Paso, Lubbock, Amarillo, Irann, and Plainview, Texas, to a meeting in Hobbs. As a result of this meeting, the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies was founded. Papers presented at that meeting were printed in the first Federation bulletin. The Federation still prints the papers presented during the annual meetings.

At the annual meetings of SWFAS, several members of the Lea County Archeological Society have presented papers that have been published in the bulletin: John Corley (1965) and Robert Leslie on the Eastern Extension of the Jornada; Robert Leslie on Classification of Projectile Points; and John Runyan and John Hedrick on ceramics.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO**

John Runyan was elected to the ASNM Board of Trustees; he served as Vice President and President. During his presidency, ASNM established the first rock art and archaeological field schools, as well as an accreditation program for members. ASNM honored him with Volume 7 of the Publications of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

The first ASNM archaeological field school was held at the Sterling Site in San Juan County in northwestern New Mexico in 1972, 1973 and 1974. The Sterling Site is an outlier of the Solomon Project, directed by Cynthia Irwin-Williams of Eastern New Mexico University to teach field techniques to ENMU students. Along with ENMU students, members of the Lea County Archeological Society, Midland, Colorado, Farmington, Albuquerque, and Arizona participated in the Sterling excavation. Harry Hadlock served as

Julia M. Runyan
field director for the Sterling project. Richard Bice (1983) wrote the field report which was published by ASNM.

John and Julia Runyan served as editors and published the ASNM newsletter, AWANYU, when it was established in 1972. Julia Runyan served as a trustee and secretary of the state society for several years. Robert Leslie also served as an ASNM trustee.

The Lea County Archeological Society hosted the ASNM annual meetings twice; it also hosted several meetings of the Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies.

HONORS AND AWARDS

John Corley was the first member of the Lea County Archeological Society to be honored by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico with the Archaeology Achievement Award. Others to receive this high honor were: Robert Leslie, John and Julia Runyan, and Daily Jones.

Robert Leslie was honored in 1984 with the Governors Award for his work in helping to preserve the cultural materials of New Mexico.

OTHER

Former charter members of the Lea County Archeological Society, Harry (Doc) and Sally Hadlock, became active members of the San Juan County Society after they moved. Daily and Irene Jones became members of the Carlsbad Archaeological Society.

Although many of the members have died in recent years, Lea County Archeological Society members continue to present programs to area schools and groups about the preservation of artifacts of the area.

—Albuquerque, New Mexico

REFERENCES CITED

Bice, Richard

Corley, John A., and Robert H. Leslie


Leslie, Robert H.

Lea County Archeological Society, Inc.
Pearce, Mike

Runyan, John W.

Webb, Tom


EDUCATION SHORT PAPERS (MIMEOGRAPHED),
LEA COUNTY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Angostura Point by Johnnie Cress.

Paisano Point by Johnnie Cress.

Clovis Point

Sandia Point

The Story of Folson Man. III. The Folsom Complex, the Alternated Pleistocene Culture. By Don E. Keller.

Folsom Points.

The Harrell Point.

Livermore Focus.

The Midland Discovery (a Summary of) by Lynn C. Price and Johnnie Cress.

Pedernales Point by Lynn Price and Johnnie Cress.

Indian Tools and Implements (grinding stones, scrapers, drills and awls, shaft polishers and straighteners, kives) by Tom Webb.

Pottery Sequences of the Southwest, with dates, Terminology (pertaining to Pottery and Pottery Material) Chupadero Black-on-white.

Progress Report—Boothill by John Corley.
Information on the Los Alamos Archaeological Society is limited. Al Schroeder completed a rough sketch of some of the society's activities when he prepared his history of ASNM from 1913 to 1983. Ken Ewing recalls that prior to the formation of the society, Frederick C.V. Worman, archaeologist for the Los Alamos National Laboratory, excavated the community center ruin which was next to the lodge and is now in the city park. Prior to World War II, faculty and students at the Boys Ranch had been excavating at this Pueblo III site for 20 years.

The Los Alamos Archaeological Society seems to have had three spurts of activity. The first Los Alamos Archaeological Society was organized in 1951 after Worman began working for the Laboratory; members of the archaeological society were eager to assist with fieldwork in the area around Los Alamos National Laboratory. Guided by Worman, the members made plans in 1953 to excavate Fulton’s Site 190 (LA 8681) near the town of White Rock; an application for a permit was submitted. This pueblo of 21 or more rooms is located in what is now the Pajarito Acres section of White Rock. A preliminary report on the initial excavations (Fretwell 1954) included a section on dendrochronological dating (Young 1954). Field work by 50 members began in earnest in 1955 and a final report was submitted to the Museum of New Mexico a few years later (Fretwell 1959). During 1956 and 1957, the society also excavated a cave site near Tsirege (Tsirege Cave, LA 170) (Young 1957). At their biennial meeting in 1957, Tom Stratton and Dwight Young reported on the activities carried out to date. At the 1958 annual meeting of ASNM, Don L. Bunker made a similar report; in 1959 and 1960, Ken Ewing and Frederick Worman, respectively, updated ASNM members on the Los Alamos Archaeological Society's activities. Some data resulting from these excavations are available in Maxon (1969). The material is curated at the Museum of New Mexico. Once these excavations were completed, the society was inactive for several years.

By 1965, several people were interested in reviving the society. In 1968, the Los Alamos Historical and Archaeological Society was in existence and by 1970, the Los Alamos Historical Society was reaffiliated with ASNM, but after 1973, it discontinued this affiliation. According to Ewing, the Los Alamos Historical Society is the repository for materials collected during the 1960s, from laboratory and county lands.
In 1976, the Los Alamos Archaeological Society was again affiliated with ASNM. The thirty-seven members elected Ann Poore as President, Jan Wobbenhorst as Secretary, and Ken Ewing as Treasurer. Under the direction of Stewart Peckham, excavation at Site LA 14040 began. Work at this site continued in 1977. At the same time assistance was also given to Charlie Steen who was excavating at Site LA 14872, a homesteader’s cabin. A rock art survey in White Rock Canyon was begun by Joyce Hunn. In 1978, members elected Jane Levin as President, Pat Boring as Secretary, and Marcia Lamkin as Treasurer. Under the direction of Stewart Peckham they began excavations at Site LA 14815. Field work under Peckham included the excavation of three sites and mapping of 13 others. The results of this fieldwork were published by Poore (1981). Poore also gave a presentation on these projects at the annual meetings of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico: in 1980 on Site LA 14815 and in 1982 on Site LA 14040. In 1980, Joyce Hunn also reported on the White Rock Canyon Archaeological Survey. At that time the rock art survey was still underway.

During this period, Steen led official weekend tours on Los Alamos National Laboratory lands that were open to the public only on special occasions. Ewing took Laboratory employees to visit sites as part of their unofficial orientation to the back country. Members of the Los Alamos Archaeological Society also provided lectures and an exhibit of artifacts at the Los Alamos County Fair in 1979. In 1981, the society provided a gift of $100 to Bandelier National Monument for a restoration project. Since the early 1980s, however, the society dwindled and is no longer in existence.

—Los Alamos and Albuquerque, New Mexico

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Fretwell, Patricia H.

1959 Final Report, Excavation of Fulton Site 190, Pajarito Plateau. Ms. on file, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Maxon, James C.

Poore, Anne V.

Los Alamos Archaeological Society
Young, Dwight S.


1957  Yearly Report on LA 170 Cave Site. Ms. on file, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
WHY MUSEUMS COLLECT
Papers in Honor of Joe Ben Wheat

Contributors:
John Beardsley
Patricia Foreman Lange
David M. Beckett
David M. Beckett
John D. Cawth
Mark L. Cheek
Diana Leonard
Patrick H. Beckett
Diana Leonard
David A. Brcfenz
Parisa Faezian Lange
John D. Cater
Nancy Mahaney
John R. Cawth
Marilyn Morones
John R. Cawth
Sue Alberti-Crowe
John R. Cawth
Jeannette L. Mobley-Tatnau
David T. Dager
Douglas R. Tabor
Patricia B. Deschamps
Robert H. Schneider
Diana S. Daur
Douglas D. Sam
Shelley J. Tashlar
Diana S. Daur
Douglas D. Sam
Shelley J. Tashlar
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Diana S. Daur
Douglas D. Sam
Shelley J. Tashlar
Diana S. Daur
Douglas D. Sam
Shelley J. Tashlar

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 19
Edited by Melih S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

ARTIFACTS, SHRINES, AND PUEBLOS
Papers in Honor of Gordon Page

Contributors:
Charles H. Lange
Andrew Hunter Whitford
John A. Hedrick
Frederick W. Lange

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 20
Edited by Melih S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

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The Midland Archeological Society (MAS) was organized in 1964. The purposes of the society are to provide members the opportunity to learn more about archaeology through hands-on experiences, lectures, and field trips, to assist in field projects both in archaeology and historic preservation, and to participate in public outreach programs that promote archaeology for the general public. Because much of the summer is scheduled for field work, the officers of the Society are elected for a term that runs from September 1 to May 30. No meetings are held during the summer months. Table 1 lists the officers and committee chairmen from 1964 through 1999.

**NEWSLETTER**

In order to disseminate information to its members, a newsletter was initiated during the 1967–1968 year. The monthly issue included the time, place and program for the next meeting, calendar of events, short reports, and items of interest to the membership.

**MEMBERSHIP TRAINING AND ACTIVITIES**

MAS members participate in a variety of activities. These include lectures, workshops, and numerous field trip excavations.

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**MIDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY HISTORY**

Teddy Lou Stickney

**Special Programs and Lectures**

On December 1, 1970, Dr. Douglas W. Schwartz presented a program entitled “Archaeological Investigation in the Grand Canyon, 1970.” This presentation was co-hosted by Las Manos of the Museum of the Southwest.

In October 1984, the Society celebrated its 20\textsuperscript{th} year anniversary with members presenting slides on the society’s 20 years of activities. The work described under field trips and field work provided quite a number of projects that were reviewed and remembered by participants.

**Workshops**

One way to learn is with a hands-on experience. In its first year (1964–1965) the Midland Archaeological Society began an educational program for its members; the society conducted a workshop on studying artifacts. An excavation was held at the Andrews Lake during the year, with scheduled lab sessions scheduled during the year to catalogue the artifacts.

A series of formal seminars, taught by experts who work as archaeologists, was set up. On December 4, 1971, the Society
Table 1. Officers and Committee Members of the Midland Archaeological Society.

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<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
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<td>Francis Stickney</td>
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Table 1. Officers and Committee Members of the Midland Archaeological Society. (Cont.)

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sponsored a seminar on pottery with Helene Warren of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico. On March 11, 1972, a lithic seminar was conducted by Alan Skinner of Southern Methodist University. On May 19, 1973, the Society hosted a workshop on “Bone, Its Treatment, Identification, and Analysis as Related to Archeological Excavations and Finds” taught by Barbara Butler.

In January 1975, the Society scheduled laboratory sessions and society members were able to bring their site cards up-to-date. The site cards recorded information on individual sites, and a regional topographic map was used to record site locations.

A May 9, 1992 workshop on cataloguing individual collections was held, and a continuation of this workshop occurred on January 16, 1993. Members continued cataloguing individual collections as part of an ongoing process.

**Field Trips and Field Work**

During its existence, members of the Midland society have actively participated in field trips that often involved cooperation with other institutions and participation in some field work as part of the day.

On January 21, 1967, the Society made a preliminary survey around Salt Lake southeast of the city of Midland in Midland County. Of the sites found, Site 41 ND3 was chosen for testing, and during the following five weekends, the test squares were excavated. This camp site contained lithics, bone, and pottery.

In March 1970, the Midland Archeological Society received its first permit from the Texas Antiquities Committee to excavate a site in Howard County that was endangered by the highway construction. On a ridge overlooking a small draw were a number of hearths, burned rock, lithic, bone, and lithic debris.

From January 22–29, 1971, the Society sponsored a survey field trip at the Bryant Ranch south of the City of Midland in Midland County. It returned to Bryant Ranch on February 26.

During the 1976–1977 season, a field trip with the University of Texas at Permian Basin was conducted to survey several sites with artifacts, showing a variety of material and usage of tools.

In February 1978, a field trip to Seminole Canyon to visit the Lower Pecos Rock Art styles in Seminole State Park. Field work at this shelter was conducted during July and August 1978 on the Canon Ranch with John Greer directing the excavation.

In April 1979, a field trip to Palo Pinto County visited a survey project undertaken under contract by Southern Methodist University under the direction of Alan Skinner.

A May 1980 field trip visited the Langrty, Texas, area.

On November 6, 1982, a trip was made to Dawson County, Texas, to assist the Dawson County Chapter of the South Plains Archaeological Society with the excavation of bison kill site.

On March 5, 1983, a field trip to Big Spring, Texas, involved members in a survey of the Big Spring Recreation. This contract survey was directed by Dr. M.B. Collins of the University of Texas.

Teddy Lou Stickney
Field excavations were conducted on October 26 and November 9, 1985.

On November 11, 1989 a field trip went to Paint Rock, a rock art site in Concho County, Texas.


Several other field trips included one on October 29, 1991 to 41ED2, a rock art site, where members helped record the rock art. Another rock art recording trip on February 22, 1992 went to a site at Blue Mountain.

Two trips to Sterling City on October 14, 1995 and March 23, 1996 were made to assist Jim Davis with the cataloging of his private collection of artifacts from Site 41.

Survey for prehistoric and historic sites was conducted during a January 18, 1997 field trip to Castle Gap.

The December 12, 1998 field trip to Lubbock Lake Landmark in Lubbock, Texas, was cancelled due to snow.

A January 16, 1999 field trip visited Paint Rock, a rock art site on the Concho River in Tom Green County, Texas.

**AFFILIATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES**

Throughout its history, members of the Midland Archaeological Society have been actively affiliated with a number of other organizations and institutions that improve communication among avocational archaeologists, professional archaeologists, and the public. Some members participate in meetings; others assist with programs.

**The Archaeological Society of New Mexico**

The desire to share their interest in archaeology led to an affiliation with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in September 1968. Over the years, Teddy Stickney has given several presentations at the annual meetings and was an AWANYU player. The latter involved acknowledging memorable activities of several of the members at the annual meetings.

**Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies**

This group shares information on the southwest Texas and northeast New Mexico plains at an annual meeting hosted by member groups each spring. The Midland Archaeological Society has been host for this event several times: the second meeting in March 1966, and again on March 23–25, 1973, April 2–4, 1982, and April 15–16, 1989.

During 1973, society members participated in the Southwest Federation Field School, directed by Alan Skinner of Southern Methodist University. A survey of Diamondhead Corporation Milehigh development at Sierra Blanca, Texas, was conducted.

During the 1973–74 season, the Society established the Outstanding Amateur Award of the Federation Area in honor of John Emory Adams, a long time member of the Society.

From October 10–12, 1992, members participated in Federation field school at Portales Spring Bison Kill site.
Texas Archaeological Society

Midland Archaeological Society members also have been affiliated with the Texas Archaeological Society for many years. As part of their participation in the Texas organization, the Midland society has hosted a number of annual meetings: November 6, 7, and 8, 1970; November 2–4, 1984; October 31–November 2, 1997, the latter being held at the Holiday Inn Convention Center in Odessa.

From 1975 through 1977, the Midland Society began printing, addressing, and mailing the Texas Archaeological Society’s newsletter to raise money for their treasury.

PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The Midland Archaeological Society has cooperated with other groups to implement numerous public outreach programs.

Museum of the Southwest

During the 1978–79 year, several members of the society worked with the staff of the Museum of the Southwest to prepare an archaeological exhibit. Participants included Eunice Barker, Francis Stickney, Teddy Stickney, and Dave Dorchester. Another exhibit prepared for the Museum of the Southwest in 1987–1988 was entitled “Early Life on the Llano Estacado.”

An October 15, 1992 exhibit on “Adventures in Archaeology, Ancient People of the Permian Basin” also involved society members.

Gifted and Talent MISD

The Midland Independent School District (MISD) Gifted and Talented classes are made up of fourth and fifth grade students. These students must maintain grades averages above 3.8. During the 1980s, members of the Midland Archaeological Society (Francis Stickney, Nelda Cranford, Teddy Stickney, and Eunice Barkes) were active in a program that provided information those gifted and talented young students.

On December 1–3, 1984, Society members assisted a Gifted and Talent MISD class in the study of archaeology during the excavation of Site 41MD03. During the following year, the program was similar; from November 18 through 21, 1985, society members assisted with the excavation program entitled “On Site Excavation,” a study of archaeology at Site 41MD30. This was repeated on December 5–11, 1987 when Society members assisted with the “Hands on Experience” study of archaeology at Site 41MD36.

Over the years, the MISD fourth-grade students participated in several activities held during Texas Archaeology Awareness Week at the Museum of the Southwest. From April 11–17, 1993, students met TAAW guest exhibitors (a Navajo weaver, an Apache basket weaver, and Santa Clara potter). On April 15, 1994, the students toured tepees, a wicki-up and a pithouse, as well as Native American crafts. From April 9–10, 1996, students listened to three Native American storytellers. Over 2,000 students participated from April 9–11, 1997, when students again met three Native American storytellers. A similar program was held for 1,780 students on October 7–9, 1998, with Native American storytellers and a Texas army storyteller.

Texas Archaeology Awareness Week

The State of Texas initiated a Texas Archaeology Awareness Week in 1989. It was held from April 9–15. During the following year, members participated in a program led
by Dr. M.B. and Karen Collins in which a log cabin found within the Austin City limits was restored between April 8–14, 1990. Similar activities were carried out April 11–17, 1992.

For over 35 years, the Midland Archaeological Society has been an active organization. As the century ends, its members continue to participate in numerous surveys and excavations, as well as cooperate with affiliated groups to promote archaeology and the preservation of our cultural heritage.

—Midland, Texas
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLATEAU SCIENCES SOCIETY

Elizabeth Kelley

Many of the people who met in January 1961, in Fort Defiance, Arizona, to organize the Plateau Sciences Society had been members of another group known as the Navajo Archaeological and Historical Society. Under the leadership of Richard Van Valkenburg, the original society was formed in 1955, and after the constitution and by-laws were written, the group became formally affiliated with the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. The society thrived until the death of Van Valkenburg in 1957, then became inactive for nearly a year. Efforts were made to revive interest by again holding regular meetings. When a speaker was unavailable, the members conducted group discussions, archaeological and anthropological book reviews, or studied potsherds. They also held monthly field trips.

By late 1960, it was thought that broadening the sphere of interest beyond the Navajo Reservation would appeal to more of the members, many who came from the neighboring town of Gallup, New Mexico. The group then formally disbanded and re-organized as the Plateau Sciences Society (PSS). Although the parent group started with much promise and planning, very few records were kept. These records were turned over to PSS and included in their collection.

A history of a society can and does contain pages of tables of officers, activities and accomplishments in a shipping list fashion, but these fail to convey sufficiently the hard work, dedication and enjoyment of the participating members. Table 1 lists the officers. Like most societies, the Plateau Sciences Society has the usual group of members: those who take on the responsibilities for management, reporting (newsletter), field trips, projects and refreshments; those who attend faithfully but take no active role in the workings of the society; and those who pay dues and attend only sporadically, if at all. Unfortunately, the first group is usually quite small.

Throughout the years, many persons have remained active with the society, but one name stands out prominently among these. Martin Link, a charter member, with his charismatic leadership style and ability to create loyalty among the members, has been acknowledged leader of the group (Figure 1). At the same time the organization formed, he became Director of the Navajo Tribal Museum in Window Rock, Arizona. He was able to provide consistent meeting space and in January 1963, PSS moved there and voted to become formally affiliated with the museum, participating in many of the museum activities. Members served as greeters and provided refreshments at exhibit openings.

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Figure 1. In June 1972, society members spent several weekends surveying the Bisti Badlands. Mysteriously, some rock formations seemed to take on the appearance of some of the members of the society.

They also organized “work nights” to clean and catalog museum artifacts.

Membership grew rapidly and group interest expanded in several directions. One of the most significant and worthwhile projects ever undertaken by the Plateau Sciences Society occurred in February 1971, when the society, in cooperation with the Navajo Nation, supervised the construction of a sacred Navajo Travel Shrine and Memorial on the site of the historic Ft. Sumner, where the Navajos were incarcerated between 1964–1968. Stones for the shrine were personally brought from locations on the reservation by the Navajo participants and society members (Figure 2). With his museum and tribal connections, Link became acquainted with many prominent persons in archaeology, anthropology, and other sciences and was able to draw upon a wide pool of speakers for the programs. He also encouraged and led several interesting trips in the area.

After a few years, it was noted that the society seemed to split again into interest groups; some came to meetings only for educational purposes and others continued to donate time and effort to museum projects. When Link accepted a position at the newly opened Red Rock State Park in Gallup in 1978, the society followed him there and most of the time, subsequent meetings were held in Gallup. On occasion, PSS would meet in Ganado or Fort Defiance to make it easier on members who lived in those distant places.

In April 1964, the process of joining the Archeological Society of New Mexico as an affiliated society was initiated and acceptance was received in January 1965. Several members also joined ASNM and some were elected to serve on the Board of Directors. They include Editha Watson, Ralph Thode, Elizabeth Kelley (treasurer), Sheila Brewer, Martin Link, Mark Henderson (treasurer), Mary Green, and Sally Noe.

Other affiliations over the years were with the National Wildlife Association, the University of California General Library at Berkeley, Friends of the Earth, The Natural Sciences Book Club, the Grand Canyon Trust, the Nature Conservancy, the Arizona Academy of Sciences, and the American Society for Ethnohistory.

Incorporation in Arizona and a tax-exempt status was obtained in 1977 through the efforts of Vince McGurl. Soon after this status was acquired, the group moved to Gallup, and in 1978, McGurl sought and obtained incorporation in New Mexico.
Figure 2. Shown as they placed their stones on the shrine are (left to right) Martin Link, James Cody, Glenmae Tsosie, and Charles Chee Long. The Memorial behind them reads “In commemoration of the Navajos who lived here in exile, 1863–1968. The Centennial re-enactment of the signing of the Treaty of Peace (1 June 1868) took place on this spot. Erected by the Navajo Tribe and the Plateau Sciences Society, Window Rock, Arizona, February 1971.”

ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS

Program Speakers and Field Trips

Monthly meeting programs and field trips are designed to feed into the broad interest range of the Society. Because of the close affiliation at first with the Navajo Reservation, fully a quarter of the programs were designed around issues involving the Navajo and other surrounding groups as well. Presenters spoke of religious, tribal, educational and health issues, including alcoholism and hantavirus, as well as other social issues. Folklore and native healing practices were demonstrations of the techniques involved in the crafts. Many meetings were devoted to environmental problems as this was a special focus of the society. And in keeping with the unique archaeological, geological and geographic areas of interest associated with the Colorado Plateau, about a third of the programs have been devoted to these topics.

Over a third of all programs have been presented by society members. These deal with the natural sciences of the area, plants, animals, birds, forests and meadows, the general history of the area and ethnological subjects. Issues affecting Gallup have been
addressed, including city renewal, ballooning and the Ceremonial, among others.

Field trips throughout the years have been planned around the topics presented at the meetings with one day trips to sites of interest as well as trips of several days across the area by horseback and four-wheel drive. Members have also traveled to Los Angeles to visit museums and to Mexico to travel through Copper Canyon and to explore the Casas Grandes ruins. Slide shows of most of these trips have been shown at meetings.

Because the purpose of PSS was to encourage the study and appreciation of the social and natural sciences of the area, films on various ecological and wildlife subjects were made available to the public, and members and non-members were encouraged to attend the symposia and mini-courses (Tables 2–5).

Symposia were developed with well-known archaeologists and historians in the Southwest discussing various aspects of prehistoric life as well as historic and contemporary subjects. These were held apart from the regular meetings, usually as a fund-raising project, and after good advertising, were well-attended.

Society members became active supporters of the annual Navajo Science Fair sponsored by the Navajo Museum. High school students in the area were encouraged to submit projects for judging and members volunteered their assistance at the events as well as donated the second place prize. This participation continued until the group moved to Gallup in 1978. As recently as 1993, a donation for an award was made to the Four Corners Regional Science and Engineering Fair.

Table 2. Major Conference Sponsorship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Pecos Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Co-sponsor of annual meeting of ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Co-sponsor of annual meeting of ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Sponsor annual meeting ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Co-sponsor of annual meeting of ASNM, held in Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Co-sponsor of annual meeting of Native Plant Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Archaeological and Historical Preservation Projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Time capsule buried at Window Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Established a reward for the capture and conviction of pothunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Inspection tours of historical, pre-historical and archaeological sites on the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978–1989</td>
<td>Co-hosted the Archaeological Society of New Mexico field school held in Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Provided a training session for rock art recording Participated in Historical Preservation weeks with exhibits made by members</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Mini-courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Course</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Mini-course in Archaeology, 6 lectures and field trip. M. Link, instructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Mini-course in Geology, 4 lectures and field trip. M. Link, instructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Mini-course in Archaeology, 5 lectures and field trip. M. Link, instructor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. Seminars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Navajo Centennial Conference on Art History and Culture. (Meeting to stimulate interest in coming centennial celebration. Representatives from universities and museums attended.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Lecture Series:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 5: Ancient Indian Farmers of Southern Arizona, Dr. Emil Haury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 3: Navajo Arts and Crafts, Clara Lee Tanner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 7: Navajo Sand Paintings, Dr. Bertha Dutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Earth Day Program, John Cook, Lewis Gray, Dr. George Bock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Indians of the Southwest: Speakers from the Navajo, Hopi, Apache, Papago, and Taos tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Photography Workshop: Ray Manley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

In 1971, a scholarship committee was formed to select two students to receive financing for a summer project. An agreement was arranged with the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff, and the students were able to spend the summer working in areas of their particular interest. Initial leadership of the committee was provided by David Brugge, and later by Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hackenschmidt and Will Stapleton. In the six years the scholarships were offered, members worked to raise the necessary funds through book and craft sales, and the sale of miniature flags. Private and groups donations were made, especially by the Navajo Code Talkers; and when the Ganado Nature Club disbanded, they donated their financial reserves to the project. Over the years, fifteen students were financed to work at the Museum in Flagstaff and also at the Navajo Museum.

When the field school of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico was moved to Gallup in the late 1970s, PSS members took an active interest in the school, voting to become local co-hosts. One of the society members, Elizabeth Kelley (Figure 3), became manager of the school; Martin Link gave lectures and led field trips; and other members, Sylvia Abeyta, Sheila Brewer, Elizabeth Kelley, and Ralph Thode, served as crew chiefs and lecturers in various subjects. Another member, Charlene Cresto, made her home available for lodging for a student for several years. Funds were allocated annually to help finance the welcome dinner for school participants, and members assisted in the preparation of the meal. In 1980, a scholarship was offered for the school; however, this was not used until the last three years of the school: 1989, 1990, and 1991.

Individual requests for financial educational assistance by local high school students were usually honored with a contribution. And when construction was begun on the New Mexico Museum of Natural History in Albuquerque, the Society pledged a $1,000 donation.

One of the first projects of the newly formed society in 1963 was the construction of an observatory above the Navajo Museum. Members raised money for the project and a Gallup lumber company donated materials. Under the direction of Reverend Robert Slusher, fellow members Don Stewart, Jimmy Begay, and Carson Ryan laid the cement slab and began construction in November. Despite bad weather, the project was completed and dedicated on June 21, 1964, to the memory of Charles C. Martin, a Navajo Tribal Ranger who was killed in December 1962. When the Society moved to Gallup, the telescope was dismantled and taken along. After many years, it is being reassembled and installed in the
between 1978 and 1989, the Plateau Sciences Society co-hosted the ASNM summer field school at the Vidal Site just north of Gallup. Betty Kelley (right) and another student are shown here during the 1985 dig season.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD PROJECTS

A stated purpose of the original parent society of PSS was to preserve ruins lying within the boundary of the Navajo Reservation. This interest continued when PSS was formed and was one of the many scientific interests of the group. By 1967, several members thought that the areas of study were too broad and special interest groups were formed. In an attempt to address this division, the members of the four main interest groups: archaeology, biology, geology, and ethnohistory, were assigned the responsibility of presenting two of the monthly meetings each year with programs pertaining to their own specific interest and to lead at least one field trip. This placated members for a time, but some of the members who had a greater interest in archaeology formed the Gallup Archaeological Society; several of the members remained active in both groups.

The PSS conducted frequent field trips to archaeological sites (Figures 4 and 5), both on and off the Navajo Reservation. It was on one of the first of these to Canyon del Muerto that hikers were to learn that a “Link mile” was equal to at least 1.5 miles. This designation became a watchword on field trips for many

Elizabeth Kelley 251
Figure 4. In May 1986, society members took a field trip to the New Mexico Museum of Natural History in Albuquerque. The group posed with the bronze statue of Pentaceratops in front of the museum.

Figure 5. Society members enjoyed a tour of the Raven Site, south of St. Johns, Arizona, as well as a tour of the lab facilities during this June 1992, excursion. On the right, James Cunkle, supervisory archaeologist, describes a unique pottery vessel that was shown in his publication "Talking Pots."
years. Few formal excavations were conducted, but members worked with the Navajo Tribal archaeologists on their projects. Site monitoring was not carried out as a regular activity, but attention was directed toward noting the effects of vandalism and natural deterioration of the sites while on field trips.

In view of the rampant pothunting causing great destruction of important sites, a reward of $100 was set up to be offered for anyone supplying information leading to the arrest and conviction of pothunters. For a while it was difficult to find a recipient, but in 1974, it was awarded to the Hopi Police Department which was waging an intensive and successful campaign against looters, arresting several. This lead to an interesting encounter by one member when she asked a Hopi policeman if the group could accept a cash award. Very shortly, the police chief arrived to find out what was going on. He thought from the report he had received that a bribe was being offered. After an explanation and much thought, he responded that the award could be accepted if it were to be placed in a fund to benefit all policemen equally.

One field trip was designed to clean up a site in Manuelito Canyon, which had been recently vandalized, and to repair some of the damage left behind. The backdirt of the looters was screened before the holes were backfilled and many cultural artifacts, mostly relating to food production, were found; these were made into an exhibit to show how much information is lost due to pothunters.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS

Some of the Society’s greatest efforts and achievements focused on the solution of environmental problems. At the end of 1969 and into 1970, environment was becoming a national concern. In the geographic vicinity of PSS, strip mines were opened, coal-fueled power plants were built (producing high levels of atmospheric pollution and using much water), uranium was being mined, and several other problems appeared. Members were quick to respond. Newsletter editor, Patrick Graham, printed monthly articles pointing out what needed to be done, and speakers were invited to explain or address the problems.

An Environmental Committee was established, first under the chairmanship of Elizabeth Kelley, and later, Mary Raje, Patrick Graham, and Paul Milligan. In its first very active years, members collected aluminum for recycling, which paid the expenses of the committee, who write letters and position papers, attend hearings, hold conferences with representatives from companies with glaring defects in procedures, and generally work with other groups nationally to effect changes in laws and practices.

One year, three members met with two representatives from El Paso Natural Gas Company to protest strong odors coming every morning from the plant east of Gallup. It was known that the equipment was rusty and full of holes and the filling process ran late, causing the added material to give an odor to the natural gas to be spilled. At first the committee members were treated in a condescending and patronizing manner, but, after hearing quotes regarding the toxicity level and risk to employees of the plant, as well as the problems caused in homes and hospitals by the strong and potentially dangerous odors, the representatives agreed to cooperate. The next day an announcement on a local radio station confirmed this promise. The odors ceased soon after.
Another campaign against the gas company was led by a PSS member. In the 1980s, gas prices began rising rapidly and a group of school teachers noted that each time they requested a raise or new equipment, they were told that all financial resources were being used to pay the gas bill. A study showed that prices were being controlled by the gas producers and the teachers entered a class action suit against the company and others involved in the production and sale of natural gas. The suit, Brewer et al., took its name from member, Sheila Brewer. The company was defeated, resulting in repayments to schools and individuals.

One of the first group environmental projects of the society was to sell bumper stickers stating in Navajo: 'Ts'iilzei Doo'da" (Don't Litter). The campaign was devised to coincide with Arizona Anti-Litter Week and also to raise money for a traveling museum to go out to reservation schools and other interested groups. It was an overwhelming success and, with the help of the Southwest Indian Foundation, enough money was raised for the trailer as well as new tires and some maintenance.

This project brought international attention to PSS. Letters came to PSS from all over the country relating experiences brought about by the bumper stickers. Drivers were stopped by police because of the strange language. One sticker was observed in Ethiopia and an Alaskan bartender, when confronted with the words decided that, since he couldn’t pronounce or spell it, he would drink it. So he concocted a drink named in its honor. One wonders how customers asked for it. The Society was nominated for and received a national award for this project in 1970 and also won a “Keep New Mexico Beautiful” prize.

Some environmental projects undertaken by the Society included power plant pollution, sonic booms, the use and abuse of nuclear energy, the construction of a dam in Grand Canyon, opposition of the TG&E powerline through Manuelito Canyon (accomplished by the area being designated a National Historical Landmark), re-contouring and re-seeding of strip mine refuse piles, testimony at WESCO gasification project hearings, protection of Rainbow Bridge from flood destruction, protection of endangered species, prevention of development of the San Francisco Peaks, protection of public lands—limiting off-road vehicle use, monitoring mining, lumbering and grazing, and the establishment of protection of wilderness areas. Members also participated in Earth Week activities, carried out environmental clean-up projects (Military cemetery at Fort Defiance, Kinlichee Tribal Park, Tse Bonito Park), and with the City of Gallup, tree-planting and maintenance.

Other non-environmental projects involved members in assisting in the construction of the Continental Divide Trail, protesting the expansion of Sunbell Industries in Albuquerque (then producing fake Indian jewelry), supporting Public Radio coming into Gallup, and endorsing and supporting several educational projects. For several years, PSS co-sponsored the Santa Fe Chamber Concerts in Window Rock, and the society currently sponsors a wolf at Candy Kitchen Wolf Refuge.

NEWSLETTER (The Call of the Plateau)

In the second year of the Plateau Sciences Society, a newsletter was started, with the first issue in April 1964. A contest was held to select a name, and the entry “The Call of the Plateau,” submitted by Reverend Slusher, was the winning title. It became a monthly publication, first under the editorship of
Figure 6. A banquet was held in place of the September 1986, meeting to honor the 25th anniversary of the Plateau Sciences Society. Charter members attending the dinner were (left to right) Sylvia Abeyta, Martin Link, Virginia Fair, Kendall Cummings, Bertie Feeney, Bill Fair, Alison Dodge, Octavia Fellin, Dorothy Cummings, and Ethel Yazhe.

Martin Link, and eventually, Patrick Graham (for 15 years), Don Green (for 10 years), and lastly, Martin Link, who has held the position for the past ten years.

Early issues featured announcements of coming events and listed books and articles on Navajo topics in keeping with the PSS focus on the Navajo Tribal Museum. Many of these were written by members of the society.

The newsletter grew and as environmental concerns grew, it became a vital source of information regarding topics requiring individual and group input. The editor at that time, Pat Graham, encouraged letter writing and other actions to support or condemn an issue. Filler articles urged the members to be involved, recycle, write representatives, attend hearings, etc.

Members submitted articles for the newsletter, and in 1980, it was thought that enough material could be produced to change to a quarterly publication schedule with articles devoted to a single subject. Response was poor and only a few issues were published in this format. The original format was resumed in late 1981 and continued since.

During the years of ecological focus, editor Graham set up "award" categories: the "Dead
Figure 7. At the March 1988 meeting, Karen Charley and her mother (left side of table), Hopi potters from First Mesa, presented a hands-on demonstration on the techniques of making a coiled Hopi pot.

Tumbleweed” for persons or entities committing glaring offenses against ecology, and the “Green Flower” for those taking steps to improve the ecological quality or appearance of the land. They still appear when warranted.

Timely articles are printed, usually coinciding with the topic of the scheduled speaker. Several complete collections of the “Call” are in existence, one in the local library and others in the possession of individual members. These serve as an excellence reference source.

HISTORICAL RECORD

Besides the newsletter, scrap books have been maintained by the elected historians. The books contain valuable records of society accomplishments, field trips, and events affecting members (Figure 6). Most of the articles are from the local newspapers, but other sources are represented.
Table 6. Honors and Awards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Honoree</th>
<th>Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Editha Watson</td>
<td>Outstanding Amateur Archaeologist, ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Ralph Thode</td>
<td>Outstanding Amateur Archaeologist, ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Editha Watson</td>
<td>Honored for 50 years of service to ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Editha Watson</td>
<td>Honorary Doctorate from Navajo Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kelley</td>
<td>Outstanding Amateur Archaeologist, ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>John and Martha Zollinger</td>
<td>UNM Branch library named in their honor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Sheila Brewer</td>
<td>Archaeological Achievement Award (formerly Outstanding Amateur Archaeologist), ASNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Octavia Fellin</td>
<td>Local library named in her honor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Milligan</td>
<td>Named Fellow of Photographic Society of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>John Zollinger</td>
<td>Distinguished Public Service Award—for promoting health and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>John and Martha Zollinger</td>
<td>Honored with room dedicated to them at local hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Octavia Fellin</td>
<td>Edgar Lee Hewett award for public service from New Mexico Historical Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUND RAISING

As with most groups which support several causes, fund-raising has been a necessary evil. From the beginning to the present, members have been asked to sell crafts, first-aid kits, flags, and the previously noted bumper stickers. They have participated in raffles, photo contests, banquets to honor charter members and Code Talkers, and the annual Christmas party has become a source of revenue with an auction. This is just a sampling of the various efforts.

MEMBERSHIP

The Society has always attracted members with widely diverse backgrounds but a common interest in the sciences of the area. They have contributed much talent, knowledge and ability, either derived from their occupational educations and experiences or from their personal avocational interests (Figure 7). This is demonstrated by the number of members who have been speakers at the monthly meetings. Some, through writing skills, have produced books and monographs on topics relating to Society interests. Several members have received honors and awards from other sources (Table 6).

At this time, fewer new projects are taken on because the membership smaller now and less active, and fewer new members are available to carry them out. However, PSS continues to be a vibrant society, with monthly speakers on contemporary subjects and member participation in interesting field trips.

—Gallup, New Mexico
Of Pots and Rocks

Papers in Honor of A. Helene Warren

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The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 21
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

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The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 22
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

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An organization which clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of community cooperation was the Roosevelt County Society of Art, History and Archaeology, which had its inception early in 1938. Mr. J.G. Greaves and Mrs. Helen Armstrong sponsored a called meeting of interested citizens who heard Dr. Reginald G. Fisher of the State Museum in Santa Fe outline the purpose and scope of branch museums being established in various New Mexico counties.

At a second meeting the name of the organization was chosen, and Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws were adopted. Officers elected were Mr. Greaves, president; Mrs. Bob Wood, vice-president; Mrs. Kenneth Brough, secretary; and Mrs. Arthur Jones, treasurer. Other charter members included Floyd Golden, Arthur Jones, Senator and Mrs. Coe Howard, W.D. White, Mrs. Eddy White, Donald McKay and Lee Carter.

Very soon the group decided to sponsor the construction of a museum building costing approximately $25,000 and to raise $3,000 by local subscription. State and federal funds were promised, the latter to be through WPA labor. Preliminary plans called for a two-story brick building with sample rooms for community gatherings and classrooms, including display space.

Public interest and financial support were soon generated. The Board of Regents of Eastern New Mexico Junior College became a joint sponsor with the State Museum and agreed to furnish the building site and to staff and maintain the museum. An active financial campaign was begun by the local Chamber of Commerce and several other eastern New Mexico cities volunteered their help. Local civic and fraternal organizations received letters asking for their cooperation.

The successful results of all these efforts were acclaimed by headlines in the Portales Tribune of April 7, 1939: "Response to call for money to finance museum enthusiastic; at present museum appears cinche."

A valuable addition to the organization, known familiarly as the Museum Society, was Dr. Arthur J.O. Anderson, who joined the college faculty in 1939 and later became the first Director of the museum, a position he retained until his departure from Portales in 1945. As a professor of anthropology and archaeology, he was very active in proposing and securing various exhibits and programs in these areas, always working closely with representatives of the State Museum.

By September, 1940, construction of the building was complete enough to hold a
special meeting of the trustees there—by the light of a gasoline lantern. The group decided to give first priority to formation of policies of scope and interest and to leave the problems of heating, lighting, and plumbing until later.

November 17, 1940, was set for the formal opening of the building and the first exhibition. Members of the Portales Woman’s Club were asked to serve tea on this occasion. Meanwhile, under the leadership of Mrs. Willis Slaten, the club members began a campaign to obtain the loan of historic materials for the museum.

The long-looked-for day arrived and the Roosevelt County Museum was formally opened. Nearly six hundred visitors registered and viewed the exhibits brought almost entirely by local people. They were of an extremely miscellaneous nature, yet were of considerable interest to the spectators.

In the next five months two thousand visitors came to see the exhibits and to hear programs that were quite varied, many being sent regularly from the State Museum such as lectures, paintings, ancient pottery, films and slides. Local talent occasionally contributed musical programs or dramatic reading at the Sunday afternoon open meetings.

By the spring of 1942 a branch of the original society emerged as the Roosevelt County Fine Arts Society, apparently taking the place of the earlier organization. For a time this group met regularly and remained an active cultural influence until the late 1950’s.

END NOTE


—Portales, New Mexico

REFERENCES CITED

Roosevelt County Society of Art, History and Archaeology 1938–42 Minutes.

Newspapers, personal recollections of early members.
THE TWO LIVES OF THE
ROSWELL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Regge N. Wiseman

The Roswell Archaeological Society had two incarnations. The first, from the late 1930s until the mid 1950s and the second from the later 1950s to the 1980s. Most of the details of both time periods are missing, and those that remain are frequently incomplete. But one thing is clear. The leaders of the society—especially Maj. M.G. Fulton and Jim Cooley—constantly improved their field methods when they learned about new techniques.

The information presented in this brief history was derived mainly from three sources: 1) the scrapbooks on the excavation of the site of Bloom Mound near Roswell for the first period, and 2) Jan Ross Makonnen and the files of Jack Ross, director during the second period. 3) The writer has also relied on his recollections from conversations with Jack Ross during the 1970s and personal knowledge of two of the sites that Ross excavated, Bloom Mound (LA 2528) and Rocky Arroyo Village (CC-78 to Ross and LA 25277 in the ARMS files of the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico).

The Roswell Archaeological Society came into being in 1938, first as the Archaeological Committee of the local Historical Society. The specific reason for its inception was a call by Miss Shirley Feather for assistance in saving, or perhaps excavating, the prehistoric site of Bloom Mound.

Bloom Mound, now a preserve of the Archaeological Conservancy, is located along the Rio Hondo several miles southwest of Roswell (Figure 1). Miss Feather, then librarian at Roswell High School, had learned that at least one boy had spent most of the summer of 1934(?) excavating in the site. He had dug as deep as six feet, finding all kinds of artifacts, potsherds, skeletons, burned materials, and what appeared to be adobe-walled pueblo rooms.

Mary Higgs, M.G. Fulton, G.M. Sayre, and Jim Cooley heeded the call on March 3, 1938 when they began excavations (Figures 2 and 3). The only one of the group who had previous archaeological training was Miss Higgs, and she only had an unfinished course in anthropology to her credit. Nevertheless, she was able to provide some timely direction to the efforts.

From this brave beginning, and with very little input from professional archaeologists, this small band was soon augmented by other Roswell residents, including Ed Raymond, L.A. Richal, the George Alstons, Alf and Maude Guffey, Asa and Myrtle Guffey, the
Figure 1. Bloom Mound (LA 2528), looking northeast. Hondo channel in foreground.

Figure 2. First R.A.S. excavations at Bloom Mound. Ed Raymond (l), Mary Higgs (center, seated) and Capt. G.M. Sayre (r). Other two individuals unidentified, 1938.
J.E. Wolles, the J.C. Berriys and other family members, the Roy Phillips, the B.J. Middlebrooks, Jack Forrester, Blackie and Louise Stevens, and Ed Bloom. A host of others appeared to have participated only once or twice.

The intensity of interest, and the most workers, seem to have appeared mainly when the finds were coming fast and furiously. And those finds were indeed startling and fantastic. The report conveyed by Miss Feather was quickly duplicated by the RAS members, with one recorder exclaiming:

Room “C” [Figure 4] continues to be a mystery and a mess. The farther the explorations progress the more ones curiosity is aroused. If your imagination could picture hash composed of skeletons, pottery, pottery shards, charcoal, corn on the cob, and many other things well mixed and badly burned your imaginary picture would not do it justice.

It is impossible to preserve very much of the material, still more difficult to make sense of the mess. One is soon over come by the hopelessness of trying to bring order and meaning out of this jumble. Disgust takes the place of reason and patience. We save what we can. The only thing we can do is to record and describe all of the material that is not too far gone.

and,

...skulls in every conceivable attitude and condition are everywhere. At least two skulls were in sight all the time, and sometimes more. One skull was mashed sideways until it was not more than two inches thick. Another had the shaft of a femur passing up through the lower jaw and coming out between the upper and lower teeth. The rest of the bones are scattered in such a manner that no individual could be traced. The bones were broken as well as scattered. Very few ribs, only pieces of two pelvis bones were found and a part of a sacrum. So by this you can see what a mess things are in.

One of the more startling finds was a greenish mass which, upon separation, proved to be seven copper bells (Figure 5). Copper bells are now a well-known, if still rare, archaeological find in Southwestern sites. Back then (1939), Dr. H.P. Mera, Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, speculated that the Bloom Mound bells were made of native copper mined at Santa Rita near Silver City, New Mexico. We have since learned that copper bells were cast by the lost wax method at sites like Casas Grandes (or Paquimé) in the state of Chihuahua, Republic of Mexico (DiPeso et al. 1973; see also Vargas 1995).

Other unusual finds included a miniature, chair-like stone “altar piece” (Figure 6), a 22 cm (8.75 in.) long tubular stone pipe with two inlays (one still in place; Figure 7), an Heshota’uthla Glaze-Polychrome bowl, and a strap-handled, wide-mouthed jar that may have a Plains origin (Richard Drass 1999, pers. comm. to RNW; Figure 8). A Chupadero Black-on-white olla and several miniature vessels were also found (Figure 6).

The work was conducted mostly on Sundays, with long lapses occurring among periods of fairly constant digging. Not surprisingly, most of the work was relegated to the cooler months of the year. In 1938 and 1939, most of the work was accomplished by the principal individuals listed above.
Figure 3. Trenching through floor of Room A, Bloom Mound, in 1938. Figure is Ed Raymond.

Figure 4. Excavating in Room C, Bloom Mound. Figures unidentified but may be Sayre and Cooley, 1938.
Figure 5. Copper bells recovered from floor of Room C, Bloom Mound. Diameters range 2–3 cm (about 1 inch).

Figure 6. Stone “altar piece” and small pottery vessels from Room C, Bloom Mound. Provenience of small jug with single handle uncertain. Altar piece (incense burner to Kelley 1984) is 14 cm (5.5 inches) high.
Figure 7. Tubular stone pipe and antler artifact from Room C fill, Bloom Mound. Pipe is 22 cm (8.75 inches) long.

Figure 8. Sketch of probable Plains-made pottery jar with strap handles adorned with nobs. From shallow scraping and excavations southeast of Room A, Bloom Mound. Vessel is about 17 cm (6.7 inches) high and 20 cm (8 inches) in diameter.
On two occasions, fill was removed from the perimeter of the excavations by mechanical means, the first by a slip pulled by an automobile and the second by a small bulldozer. This latter effort resulted in the exposure of the tops of the walls to a number of rooms, but no record now exists as to how many rooms were discovered in this manner nor has a map of their arrangement survived. Most fill was moved by shovel and wheelbarrow to screens (one-half inch and one-quarter inch mesh sizes) located away from the excavations.

On at least two occasions, meetings were called on weekday nights to plan excavation strategies, to impart information about the progress of the work, and to show the artifacts being recovered. Evidently within a couple of years, two display cases of artifacts and other materials were set up in the Roswell Museum (now Roswell Museum and Art Center).

Starting in the fall of 1940, participation by both faculty and students of New Mexico Military Institute (NMIMI) increased to the point that these individuals appear to have been conducting most of the work. They were probably brought in by Maj. Fulton and Capt. Sayre, both faculty members who had been active from the beginning. Judging from some of the comments, the boys were welcomed for their youth and vigor.

Few work trips were made to Bloom Mound during the years of World War II, late 1941 to mid 1945. But, starting again no later that mid July of 1945, excavations resumed on the usual intermittent basis. Excavation crews this time normally included a number of Boy Scouts and their scout masters from as many as four different troops (nos. 1, 3, 23, and 99). Boy Scout district commander J.E. Wolfe, of course, had participated at Bloom Mound throughout the pre-war years. Fulton, Cooley, and Raymond also continued in their leading roles in the field.

A new proveniencing technique was instituted following the war. A square grid of 100 10-foot(?) squares was established by the NMIMI cadets. Large nails were set at all corners within this grid, and elevations for each nail were established and recorded. Many of the field notes, excavation locations, and artifact find-spots were now couched in terms of horizontal and vertical distances from points in this grid. At least two long trenches were dug towards the mound from starting points well outside the site in an effort to determine the maximum limits of the site (two or three less ambitious trenches had been dug in a similar manner prior to the war).

The last of the extant society notes is dated March 26, 1950. However, work by society members appears to have continued, for Jane H. Kelley of Texas Tech College (now University) became involved for one field school season in 1954. Tech students completely excavated Room G in the pueblo and completed excavation of the socio-religious room (Room D/F) originally started by RAS members.

Kelley’s results, described in her 1966 dissertation, are now available in published form (1984). In this voluminous work, she details her own excavations but also includes a lot of information from the scrapbooks and collections made by the Roswell Archaeological Society.

The following artifacts are notable, particularly because they represent contacts with and ideas from other regions: a “hairpin” carved in the shape of the Plumed/Horned Serpent (Quetzalcoatl) of Mesoamerican (probably Toltec in this instance) derivation, four-beveled and two-beveled knives from the
Plains, and classic Plains endscrapers. Photographs of these items appear in the appendix on Bloom Mound in Kelley (1984). The hairpin in figure 72a is best viewed when the page is turned sideways (Kelley 1984:Plate 72a).

These items, along with those mentioned earlier, clearly establish the importance of this small site in the regional trade of what we now call southeastern New Mexico. As Kelley (1984) points out, there can be little question that the inhabitants of Bloom Mound formed an important nexus between the Plains nomads to the east and the farming communities of the Jornada-Mogollon and urban polity of Casas Grandes (Paquimé), both located 200 plus miles to the west and southwest.

Starting some time in the mid-to-late 1950s, Major John A. “Jack” Ross (ret.) took over the helm of the Roswell Archaeological Society. For the next two-and-a-half decades, he continued excavations at Bloom Mound and other sites in the region. He engaged the RAS in other aspects of his field work. For a time, he was the archaeologist for Chaves County at the princely sum of $1.00 per year. In the late 1950s, he conducted summer programs for children through the Roswell Museum and Art Center. Excavation at Bloom Mound and surface artifact collection at other sites in the area were among these activities.

In the 1970s, Ross reoriented his archaeological programs, this time to work with retirees who were increasingly finding their way to New Mexico to start another chapter in their lives. The retirees were treated to lectures and workshops at the Chaves County Senior Center. Some of them assisted Ross in his excavations at site CC-78, now known as Rocky Arroyo Village (Wiseman 1985). This was the last excavation project Ross undertook.

Also in the 1970s, Ross was designated as the northwest area coordinator of archaeological survey by Don Sawyer of the Bureau of Land Management, Roswell District. The role of the RAS in this activity, described in more detail in the history of the Carlsbad Archaeological Society, involved survey of large tracts of land in the northern half of Chaves county.

About this time Ross was an occasional guest of Frank Tracey’s radio program at KBIM in Roswell. This talk show permitted Ross to expose an even wider audience to the archaeology of the Roswell region.

Ross’ health finally brought an end to field work in the late 1970s. With this, activity of the Roswell Archaeological Society declined to a halt. Like so many archaeological societies, it is difficult to establish the actual endpoint of the RAS. It simply faded away.

But the legacy of the Roswell Archaeological Society survives in the form of the collections and the scrapbooks now stored at the Roswell Museum and Art Center, the Roswell Historical Society, and for the bulk materials (thousands of potsherds, etc.), the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe. Jack Ross’ daughter, Jan Makonnen, has been working with the present writer to move Ross’ collections and records into the public sector.

END NOTE

¹ The three scrapbooks concerning Bloom Mound contain the notes taken by three or more people, with much of the material being duplicative. Mr. Ed Raymond, now deceased, once told the writer in the mid 1960s that some of the pages of the scrapbooks were missing, but it is uncertain just how many pages are involved.
To conserve the information, the writer asked Joanne Gilbert (now Markham) to retype and consolidate the notes into a single volume. The original title of the scrapbooks, “Bloom Mound on the Hondo: History of Excavation of”, by Major M.G. Fulton, Capt. G.M. Sayre, Mary K. Higgs, and Ed Raymond, was retained. The present writer had certain key pictures reproduced, and all drawings and sketches were either traced or redrawn.

Two copies of the completed volume were made through the generosity of Mr. Walter Richards. One copy went to the Roswell Museum and Art Center, the current repository of the scrapbooks and displayable artifacts from Bloom Mound. The final disposition of the other copy is currently unknown. The writer kept the original.

All photographs courtesy of Roswell Historical Society.

—Santa Fe, New Mexico

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The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 23
Edited by Melilha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

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The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 24
Edited by Melilha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

270
This history of the San Juan Archaeological Society (SJAS) was compiled from minutes, newsletters, notes, and interviews of members. SJAS began in 1930 and has continued through 1999, with two periods of inactivity. The three general periods of activity are 1930 to 1931, 1956 to 1977, and 1986 to present. Both general directions of the society and specific events are included. Throughout its history the Society has taken an active interest in local and regional archaeology in northwestern New Mexico, as well as the greater Four-Corners area. Table 1 lists the presidents of SJAS.

THE INITIAL PERIOD

There are no records of the origins of the first Society. The first recorded history dates to 1931, and the following is the only record currently available:

BRANCH SOCIETIES-San Juan Group Elects Officers

Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the San Juan Archaeological Society, at Farmington, held February 20. Mr. G.L. Butler was elected president, Mrs. Ada Burdick, vice-president and Frank E. Uhl, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. C.C. Mumma, retiring vice-president, presided at the meeting. The society went on record as endorsing the bill providing for further conservation of the state's antiquities and scientific resources, which was before the Legislature.

The San Juan Society recently gave a benefit show, from which $40 were raised to start a fund for installing a branch museum of the Museum of New Mexico. The town council has donated the use of a room in the town hall for such a museum (El Palacio 30:171-173, 1931).

This indicates the Society was active in 1930 and 1931. There are no records of SJAS activities from 1932 to 1956. We, therefore, do not know when this original group disbanded or otherwise suspended operation. There also do not appear to be any direct relationships between this Society and the one started in 1956, except for their common name and interests.

THE SECOND PERIOD

On April 12, 1956, twenty-five interested people met at Aztec Ruins National Monument with the intentions of forming a society of amateur archaeologists. These persons were
Table 1. Former Presidents of the San Juan Archaeological Society.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>G.L. Butler</td>
<td>47898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodger Ready</td>
<td>5/25/56-9/6/56</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Bowra</td>
<td>9/6/56-2/27/58</td>
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<td>Henry A. Jackson</td>
<td>2/27/58-11/24/59</td>
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<td>Chris L. Humphrey</td>
<td>11/64-11/65</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Garrett</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Goodwin</td>
<td>3/66-11/66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hans M. Doerfert</td>
<td>11/66-11/67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillip L. McCutcheon</td>
<td>11/67-11/68</td>
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<td>Kenneth L. Owens</td>
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<td>Robert Phelps</td>
<td>3/70-11/71</td>
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<td>Don Villers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory K. Hawk</td>
<td>11/72-11/26/74</td>
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<td>Henry A. Jackson</td>
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<td>William Schart</td>
<td>1976-1977</td>
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<td>Ralph W. Johnson</td>
<td>9/24/86-11/88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dolores Glass</td>
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<td>Grady Griffith</td>
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<td>Mary McKee</td>
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<td>Helen Delahanty</td>
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* Organizing president
** Re-organizing president
*** Temporary

representative of some of the long-time settlers of the area, members of the oil and gas exploration and production community, and various members of the Aztec National Monument staff. After general introductions, Henry Jackson, of Aztec, New Mexico, gave an introductory talk. Homer Hastings, Superintendent of Aztec National Monument, presented five possible objectives of an archaeological society: 1) protection of prehistoric ruins, 2) publications, 3) field trips, 4) creation of a map of ruins in the area, and 5) promotion of the protection of Gobernador Ruins. Henry Jackson was elected temporary chairman; he then appointed a constitution committee: Frank McNitt (chairman), D.G. Warnock, Marvin Johnson, Rodger Ready, and Mrs. E. Matson.

The second organizational meeting was held at Farmington High School on April 26, 1956; 40 people were present. A constitution was presented and approved, article by article, with only minor changes. A motion, made by Harry Olmsted and seconded by Marvin Johnson, that the society be named the San Juan Archaeological Society, was carried. Chairman Jackson appointed a nominating committee consisting of James Corson, Harry Olmsted, Mrs. Lincoln O’Brien, Jesse Goodwin, and Homer Hastings.

With 21 people present, the third organizational meeting was held on May 25, 1956 at the Bloomfield School. Chairman Henry Jackson called the meeting to order, and Douglas Warnock, temporary secretary, recorded the minutes. The nominating committee presented the following slate: president, Rodger Ready; vice-president, Mary Hastings; secretary, Doug Warnock; and treasurer, Father Eugene Botelho. In addition, James Corson was nominated from the floor for vice president. He was elected over Mary Hastings. The other persons were elected unanimously. The following committee chairpeople were chosen: field records, Mary Hastings; storage and display, Mary Johnson; membership, Mrs. E. Madson; education, publication and library, Frank McNitt. Following the business meeting, Homer Hastings gave a talk on possible objectives of the Society. Father Botelho then made a short report on Pinto Basin Points.
Sixteen people met in Bloomfield at 6:00 a.m. on June 24, 1956, for the first field trip to Chaco Canyon National Monument (Figure 1). Ranger Lloyd Pierson conducted a tour of Chetro Ketl, and the rest of the day the group, guided by Mary Hastings, was on its own. Mary and Homer Hastings had lived in the canyon while Homer was employed there.

At a meeting at Farmington High School on September 6, 1956, president Rodger Ready appointed a temporary nominating committee to draw up a slate of officers to fill vacancies. Ready was moving to Wyoming, vice-president Corson was moving to Alaska, and Secretary Warnock was moving to Chaco Canyon. The appointed committee consisted of Henry Jackson, Father Botelho, Thelma Warnock, and Wallace Horn. Names presented by the committee were: president, James Bowra; vice-president, Jesse Goodwin; and secretary, Bernice Gardner. All were elected unanimously.

On October 23, 1958, Jim Maxon, archaeologist at Aztec Ruins National Monument (ARNM), was voted the first Honorary Member for his help with ideas and programs for the Society.

Figure 2 is from a field trip southwest of Bloomfield in January 1959. On March 24, 1959, there were three amendments to the original by-laws: Article III—membership, Article IV—Dues, and Article VII—Officers, Committees, and Executive Board. At an Executive Board meeting May 21, 1959, it was announced that Henry Jackson, president, had been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

At the 1960 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Harry L. “Doc” Hadlock received the State Amateur Achievement Award. This was in recognition for the many sites he had recorded in northwestern New Mexico in 1959. He was the second person to receive this award.

On April 29–30, 1961, San Juan Archaeological Society hosted more than 100 people representing five states at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico held at Glencliff Lodge. Henry Jackson of the local Society and a trustee of ASNM spoke on “Excavation on the Animas River” and showed slides prepared by Homer Hastings on “Refugee sites in San Raphael Canyon.”

The membership had grown to 77 by February 27, 1962. This strong following was due to the quality of the speakers at the monthly meetings, the field trip program, and the diligence of the officers. At an Executive Board meeting on April 13, 1962, Jesse Goodwin and Hubert Lesperance were designated to give papers at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico on May 19, 1962. The SJAC took part in the production of an education film titled “Archaeologists at Work” produced by Compass Films, Inc. of California. Two members, President Harry “Doc” Hadlock and Jesse B. Goodwin, played leading roles. The film was shown at the January 1963 meeting of the Society.

On March 7, 1964, the Society presented plaques to the most outstanding archaeological exhibit at San Juan County Science Fair. The winners of the plaques also received an honorary membership on the Society, which would enable them to attend meetings, go on field trips, and take part in Society activities. Two members acted as judges. In the Senior Division, First Place went to Justin Lesky, and Second Place went to Dennis A. Hansen. In the Junior Division, First Place went to Janet Lesperance, Second Place went to Carl Harmon, and Third Place went to Linda

Janet B. Johnson • Roger A. Moore
Figure 1. Field trip to Chaco Canyon, June 24, 1956. From left to right: Tom Marotte, unknown, Jesse Goodwin and his son, unknown, Mrs. Smith, Alice Gray, Mary Hastings (guide), Mrs. Ready, Rodger Ready (president), unknown, and Henry Jackson.
Figure 2. Field trip on south side of San Juan River about 3–4 miles west of Bloomfield, New Mexico, January 1959. From left to right: Dorothy Doerfert, Hans Doerfert, unknown, Jesse Goodwin, unknown, unknown, Harry L. Hadlock, William S. Iekller, unknown, Henry Jackson, and the three in front who are kneeling are unknown.
The Society also presented Honorary Memberships to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Arrington for their contributions to the Society.

On April 25–26, 1964, the Society hosted the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico at Glencliff Lodge. Local Society member Henry Jackson was the ASNM president and presided at the banquet.

At the 1966 ASNM annual meeting, Jesse Goodwin received the State Amateur Achievement Award. This was for his work recording petroglyph sites in northwestern New Mexico in 1965.

Henry Jackson received the Amateur Achievement Award at the ASNM annual meeting in 1970. This was “For his meticulous attention to detail in excavation, site recording, photographic records and organization. His efforts have achieved much toward the preservation of our archaeological heritage for 1969.”

Harry “Doc” Hadlock was honored with the presentation of a plastic shovel at the 14th annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico at Los Alamos, New Mexico in May 1971. He was retiring from the board and had served eight years as chairman of the nominating committee for the ASNM’s annual archaeologist’s award. Mr. and Mrs. Don Villers and son, Steve, of Bloomfield and Mrs. Greg Hawk of Aztec also attended this meeting.

The Rimrock Motor Hotel was the convention center for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico annual meeting held on April 29 and 30, 1972, and hosted by San Juan Archaeological Society. One of the highlights was the presentation of the Amateur Achievement Award to Mrs. G.K. (Ruth) Hawk of Aztec, member of SJAS. This award was for her work on rock art sites in 1971.

In April of 1972, under the leadership of Greg Hawk, members of the Society began the monumental task of systematically surveying and recording prehistoric, as well as historic sites, in the Animas River Valley, San Juan County, New Mexico. This project continued through 1974. The survey took place on the terraces west of the Animas River and above the farmland plots. The survey extended from the Aztec Airport on the south to the community of Riverside (near the Colorado-New Mexico border) on the north.

In July 1972, former Governor Tom Bolack opened eight archaeological sites, discovered by his son, Tommy, on the B-Square Ranch for scientific excavation. An agreement was signed between Mr. Bolack and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. On this project Harry Hadlock represented ASNM and Don Villers, president, represented SJAS.

In 1974, the Society donated a number of chairs to the Aztec Museum Association. Also exhibit cases that had been utilized by the SJAS were donated by C.V. Koogler and his daughter, Virginia Whitney.

Greg Hawk was nominated by SJAS for the 1975 State Achievement Award for his contribution of mapping and recording sites in the Animas River Valley, San Juan County, New Mexico. While his efforts were greatly appreciated by SJAS, he was not selected for the award by ASNM.

Between 1956 and 1977, the Society recorded approximately 206 sites in San Juan and Rio Arriba Counties. SJAS activities also included excavation of some lithic scatters, Pueblo sites, and Navajo sites. Many
petroglyph sites were also mapped and photographed. Most of these were recorded by Harry "Doc" Hadlock; the second most prolific recorder was Henry Jackson. Records were kept on 5x8 cards designed by Bess Dickey of the Laboratory of Anthropology. Greg Hawk was the keeper of the site card file until he passed away. Henry Jackson then became keeper of the file and, with the assistance of Salmon Ruin Museum, had two sets photocopied. One set was sent to the Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, and the other set was kept at the Salmon Ruin Museum, Division of Conservation Archaeology.

Mary O. "Sally" Hadlock, Harry Hadlock's wife, also made many contributions to the Society in her own right. She often accompanied Harry on site recording and other field trips. Sally made up several information sheets on aspects of Four-Corners archaeology that were compiled from the most up-to-date resources available (including personal fieldwork of local archaeologists). These were passed out to members and prospective members of the Society free of charge. In later years, she became a mentor to several local and regional professional archaeologists concerning the place and value of Navajo ethnographic studies on the interpretation of Navajo rock art and Navajo site types.

SJAS members of the 1956–1977 Society contributed much to the recording and interpretation of the local archaeology. They also had fun working together on the various projects and taking part in the many field trips that were offered over the years. The Society began to lose steam in 1976, partly due to a stagnant monthly meeting program. The last recorded minutes are dated February 22, 1977. The Society then became inactive. Several members, however, continued their interest in archaeology and their association with ASNM.

THE THIRD PERIOD

An attempt was made to reorganize the San Juan Archaeological Society on August 31, 1982. Henry Jackson was involved in this attempt, but it was not successful.

On September 24, 1986, twelve interested people met at Salmon Ruins Museum to reorganize the Society. The constitution adopted by SJAS in 1956, and last amended in 1971, was adopted by the new group. Dues were $5.00 for individual and $8.00 for family memberships. All 12 attendees paid dues and elected Ralph W. Johnson, president; Dolores Glass, vice-president; Janet B. Johnson, secretary; and Virginia Whitney, treasurer. Virginia was the treasurer of the Society when it became inactive in 1977 and maintained the accounts until reorganization. The following committees were established and chairs appointed: publication and education, Mary McKee; librarian, Barbara Jenkins; field records, Gilbert Woods; publicity, Dolores Glass; membership, Faye Fine; certification (special), Phil Loria; and refreshments, Jo Koogler.

The goals set forth were to: 1) organize into an active amateur group and participate in the Archaeological Society of New Mexico’s Certification Program; 2) establish a relationship with professional archaeologists so members could volunteer their services on field projects and laboratory projects; and 3) educate the public regarding our inherited cultural resources that are disappearing and their need for care and protection.

By 1987, all three goals were in practice. Eighteen members were working toward certification in some area under the direction
of Roger Moore, archaeologist with the Division of Conservation Archaeology at Salmon Ruin, and Dabney Ford, archaeologist from Chaco Culture NHP, both active members. Several SJAS members were volunteers on a data recovery project at a pit house site (SJC-1320), under the direction of John Bradley of San Juan College and in consultation with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Farmington Resource Area. This was one of three sites the BLM was investigating on Manzanares Mesa, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Three other members assisted Manton Botsford, a BLM archaeologist, with surface surveys on the two other multicomponent sites containing Basketmaker II and early Navajo occupations. Several field trips took place, including one to the museum in Blanding, Utah (Figure 3).

Members also volunteered almost 400 hours to the University of New Mexico Office of Contract Archaeology, under the direction of Lynn Sebastian, on Site LA 16660 (NM-01-3662) that was excavated during a land exchange between Tom Bolack and the BLM. Three members working with Peter McKenna, the National Park Service archaeologist for Aztec Ruins National Monument (ARNM), filled in pot holes on the Pueblo II-III sites on the terrace north of Monument.

Two members, Janet Johnson and Dolores Glass volunteered at the Apple Shed (McPhee Archaeological Project Laboratory and Library) in preparation for the move to the Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado. Janet donated 364 hours by helping to set up the library and Dolores donated 100 hours by cataloging artifacts on the computer. Several members volunteered 200 hours at the Anasazi Heritage Center helping to move the collection, setting up shelves, packaging, labeling and setting up the library.

In April 1987, Tom Orbeson, Mary McKee, Dolores Glass, and Ralph W. Johnson contributed 58 hours cataloging, washing pottery, bone and wood and repackaging artifacts in the basement of ARNM.

In the spring of 1987, SJAS President, Ralph W. Johnson, and BLM archaeologist, LouAnn Jacobson, wrote a proposal, entitled “Protection of Cultural Resources on Public and State land,” to enter into a cooperative management agreement between the BLM, the New Mexico State Land Office, and the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division. This involved a matching grant of $1,000 for which the Society would provide 200 hours of labor at $5.00 per hour. The Society would provide teams to inspect 48 known pueblos that dot the landscape from the Navajo Dam area south to Lindrith. Inspections were to be made for signs of destruction, vandalism, and weather deterioration of the pueblos. Site patrols were organized by the Farmington BLM to designate areas to be patrolled on weekends. Dolores Glass was the first Site Patrol Coordinator. In the fall of 1987 the Society received $502 from this grant.

In July 1987, several members of the Society under the supervision of Roger Moore and Dabney Ford began surveying, mapping, taking photos, and excavating site ENM-5067 on the B Square Ranch for Tommy Bolack. Mike Mikitka was the liaison member for the Society and worked many hours on this site by himself. Other members working on this project participated, as often as possible, mostly on weekends. ENM-5067 is a large area Pueblo II-III habitation located on the upper terraces of the San Juan valley and had been originally recorded by a survey crew from the Salmon Ruins excavation project in the 1970s. The Society planned to have a field school on this site, but due to lack of finances
Figure 3. Field trip to Blanding, Utah, March 1987. Left to right: Carrie Roberts, Ralph Johnson, Janet Johnson, Phil Loria, Dick Glass, Dolores Glass, Faye Fine, Pearl Neuenschander, Mary McKee, and Norma Jameson.

were unable to do so. This site was never completed by the Society and was later backfilled by Mr. Bolack.

From the reorganization in 1986 to 1988, the Society held its monthly meetings and certification seminars at the Salmon Ruins Museum. At the meeting in January 1988, a letter from Jo Smith, Director of Salmon Ruins Museum, stated that the use policy was changing and that all groups meeting at the Museum would be charged a fee. Due to our non-profit status and limited funds, members agreed that our group was unable to pay for this privilege and future meetings would be held at Aztec Ruins National Monument, where space was made available to us at no cost. The Society still holds its monthly meetings at Aztec Ruins National Monument. The Society's artifact assemblage and library would remain at Salmon Ruins Museum. At this time LouAnn Jacobson, BLM Navajo Site Patrol Co-ordinator, announced that she had been transferred to Santa Fe and Bill Bingham would be the new Co-ordinator. Membership in the Society had now reached over 100.

Local Society member Mary McKee served on the Board of Trustees for ASNM and Dabney Ford was an alternate for the year of 1988. Also during this year Mary McKee and Dolores Glass donated 36 hours to Salmon Ruins Museum cataloging and repackaging artifacts.
In the summer of 1988, Dolores Glass, Mary McKee, Janet B. Johnson, and Ralph W. Johnson went to Ignacio to assist Sharon Hatch and her group organize the Chimney Rock Archaeological Group (CRAG), which was instrumental in preserving the Chimney Rock complex near Pagosa Springs, Colorado. This site was important to the inhabitants of Chaco Canyon; it marks an important astronomical event, the seventeen and a half year cycle of the Moon.

A Navajo Yei rug, made by Carlessia Bitney, was purchased for $200 (value $430) by members Marge and D.C. Knutson; it was to be raffled from the SJAS booth at the San Juan County Fair in August 1988. Peggy Youngs was the rug committee chairman. She and her volunteers sold raffle tickets in the amount of $500, which netted a $300 profit. SJAS member, Jesse Goodwin, was the winner of the rug. Peggy presented Janet B. Johnson an ironwood carving of a roadrunner from the Society for selling the most tickets.

On August 27, 1988, Mary McKee, Dolores Glass, and Janet B. Johnson represented SJAS by helping the BLM with the grand opening of the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, Colorado.

Also in 1988, SJAS presented Aztec Ruins with $600 to have over 400 old negatives restored at Trio Arts Camera Shop in Farmington. The negatives were from the Earl Morris collection of photographs of Aztec Ruins and Chaco outlying communities. In March 1989, several members volunteered 100 hours to view and catalogue the negatives under the direction of Dana Howlett, of the Aztec Ruins staff.

Mary McKee and Dolores Glass were trustees representing SJAS on the San Juan County Museum Association for 1988 and 1989.

In June 1989, Mary McKee and Dolores Glass, under the supervision of Nick Honerkamp, archaeologist for the University of Tennessee, volunteered 92 hours resurveying rock art on the Peñasco Blanco Trail in Chaco Canyon. These sites were originally recorded by Claire Cochran in 1972. The purpose was to determine how much vandalism and deterioration had occurred over the years. Due to the heat, they only worked on this project in the morning. In the afternoons, they contributed 46 hours to a second research project in the library at Chaco Culture NHP under the supervision of Dabney Ford.

Mary McKee volunteered two hours cutting wood core samples in the East Ruin of ARNM in July 1989, with Peter McKenna, NPS archaeologist. In August and September, Mary volunteered five hours for additional cataloging, cleaning, sorting, and repackaging artifacts in the basement of ARNM. In October, Dolores Glass and Mary McKee volunteered four hours on a walking reconnaissance of rock art along the Wijiji Trail on the east end of Chaco Canyon.

Mary McKee attended an Archaeological Resource Protection Training Program presented by the National Park Service in Gallup, New Mexico. The training covered "How To Avoid Destroying Evidence Of Looting And To Help a U.S. Attorney Build a Case." At the request of Bill Bingham, BLM Site Patrol Co-ordinator, Mary presented a report on the SJAS Stewardship of the Navajo Refugee sites. As a result of this presentation, the Taos Archaeological Society and other groups organized stewardship programs in their areas. Upon returning Mary
reported to SJAS on how to recognize looting and how not to destroy the evidence.

The Society purchased a case of acid free paper so that Mary McKee could copy 8,000 rock art photos and records for the library at Chaco Culture NHP in November 1989. These files were on loan to ARNM from Maxwell Museum in Albuquerque.

In January 1990, Mary McKee and Dolores Glass attended the Southwest Symposium in Albuquerque as the SJAS representatives. They volunteered 16 hours to attend and presented a report at the next SJAS meeting.

During the summer of 1990, several members took a Chaco Culture NHP patrol training session and went on Chacoan outlier patrol. The liaison person for SJAS was Mary McKee, now a ranger at Chaco Culture NHP. The purpose of the patrol was to inspect the condition of outlier pueblos and record any deterioration or vandalism.

In the fall of 1990, Bill Bingham, BLM Site Patrol Co-ordinator, held a new orientation class for members interested in doing the Site Patrol (Figure 4). SJAS Site Patrol Co-ordinator Janet B. Johnson announced that 31 members had completed the class and had signed up to patrol at least once a week.

A wood mapping project was begun at Aztec Ruin National Monument on September 9, 1989. Several members of the SJAS trained under Peter McKenna, National Park Service archaeologist. All of the several thousand pieces of wood in the west Ruin (vegas, lattillas, window and door lintels, etc.) were inventoried. Assisting Bert Croken were Mary Croken, Glynn Brashear, Bill Trowell, Grady Griffith, Roger Moore, Mary McKee, Dolores Glass, Janet Johnson, and others who contributed 190 hours. Core samples were taken from all inventoried prehistoric wood pieces in 1993. The project was completed on March 26, 1993. Bert Croken was the only member to complete the whole project. He was honored by being named to the Volunteer Hall of Fame at Aztec Ruins in 1991 for donating more than 500 hours on this project, and by 1993 he had donated over 1,000 hours.

Grady Griffith, another SJAS member, was also honored in 1991 by being named to the Volunteer Hall of Fame at Aztec Ruins. He constructed an exhibit highlighting the Anasazi people’s use of the yucca plant in their daily lives. He carved and painted plastic foam panels to resemble a sandstone wall on which artifacts were displayed. This display is still in place. The names of both Croken and Griffith are inscribed on a plaque that is permanently displayed in the visitor’s center.

Two members took part in the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico on May 5, 1990. Henry Jackson presented a paper on the Barrier Homestead in San Juan County, New Mexico. Janet B. Johnson was presented certificates for certification as a field crew member and as a laboratory technician. This took two years to complete, and she was the first member to complete these hours under the direction of Roger Moore, certification chairman.

At the ASNM annual meeting on May 4, 1991, Bert Croken was presented a provisional certificate for site survey by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

At the Annual Governor’s Community Achievement Awards ceremony on May 31, 1991, at 1:30 p.m. at the Governor’s Mansion in Santa Fe, Dolores Glass accepted the first place award for the San Juan Archaeological Society in the state “Take Pride in America”
program. The award was presented in recognition of the Society’s contributions for the protection of archaeological resources at Aztec Ruin National Monument.

Dolores Glass, who had been active in the Society at many levels, died on August 18, 1991, in an automobile accident. At the time of her death, she was the chairman of the annual meeting of the ASNM to be held in May 1992 at Salmon Ruins. SJAS voted to establish the Dolores Glass Memorial Scholarship Fund in November 1991. It was to support students attending San Juan College who were majoring in anthropology, archaeology, history, or Southwest studies.

On behalf of the Society, in 1991 Janet B. Johnson accepted a plaque from Bill Bingham of the Bureau of Land Management. This was primarily in recognition for the ongoing Site Patrol Program (Figure 5). This is the highest award for stewardship in natural or cultural resources and was given in recognition of the many volunteer hours by several SJAS members under the co-ordination of Janet and the late Dolores Glass.

On May 1–3, 1992, SJAS hosted the Archaeological Society of New Mexico annual meeting, headquartered at Salmon Ruins Museum near Bloomfield, New Mexico. At the banquet SJAS member, Mary McKee, was
presented the first Dolores Glass Memorial Scholarship of $100 by Ralph W. Johnson, past president. Mary used the funds for expenses in pursuing an anthropology major at San Juan College. Grady Griffith was awarded a certificate for certification as a field crew member by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

On May 9, 1992, as part of the New Mexico Historic Preservation Week activities, several SJAS members participated in a large-scale experiment by the BLM. They hoped to determine if 22 Navajo Pueblitos between Blanco and the Colorado state border were strategically placed to send smoke signals back and forth to warn of impending danger. About 70 archaeologists and local people were divided into groups. Each group was equipped with a coffee can, matches, two smoke bombs, and maps showing sites which archaeologists theorized would be able to make visual contact with each other. The flares were set off in the cans at noon. The longest sighting was 10 miles, one of the few out of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

At the May 21, 1992, business meeting it was announced that SJAS had been selected as the first place recipient of the New Mexico “Take Pride in America” Award. The nomination was made by National Park...
Service, Aztec Ruins National Monument, for the Site Patrol of state and federal sites and the wood project work at Aztec Ruins National Monument. The award ceremony was held in Santa Fe on June 8.

At the September 17, 1992, business meeting a letter from Manuel Lujan, Secretary of the Interior, was read notifying SJAS that they were a semi-finalist in the “Take Pride in America” National award.

On January 21, 1993, Terri Nichols, ranger at Aztec Ruins, notified the Society that they had been awarded third place in the New Mexico “Take Pride in America” for their efforts in protection and preservation of the Pueblitos of the Dinéh, as well as the completion of the Wood Project at Aztec Ruins.

A letter from Mike Pool, BLM Farmington District Manager, dated December 16, 1993, gave SJAS special recognition for their contribution of $500 in support of the Morris 41 Chacoan Outlier acquisition, a nationally significant archaeological site.

In the winter of 1993–94, the Society decided to encourage studies in archaeology and anthropology by establishing awards for the Regional Science Fair in the Senior Division to be held at San Juan College. The committee, headed by Dr. Stuart Wilson, presented the awards at the March 12, 1994, ceremony at Heights Junior High School in Farmington. The Society presented a $200 bond for first place to Ann C. Seiferle-Valencia for “Population Growth at Site 29SJ627 (Chaco Canyon); a $100 bond for second place to David Chandler for “Computer Enhancement of Ancient Rock Art,” and a $50 bond for third place to Katherine Freeman for the “Line of Sight from Chimney Rock to Chaco Canyon.” These students participated in the Junior and Senior Divisions of the Regional Science Fair. At the May meeting of the Society the first and second place winners presented their programs.

Henry Jackson, Roger Moore, and Stuart Wilson attended the 87th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico at Grants on May 6, 7, and 8, 1994. Stuart made a presentation on paleoparasitology. He was also awarded a certificate for certification as a laboratory technician. As a newly elected member of ASNM’s Board of Trustees, he attended his first board meeting. Roger was selected as the recipient of ASNM’s Archaeological Achievement Award for his efforts on behalf of the Society’s Certification Program. Each year the ASNM publishes a volume of papers dedicated to an archaeologist who has made significant contributions to archaeology in our southwest region. The volume for 1994, ASNM 20 dedicated to Gordon Page, was entitled “Artifacts, Shrines, and Pueblos” and included an article submitted by Roger Moore, entitled “A Lithic Assemblage from a Pueblo Petroglyph Site.”

In 1994, Mary Croken and Carol Hobbs spent many hours in Roger Moore’s office copying Henry Jackson’s records of the Society on acid free paper purchased by SJAS. This was the start of the compilation of information to be used in archiving and writing the history of the Society.

From October to December 1994, Roger Moore, certification chairman, conducted a series of lithic analysis seminars. Participating members worked at Moore Anthropological Research learning a classification system to be used in the analysis of lithic artifacts recovered from the Sterling Site (on Bolack B-Square Ranch) by the ASNM Field School. Grady Griffith, Stuart Wilson, Bert Croken,
Janet B. Johnson, and Ann Owen received extensive training in lithic analysis and lithic material identification. Stuart Wilson was able to devote the time to complete the last stage of training and as of this writing is conducting the analysis of the assemblage.

At the meeting on November 17, 1994, the Society voted to donate $50 to ARNM for a bench designed and built by Grady Griffith, SJAS member. This was placed at Stop #1 on the interpretive trail through the Ruin. As a result of placing the first bench, Tracy Bodnar, ARNM staff member, contacted the Aztec High School Woodworking Class. The class used Grady’s design and built three additional benches, which were placed on the interpretive trail. All four benches are still in use.

In 1995, the Executive Board voted to have summer meetings to be held at San Juan College. Normally the Society held monthly meetings from September through May each year, and had field trips during the summer. This was not repeated.

On January 20, 1995, the SJAS submitted Henry Jackson’s name as the twenty-second Honoree for the Annual Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. He did not receive this award, but his many years of contributing to archaeology in San Juan County and to the Society continue to be valuable sources of information.

A February 1995 letter from Larry Baker, Director of Salmon Ruins, requested support for a plan to expand their library. It was agreed that the Society would support this project, as the SJAS library is housed at Salmon Ruin Museum. The Society responded with a letter to Mr. Baker outlining library space needs over the next 10 to 20 years. Unfortunately, the funding did not come through.

In March 1995, the Regional Science Fair was held at San Juan College. The SJAS presented a $200 bond to Ann C. Seiferle-Valencia for first place and a $100 bond to Regina M. Troxell for second place for their archaeology related projects in the Behavioral and Social Science category. This was the second year that Ann had received a $200 bond from the Society in this category. She then advanced through all levels to compete at the International Science Fair in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

In 1995, at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Stuart Wilson was presented a certificate for certification as a field crew member.

In September 1997, the Society again made awards for archaeology related projects at the Regional Science Fair held at San Juan College. Stephen Sparks received a $100 savings bond for “Preserving Ancient Works—Rock Art Conservation.” The following three students each received a $50 savings bond: William Todacheene for “Navajo Folk Medicine, Myth or Miracle Cure;” Elly Nipper for “Paleohydrology of Chaco Canyon;” and Reyna Cassador for “Analogy of Jicarilla Baskets and How They Have Changed In Time.”

At the 1999 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Hugh Rogers received the Archaeological Achievement Award for his contributions in Rock Art and Navajo studies in the Dinetah.

The current officers of the Society for the year 2000 are: president, Helen Delahunty; vice-president, JoAnn Cody, secretary treasurer, Grady Griffith; certification chair,
Roger Moore; and newsletter editor Roger Moore.

The SJAS have honored four members with lifetime memberships for their knowledge and outstanding contributions in the field of archaeology. All were members of the original 1956 Society:

1987 Henry A. Jackson, Active Member
1988 Jesse Goodwin, Deceased
1989 Homer Hastings, Deceased
1989 Mary Hastings, Active Member

Since its reorganization in 1986, the Society has held monthly meetings from September to May each year. There have been between two and six field trips each year, and the certification program has held between one and five training programs a year. Although our membership has fallen some in the mid-1990s, we seem to have developed a new vigor in the last few years and are in the process of rebuilding several programs. There are two volunteer programs in progress which started in the winter of 1999–2000. One involves the Pueblo site patrol, administered this year by the Salmon Ruins Museum. The other is a laboratory training and inventory program which is also taking place at the Salmon Ruins Museum. We have learned from experience that a regular newsletter is very valuable in keeping up interest in the Society, and we have recently taken steps to improve our efforts in that direction. The Society members and officers have a strong interest in the goals of the Society and plan to continue pursuing them well into the next century.

For archival purposes we have listed the resources of San Juan Archaeological Society which are at Salmon Ruin Library: Harry "Doc" Hadlock Collection (site records, photos, and slides), Ruth Hawk Collection (slides of sites and petroglyphs), Jesse Goodwin (slides of petroglyphs), and the library which holds 111 volumes, 98 periodicals, two folders of miscellaneous newsletters; and one 3-ring notebook containing cultural resource laws. In a locked case are two in-loan 3-ring notebooks. Seven boxes of artifacts are locked in the depository; six boxes contain artifacts from sites with LA numbers and one is without site numbers. Site numbers for material collected in 1956 through 1977 include Rio Arriba County Sites LA 5036 through 5038, 5601 through 5602, 5604 through 5648, 5650 through 5670, 5671 through 5676, 5709 through 5729, 6262 through 6286, 6287 through 6294, 9073, 9087 through 9090, 10637 through 10638, and 10729 through 10733. LA sites in San Juan County include Sites LA 5045 through 5047, 5528, 5603, 6287, 9048, 9050, 9078 through 9086, 10631 through 10634, 10719 through 10722, 10723A, 10723B, and 10724 through 10728.

Resources at Moore Anthropological Research, Inc. include Harry "Doc" Hadlock’s photo and site record book, the Ruth Hawk site and Petroglyph slides, and Henry Jackson’s records on acid free paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This history, which is a summary of the activities of SJAS, was made possible by the contribution of various records, photographs, and oral histories from many individuals who took part in this process over many years. Those seeking more details can find them in the records of the Society. Much of the information from 1956 to 1977 came from records kept by Henry Jackson, Mary Hastings, Virginia Whitney, Don Villers, and the Society records at Salmon Ruins Museum. In the final stage of this work, Ralph W. Johnson gathered together the available information and began to organize it; Janet Johnson, with the assistance of Ralph, wrote the history. Roger Moore edited several versions and made a number of additions to
the text. Henry Jackson and Susan Moore also edited one of the last versions of the history. Others who made important contributions to this effort between 1992 and the present include Grady Griffith, Mary McKee, Jim Copeland, and Bert and Mary Croken.

Many issues of the Society newsletters were also referenced. The known editors from the 1956 Society were Sally Hadlock, Henry Jackson, Josephine Koogler, and Virginia Whitney. The editors between 1986 and the present (in order of succession) were Mary McKee, Carrie Roberts, Dolores Glass, Grady Griffith, Stuart Wilson, Jim Copeland, and Roger Moore.

—Farmington and Aztec, New Mexico
La Frontera:
Papers in Honor of Patrick H. Beckett

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The First 100 Years:
Papers in Honor of the State and Local Archaeological Societies of New Mexico

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 25
Edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 26
Edited by Frances Joan Mathien, David T. Kirkpatrick and Meliha S. Duran

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The Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of American (AIA) was formally organized on February 12, 1916, at a regular meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM). This event was reported in *El Palacio* (1916a). The proclamation read in part: “The Santa Fe Society of the AIA is formed to promote Archaeological research, to stimulate the love of art, and to contribute to the higher culture of the southwest.” There were 69 charter members; Frank Springer was elected president; Major Rufus J. Parker, treasurer; Paul A.F. Walter, secretary. Annual dues were $10.00, with membership in ASNM included, and AIA was to provide lectures on art and archaeology.

**THE EARLY DAYS**

However, that being fact, the use of the name Santa Fe Archaeological Society predates this event by at least 16 years. In her history of the Archaeological Society, reported in *El Palacio*, Hulda Hobbs (1946:82) quotes Dr. Edgar L. Hewett as recalling: “Preliminary work on the archaeological society was in the fall of 1898, when the society was organized formally in the drawing room of Secretary of State and Mrs. George H. Wallace in the Palace of the Governors.” Two years passed with Hewett giving lectures to interested groups and running field schools.

In 1900, Hewett was director of the New Mexico Normal School in Las Vegas. He and his students spent the summer studying the Jemez, Santa Clara, and Rito de Los Frijoles sites. Again, as recounted by Hobbs (1946:86–87), on the way back to Las Vegas, they apparently stopped in Santa Fe where Hewett presented a “Free lecture at the Court House on the pre-historic remains near Santa Fe.” After the talk, a meeting was held at which the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was born. On September 14, 1900, the newspaper *The New Mexican* recorded the event, quoted here in part: “At a well attended meeting at the court house last evening the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was formally organized by electing Judge J.R. McFie President, Prof. J.A. Wood Vice-president, W.A. Barney Secretary and Librarian…” (Hobbs 1946:4:87). One month later, on October 12, at a second meeting, bylaws and a syllabus prepared by Hewett were adopted. This activity, I believe, is recognized as the start of ASNM, but as we shall see, this group functioned also as the Santa Fe Archaeological Society for nine or ten years.

For the next series of historical data we can thank the availability of the secretary’s minutes for SFAS from 1906 to 1916, available in the archives of the Laboratory of Anthropology Library, as well as Hobbs’
According to Hobbs and the minutes, the first meeting was on March 15, 1901, which was not recorded until the next meeting on April 23, 1906. Hobbs speculates that the reason for the inactivity may have been Hewett’s absence from the scene. At the later meeting, the group not only approved the minutes of that last one in 1901, but also pledged to “reorganize for future work.” There were three more meetings in 1906, at which Hewett gave lectures, and the society was resolved to urge Congress to set aside Pajarito Park. Eighty-eight members were reported in May, and the group “made plans to publicize the cliff dwellers...to attract tourists.” There appears to have been only one meeting in 1907, at which plans were made to approach AIA to become a local chapter; 129 members were recorded. The single meeting in 1908 was held primarily to mount an “effort to extend membership to all the larger towns in the Territory.” There were 170 members from all over New Mexico at the time of the March 11, 1909, meeting, at which the first mention of the name of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico was made. Hobbs counts this as the start of the State Society, but the actual adoption of a new constitution officially naming the Archaeological Society of New Mexico was on August 12, 1910. The minutes record that “There were 195 members located in all parts of the territory.” Judge McFie was elected president, and most of the officers of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society were elected to positions. Thus the Santa Fe Society name fades for six years, but obviously the same individuals were involved, whatever the name of the organization.

The new organization met on August 20, 1910, to dedicate the Museum of Archaeology in the old Palace of the Governors. There appear to have been no more meetings of any kind for over three years. Several writers, including Hobbs, speculate that this was in part the result of intense efforts to achieve statehood for New Mexico and the hoopla surrounding the plans for the inauguration of Governor William C. McDonald in January 1912. As a matter of fact, the secretary’s notebook of minutes for the years from 1906 to 1910 actually became the recording ledger for the inaugural committee established in 1911. Paul A.F. Walter, the founder of El Palacio in 1913, was secretary of both organizations. Also of great distraction to Hewett and his associates were preparations for the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. As Malinda Elliot (1987) relates in her history of the School of American Research (SAR), “In 1911 he was appointed director of all exhibits for the Panama-California Exposition, and from then until the exposition opened in San Diego on the last day of 1914, Hewett’s staff worked intensely on the preparation of elaborate exhibits on the Science of Man” (p. 24). They were also probably involved in the construction of the New Mexico Building for that exposition, which was designed by Isaac Rapp.

Another construction project was taking place during these same years. In 1907, with the backing of his friends at the Smithsonian, especially Alice Cunningham Fletcher, AIA had elected Hewett first director of the School of American Archaeology. By late 1908, he had convinced AIA to locate the school in Santa Fe. The New Mexico Territorial Legislature in 1909 established the Museum of New Mexico and named Hewett as director. Shortly thereafter he persuaded them to grant AIA use of the Palace “free of rent” as the seat of its school, with the understanding that the School of American Archaeology would fix up the premises. At that time, the historic Palace of the Governors was in disrepair. Carl Sheppard (1988), in his book on Isaac Rapp and the Santa Fe Style, recounts the events.
leading up to the renovation of the Palace. In 1910, a long territorial-style portal existed along the Palace Avenue side of the building. Jesse Nusbaum and Sylvanus Morley were given the task of rebuilding it. The Palace facade prior to the 1913 renovation appeared similar to the present Casa Sena block of east Palace Avenue. Carl Sheppard recounts that, although Rapp’s firm had done a few Santa Fe Style structures by 1912 (the Colorado Supply Store at Morley, Co., and the New Mexico building for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition), he was not actively involved in the Palace project. After seeing a picture of the Colorado Supply Store, Morley, with Rapp’s permission, designed the new Spanish-Pueblo style portal. Nusbaum oversaw the construction, which was completed in late 1913. The whole undertaking was fully reported in the first issue of El Palacio (1913). Excellent before and after pictures also appear side by side in El Palacio (1916b).

Considering all these activities by Hewett and his staff, it is no wonder they had little time for archaeological meetings during this period. But the absence of Hewett and the resultant lack of formal society functions underscore the enormous influence he had on the life of archaeological societies in Santa Fe and New Mexico. However, when ASNM finally did get together in late 1913, the interest stimulated by all those activities sparked a huge growth in membership of the society. By October 1916, there were 446 members in ASNM. The group met five times in 1914 and 1915, and at a meeting held on October 12, 1915, a committee was formed to petition AIA to establish a local branch in Santa Fe. Thus, on February 12, 1916, the Santa Fe Archaeological Society was officially born under the name of the “Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.” This is the date AIA recognizes as the beginning of its twenty-third chapter.

THE MIDDLE YEARS

The ledger for the Society stops with the 1916 entry, but El Palacio recorded meetings of both ASNM and SFAS from 1916 through the 1930s. It counts four SFAS meetings in 1917, and five in 1918. In its July issue, El Palacio (1919:21) reported: “During the past year the activities of the SF Society of the AIA were merged entirely in those of the School of American Research (formerly called the School of American Archaeology) and the Museum of New Mexico.” This is the first real proof that Hewett’s operations and associations were actually the same. Frank Springer was still president, and the objectives, dues, and benefits were those put forth in 1916. Joint meetings were held between 1919 and 1923, with lectures provided by AIA as well as Hewett and others speaking on Southwestern subjects.

At this point there appears another ledger, retrieved from Hewett’s files at SAR by Peter Dechert in 1971. Dechert passed it along to Charlie Steen, who gave it to Bill Turney. Mary Turney was kind enough to make its contents available for this study. The notebook contains the minutes of the Santa Fe Society of AIA from 1923 to 1935. The first entry records a joint annual meeting held July 28, 1923, Mrs. Hewett V-pres. presiding. Dr. Hewett stated the reason for holding the annual meeting at this time is because of readjustments being made in the Institute, and the need to differentiate the officers of the Society from the School by changing those of our Society. Moved that Judge O.L. Phillips be tendered presidency of the Society,
& that Dr. Hewett be asked to interview him.

Mrs. Hewett was elected one of three vice-presidents; Paul A.F. Walter was elected treasurer (he was also treasurer of SAR at that time, so much for differentiation!); and Mrs. Van Stone, secretary.

The next meeting was called on August 9, 1924, to decide to "incorporate under the law of N.M. A charter & by-laws drafted by Hon. F. Springer were accepted." Afterwards, O.L. Phillips was elected president; Paul A.F. Walter, vice-president; K.M. Chapman, treasurer (rectifying the separation of offices with SAR); and Mrs. Van Horne, secretary. Although El Palacio (1924:85-86) also reported this activity, no actual evidence of incorporation could be located. The December 22, 1924, meeting was a joint one, with the Santa Fe Society called to order by Mr. Walter, and the New Mexico Society by Will Barker. The joint meeting presided over by Mr. Bloom heard a "talk on Post-Basket Makers and pre-Pueblo sites by Mr. Guernsey." "Mr. Bradfield told of his recent work in Mimbres field."

The October 18, 1925, meeting of the Santa Fe Society is of great interest. Abbie M. White, one of the White sisters extensively involved in SAR and Santa Fe social life, had died on May 12, 1924. In her will she made the following bequest: "To the Trustees of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, to be used for the purposes of said Society." A letter dated July 22, 1924, was read at the meeting from the administrator of the estate relating the bequest and explaining that it consisted entirely of first mortgages. The minutes record "a resolution which is attached to its record authorizing Dr. Hewett to represent this Society.” The minutes continue:

Resolved, that Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research of Santa Fe, N.M.,...is hereby fully authorized and empowered to enter into any agreement on behalf of the Santa Fe Society of the AIA in the settlement of the legacy to the Society by the late Abbie M. White.

A similar letter was recorded by El Palacio on June 2 (1924:11:16??), but it was dated May 22, 1924. This meeting was also recorded in El Palacio (1925). Lisa Lashley, a long-time member of the current SFAS, found the letter to the Society dated July 22, 1924, from the administrator Francis H. Rawley, in files on AIA in the History Library on Washington Avenue in Santa Fe. After the initial letter, there ensued a series of letters between Rawley and Paul A.F. Walter, secretary of the "New Mexico State Museum," attempting to convert the mortgages to cash. The exchange of letters continued until May 5, 1925, where the paper trail ends. At one point in February 1925, a note to Rawley from the Secretary of the Managing Committee of SAR states: "The Society has made building plans for this year which depend very much on the early payment of the bequest and anything you can do to facilitate this will be appreciated." No record has been found of whether the mortgages were ever cashierd or, and if so, what the disposition of the moneys may have been. What might the building project of the Society have been? Again, no known record has been found to date. The timing of the resolution at the October 18 meeting, over a year after the bequest, only heightens the mystery!

The subsequent meetings held in the late 1920s and early 1930s were much less
eventful. The two societies met jointly in 1926, 1927, and 1928 to hear lectures by Hewett and AIA-sponsored speakers. Professor Louis F. Ford spoke on Roman villas; Professor W.F. Albright on the dawn of history in the Jordan Valley; John F. Dupre on the Great Pyramid; Professor Etienne Renaud on the earliest known man. Hewett, himself, gave a talk on April 12, 1927, on Archaeological Reconnaissance in North Africa. And so it went through 1928. Most of the gatherings took place in the Fine Art Museum on Palace Avenue, followed by tea served by the Women’s Museum Board. Judge Phillips had been president since 1923. At the annual meeting of the Society on December 15, 1927, held “around the fireplace in the Art Museum,” Judge A.J. Abbott was elected president; Mrs. Hewett, vice-president; Charlotte Arnold, secretary; and K.M. Chapman returned as treasurer. The annual meeting of the Society in 1929 was held on December 30 to elect new officers. “Dr. Hewett referred to past presidents, Judge Abbott and Judge Phillips, and the policy of having the office of president filled by a layman who has an active interest in the Society, and nominated Mr. James G. McNary.” Mrs. Hewett and Miss Arnold were reelected, and Paul A.F. Walter returned as treasurer. After two attempts to obtain a quorum, the only meeting in 1931 was convened at 5 o’clock in the Hall of Indian Art in the Art Museum. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved. Out of the 69 members of the Santa Fe Society, 26 are residents of Santa Fe. Mr. Walter nominated Ex-Governor H.J. Hagerman to fill the vacant office of President of the Society.

Mrs. Hewett was reelected vice-president; Miss Warfield, secretary; and Mr. Walter returned as treasurer. After this meeting held on November 3, there does not appear to have been another one until 1935. The last entry in the minutes is dated March 1, 1935. It reads in its entirety as follows: “A meeting of the Santa Fe Society was called for, the evening, March 1, 1935, but a quorum was lacking, and no election was held. Officers will be appointed by the executive committee.”

THE EMPTY YEARS

After 1932, it is more than evident that SFAS lost major support. An addendum to the 1931 meeting information reads: “It is planned to have a drive for membership during the month of January (1932), when Dr. Hewett has promised to give time to the matter.” Obviously the effort fell short, as the lack of a quorum at meetings over the next four years clearly demonstrates. Not only had the country fallen into the depths of the Depression, but Hewett was spreading himself too thin. Malinda Elliot (1987) sheds considerable light on all he was involved in. In 1921, he had set up a school for novice archaeologists at Battleship Rock in the Jemez Mountains, and in 1929, he initiated a program for advanced students in Chaco Canyon. Quoting from Elliot:

Hewett also established a similar Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Southern California in 1932. He was now dividing his time between administering the School (SAR) and the Museum, heading departments at two major universities, and overseeing

Sidney B. Barteau
excavations, as well as teaching advanced field schools in Mexico and South America. [1987:30-31]

Although in 1935 he did resign his position at the University of New Mexico, he began an ambitious writing program and was still the guiding force at the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research. It is no wonder he failed in a membership campaign. This lapse in laymen interest without Edgar Lee Hewett’s leadership once again demonstrates the tremendous influence he had in Southwestern archaeology and on the societies that grew out of the awakened interest in archaeology among the general population.

Although the Santa Fe Society did not meet, its affiliation with AIA was maintained. AIA annual bulletins from 1936 to 1939 list Mrs. Hewett as acting president, and the number of active members between 12 and 15. No national AIA lecturers were sent to Santa Fe during those years. In the 1940 bulletin, Dr. Reginald Fisher of SAR is shown as president. It would appear that SAR again assumed an active relationship with AIA. This affiliation continued to 1970.

In 1956, a group led by Charlie Steen, a long-time National Park Service archaeologist, organized a new Santa Fe Archaeological Society not affiliated with AIA. All involved were individual members of AIA, were either professionals in the discipline or National Park Service employees, and also felt that a Santa Fe society should exist separate from SAR. Notes compiled by Al Schroeder, another Park Service archaeologist, show that the society formed on January 29, 1956. “One day a month to be on field work. Constitution and by-laws presented and ratified. Officers elected. Plan to affiliate with ASNM.” H.H. Patterson was elected president; Paul Franke, Jr., vice-president; Oriol Grand-Girard, recording secretary; Mrs. Jack (Justine) Thomas, corresponding secretary; D.L. Leisher, treasurer; and Charlie Steen, advisor. Later that year, permission was sought to excavate at La Cieneguilla, a site south of Santa Fe. Schroeder’s notes record meetings in 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959. W.J. Keller was installed as president at a January 6, 1957, meeting where Stewart Peckham showed slides of his work in New Mexico. There was usually a speaker at every meeting. At meetings in 1958, Steen spoke on archaeology of the San Juan Basin, Peckham spoke on salvage excavations near Abiquiu Dam, and Marjorie Lambert spoke on the Mayan ruins of Central America. S. Joe Thomas was elected president in 1959; Carlson, vice-president; Elizabeth Curl, recording secretary; Oriol Grand-Girard, corresponding secretary; Betty Toulouse, treasurer; and Charlie Steen, advisor. At least some members excavated at La Cieneguilla in the summers of 1957 and 1958, led by Stewart Peckham. But by 1960 interest lagged; the few meetings held that year were unrecorded, and the group became inactive.

Dr. Frank Mera of SAR is shown in the AIA bulletins as president of SFAS from 1941 to 1956, and J. Avery, treasurer of SAR, was treasurer. During all these years, SFAS was in fact integrated into SAR. In the 1950s and 1960s, AIA bulletins show continued activity with Santa Fe through SAR. Boaz W. Long appears as president in 1957, with Oliver Seth as secretary and J. Avery still as treasurer. John Gaw Meem was president in 1964, 1965, and 1966. Membership was counted at 20. In 1967, J.C. Woolley became president, and Douglas W. Schwartz was secretary. Membership was up to 31. Schwartz had become Director of SAR on July 1 of that year. For several years he promoted AIA speakers, and ever larger crowds attended
each lecture. Then in 1970, Schwartz decided he did not want to sponsor the national speaker program any longer, since AIA policy states that the talks must be open and free to the public. Schwartz wanted SAR to hold a lecture series as a way to promote his school’s membership program. For a modest fee, anyone could join SAR and attend its lectures. Thus in 1970 Schwartz, who is shown in the AIA bulletins of 1968, 1969, and 1970 as both president and secretary, notified AIA that he wanted to discontinue the affiliation.

**THE REBIRTH**

For the next chapter of SFAS, we are lucky to have a taped conversation with Charlie Steen, as well as taped comments on that conversation by Marjorie Lambert. According to Steen, there were a number of Santa Feans involved in SAR who strongly objected to Schwartz’s intention to drop AIA sponsorship, but he remained adamant to do so. One of them was Catherine Sellers, wife of the noted archaeologist, August Sellers, who was then living in Santa Fe. Failing to convince Schwartz, she “invited Bertha Dutton and my wife Mary and [me] to an evening discussion and asked what in the world we could do about this. After a lot of discussion and with not too much enthusiasm from me, it was decided we would set up a committee and sponsor these lectures ourselves” (Steen, tape interview by John Rinehart, 1992).

Although from Steen’s account they did not formally organize a chapter for a year or two, the AIA bulletins for 1971 and 1972 show him as president, with Doris K. Lester as secretary. It would appear from all evidence provided in Steen’s and Lambert’s recollections (M. Lambert, tape interview by Jim Duncan, 1995), that the society had by 1973 formally organized with Charlie Steen shown by AIA as president, and Ruth Leakey as secretary. According to Steen, the first lecture held in the winter of 1971 was a disaster! “The hall was the gymnasium of the Santa Fe Prep. School. It was pretty miserable and we had 16 or 17 listeners with a very good talk by a man from the Smithsonian.” At this time Mary Steen stepped in and suggested “the best way to get people together was to sit down and eat something. So we instituted the potluck dinners.” These meetings proved immensely popular with everyone going to a member’s house for dinner, then on the a public place for the lecture itself. The State Land Office was used for the lectures, as was the Folk Art Museum. Steen had retired from the Park Service in 1970 and began teaching an archaeology course at the College of Santa Fe. This greatly stimulated interest in the new organization, and by 1975, the group were forced to move the dinners and lectures to hotel banquet rooms to accommodate the increased membership. La Fonda Hotel, the Desert Inn, and La Posada were initially used. Around 1973, the society began their field trips. Steen claimed he dragged his heels on this idea, as he had on the dinners, but once again others prevailed. “The first one was to Chaco Canyon, the Aztec Ruins, and the Salmon Ruins. The second trip, we swung down to El Morro, through Zuni, and up to Gallup and back” (Steen interview, 1992). Those two trips were made by auto-caravan, which the Society found too dangerous, because of the pile-up of traffic when everyone stopped to view a point of interest. A chartered bus was used for the 1976 trip to Socorro, Silver City, and the Gila River Valley. The driver, Robert “Jenks” Jenkins, was so compatible with the membership that he conducted the annual trips until retiring in 1992.

Lionel Boettcher was elected president in 1974, with Jean Padilla as secretary. Thus begins the modern era of the Santa Fe
Archaeological Society, with the Society growing steadily to almost 200 members today. Records from 1975 to 1995 exist in Society files. These include lists of officers, active members, lecture topics, speakers, and annual field trips. A final chapter of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society will be compiled from these and subsequent issues and presented in conjunction with the 100 anniversary of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in the year 2000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Lisa Lashley for her help in editing this paper. Also to John Rinehart and Jim Duncan for their efforts in audio interviews with Charlie Steen and Marjorie Lambert. Special thanks go to Laura Holt, librarian, and Willow Powers, archivist, at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, for their assistance in making information available from the files in their care.

END NOTE

1 This article was published in 1996 in ASNM: 22 La Jornada: Papers in Honor of William F. Turney, edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick, pp. 7–15.

—Santa Fe, New Mexico

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The Santa Fe Archaeological Society (SFAS), later to become the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, was formally organized in September 1900. Details of the early years of these organizations, as well as the history of the SFAS chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America from its inception on February 12, 1916 to the mid-1970s have been discussed by Barteau (1996).

The SFAS flourished through the rest of the 1970s, the 1980s, and the 1990s to the brink of the new century and one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the mother society. Through these years the Society enjoyed steady growth and strong support in the local community. Activities centered around monthly dinner meetings to hear either national speakers provided by AIA or local speakers arranged by members. There were also so-called “brown bag” trips, one-day tours of local sites led by the current society archaeologist, and the very popular field trips of two-to-four days to multiple locations throughout the southwest and Mexico. The archives of the society contain records in the form of annual bulletins from 1975 to 1999. Included are lists of officers, active members, lecture topics, speakers, day trips, and yearly field trips.

FIELD TRIPS

The annual field trips have been very popular among members and strongly supported. Being located in northern New Mexico in the midst of innumerable archaeological and historic sites makes available opportunities for yearly trips to new and varied locations. The existence of such activities have historical backgrounds as well.

At a meeting of the Santa Fe Society on June 4, 1906, plans were made for a trip for members to Frijoles Canyon over the July 4th weekend. The cost was to be $7.50 each, which included tents, guides, and food; the trip was limited to 40 people. On June 28, the trip was deferred to July 24-25-26, and then canceled on July 21, as only one member had signed up. Again in July of 1907, Edgar L. Hewett tried to set up a trip to visit the canyon. This time it was $10.00 per person but also included burros. Participants were to be met at Otowi Station on the Rio Grande. Once again nobody signed up. Despite these early frustrations Hewett and his associates did conduct numerous trips to local sites, including the noteworthy visit of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his family in 1926, conducted by Kenneth Chapman, that eventually led to the founding of the Laboratory of Anthropology.
As noted in the earlier publication (Barteau 1996) the current society started their field trips in 1974, conducting them by auto caravans, which proved to be too dangerous due to the pile-up of traffic when stopping to view a point of interest. The first two trips were to Chaco Canyon, Aztec, and Salmon Ruins in 1974, and to El Morro, Zuni, through Gallup in 1975. There is some thought that a trip was made to Casas Grandes, Mexico, in 1973, but no verification can be found. If true, in all probability it involved a few individuals on a casual basis. Pictures taken by Francine Lawrence of several of the stops in 1975 include Charlie Steen pointing out detail markings at El Morro, and Ruth Leakey at Howiku (Figure 1).

The 1976 trip was the first taken using a chartered bus. Conducted by SFAS founder, Charlie Steen, it went through Socorro, New Mexico stopping at Zuni Salt Lake, overnight in Quemado, and stops in the Apache Creek-Tularosa-Reserve area. The next two nights were spent in Silver City, with days out in the Gila Cliff National Monument and viewing a private Mogollon pottery collection. Of the 30 members in attendance, seven are still members of the society. The New Mexican had a fine article in the June 15, 1976, edition, including a photograph of Steen in action (Figure 2).

June 1977, found the group touring Canyon de Chelly and the Salmon Ruins. Steen again led the trip and can be seen explaining a knowledgeable point at Tse Ta’ a (Figure 3). Lawrence’s pictures also show members loaded up for the Canyon tour, Antelope House, and views of Salmon Ruin. She took pictures of the 1978 field trip to Aztec Ruin (Figure 4), Betatakin Ruin, Monument Valley, and Gooseneck State Park.

And so it went with yearly and eagerly anticipated tours throughout the southwest. Lawrence’s pictures document the 1981 Mesa Verde trip, the 1982 tour of Gila Cliff Dwellings, the 1983 Chaco Canyon visit, and the 1984 excursion to Yellow Jacket, Lowry Pueblo, and Hovenweep (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8). As mentioned, the Society archives contain a complete list of the annual trips including more excellent pictures of sites and participating members. The Four Corners area, Mesa Verde, Canyon de Chelly, and Chaco Canyon have proven the most popular over the years. Chimney Rock in southern Colorado and “Nine Mile Canyon” in Utah are new venues visited first in 1995 and repeated in 1998.

**SOCIETY OFFICERS**

Beginning with Judge J.R. McFie, the SFAS has had numerous colorful and famous personages as officers. McFie was president from the inception in 1900 to 1910 when he was elected to the same title in the newly formed ASNM. W.A. Barney was secretary during those years. When the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America was officially born in 1916, Frank Springer was named president, with Paul A.F. Walter, founder in 1913 of *El Palacio, The Museum of New Mexico Magazine*, as secretary.

From then until 1923, the activities of the Santa Fe Society, the ASNM, and the School of American Research (SAR) were completely intermingled. In 1923, Hewett thought this arrangement should be broken up and separate officers were to be elected. Thus, Judge O.L. Phillips became president of the Santa Fe Society, with Mrs. Van Stone serving as secretary. Paul A.F. Walter was named treasurer, a position he also held with the SAR. This arrangement continued until 1927 when Judge A.J. Abbott became president.
Figure 1. 1975 field trip: A) Ruth Leakey at Howiku; B) Charlie Steen at El Morro.
Group enjoys trek to ruins

By ALICE BULLOCK
A 4-day weekend party sounds a bit like eastern jet sets, but it isn't when it is an archaeological expedition. The Santa Fe chapter of the American Institute of Archaeology sponsored just such an expedition recently with 30 in attendance, climbing on board a Greyhound charter bus for a trip south.

Dr. Stan Livingston is president, Mary Steen, vice president, and Sue Berglund, secretary-treasurer. This group does one major safari a year, and shorter trips in between are fairly frequent. This particular trip was planned by Justine Thomas (immediate past president), Bill Turney and Charlie Steen.

The old church in Socorro rated a stop over for inspection and appreciation, followed by a full tour of Zuni Salt Lake, near Quemado. During the entire trip, Charlie Steen was a veritable encyclopedia of information, pointing out ruins sites, answering questions, telling anecdotes from his varied experiences in the field.

The first night was spent in the tiny town of Quemado, which used a shoehorn and a great deal of genuine hospitality to see that everyone was comfortably housed and fed. A town cat added his part by calling via an open window on a couple of the ladies in the wee small hours, and lamented his ejection soulfully for an hour or so. The next day — if not at the time — they found it amusing. This was the only "catty" comment on the entire journey.

The second day saw a number of stops at archaeological sites in the Apache Creek-Tularosa Reserve area, including sites on private land by special permission of the owners. The owner of the Kwiliyakia site, east of Gila, believes his ruin to be the seventh city of Cibola. He hasn't found any more gold than Coronado did, but he does have much of interest to show.

The second and third nights were spent in Silver City with days out in the field. A dinner of more than ordinary interest was at the tiny restored town of Pinos Altos, where gold was discovered in 1860. The Buckhorn Saloon and Opera House was the setting for the buffet, with a problem of getting guests to stop looking long enough to eat. Old gas light fixtures had been fitted with electric lights, and when an electrical storm knocked out the current, dining was by candlelight! Fortunately, the museum had been visited before dark.

The Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, on the west fork of the Gila River, was a highlight for many of the safari. The climb up to the cliff houses is a steep one, and completely breath-taking on two counts — beauty being one. Personnel at the monument, seeing Charlie Steen, promptly left an underling in charge and climbed with the party in order to hear him speak. "A good time was had by all" is the understatement of the year. Attending were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stodder, Bud Gordon, Stan Livingston, William Turney and Lamar Lunt. Others were Charlie Steen, John Ramsey and daughter Kathleen, Paul Frank, Ken Ewing, Vonneille ArmiJo, Roslyn Eisenberg, Justine Thomas, Helene Suydam, Betty Lilienthal, Doris Hallowitz, Irene Woods, Jean Padilla, Jane Boyd, Fausta Waite, Irene von Horvath, Alice Bullock, Ana Mac Gonzales, Doris Lester and Ruth Leakey. Climbed off the bus, tired and happy, with a big cheer for the amiable bus driver, "Jenks," Robert Jenkins of Albuquerque.

Figure 2. Santa Fe New Mexican, June 15, 1976 article.
Figure 3. 1977 field trip: A) Salmon Ruin; B) Charlie Steen at Tse Ta’a.
Figure 4. 1978 field trip: Aztec Ruin.
Figure 5. 1981 field trip: A) Yucca House; B) Mesa Verde.
Figure 6. 1982 field trip: Gila Cliff Dwellings.
Figure 7. 1983 field trip: A) Pueblo Bonito; B) Great Kiva Casa Rinconada at Chaco Canyon.
Figure 8. 1984 field trip: A) Lowry Pueblo; B) Hovenweep.
Over the next several decades, officers changed every four or five years, with Mrs. Hewett being acting president from 1936 to 1939. Dr. Frank Mera is shown by the AIA records as president for 16 years between 1941 and 1956, although for many years there was little, if any, activity. Boaz Long held the office in 1963 and J.G. Meem in 1964, 1965, and 1966, until J.C. Wooley took over in 1967. Doug Schwartz held the president’s title until 1970 when he gave up the affiliation with the AIA and the present SFAS was formed by Charlie Steen in 1971.

New officers are elected at an annual meeting usually held in May. A number of notably Santa Feans in the field of archaeology and local activities have held office: Lionel Boettcher followed Steen in 1974, Mary Steen in 1977, John Rinehart in 1984, Paul Franke in 1986, Charles Lange in 1989, and the late Al Schroeder in 1990. Two members have served twice, both separated by several years: John Ramsay first for 1978 and 1979, then two years in 1997 and 1998; Mary Turney was president in 1988 and came back to be the last one of the twentieth century. Complete listings of all officers of the SFAS from 1975 to the present are contained in annual bulletins published by the society and available in its archives.

SPEAKER PROGRAMS

One of the special aspects of the Santa Fe Society is its unique speaker program. As a chapter of the AIA organization, three so-called “National Speakers” are provided annually as part of its membership privileges. The topics usually cover classic archaeological subjects, but also may include far east and Pacific-rim subjects as well. The Society has seven dinner meetings during the year. The other four gatherings hear lectures on mainly American southwestern themes presented by local experts in their field.

Over the years such local personages of note have included: Dan Murphy speaking on “SW Archaeology Programs of the National Park Service;” Chuck Lange on Bandelier; Curt Schaafsma and Marjorie Lambert talking about “U-Bar Cave Excavations;” Tom Chavez telling the 375 years of “History of the Palace of the Governors;” Stephen Lekson giving “New Views of the Prehistoric System;” Jerry Brody on “Mimbres Painted Pottery;” Doug Schwartz bringing “Recent Insights into Arroyo Hondo Prehistory;” and most recently UNM professor Michael Zeilik presenting and excellent insight into “Astronomy in the Pueblo World.”

Santa Fe is lucky to have the Museum of New Mexico located here, and over the years it has generously provided many speakers, including Eric Blinman, John Ware, Chuck Hannaford, Wolky Toll, and Regge Wiseman.

Archaeologists from The Bureau of Land Management, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Maxwell Museum, National Park Service, Wheelwright Museum, School of American Research, Office of Cultural Affairs, University of Arizona, and University of New Mexico, as well as local private archaeologists have all contributed to this exciting learning experience. Once again, a complete listing of both the national and local speakers can be found in the annual bulletins of the SFAS.

SOCIETY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Mention should be made of the many archaeologists who have contributed to the success of the SFAS. Edgar Hewett himself should be considered the first, with help from Jesse Nusbaum and Sylvanus Morley. More
recently Charlie Steen served as archaeological advisor and tour leader for many years after founding the group in 1971. Chuck Lange took over in 1987, followed by Al Schroeder for the years 1990, 1991, and 1992. Chuck Hannaford very ably filled the role from 1993 to this year when Dan Murphy replaced him. The Society thanks all these professionals for their skill, shared knowledge, and patience in their involvement with the society.

The Santa Fe Archaeological Society chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America enters the twenty-first century with 195 members, including 50 living in other locales as diverse as New York and California. The Society is proud to host the Year 2000 Centennial Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, May 5-6, 2000, to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of formal archaeological societies in New Mexico.

—Santa Fe, New Mexico

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THE HISTORY OF THE
TAOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

TAS History Committee
Dedicated to our first president,
George W. Zopf

drafted a schedule of membership fees, including affiliate membership in the state organization.

I presided at the first and constitutive meeting of TAS, so I can make a tenuous claim of being its first president, though the honor was brief. The fledgling organization immediately proceeded to the election of officers, with Alex Fletcher as our first elected president (Table 1).

I have never had cause to regret my mildly coerced participation in the founding of TAS (Figure 1).

Activities and Interest Prior to TAS

The Taos Archaeological Society was not the first archaeological group to become active in the Taos area. A whole episode of avocational archaeology occurred in Taos in the 1950s when Helen Blumenschein helped stimulate a great deal of interest in archaeology in the Taos area. She states in her book Sounds and Sights of Taos Valley (Blumenschein, 1972) that “in 1950 Dr. Bertha Dutton was persuaded by twenty archaeology enthusiasts in Taos to give a ten-lesson course which started a group of us digging at Pot Creek ruin.” Over the next decade or so Helen supervised the “Taos...
Table 1. Taos Archaeological Society Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Program Chair</th>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>George Zopf</td>
<td>Jean Muste</td>
<td>John Schweitzer</td>
<td>John Muste</td>
<td>Susan Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Alex Fletcher</td>
<td>Tucker Heitman</td>
<td>John Schweitzer</td>
<td>Barbara DuBois</td>
<td>Paul Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Bill Stevens</td>
<td>George Zopf</td>
<td>Mavis Hoberg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jean Muste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Bill Stevens</td>
<td>Peggy Toeppen</td>
<td>Bill Phillips</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chris Di Lisio and Chris Ponko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Bill Stevens</td>
<td>Bill Phillips</td>
<td>Virginia Mallory and Marjorie Schweitzer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Annette Grubiss</td>
<td>Peggy Toeppen</td>
<td>Virginia Mallory</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greg Sagemiller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Greg Sagemiller</td>
<td>Marjorie Schweitzer</td>
<td>Jean Muste</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paul Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Thurston Toeppen</td>
<td>Alex Fletcher</td>
<td>Shirley Shepherd</td>
<td>Melinda Gomez</td>
<td>Virginia Mallory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Marjorie Schweitzer</td>
<td>Alex Fletcher</td>
<td>Shirley Shepherd</td>
<td>Christine Ponko</td>
<td>Virginia Mallory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Paul Williams</td>
<td>Alex Fletcher</td>
<td>Christine Ponko</td>
<td>Christine Ponko</td>
<td>Carter Griffin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Paul Williams</td>
<td>Jerry Laughlin</td>
<td>Lou Morgan</td>
<td>Christine Ponko</td>
<td>David Bebout</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
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<td>Chris Haywood</td>
<td>Christine Ponko</td>
<td></td>
<td>David Bebout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The election of officers takes place at the February meeting and officers serve from February to February.*

Archaeological Association” on numerous projects, including the excavation of several pithouses in the Hondo Valley and near the Lawrence Ranch. Helen attended many of the early meetings of the present archaeological society and was always very interested in the latest research in the area.

Over two years of activities led up to the formation of the Taos Archaeological Society in 1987. In 1985 Paul Williams, an archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management in Taos, advertised in The Taos News for volunteers to help inventory and record archaeological sites on BLM lands. The first project consisted of backpacking into the Rio Grande Gorge within the Wild Rivers Recreation Area near Questa. Five archaeological sites were located and recorded. The project was highlighted by the discovery of the Big Arsenic Springs Petroglyph Site, which was recorded for the first time. In 1986 the volunteer group returned to the Rio Grande Gorge and located and recorded another twelve archaeological sites including campsites, hunting locations, a lithic quarry, and petroglyphs dating to the Archaic and Early Pueblo Periods. During the summer of 1987 a growing number of volunteers helped BLM archaeologists map two pueblo sites, La Caja Pueblo and Pueblo Sarco, in the Santa Cruz Reservoir area near Cundiyo. Another project recorded a series of sites along Punche Arroyo near the Colorado-New Mexico border east of San Antonio Mountain. The Punche Lake Teepee Ring Site, which was located during this survey, was mapped during a two-day project later in the summer.

These projects provided the BLM with very important archaeological data in areas not previously studied. The common bond among the volunteers who participated in these projects was that they had always wanted to
take part in archaeological studies but until
now had not been given an opportunity. Many
of these volunteers were the driving force in
the creation of the Taos Archaeological
Society. They included George and Dorothy
Zopf, Susan Hill, Annette Grubiss, Caleb
Smiley, Pat Corral, Bill and Peggy Stevens,
Thurston and Peggy Toeppen, Robert Drum,
Jean Muste, Christine Ponko and Steve
Eskeback. This wonderful volunteer spirit led
to a “Take Pride in America” National Award
presented to the Taos Archaeological Society
by BLM Director Cy Jamison in 1989.

TAS Newsletter

In the winter of 1988–1989 Paul Williams
suggested to John Muste that TAS was mature
eough and had sufficient funds to begin
regular publication of a newsletter and urged
that Muste take responsibility for originating
such a publication. The first issue of the TAS
Newsletter appeared in April 1989, carrying
stories about the activities of the group, past,
present and future, as well as activities of
ASNM. During the past ten years, the
Newsletter has appeared somewhat irregularly,
usually three times a year. It has reported on
rock art recording, on field trips to various
sites in the Four Corners region, and related
activities; alerted members to upcoming
events, e.g., scheduled speakers; and reported
such group ventures as the Llano Quemado
Rim excavation and the now-fabled San Juan
River rafting trip of 1989, as well as news of
the various awards presented to TAS by
federal and state governments. Bill Stevens, Trudy Mozee, and Joan Phillips have succeeded John Muste as editors of the Newsletter; other members, including George Zopf, Tucker Heitman, Annette Grubiss, Paul Williams, and Janet Butler, have contributed to its continued success.

**TAS Logo**

Alex Fletcher designed the TAS logo (Figure 2) for the tee shirts first sold at the 1989 annual meeting of the Archeological Society of New Mexico held in Taos. The elements of the logo, chosen from rock art we had recorded near the Rio Grande River, included a humanoid figure, an *AWANYU*, and a turkey track, to which we added the words “Taos Archaeological Society.” The logo became part of the masthead of the TAS newsletter.

**THE EXCAVATION OF THE MONDRAGON PUEBLO, LLANO QUEMADO**

*An Introduction* by Virginia Black

We were hunched on the Llano Quemado ridge getting ready to begin a dig, half a dozen members of the new Taos Archaeological Society. We had never done this type of work before. Across Taos Valley, the mountain seemed to watch us.

We shared in common a willingness to get down in the dirt in the hard winds of April. Each of us had originally come from some far place where April is when green appears, but on the Llano Ridge the only thing resembling green was the endless gray of scrabbly sage. All else was brown, even Larry Mondragon’s trailer hunkered nearby, even the Ranchos valley just below.

At our feet, the more we looked, the more potsherds appeared. They were everywhere. A group of people had lived here hundreds of years ago. What was it like here for them? Their daily routines, eating, homemaking, hopes, and dreams? We all wanted to know. So did the owner of this site, Larry Mondragon. It was 1989. He was planning to put up a house here. At his job with the Carson National Forest, he had told Carson’s archaeologist, Bob Lawrence: “There’s a pueblo ruin on my land. Is there some way I could get it checked out by archaeologists before we build?” So here we were, new to this, out for hands-on experience. Each one of us wanted to see and touch something new, something that had not been previously interpreted by someone else.

On that first day we had two real archaeologists with us, Paul Williams of the Bureau of Land Management and Bob Lawrence. We had brought our own work gloves, trowels, brushes, spades, buckets; Lawrence brought a big hinged sifter, string and stakes, graph paper, and a bundle of pink pin flags. By the end of the morning, the ground was a sea of fluttering pink, each little flag marking a sherd or lithic; we were to give each a field number and plot its location on graph paper. Two weeks later we began digging. By centimeters.

As the months passed, shapes grew on the paper and in our minds, and they developed depth. Rocks in alignment—walls? Floors; a hearth. A home, facing the midwinter sunrise? We learned to bring comforts with us: food, folding chairs, sunscreen, kneepads. We learned to tell time by the wind, which came up at 11:00 a.m. We’d go home with dust in our mouths, six to a dozen of us. Pounds of fragments of a few prehistoric lives accumulated in little plastic bags. We had expert advice from Lawrence and Williams,
who taught us the basics; Bob Kriebel of the Carson National forest; renowned Southwest archaeologist Dr. Herbert ("Dynamite") Dick; and Dr. Patty Crown, field director of Southern Methodist University's archaeology program at Fort Burgwin. But the outlines we sought kept shifting. Had a structure been built above a crumbled older one? "A complex site," our experts said. "Ephemeral." As temporary dig supervisor, I caught myself wondering: was our dig some kind of cosmic joke?

One sunny morning we were working around a hearth, scraping, brushing. The valley below had greened up. We had plotted the location of a flat unworked piece of micaceous schist, one of now thousands of unremarkable scraps. So far our treasures were things like little fragments of red ware, a bead, bits of bone, and charcoal. Then Bob Lawrence reached down at and picked up that rock. There, centered in its imprint, was a perfectly round, black hole as wide as a hand. We stared, and wondered: how on earth did a piece of PVC pipe get buried upright under that rock? It was the open mouth of our first pot.

For hours, prayerfully we dug, then lifted it out, dusted it off. It was black corrugated utility ware, twenty centimeters in height, with double handles, a classic, and whole, not even chipped. The dwellers of the house had buried it in their floor seven hundred years ago; the rock was its lid. No one else had laid eyes on it, ever. We took portrait photos of it. Suddenly, we knew what we were doing.
Later that week I was talking with Professor J.J. Brody at UNM, where I was taking courses in anthropology. I told him about our pot. He grinned: “What did it look like?”

In the presence of the Mimbres guru I was seized with humility and said, “Oh, it’s homely, really, sort of ugly.”

Brody frowned. “There’s no such thing as an ugly pot,” he told me. “In fact, I’ve never met a pot I didn’t like. How big was it? Draw it for me.”

My art training helped, and I drew him a faithful likeness.

“There,” he said. “See? Lovely! Year after year those people turned out these pots, and broke them by the thousands. Every one of them beautiful,” he added firmly.

Our pot—Larry Mondragon’s pot—was beautiful (Figure 3).

Something had happened: now, our little dig was beautiful. It stayed that way from then on.

Because of the Talpa, Pot Creek, Cornfield Taos, and other archaeological sites that have been dug in Taos Valley, much was already known about the period we were excavating, around A.D. 1250. But in the three years we worked the Mondragon Pueblo, we were able to add to and substantiate the existing body of information. We found shell beads from the Gulf of California, Mogollon red-on-black pottery, and stone material, used in making projectile points, from Northern Arizona, all evidences of the proverbial trading vigor of those days. We uncovered layers of living patterns common to the pit houses of the area, although at our site they were above ground.

We found four contiguous rooms, with two more at a lower level. The third room had a floor of packed caliche and clay, and wooden posts.

Christine Ponko recalls the day Dan Wolfman, archaeomagnetic specialist, came to help. “He checked our hearth samples and told us they weren’t good enough to do the tests,” she said, “but from there he was going on to Jeff Boyer’s site at Pot Creek. So we all jumped in our vehicles and met him there, sitting near the edge of a beautiful pit house. Jeff told us that when wood is burned, its molecules heat up and land at magnetic north, and since it’s known where magnetic north was for each year, we can date pieces of charcoal. It made our day.”

Dorothy Zopf exclaimed, “How excited everyone was who worked that dig! Every day, we found something new.” Each person had their favorite find; a friend of mine, who happened to be an artist, visited the site for one day and found a stone palette with two different earth tones, ochre and red, still on it.

Annette Grubiss (Figure 4) was the excavation crew supervisor; Thurston Toeppen, laboratory supervisor. Chris Di Lisio, Alex Fletcher, Susan Hill, Bill Lechtenburg, Jean Muste, Bill Phillips, Bill Stevens, Willi Wood, and Dorothy Zopf worked week after week. Virginia Black, Tucker Heitman (Young), Chris Ponko, Greg Sagemiller, Barbara DuBois, Joan Phillips, and Monica Salazar also spent considerable time on the dig; many others worked there too, for one day or a few (Figure 5).

We found metates and manos, bone awls, bone beads with holes through them, projectile points, hand axes, pipes, shale pot lids. Thurston Toeppen, our laboratory supervisor, put together 33 sherds to form half a pot. We
Figure 3. “The pot.”

Figure 4. Annette Grubiss (facing camera), dig foreman, with some of the crew at the Llano Quemado site. Present (left to right): Chris Ponko, Virginia Mallory, Dan Wolfman, Annette Grubiss, Herb Dick, Alex Fletcher, and Susan Hill at the sifter.
Figure 5. Thurston Toeppen, lab chief (at rear of photo) with Dorothy Zopf, Susan Hill, and Alex Fletcher at the Llano Quemado site.

catalogued every bit. With relief, we found no human remains.

We learned that archaeology is truly unfinished. Our site and the Blueberry Hill sites excavated in 1996 have changed the picture. The time will come when sites can be explored with technology that leaves them intact; not one sherd or bone removed.

But we loved standing on those floors in the wind on the Llano ridge, touching those household things, listening for the voices of those people.

Annette Grubiss summarized it well when she said,

We were all touched by the beauty and tranquility of the site looking down into the grassy pastures and across the green valley to the town of Taos on the north. Masses of rain clouds would build up in the summer afternoons while we worked, and we would wonder if we would get caught and have to scramble to get everything back in our trucks and pull out before lightning threatened.

Looking back on those three summers with the TAS group is a pleasure. Although there are records showing how many members worked and the number of hours they put in, there are no records of the good-natured humor and fun we shared. Various guests visited the site, including classes from Taos elementary and the junior college level. TAS should be very pleased with the enthusiasm and interest brought to the community about archaeology.
For their generous assistance we wish to thank Paul Williams and Bob Lawrence, who spent many hours in the dirt with us, and Bob Kriebel, the late Dr. Herbert Dick, and Dr. Patty Crown. And our heartfelt thanks go to Larry Mondragon for caring deeply, for calling on us, and for putting up with us for three long dusty summers.

The Llano Quemado Site

The site at Llano Quemado can be described as a multi-level site. Several (four or five) contiguous rooms were found having walls at some levels clearly defined with medium-large rocks running along their cores. Doorways were apparent where the rocks stopped. In two of the rooms a hard, thin layer of light gray material coated the floor. Other walls seemed almost ephemeral, although on the west side we were able to follow a resistant, packed hard material—almost a shadow wall parallel to the primary wall—all on the same level. Walls indicated rooms were beneath the surface rooms; however, they were not excavated fully enough to identify well (Figure 6).

We found three hearths at different levels, all of which were judged not hard enough to test date. The archaeologist who specialized in magnetic dating studied them.

At the lowest level excavated and farther to the east during the earliest days of excavation, a complete pot was found buried under a floor level with the stone lid on it. Nothing was found in it. It is a black, utility vessel. We presented it to the property owner, Larry Mondragon, at one of our TAS meetings.

We found, among other artifacts, parts of two burned, wooden posts. One was large enough to turn over to the tree-ring dating lab at Tucson; however, the report stated it could not be dated.

Several tools appeared: two axes, clearly hafted; a tiny, burned corn cob; and several beautiful bird points, as well as a great many pottery sherds.

Patty Crown said that the site would likely be dated as early as A.D. 1175. We had no datable hearths, no datable wood, but we did have a great deal of pottery. The consensus seemed to be that the site was a summer time, aboveground residence, used intermittently over a number of years.

The Llano Quemado Site 17 Lab

Our Llano Quemado dig had no more than shut down in the fall of 1989 when Jim Judge, the Director of the Field School at Ft. Burgwin, offered the Society lab space to begin cleaning, sorting, and cataloging the artifacts collected from Site TAS 17. Annette Grubiss asked Thurston Toeppen and Alex Fletcher to supervise the lab work, but it became evident that only one person was needed—Toeppen wound up with the job of overseeing, recording, acquiring supplies, and keeping things running smoothly as the members washed and brushed, labeled, recorded lithics and reassembled hundreds of sherds, not to mention charcoal, burned jacal, manos and metates, animal bones, and cooking stones.

Initially we worked at Fort Burgwin with Jim Judge nearby as an adviser. Up to about ten people worked there on Saturdays. Because Judge, our benefactor, was preparing to leave Ft. Burgwin, TAS member Bill Stevens was able to negotiate with the U.S. Forest Service for a room in the basement of their building on Civic Plaza Drive in Taos where our findings are still stored. Bags and
boxes of artifacts were moved. The work continued to challenge the members who volunteered each Wednesday to bring order out of chaos involving thousands of fragments.

The usual lab procedure was to 1) take artifact bags in order by Field Number (FN), wash or otherwise clean them as required, then replace them in the bag with the FN slips; 2) classify and describe them on a 5x8 SMU card and assign a TAS89 serial number, make out a 3x5 SMU card corresponding to the large card to replace the FN slips (which were then crossed off); 3) arrange sherds for comparison and assemble them when possible; label large, assembled and special-interest artifacts with a serial number; 4) summarize above information on 5 1/2 x 8 cards made up for the purpose.

A year went by before a modern disaster struck: the basement room flooded. The
artifacts survived in good shape, but large amounts of data recorded in ink were destroyed. We changed to pencil. Another year passed. At that point Thurston Toeppen developed a more concise method for organizing the artifacts with the data. Since we did not have the facilities or skills to analyze soil samples, lithics, bone, wood, charcoal, etc., none of this work was done, but the samples and artifacts are housed in the basement room.

In the end, it had taken us as long to catalog the artifacts as it had to make the dig, three years plus. All that now remains is to complete the writing of the report and Site 17 will be history.

The Story of an Excavation—
The Llano Quemado Site—A Video

In 1991, during the third and last summer season of excavation at the Llano Quemado Site, Curtis Anderson made a VHS video of the excavation and of the members of Taos Archaeological Society who worked on the dig. In addition to showing various features of the excavation site and the work being done, the video pays tribute to the professional archaeologists who were on hand to give their expert advice on procedure: Paul Williams, Bob Kriebel, Bob Lawrence, Patty Crown, and the late Herb Dick. Marjorie Schweitzer prepared the log of the video. Grassroots Video, Taos, produced the video labels and copies of the video in 1993.

TAS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO

Involvement with the State Society

The involvement of Taos Archaeology Society (TAS) with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) has been extensive. Several TAS members attended the ASNM Field School when it was held at the Vidal Site near Gallup, New Mexico. As a result some members enrolled in and worked toward completion of the ASNM Certification Program. Further, it provided requisite skills and training for TAS members to conduct their own excavation of the Pueblo site in Llano Quemado on the southern edge of Taos.

Over the years, several TAS members were nominated and/or elected to the ASNM Board of Trustees, including Annette Grubiss, Paul Williams, and Greg Sagemiller. Each trustee also became active in committee and work for ASNM. Paul Williams served on the Certification Council. Greg Sagemiller was elected vice-president of ASNM and subsequently served two terms as president, and as chair of the scholarship fund committee.

The Taos Archaeological Society participated in the ASNM Rock Art Recording Field School. In the summer of 1993–1994, TAS members enrolled in the ASNM Rock Art Recording Field School at the Lyden Site near Velarde, New Mexico.

TAS has made donations to the ASNM Scholarship Fund, recognizing the value in the ASNM’s commitment to aiding students who may be future leaders in the pursuit of Southwestern archaeology.

TAS is proud of its strong relationship with ASNM: hosting the annual meeting as a very young Society and again 7 years later; attending annual meetings in various parts of the state; participating as members of the Board of Trustees; and the many friendships that we have made over the years with members of ASNM and other affiliated societies.
Sponsoring the Annual Meetings


The meeting was considered an unqualified success thanks to the committee chaired by Christine Ponko and the many volunteers from our society.

A reception and art show “American Hieroglyphics” at Stewart’s Fine Arts was held the first evening of the conference. Saturday’s program included nine presentations of papers and a mini-symposium. That evening’s banquet was climaxed by the Bandelier Lecture, “The Looters and the Looted,” presented by Fort Burgwin’s Dr. Jim Judge. Four field trips on Sunday to rock art sites, Valle Vidal, Picuris and Taos Pueblos, and the Kit Carson Museums concluded the conference activities.

TAS also benefited financially from the conference. Proceeds (shared with the state society) almost doubled our bank balance.


The meeting was held at the Quality Inn in Taos and was well attended by members from around the state. The Bandelier Lecture, “Archaeological Research in the Northern Rio Grande: What We Are Doing and What We Haven’t Done,” was given by Dr. Patricia Crown. Members of TAS were especially pleased to welcome Patty Crown back to Taos. They were well acquainted with Patty when she and Jim Judge were the Directors of the Pot Creek summer excavation and lecture series presented by SMU at nearby Fort Burgwin. Patty also was a valued consultant on the Llano Quemado Site excavated by TAS.

Several papers presented at the 1996 annual meeting focused on northern New Mexico archaeology, including a reevaluation of the Valdez settlement pattern, farming patterns in the Valdez and Pot Creek phases, alternative explanations for ceramic traits in assemblages from the Tewa Basin and Taos Valley, health and diet in Taos Valley based on faunal and human remains, the Lyden Petroglyph site, and defining the Anasazi Frontier in the Taos Valley. Other papers focused on the research in Pot Creek Pueblo and the difficulties of stabilizing the Pot Creek site on a limited budget.

In addition to these and other excellent papers, the conference attendees were invited to participate in a trip to the Lyden Rock Art site, a trip to Pot Creek, a visit to several archaeological sites in Taos, and self-guided tours at Taos Pueblo and Kit Carson Historic Museums.

Tucker Heitman served as General Chair of arrangements. She was ably helped by the hard work and enthusiastic response of TAS members: Jean Muste, Chris Di Lisio, Virginia Mallory, Greg Sagemiller, Judith Duncan, John Muste, Peggy Toeppen, Dorothy Zopf, Marjorie Schweitzer, Shirley Shepherd, Alex Fletcher, Melinda Gomez, Rebecca Sagemiller, Bill Hemp, and Alex Fletcher.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF TAS

Rock Art Recording

Many of the members of the Taos Society were interested in the rock art of the area
from the very beginning. Spurred by the excitement of discovering and recording the Big Arsenic Springs Petroglyph site, the group set out to record as much rock art as possible in the Taos area. Paul Williams of the BLM supervised the project. Through contact with Curtis Schaafsma at the Laboratory of Anthropology, the group was given information about a number of sites in the Taos area that Curtis and Polly Schaafsma had researched as preparation for Polly’s *Rock Art in New Mexico* publication in the early 1970s. TAS revisited and recorded these sites in the Hondo Valley, in the Rio Grande Gorge, and along the Rio Pueblo (Figure 7).

During 1988, the TAS rock art recording crew photographed, sketched, and documented 16 rock art sites, including the Big Bear, Kissing Fish, Vista Verde, Golondrina Mesa, Hupobi, and Manby Hot Springs sites. All archaeological materials and features that were found associated with the rock art sites were also recorded. TAS members logged many hours in the office putting together the site forms for this project. Based on analysis of artifacts, rock art styles, and patination these sites dated to the Archaic, Anasazi, and Historic Periods.

In 1989, TAS members volunteered to help the BLM record rock art within the Santa Fe River Canyon near La Cienega. The Archaeological Society of New Mexico’s Rock Art Field School had recorded the rock art at La Cienega Mesa under Jim Bain’s supervision in 1974, but very little was known about other rock art in the Santa Fe River Canyon. The Taos group located and recorded five major unknown petroglyph sites. This information was a driving force in the BLM decision to designate the La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern, which will help protect the rich cultural, and natural resources of the Santa Fe River Canyon.

The TAS has continued to record the petroglyphs of the area through the years. In fact, as of 1998, the group has recorded 37 petroglyph sites in the Taos area (Figure 8). This work has created a very good database, and has built on the work that Polly Schaafsma did in the early 1970’s. TAS members who took part in the petroglyph project include Susan Hill, Daniel Burleson, Christine Ponko, John Schweitzer, Howard and Caroline Stofel, Jean Muste, Natalie Friedman, Temple Shalt, Annette Grubiss, Jim Parsons, Bill Stevens, Pat Moore, Alex Fletcher, Tucker Heitman, Mary Burns, Eliot and Barbara DuBois, Char Graebner, George and Dorothy Zopf, Joss Coggeshall, Bill Lechtenberg, Willi Wood, Chris Di Lisio, Greg and Rebecca Sagemiller, Lay Powell, Nan Lipsett, Shirley Shepherd, and Thurston and Peggy Toeppen.

**Passages to the Past**

In the spring of 1993, the Taos Archaeological Society undertook the task of bringing local archaeology to the attention of the citizens of Taos through a weeklong exhibit entitled Passages to the Past. The three-part show consisted of photographs of New Mexico rock art, art works inspired by local rock art, and a hands-on display of the Society’s Llano Quemado excavation, an interactive computer display on prehistoric pueblos, aspen art, oral history, and more. This event was part of New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week and overlapped the first week of the Taos Spring Arts Festival.

The display of excavation artifacts included interpretive questions about the probable use of each artifact as well as baskets of sherds and lithics, which could be handled by the visitors. A BLM video on archaeology etiquette featuring the Teenage Mutant Ninja

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TAS History Committee
Turtles was a big hit with all ages, especially the elementary school classes who came.

It was our goal to help educate our children, the community as a whole, and visitors to Taos about our heritage and the importance of protecting our archaeological resources. The TAS, with the help of the Town of Taos, BLM, and the Forest Service sponsored this event. It was well received by Taos County and the surrounding communities. Over a thousand school children spent several hours at the exhibit.

**Taos Public Library Archaeological Books Project**

TAS conceived and funded (in major part) arrangements with the (then Harwood) Taos Public Library to catalog, mark, and shelve...
books and bound articles on archaeology. These are contained in a special section of the Library's Southwest Collection and are available for circulation. Bill Stevens, long-time member of TAS, was the impetus behind this project.

The collection consists of over 60 publications treating the topics: Broad Synthesis of Southwest Archaeology, Historical Accounts and Biographies, Taos Region, Anasazi Culture, Rock Art, Archaeological Methods and Techniques, and Other Sites, Regional and Southwest. Publications are marked with blue tape beneath the catalog number to indicate the Southwest Collection, and with a green dot to indicate archaeological content. A separate collection of publications on more technical topics and regional sites such as the Chama Valley, Gallina Culture, and Chaco Canyon is to be housed in the TAS Room in the basement of the newly acquired Taos Town building on Civic Plaza Drive. Most of the publications and papers donated by the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service are filed there, including field notes and reports by Herbert Dick, Florence Ellis, and Helen Blumenschein.

**Field Trips**

Weekend or weeklong campout excursions to archaeological sites and facilities have been a hallmark of the TAS since its inception in 1987. These have included field sessions with members working under professional archaeologists employed by the federal or state agency having stewardship for the site; field trips conducted as a part of the annual Pecos Conferences; ASNM State Meetings; Historic Preservation Week; and combined...
work/visitation excursions arranged by agency hosts in recognition of the value of earlier volunteer support projects (Figure 9).

The typical format for trips has been transportation in agency vans and private vehicles, tent camping, and group meals, the latter sometimes of memorable high class (especially the chile rellenos dinners and the huevos rancheros breakfasts prepared by Peggy Stevens). Equipment for the group sessions has been provided by members who do river running as a family sport—especially Bill and Peggy Stevens who provided rafting gear and expertise—and the itinerary has even included member-guided float trips of the San Juan River and the Rio Chama. Trips are well attended, especially the ones planned as the TAS’s major annual event, with 20 to 30 members and guests being the norm. The camaraderie that evolved has been a sustaining ingredient in the success of the TAS and continues to aid in attracting new members.

The Tsiping pueblo ruin near Abiqui, New Mexico, has been the favored site, with work sessions and visits in 1991, 1992, and 1996 (two sessions) and members often return on their own to this very special place. A partial list of visited sites includes: Punche Lake Teepee Ring Village (Tres Piedras, New Mexico), San Juan River, La Cienega petroglyph and pueblo ruins, Mesa Golondrina Benches/Gallina Culture, Hupobi and Posi Pueblos (Ojo Caliente), Jemez Mountain Pueblo Ruins, Navajo Pueblitos, Rio Chama, Chimney Rock, Colorado, Lowry Pueblo/“Puzzle House”/Hovenweep, Colorado, Grand Gulch and Cedar Mesa, Utah, Ute Mountain Tribal Park, Casas Grandes, Mexico; and Galisteo Basin Pueblos. Paul Williams, Archaeologist for BLM/Taos Resource Area has been the principal host; however, all of the federal and state agencies have been most generous in providing superb hosts over the years.

One of the highlights of TAS’s field trips is the camaraderie felt by everyone in setting up camp, sharing meals, especially the excellent cooking of Peggy Stevens, and singing around the campfire. Joan Phillips and John Schweitzer accompanied songs on the guitar. George Zopf played bass with the Bluff bluegrass band at Sand Island.

The San Juan Float Trip by Dorothy Zopf

In the immortal words of George Zopf, “I only needed diarrhea to make this the perfect night.” But that was Saturday. We need to go back a bit.

Friday morning dawned clear and cool, a real stroke of luck because it made us grab down jackets or other warm clothing on the way out the door. The previous afternoon the men had loaded the river gear: 4 rubber rafts, oars, paddles, 28 life jackets, etc., into a panel truck. Now, Friday morning, it only remained to maneuver in the huge coolers of food containing 11 meals for 24 people, our personal gear plus folding chairs, into every nook and cranny of the 5 vehicles that were caravanning to Sand Point, the campground outside of Bluff, Utah, where we would camp for the night before putting into the San Juan River in the morning (Figure 10).

Friday proved to be a memorable night, and not just because of sand fleas. Friends of Paul’s (Williams) from his student days at Northern Arizona University shared the first of Peggy Steven’s fabulous meals with us. (Grizzled rangers were seen to have tears in their eyes when the Taos Archaeological Society departed any campground after sharing our food with them.) In return the
Figure 9. Trip to Ute Mountain Tribal Park. Back row (left to right): Dorothy Zopf, Virginia Mallory, George Zopf, Bill Stevens, Peggy Stevens, Bill Lichtenberg, Alex Fletcher, and Paul Williams. Front row: John Schweitzer, Marjorie Schweitzer, and Chris Di Lisio.

Figure 10. San Juan float trip.
Bluff gang entertained us with an evening of Bluegrass music the likes of which few have ever heard, especially not with George (Zopf) on the bass fiddle.

On Saturday morning our weather luck was still holding, not to mention general enthusiasm and bonhomie. Eske and friend, each in a kayak, darted between the big rafts like water bugs. There were herons and sandpipers. It was glorious. By noon the breeze had picked up a bit, but with our pita halves filled with every imaginable deli item and standing on a narrow bit of shore hidden in the cliffs of the river, we hardly noticed. Back in the rafts we were suddenly pulling every available bit of waterproof gear up to our chins. There were waves on that river. What should have been a speeding-with-the-current adventure was fast becoming a standoff between current flowing west and wind blowing east.

Still in hope of making at least four miles that first day to what was described as a possible camp site—remember those cliffs—paddles were distributed and we went to work. Aided by heavy clouds, the sky was fast darkening before any plausible camping ground appeared. Turning the rafts into shallow water, Paul and Sandy Courter sprung to reconnoiter while the rest of us gradually straightened up. But no, not enough space. Back to the paddles and very soon an obviously better spot appeared. Until the rafts were unloaded they couldn't be beached. We were splashing and hauling when Mary Courter's voice rang out, "I'm not moving." Mary had no change of clothing; Sandy had forgotten her bag. She was not about to step on anything less than dry land.

Fortunately Peggy Stevens was able to engineer a hot spaghetti supper with all the extras before the rain settled in for the night. Wet, cold, and a bit of a slant the wrong way to the floor of our tent made it a memorable night. The next day was a lot of hard paddling interspersed with views of magnificent, giant petroglyphs. The best sight, however, was the rock that gives the town of Mexican Hat its name. And there, waiting on the shore was Greg Sagemiller, not just grinning, but dry and warm and ready to take over the retrieval of the rafts while we bedraggled creatures staggered up the hill into town, our float on the San Juan complete.

Volunteer Field Work

The Wilderness Study Institute of Durango, Colorado, offered TAS members the opportunity to participate in mapping and surface collecting on selected segments of the Hupobi and Posi Pueblo ruins near OjoCaliente. More than twenty TAS members (about ten each day) spent a day or more at the site, earning the gratitude and praise of the project directors for their professionalism and dedication. Several members camped at the site for various lengths of time. TAS members worked with the Wilderness Institute in the summers of 1990, 1991, and 1992.

In the summer of 1990 near Arroyo Seco, two teams of TAS volunteers mapped surface features, collected lithic, charcoal, and ceramic surface materials and excavated a cross section of the foundation and wall of the ruins of a watchtower (torreon) that local folklore said dated back to the original Spanish settlers. The work was done under the direction of local archaeologist, Jeff Boyer, whose services had been obtained by an acequia association seeking to establish a priority date for settlement and use of nearby streams to irrigate fields. Boyer's published analysis has promise of setting a date of about 1745—significantly pushing back the 1815
claim of litigants in a water rights adjudication
suit.

For six days in June 1991, TAS members
worked with the Santa Fe National Forest
district in surveying the benches between the
top of Mesa Golondrina and the canyons of
the Rio Chama and Rio Gallina under the
direction of Dave Legarre, archaeologist for
the Coyote District of the Santa Fe National
Forest. This survey was near the Castles of
the Chama, a large Gallina structure dating to
the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, A.D.

In September and October 1991, TAS
members worked on the Tsiping site field
sessions that were collaboration among TAS,
the BLM Resource Area (Paul Williams), the
Wilderness Studies Institute (Steve Glass and
Janet Baker Glass), and the Santa Fe National
Forest (Dave Legarre). Most volunteers stayed
for a full week.

The Tsiping site may represent the
remnants of a post-Mesa Verde Anasazi
architectural tradition. A large formerly multi­
storied pueblo may have had 1,200 rooms and
is located high on a mesa overlooking the
Abiquiu Reservoir and Ghost Ranch in the
drainage area of the Chama. Archaeologists
believe that due to its easily defended location
and unusual masonry construction (coursed
shaped tuff blocks), Tsiping may represent the
remnants of a post-Mesa Verde Anasazi
architectural tradition. Interesting features
include what are believed to be stone-lined
garden plots, agricultural fields, a “world
shrine,” petroglyphs, and several kivas carved
into the tuft bedrock, including one great kiva.
Tsiping has been ravaged by vandals and
casual collectors, but has never been
systematically studied and plotted. Mornings
were spent in the field doing surface surveying
and afternoons doing lab work.

On October 17, 1992, the Forest Service
dedicated the Pot Creek Cultural site located
on State Route 518 near Ft. Burgwin. TAS
members had helped with the restoration of
the pueblo and the kiva. TAS member Chris
Ponko supervised the mudding. Annette
Grubiss was in charge of the volunteer
mudders.

Awards

Three prestigious awards in 1990
recognized contributions by TAS and its
members.

At a ceremony at the Santa Fe Opera
complex in May, the “Take Pride in
America—New Mexico” campaign honored
TAS with the first-place award for constituent
organizations. The Lieutenant Governor, Jack
Stahl, presented the award.

TAS was honored specifically for its work
with the Bureau of Land Management.
Activities singled out for special notice
included the recording or rock art,
inventorying of archaeological sites, and
helping to stimulate community awareness of
Northern New Mexico’s rich archaeological
resources. TAS President Bill Stevens and
several members of the organization were on
hand for the ceremony.

In the summer of 1990, TAS was honored
with the national “Take Pride in America”
award, presented by First Lady Barbara Bush.
Special mention was made in the award
citation of the thousands of hours of volunteer
service contributed by TAS members and of
the efforts made by TAS to heighten
community awareness of the archaeological
heritage of Northern New Mexico.

Late in the summer of 1990, TAS Vice
President George Zopf and a contingent of
members accepted the “Volunteers for Public Lands” award, presented on behalf of the Bureau of Land Management by BLM national director Cy Jamison. The ceremony was held at the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic Rivers site north of Questa.

**TAS Monthly Meetings**

The monthly meetings of TAS have featured speakers, most of them professional archaeologists, from many different organizations, including the Bureau of Land Management, the Carson National Forest, the Archaeology Society of New Mexico, the Archaeology Field School at Ft. Burgwin, the National park Service, the Office of Archaeological Studies, and the Museum of New Mexico. Members of our own organization as well as people from other disciplines (photography, geology, astrophysics, architecture, historic preservation) have shared their expertise with us. We are grateful for the program chairs’ ability to arrange exciting and informative programs for an enthusiastic audience, and we thank all of the speakers who have taken time to visit us here in Taos. A complete list of the speakers is on file in the society’s archives.

**The Strength of TAS**

In large part, the continuing vitality of the TAS has rested with an active cadre of some two-to-three dozen members. Over the years, the names have changed as interests and emphases have changed, but an essentially constant balance of enthusiastic long-time seniors and newcomers has provided a remarkable continuing presence as a community endeavor.

**END NOTE**

1 The history of the Taos Archaeological Society was prepared by the TAS History Committee: Christine Di Lisio, Jean Muste, John Muste, Marjorie Schweitzer, Bill Stevens, Paul Williams, Dorothy Zopf, and George Zopf, with the help of David Bebout, Virginia Black, Annette Grubiss, Greg Sagemiller, and Thurston Toeppen. We have identified the authors of the sections that were written from a personal point of view. Edited by John Muste and Marjorie Schweitzer.

—Taos, New Mexico

**REFERENCES CITED**

Blumenschein, Helen
1972 *Sounds and Sights of Taos Valley*. Sunstone Press, Santa Fe.
Dr. Carol Sullivan of Estancia recognized the importance of making the Estancia Valley community aware of the historical value of artifacts and archaeological sites. She arranged for Joseph Tainter, National Forest Service (NFS) archaeologist, to speak at the Star Theater in Estancia on March 24, 1988. His topic was "Why Civilizations Fail." Those who attended the lecture were invited to join together to participate in archaeological work at Pueblo Blanco (Tabira) in Torrance County. In October of that year the volunteers worked with the National Forest Service mapping pot hunter destruction, pulling weeds, setting stakes, and general surveying of Pueblo Blanco. Later the NFS fenced the area to reduce destruction of the site.

FOUNDATION

The first recorded meeting of the Torrance County Archaeological Society (TCAS) was held February 3, 1989, in the Estancia Elementary School. Doug Johnston, Waynette Burnett, and Jerry and Marion Shaw had been working for several months toward having the Torrance County Archaeological Society become affiliated with ASNM; this was accomplished as of January 1989. Phyllis Davis and Dick Bice from Albuquerque (members of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico) were present at the first meeting. After a presentation by Dick Bice, the group elected the following officers: President Doug Johnston, Vice President Jerry Shaw, Secretary/Treasurer Joy Jones, Program Chairman Waynette Burnett, Parliamentarian George Martin, and Director at Large Ken Moore. Membership in 1989 consisted of 25 people.

According to the by-laws accepted at the March 17, 1989 meeting, the purpose of the TCAS is to:

1) Preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains of this region,
2) Educate members and public in archaeological and ethnological fields,
3) Conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations,
4) Encourage the publication of research results of the Society, and
5) Cooperate with other scientific institutions, especially the programs of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and its affiliates.

Over the past decade, officers (Table 1) and members have had an opportunity to attend
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Secretary/Treasurer</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Program Chair</th>
<th>Parliamentarian</th>
<th>Director at Large</th>
<th>Librarian</th>
<th>Historian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>D. Johnston</td>
<td>J. Shaw</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>G. Martin</td>
<td>K. Moore</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>L. McConkey</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>M. Seddon</td>
<td>E. Head</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>L. McConkey</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
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<td>E. Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>M. Seddon</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>J. Lawrence</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>J. Lawrence</td>
<td>G. Pohl</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>J. Hayden</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>W. Burnett</td>
<td>J. Hayden</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>J. Hayden</td>
<td>V. Counts</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>J. Hayden</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>L. Benz</td>
<td>L. McConkey</td>
<td>S. Hanna</td>
<td>J. Jones</td>
<td>L. McConkey</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>M. Shaw</td>
<td>J. Tamm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lectures by noted speakers at the regular meetings and participate in a number of projects and field trips (Figure 1). Since its inception, TCAS has sponsored several field trips each year to archaeological sites and museums.

FIELD PROJECTS

A number of members have taken the ASNM field school and field schools offered through other organizations.

1) ASNM Gallup Field School: Members attended for three years and took part in excavating at the Vidal where the main focus was on the excavation of a great kiva. Members who attended were Waynette Burnett, Marion Shaw, and John Lawrence.

2) Arizona State University: For several years Dr. Kate Spielmann conducted a field session at Pueblo Colorado near Gran Quivira (1989) and at Quarai (1992–1993). Members who attended were Waynette Burnett, and Jerry and Marion Shaw. Kate Spielmann prepared a display which she made available to the Estancia School District; the science classes profited from a lecture and the display of the archaeology of Pueblo Colorado.

3) Texas Federation Field School: Attending the excavation of a buffalo kill site at Blackwater Draw/Portales Springs were Waynette Burnett, and Jerry and Marion Shaw.

4) Michigan State University: During the summer of 1994, Dr. Allison Rautman excavated at Pueblo de la Mesa. Members John Lawrence and Sharon Hanna participated in this project.

5) Passports in Time Project: The National Forest Service has been conducting excavations at a small pueblo named Roundy Crossing near Showlow, Arizona. Rock art in the area also was recorded. Sharon Hanna participated in this program in July 1996.

These field sessions provided field experience that is part of a training program that, in 1993–1994 allowed Waynette Burnett and John Lawrence to complete partial requirements for certification as paraprofessional archaeologists. This program is for those who wish to become archaeologists without completing a four-year college degree program.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

During the Columbus Quincentennial in 1992, Vivian Counts, Earl and Billye Head, John Lawrence, Linda McConkey, Marilyn Seddon, Jerry and Marion Shaw, Richard Spangler, and Kenneth Taylor volunteered to work at the Salinas sites for the National Park Service so employees could use their time to prepare for the celebration. For their efforts, TCAS was presented with an award of recognition by the National Park Service.

May 7–9, 1993: members of TCAS volunteered assistance with the ASNM annual meeting. They helped put together packets and assisted with registration.

May 20, 1995: several members helped with the Quarai workday and programs.

May 19, 1996: TCAS provided a public tour of Moser’s salt mining operation for Historical Preservation Week.
May 10, 1997: TCAS conducted a public tour of Merino Wells and Duran in conjunction with Historic Preservation Week.

SITE PROTECTION AND MONITORING PROGRAMS

TCAS has been involved with the State Land Office regarding site stewardship since November 2, 1992. Members have attended training sessions and are prepared to assist in this project upon its implementation.

ETHNOHISTORICAL RESEARCH

From January 1 through September 30, 1996, TCAS undertook an extensive survey of Torrance County to determine the location and condition of historic remains from a period representing the settlement/development of the Estancia Basin and vicinity from about the mid-1800s to 1940. This project was stimulated and made possible partially by federal funds from the Historic Preservation Fund, Department of Interior, National Park
Figure 2. Founders of the Torrance County Archaeological Society who are still active members in 1999. Left to right: Roy McConkey, Joy Jones, Don Fitzner, Linda McConkey, Waynette Burnett, Marion Shaw, and Jerry Shaw.

administered and partially funded by the State Service, and through a small subgrant Historic Preservation Officer, Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico.

At the closure of work on this subgrant, TCAS identified 92 historic sites of various types, completed 47 New Mexico Historical Building Survey Inventory forms covering 34 sites, recorded map locations for each on USGS quadrangle maps, and conducted interviews with many longtime residents.

The final report presented to the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division was entitled “Initial Survey and Identification of Endangered Archeological Sites and National Register Eligible Historic Properties for Portions of Torrance County, N.M.”

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AWARD

On April 19, 1997, a letter to John Hayden from Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D., State of New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division stated: “We are pleased
to inform you that the Torrance County Archaeological Society has been selected by the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) and the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, as one of this year’s recipients of the Historic Preservation Awards. This award is being given in recognition of your efforts in the use of the HPD small grant to survey and identify abandoned townsites throughout Torrance County.” John Hayden, Jerry Shaw, and John (Nim) Scott accepted the award at a presentation ceremony on May 9, 1997, in Santa Fe.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

On March 7, 1999, the Torrance County Archaeological Society celebrated its tenth anniversary with an open house at the Estancia High School Library from 2:00 to 4:00 PM.

Vice-president Linda McConkey was the official greeter. The refreshments table was decorated with “dig decor”—black plastic table cover, metal buckets, trowels, etc. A copy of the TCAS project, “Initial Survey and Identification of Endangered Archeological Sites and National Register Eligible Historic Properties for Portions of Torrance County, N.M.,” and a photo collection of past activities were on display. Videos of field trips were on display throughout the afternoon. A shirt was donated by Waynette Burnett for a raffle and was won by Brahim Hindi for his daughter, Samia.

A short program was held to recognize the original members who were present, and commemorative tile coasters created by Sun Tile were awarded to the most influential organizers—Doug Johnston, Phyllis Davis, and Dick Bice. Coasters were also presented to the original members still active in the TCAS—Waynette Burnett, Jerry and Marion Shaw, Joy Jones, Roy and Linda McConkey; and to Sharon Hanna and John Hayden for their contributions to TCAS. Founding members who are still active in TCAS are shown in Figure 2.

In summary, the first ten years were active ones, and members are pleased with the work accomplished to date and the two awards received in recognition of these efforts. We hope to continue along these lines during the next century.

—Corona, New Mexico
The Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies (SWFAS) was organized and originated by the Lea County Archaeological Society in 1964 because of the need for an exchange and comparison of archaeological information from the region. The geographical area of the federation (as it came to be called informally) is southeastern New Mexico, West Texas, and the South Plains of Texas—roughly from El Paso to Portales to Lubbock to Midland and back to El Paso. Through the years the federation area expanded and contracted to include archaeological societies as far north as the Amarillo area, as far south as the Trans-Pecos-Big Bend region, and as far west as Las Cruces. This was an area where much information had been collected by the individual amateurs and archaeological societies, an area where very little information had been published, and an area virtually untouched by professional archaeologists.

John and Julia (Judy) Runyan of Hobbs, members of both the Lea County Archaeological Society and Archaeological Society of New Mexico, were the primary forces behind the first symposium. John Runyan, in particular, identified the need for a means of exchanging information in what was then an archaeological never-never-land. Others who were active in this initial organization were Francis and Teddy Stickney of Midland, John A. (Jack) and Carrol Hedrick of El Paso, James H. (Jim) Word of Floydada, Louis (Pinkie) Robertson of Andrews, and several people from Eastern New Mexico University, among others. The Runyans, the Stickneys, and the Hedricks met as members of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and the Texas Archaeological Society. Archaeological societies participating in the first symposium held from April 3–4 1965, in Hobbs, New Mexico were the El Llano Archaeological Society, Portales, New Mexico; the El Paso Archaeological Society (EPAS), El Paso, Texas; the Lea County Archaeological Society (LCAS), Hobbs, New Mexico; the Llano Estacado Archaeological Society, Andrews, Texas; the Lovington Junior Archaeological Society, Lovington, New Mexico; the Midland Archaeological Society (MAS), Midland, Texas; and the South Plains Archaeological Society (SPAS), Lubbock/Post. Texas. Of the charter societies, the LCAS, MAS, SPAS, and EPAS have always been members.

The first symposium-workshop was organized for the following purposes:

1) For the pooling of archaeological information,
2) For the advancement and better understanding of the amateur societies,

3) To establish better communications between the amateur societies,

4) To exchange opinions, interests, and fellowship, and

5) For the preservation of information through the publication of bulletins, papers, and newsletters (Southeastern New Mexico and West Texas Symposium Papers, Bulletin I, 1965:1, Foreword).

Organization of the SWFAS is very loose and governance is by an informal board composed of a delegate and alternate from each member society; the delegate from the host society serves as chairman for that year. The only other officer is the treasurer. No individual dues are collected, but each member society pays annual dues and is obligated to buy copies of the federation bulletins for a price that covers publishing costs and incidentals. The member societies then sell the bulletins to their members. Eventually SWFAS obtained 501(c)3 status.

During the early stages of organizing the symposium [second one in Midland], it became apparent to the general chairman [Richard D. Jons, MAS] that a lack of liaison existed between the various archaeological societies in this area. Therefore, he recommended that the Midland Society attempt to organize a Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies to fill this vacuum. President Donald R. Williams and his executive committee drew up a set of tentative By-Laws for such an organization. These By-Laws were discussed and amended by representatives of the various societies at a special meeting held during the symposium. A revised set of By-Laws were then mailed to the various societies for their ratification. The Societies which ratified these By-Laws and became Charter Members of the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies are: Midland Archaeological Society (Midland, Texas), El Paso Archaeological Society (El Paso, Texas), Llano Estacado Archaeological Society (Andrews, Texas), Lea County Archaeological Society (Hobbs, New Mexico), and the South Plains Archaeological Society (Lubbock, Texas) (Transactions of the Second Regional Archaeological Symposium for Southeastern New Mexico and Western Texas, 1966:1-2, Foreword).

Member societies host the symposia on a rotating basis (Table 1) and handle all details including the call for papers, facility arrangements, and guest speaker for the Saturday evening banquet. Symposia have met in various settings from conference facilities to state parks and usually include a Friday night reception, Saturday paper sessions, and a Saturday night banquet. Field trips are usually held on Sunday morning. Among the more memorable symposia are the ones in smaller communities where participants camped out, e.g., Portales where a Blue Norther swept in making for a bunch of very cold campers and one legendary tent party, Alley Oop Park in Iraan where the kids (and, yes some of the adults) played on the gigantic statues of Alley Oop and his pet dinosaur Dinny, and the lovely shady park in Lamesa.

The host societies also are responsible for editing and producing the federation bulletins (also known as the symposium papers) which are distributed at the next year’s symposium.
### Table 1. Annual symposia of the Southwest Federated Archaeological Societies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Host Society</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Publication Year and Sponsor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Lea County Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Hobbs, NM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1965 Lea County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Midland Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Midland, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>1966 Midland, aka, Special Bulletin No. 1 of MAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Iraan Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Iraan, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>1968 Lea County/El Paso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>New Mexico State University</td>
<td>Portales, NM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1969 Lea County/El Paso/Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Dawson County Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Lamesa, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>1972 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Lea County Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Hobbs, NM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1973 Lea County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>March 23–25, 1973</td>
<td>Midland</td>
<td>Midland, TX</td>
<td>Alley Oop Park</td>
<td>1974 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>March 23–25, 1974</td>
<td>South Plains Society</td>
<td>Plainview, TX</td>
<td>Airport Holiday Inn</td>
<td>1975 “SWFAS”</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>April 4–6, 1975</td>
<td>Iraan Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Iraan, TX</td>
<td>Dawson County Community Center in Forrest Park</td>
<td>1976 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>April 1–3, 1977</td>
<td>Dawson County Chapter of the South Plains Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Lamesa, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>1978 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>March 31–April 2, 1978</td>
<td>Eddy Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Carlsbad, NM</td>
<td>Rodeway Inn</td>
<td>1979 Carlsbad</td>
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<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Big Bend Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Fort Davis, TX</td>
<td>Indian Lodge</td>
<td>1980 ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>April 4–5, 1981</td>
<td>Panhandle Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Amarillo, TX</td>
<td>Inn of Amarillo</td>
<td>1982 Midland</td>
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<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>April 2–4, 1982</td>
<td>Midland Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Midland, TX</td>
<td>Community Center</td>
<td>1983 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Iraan Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Iraan, TX</td>
<td>Dawson County Community Building</td>
<td>1984 Midland ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>April 4–7, 1984</td>
<td>Dawson County Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Lamesa, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>1985 Midland ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>April 11–13, 1986</td>
<td>South Plains Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Lubbock, TX</td>
<td>Red Raider Inn</td>
<td>1986 Lubbock</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>April 3–5, 1987</td>
<td>Panhandle Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Amarillo, TX</td>
<td>Inn of Amarillo</td>
<td>1987 ?</td>
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<td>24th</td>
<td>April 8–10, 1988</td>
<td>Iraan Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Iraan, TX</td>
<td>Community Building</td>
<td>1989 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>April 15–16, 1989</td>
<td>Midland Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Midland, TX</td>
<td>Howard Johnson Motel</td>
<td>1990 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>April 5–7, 1991</td>
<td>South Plains Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Lubbock, TX</td>
<td>Fifth Season Inn West</td>
<td>1991 ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>April 2–4, 1993</td>
<td>Lea County Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Midland, TX</td>
<td>Clarendon Community College</td>
<td>1993 Midland</td>
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<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>March 31–April 1, 1994</td>
<td>Clarendon Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Clarendon, TX</td>
<td>Fort Stockton Middle School</td>
<td>1994 Midland</td>
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<tr>
<td>31st</td>
<td>March 31–April 1, 1995</td>
<td>Iraan Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Fort Stockton, TX</td>
<td>Sibley Learning Center</td>
<td>1995 Midland</td>
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<tr>
<td>32nd</td>
<td>March 29–30, 1996</td>
<td>Midland Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Midland, TX</td>
<td>Wayland Baptist College</td>
<td>1996 Midland</td>
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<tr>
<td>33rd</td>
<td>August 1997</td>
<td>South Plains Archaeological Society</td>
<td>Plainview, TX</td>
<td>NOTE: Replaces April 1997 meeting in El Paso</td>
<td>1997 Midland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>Canyon, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000 Midland</td>
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</table>
Papers were initially published in *Southeastern New Mexico and West Texas Symposium Papers*, Bulletin I, which quickly became the Transactions of the (Second, Third, etc.) Regional Archaeological Symposium for Southeastern New Mexico and Western Texas. These bulletins continue to be published yearly.

The purpose of SWFAS, to exchange information in the area, has been successful. The symposia helped introduce the area to students of anthropology and archaeology at Eastern New Mexico State University, the University of Texas at El Paso, and New Mexico State University, as well as other area universities and community colleges, and the general public throughout the region.

When compliance with federal and state archaeological laws eventually brought professional investigators into the area, they found a ready resource to aid in background research and, sometimes, volunteer help. Hedrick believes SWFAS and its member societies were major players in bringing compliance projects to the area by increasing knowledge and awareness of public laws by the member societies and by advocacy of the same with local governments. The archaeological information produced by the SWFAS is significant; most reports on the region contain at least one reference to a federation bulletin article.

In the mid-1990s, symposia participation dwindled to 25 or so attendees. Teddy Lou Stickney indicates that in 1997, then current members were the Panhandle Society, The South Plains Society in Lubbock, Lea County Archaeological Society, El Paso Archaeological Society, and the Midland Archaeological Society. Former members included Chaves and El Llano. Unfortunately, in 1997, EPAS had to cancel the symposium because too few people pre-registered. This set off an alarm, and a group of members met in Plainview (in August 1997) to decide the future of SWFAS. In 1998, the spring symposium was again held, this time in El Paso.

**AWARDS**

In 1973–1974, the Midland Archaeological Society established an Outstanding Amateur Award of the Federation Area in Honor of John Emory Adams, a long-term member of the Midland Society.

**FIELD SCHOOLS**

1973—Midland Archaeological Society participated in a field school, directed by Alan Skinner of Southern Methodist University. A survey of the Diamondhead Corporation Milehigh Development at Sierra Blanca, Texas, was conducted.

In 1992, from October 10–12, the Southwest Federation held a field school at the Portales Spring Bison Kill Site. Participants included members from the Midland Archaeological Society, South Plains Archaeological Society, Iraan Archaeological Society, and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

—Midland and El Paso Texas
In 1968, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) established a serial publication called the *Collected Papers In Honor of*... to honor outstanding individuals who have contributed to the study of prehistory, history, ethnology, and crafts of the Southwest, especially of New Mexico. To date, 26 scholars, both avocational and professional, have been honored by their peers. These individuals have written articles relevant to each honoree's research interests and studies. This has resulted in a wide range of articles, including the description of unique artifacts and sites, ethnographic events, and syntheses of more extensive archaeological, cultural, and historical studies.

This index, divided into three parts, volume, author, and subject, provides scholars with a very useful research tool. The volume index presents the articles published in each collection of papers. The author index presents a listing of authors and articles. Scholars searching for specific data will find the subject index an invaluable source with detailed listings of names, places, crafts, archaeological sites, and other categories.

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Brenda Whorton
Laura Holt

**PAPERS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO**

**COLLECTED PAPERS IN HONOR OF LYNDON LANE HARGRAVE**
Albert H. Schroeder, editor, No. 1

Dick, Herbert W. and Albert H. Schroeder
Lyndon Lane Hargrave: A Brief Biography, 1:1-8

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END NOTE

1 This index began as a personal project by Laura Holt, Librarian, Museum of Indian Arts and Crafts, who had begun indexing the early volumes of the Papers in Honor of... series. Around 1998, David T. Kirkpatrick discussed with Laura the feasibility of creating an index to the Papers in Honor of... series to be included in the 100th anniversary volume. Since an index was already started, it was decided that existing index could be expanded. This published version is the result of the efforts of Brenda Whorton and Laura Holt, who wish to thank the many friends who helped with this project. On behalf of the ASNM, I wish to thank Brenda, Laura, and friends for producing an index that will be an invaluable research tool for many years to come.

—David T. Kirkpatrick

—Santa Fe, New Mexico
# PUBLICATIONS OF THE

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No. 25  La Frontera: Papers in Honor of Patrick H. Beckett.  

No. 26  The First 100 Years: Papers in Honor of the State and Local Archaeological Societies of New Mexico.  
29 papers, 422 pages. 2000. $25.00 (One free copy with 2000 membership)

Nos. 1-22 (in print) are available from COAS Publishing and Research, 317 North Main, Suite 201, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 88005.

AWANYU: This quarterly journal was discontinued December 1977. For back issues, contact COAS Publishing and Research at the above address.

AWANYU NEWSLETTER: Distributed to members only. No back issues in print.
ERRATA

The following places have been pointed out where errors occur in the annual volume 25:

All of the footers on even-numbered pages that read ASNM 24: Papers in Honor of Patrick Beckett should read: ASNM 25: Papers in Honor of Patrick Beckett.

p. 133, in the first column, at the beginning of the first line in the subsection titled Review of Rock Art Reports, there should be an indentation.

p. 140, at the top of the page, words were dropped. The text should read (beginning at the bottom of page 139): Other field notes and collections may have been deposited at either of the institutions or kept by various participants. The Bureau of American Ethnology researchers...

p. 174, at the beginning of the text, words were duplicated from the previous page. The duplicated words are: although herbs and.

p. 221, the text below the figure caption should be moved to the first paragraph on page 223, and should read: ...Tobacco is an extremely difficult plant to identify in the archaeological record, with the largest of its seeds so small that it takes over 300,000 seeds to form a gram, and even the largest no bigger than the period at the end of this sentence (Figure 5). The seeds of most species are even tinier, with many of them smaller than a grain of sand and almost invisible to the naked eye. For many years, tobacco seeds went all but unrecognized in the archaeological record, and in many parts of the country they still do. They can only be retrieved by the very fine screening of flotation samples (with mesh sizes of 1/4 to 1/2 mm in size), and they are so small and difficult to identify that they can only be recognized if the archaeobotanist is specifically looking for them, among the thousands of flecks of tiny charcoal and fine sediments in flotation samples.

We regret any inconvenience that may have occurred as a result of these errors.