



2022 Presentation Abstracts

Arranged by Presentation Type and Alphabetically

Alexandra Kulenguski - National Park Service

The Old Switch Backs Road at Mesa Verde National Park: Tourist Terror or Archaeological Treasure?

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 1:15 PM

The early years of park development at Mesa Verde focused on two critical issues: access to the park's cultural resources and access to water, a natural resource not abundantly available within the park itself. Although the Old Switchbacks Road at Mesa Verde was only in use for visitor traffic from 1919-1923, this road has aided in accomplishing both of those early tasks. The history and utility of Old Switchbacks Road extends from the late 19th century when it originated as a cattle trail to the present, as the road now provides access to the West Mancos Water Supply System waterline.

Ali Livesay - Los Alamos National Laboratory

"Glowing" Reviews: Results from the First UNM Field School at Los Alamos National Laboratory

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 11:45 AM

During the summer of 2022, Los Alamos National Laboratory partnered with the University of New Mexico to host a field school for the first time. This field school focused on the non-destructive side of compliance work, and sought to build foundational survey, site identification, and recording skills, that would help launch the students in their chosen archaeology careers. As a working National Laboratory, this partnership was not without its challenges. All in all, it was a successful first run that resulted in numerous interesting conversations with engaged young archaeologists, thousands of steps taken, many acres surveyed, and sites recorded.

Daniel Hampson - New Mexico State University

Monument Made Manifest

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 2:00 PM

Megalithic architecture, formalized entrances, shrines, Colonnades?, D-shaped tower kivas...? Coalbed Village has them all. The sprawling site, on a pyramidal butte in Montezuma Canyon, Utah, is a masterclass in use of space and manipulation of movement. The 700+ years of occupation tell the story of a village which adapted to droughts, storms, and social change in its own enigmatic way. Excavations at the site represent collaboration between three institutions: BYU, Weber State, and NMSU. Our work has show that, by the 1200s, Coalbed had become a nexus, and how its masterful masons built that influence into their very walls.

Joaquin Montoya - Los Alamos National Lab

A Village on the River: An Archaeological Study of LA 1697

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 11:00 AM

What does it mean to be “Pecos”? Historically understood as a Towa community, related by language to the Jemez people, anthropological study suggests the possibility of additional influences on the development of Pecos Pueblo. Additional research indicates this area was a confluence of cultures, engaged in competition or cooperation at various times. LA 1697, located 20 miles southeast of Pecos Pueblo, affords a window into what a Developmental Period community in the Upper Pecos Valley looked like. A comparative study of LA 1697 with known Ancestral Pecos sites may offer a glimpse into the formative stages of the Pecos identity.

Natalie Cunningham - Archaeoastronomy Survey of Southeast Utah

“Turquoise” Paint and Other Trends in Equinox Observations in Southeast Utah

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 10:30 AM

The equinoxes hold a particular significance in many Puebloan cultures. For some (Tewa), equinoxes signal transitions between summer and winter moiety control. For others (Hopi, Zuni), the Vernal Equinox marks the end of rain-inducing footraces that started weeks earlier. The Autumnal Equinox can signal celebrations for the end of harvest, the coming of frost, fertility and curing ceremonies, and other fall events. After fieldwork at 332 cliff-dwelling and mesa-top sites, the Archaeoastronomy Survey of Southeast Utah has found a variety of equinox markers that indicate that equinoxes were very important prehistorically, at least as early as Basketmaker times. The survey has documented numerous observations of the equinox sun rising and setting in alignment with natural features on the horizon seen from marked viewing stations. We have also recorded a variety of other equinox markers: kivas that were carefully positioned where landscape features aligned to the sun; axial alignments of room blocks; and shadow-play on unique pictograph panels that tend to incorporate “turquoise” paint. There is even context at some sites to suggest whether the occupants were celebrating the spring, fall, or both equinoxes.

Priyanka Amin-Patel - Petrified Forest National Park

ArchaeoTYPE: An App-Based Field Guide for the Modern Archaeologist

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 3:30 PM

ArchaeoTYPE is an app-based field guide for artifact identification, typing, and dating. The app follows the layout of a flowchart, integrating the information supplied into a spreadsheet along with a date range for each artifact based on the input classifications. Users can toggle between Learning Mode and Field Mode to fit their needs: Learning Mode provides photographs and descriptions to newer archaeologists, and Field Mode streamlines the selection process to titles and key terms. Each artifact can then be conveniently added to a spreadsheet for each site and tagged with location information. ArchaeoTYPE was created using ODK and is open-source.

Wade Campbell - Assistant Professor, Dept. of Anthropology & Archaeology Prog., Boston University

“Diné land use in the San Juan Basin: Chacra Mesa & Chaco Canyon in regional perspective”

Cordell/Powers Prize

Friday, 2:45 PM

Chaco Canyon has been the focus of over a century of archaeological research; however, in-depth examinations of its extensive Navajo history are dated and comparatively lacking. Here I reflect on the Navajo settlement landscape of Chaco Canyon and Chacra Mesa based on recent work in the area with

Archaeology Southwest and the NPS. Drawing on my experiences living and working in Dinéyah – the ancestral Diné heartland – and the modern Navajo Nation, I discuss how the Navajo archaeology of Chaco/Chacra fits into current knowledge about Diné life in the greater San Juan Basin pre- and post-Long Walk (c. 1864).

Alesia Hoyle - Mesa Verde National Park Service

Helping Hands: A Mesa Verde and Ancestral Lands Stabilization Story

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 1:00-2:30 PM

On June 29, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt designated the plethora of Ancestral Pueblo archaeological sites discovered at Mesa Verde a national park to “preserve the works of man.” Stabilization is the preservation treatment most often recommended for the continued preservation of these architectural structures. While Mesa Verde has had indigenous stabilization crew members, including a crew composed mostly of Navajo men, most stabilization efforts have been undertaken by nonindigenous archaeologists and stone masons. Presently, Mesa Verde National Park has partnered with Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps, a non-profit dedicated to cultivating upcoming generations of Native land stewards. Thus far, Mesa Verde has hosted an Ancestral Lands Zuni Pueblo stabilization masonry crew four times, each hitch an eight-day session beginning in the fall of 2021. Their efforts are concentrated on the stabilization of Far View’s House Kiva A, the largest kiva and primary social center within the structure. This poster illustrates the invaluable knowledge, and contribution of and collaboration with Ancestral Pueblo young adults in the continued preservation of their heritage through stabilization.

Allen Copp – NMSU

Lasers from Space: Publicly Available Lidar and Archaeology in New Mexico

Poster Presentation

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

Lidar has proven to be a very useful tool in exploring archaeological sites. In 2017 lidar data provided to the Cibola National Forest revealed the existence of several previously undiscovered features at Pueblo Colorado (LA 476) one of several pueblos in the Salinas Region's Jumanos cluster. Curious to see if any of the other pueblos in the region shared any of these features, publicly available data from the USGS was used to examine these pueblos like never before. The publicly available data from Pueblo Colorado is

also placed alongside the Cibola National Forest data for comparison.

Angelique Carrillo, et al - NMSU

The Value of Analog Mapping in the Digital Age

Poster Presentation

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

Compass and pace mapping or analog mapping, during an archaeological survey, is an effective way to depict a site, its features, boundaries, and artifacts. In this poster, we compare four sketch maps created by the NMSU field school in 2022 of an archaeological site outside of Albuquerque, NM. This site was surveyed by four different groups in four consecutive weeks, which gave us a unique opportunity to compare the maps made by each group. We show that this process yields consistent and accurate maps and results over multiple trials. These analog maps show that despite the human subjectivity involved in analog mapping, results remain consistent. The field school also used GPS technology was also used to map the site. Overlaying these digital maps shows that each crew found remarkably different site boundaries using the GPS. This demonstrates that analog mapping produces better maps and remains a reliable way to create archaeological maps where GPS technology is unavailable. Teaching and learning analog mapping skills remain valuable in the digital age.

August Potor - Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu AZ

Creating Fish Habitats and Future Cultural Sites from a defunct A-6E Intruder: Lake Havasu Field Office, Lake Havasu City, AZ

Poster Presentation

Friday, 2:00-3:30 PM

Highlights the recent installation a defunct A-6E Intruder Aircraft as fish habitat and dive spot while also talking about it's future as an archaeological site as it relates to tourism and the city of Lake Havasu

Avrey Montoya - BRIC, LLC

Gray wares, No Longer the Bane of the Field Ceramicist in the Gallina District

Poster Presentation

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

The identification of ceramic types through field survey was a very complicated task. Projects conducted by BRIC of 14,438 acres in Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado revealed a limited field understanding of Gallina ceramic types. Recent research has been combined with known ceramic typologies to create a better method for identifying common ceramic types during survey in the greater Gallina area. The outcome of this survey has revealed a complex occupation strategy throughout the landscape, ceramics being the number one identifier of cultural groups and time periods. The ability to identify Rosa, Piedra, Arboles, and Gallina in the field allowed for a better understanding of when the sites were inhabited and how the people utilized the landscape.

Blythe Morrison - BLM CANM

Deception Creek Projectile Points: Refining Morphological Characteristics and Geographic Distribution with Museum Collections

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 1:00-2:30 PM

Deception Creek projectile points are a poorly understood lanceolate Transitional Paleoindian type found in the Intermountain West. These points have primarily been found in surface contexts, though a single dated occurrence is known from southwestern Wyoming. Recent curation-based research has identified additional specimens from southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. This study presents an update of their physical characteristics and geographic distribution, which occurs throughout the Western Slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Brenda Wilkinson – Independent Consultant/Ethnohistorian BLM Socorro Archaeologist (Retired)

George McJunkin's Homestead Patent 15 March 1893, 3 December 1894, 27 December

1901, and 8 April 1902

Poster Presentation

Saturday 8:30 AM – 12:00PM

A Succinct Review of George McJunkin's GLO Homestead Patent Records & the processes he endured to obtain his 160-acre homestead during the Theodore Roosevelt Administration.

Brendon Asher -Eastern New Mexico University

Conservation, Curation, and Conversation: George McJunkin's Saddle

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 8:30-10:00AM

A saddle reportedly belonging to George McJunkin was acquired by Dr. George Agogino, a professor at Eastern New Mexico University during his research into the life of McJunkin in the 1960-70s in Folsom, New Mexico. The saddle has a long history of being on display at the original Blackwater Draw Museum in Portales, in a temporary exhibit at Capulin Volcano National Monument, and currently in the new Blackwater Draw Museum on the campus of Eastern New Mexico University. This poster explores the manufacture history and age of the saddle and notes interesting characteristics and alterations made to the original design. Current condition is discussed and plans for future conservation efforts are outlined. Through artifacts like these, museum visitors have a unique opportunity to connect with the life and legacy of George McJunkin.

Brian Kenny – Independent Applied Anthropologist / Retired Archaeologist

Historical Archaeological Sites Associated with George McJunkin

Poster Presentation

Friday 8:30 AM – 12:00PM

Historical-age archaeological sites associated with McJunkin are present around Folsom New Mexico. The generational ranchers and their families hold these locations in public memory, and they advanced the work reported here - basic documentation of historical sites to better understand George McJunkin and the community. 'Team McJunkin' visited eleven historical sites and three museums in the Folsom region. The work took place in August and November 2021, and May 2022, with a total of 15 days logged in the field including travel time to and from home. Our work is a small accomplishment. Team McJunkin focused on windshield survey of previously unrecorded historical archaeological properties on privately-owned ranch lands. Based on the fieldwork and local information and existing literature, the team confirmed that George McJunkin affiliated sites are present.

Carol Lorenz -San Juan College

Point Pueblo Basketmaker III/P1 Pit Structure at Point Pueblo—Part 2

Poster Presentation

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

Excavation on the pit structure revealed in 2021 continued with two units completed: 1) 2X2 meter unit south of the unit from 2021, and 2) the east wall of the 2X2 revealed dipping lenses and was excavated in three strata as a 1X3 meter unit to the east of the 2X2. Hundreds of pieces of cultural material were recovered from the general fill of both units. The 2X2 had one structure on the floor, a possible platform for holding a pot, located ~50 cm from the mealing bin discovered in 2021. A wing wall consisting of a large flat stone embedded in adobe was revealed in the southeast corner of the 2X2. On north end of the floor of the 1X3 was a large D-shaped slab-lined pit with an adobe collar, additional segments of the wing wall, and an upright post in an adobe collar. On the floor of the 2X2 and the 1X3 was an adobe “speed bump” that connected with the one associated with the mealing bin. The entire south side of both units consisted of sandstone rockfall which crushed the original south wall of the structure.

Dr. Evangelia Tsesmeli -New Mexico State Land Office

Challenges in Protecting Cultural Resources: Policy and Rulemaking from a New Mexico Perspective

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 3:00-4:30 PM

Policies, rules and laws for the protection of cultural resources are in place at the federal and state level. This research discusses the challenges in instituting a workable cultural resource protection policy on New Mexico State Trust Lands and the processes that must balance a variety of cases and needs among a diverse body of decision-makers, stakeholders and practitioners. It also presents a culture history of competing interests of historic preservation, commercially feasible outcomes, and the effects of political complexity in policy and rulemaking.

Hallie Clarke Josiah Olah -BRIC, LLC

Analysis of function and spatial relationships between Gallina tower and village sites from a cultural landscape survey

Poster Presentation

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

This study analyzes the functions and factors determining settlement patterns of Gallina tower and village sites surveyed and recorded as part of a 14,438 acre cultural landscape survey in Rio Arriba County. The study area was located in the northern portion of the Gallina cultural region within the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. The Gallina culture phase, identified as Pueblo III, occurred from 1050-1300 AD which was a period that included intense drought and violence in the region. The Gallina are

recognized for the unique construction of towers positioned for line of sight with neighboring settlements. The area of investigation is focused on one valley basin with multiple village sites surrounded by high visibility tower sites located on ridge tops and peaks. This research explores the Gallina settlement patterns encountered in the cultural landscape survey and the cultural and environmental factors that may have influenced the necessity of tower and village viewsheds and communication.

Heather McClure -New Mexico History Museum

Increasing Public Access to the Treasures of Edgar L. Hewett's American Southwest

Poster Presentation

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

"The New Mexico History Museum has just received a major grant from the National Historical Publications & Records Commission at the National Archives. The Fray Angélico Chávez History Library and the Palace of the Governors Photo Archives will use this funding to digitize and make available the manuscript and photographic collections of Edgar L. Hewett (1865-1946). Frequently used, these diverse, wide-ranging, and fascinating collections will be available around the world through a publicly available digital platform at the completion of this two-year project of digitization, organization, and publishing. The Edgar L. Hewett collections chronicle an expansive career through a vast number of documents and images. Among his many accomplishments, Hewett was at the forefront of modern Southwest archeology where he focused attention on training a new generation of American archeologists. He worked tirelessly for the United States Antiquities Act (1906), the first law to provide legal protection for cultural and natural resources. He led the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Archaeology (today known as the School for Advanced Research) and preserved the cultural patrimony of New Mexico. His work is still researched and referenced to this day."

Heather Morrison - National Park Service - Southern Four Corner's Group

Stabilization of Snake House at Navajo National Monument

Poster Presentation

Friday, 2:00-3:30 PM

From condition assessments in 2011 and 2012, Navajo National Monument archaeologists determined Snake House, a twenty-two-room cliff dwelling, required preservation treatments to address threats that were impacting the structural integrity and depositional context. In 2020, the preservation crew at Navajo National Monument performed condition monitoring and evaluated if the past

recommendations were applicable to the current conditions eight years later. Immediately, archaeologists noted rockfall destroyed two rooms and had difficulties determining the exact locations where preservation treatments were proposed. At cliff dwellings throughout the Southwest, the exact areas of past and recommended stabilization can be difficult to identify from photographs and written descriptions. To address this issue, the preservation crew annotated the site map, completed the new preservation field form, sketched maps of the preservation treatment areas, and utilized the tablets' annotation feature to mark the preservation treatments on the photographs while in the field. Furthermore, the crew blended the stabilization treatments into the original fabric but ensured the masonry treatments were distinguishable from the original fabric upon closer inspection. These integrated methods ensured future resource managers can differentiate stabilization treatments from the original fabric and provided a new standard for implementing preservation at the Southern Four Corners Group."

Hunter Claypatch

Binghamton University Precolonial Ceramic Figurines from Northern Sonora, Mexico

Poster Presentation

Friday, 2:00-3:30 PM

Excavators in northern Sonora recently uncovered several precolonial ceramic figurines. These figurines span the Early Ceramic Period (~50-400 CE) through the Realito phase (1300/1320-1450 CE). Ceramic figurines from northern Sonora have been known since the 1950s; however, they are extremely rare and have only been briefly described. At least one newly excavated figurine is also the first to be clearly associated with the Trincheras tradition. This poster synthesizes available information and offers a proposal for how local figurine styles changed through time. I also discuss the relationship between figurines of northern Sonora and those produced by neighboring Hohokam and Seri populations.

Hunter Crosby

National Park Service

The CCC in PEFO: Objects of Adornment

Poster Presentation

Friday, 2:00-3:30 PM

Like many parks and public spaces across the nation, the infrastructure of Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO) was built by young men who needed jobs. From 1936-1942, Civilian Conservation Corps crews based out of three camps at the then-Monument constructed roads, trails, bridges, overlooks and

buildings to facilitate public engagement with natural landscapes and cultural resources. These men are generally remembered as utilitarian individuals in generic drab government-issued uniform, but little consideration has been given to the accessories and items of personal adornment they wore on a daily basis and kept within their possession. This poster will highlight some of the personal accessories and jewelry pieces documented in the last two years at several Petrified Forest CCC camp and work sites, as well as provide an update on the ongoing documentation of CCC archaeological sites at the Park.

Kaleigh Lopez

New Mexico State University

Carnue 1946 UNM Excavation

Poster Presentation

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

In 1946, a University of New Mexico (UNM) archaeological field school directed by Dr. Paul Reiter conducted excavations at a site named “Be9.” This site has since been identified as the site of the 18th-century Plaza de San Miguel de Loredo (LA 12924) in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, which has been the focus of the New Mexico State University (NMSU) field schools in 2021 and 2022. NMSU and UNM relocated the archaeological collections from the 1946 project at the Maxwell Museum, but so far have been unable to relocate any original field records aside from the paper bag tags and inventory slips preserved with the collections. This lack of documentation makes it difficult to determine where the 1946 excavated units were located, and to compare them with recent test excavations completed by NMSU. In an effort to better understand the 1946 project, the 2022 NMSU field school sorted the 1946 ceramics by general decoration type and recorded the counts and proveniences. This poster describes the methods and results of this project, and considers the “bigger lessons” we learned. The most important lesson is that it is critical for museums to maintain the association between artifact collections and field records.

Karen B. Supak - Mesa Verde National Park

Giving the Diné their Due: Honoring the Contributions of Navajo Day Laborers at Mesa Verde National Park Poster Presentation

Saturday, 1:00-2:30 PM

Prior to the establishment of Mesa Verde National Park, Navajo/Diné and Ute people used the landscape that is now included within the park for hundreds of years after Ancestral Puebloans migrated south. Archaeological remnants of their presence on the landscape from that era are scant, but present

within current park boundaries. Since at least 1918, Navajo/Diné day laborers have played a pivotal role in the construction of entrance roads, drainage structures, and housing construction at Mesa Verde National Park, and have worked on stabilization crews, firefighting teams, and as interpretive dancers for campfire programs and as actors in 1930s era original plays about Ancestral Puebloan life produced by the park inside Spruce Tree House. In many cases, these per diem employees lived in traditional hogans they built within the park near the location of their workstations, erecting new hogans and abandoning their previous occupation sites as they moved along the path of the project under construction. The remains of many of these historic hogans, associated sweat lodges, and other activity areas used by the Navajo/Diné day laborers during their tenure still dot the landscape at Mesa Verde National Park, standing as silent witnesses to the extraordinary accomplishments of Navajo/Diné day laborers and their invaluable contributions to early park development.

Kate Hughes - Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

Trends in Haynie Projectile Points

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 1:00-2:30 PM

The Haynie site contains two of four Chaco-style great houses that make up the Lakeview Community in southwestern Colorado. Recent excavations by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center at the Haynie site have produced a large quantity of projectile points. The proportions of projectile points compared to pottery sherds can help explore the abundance of these tools when compared to other sites in the region. We examine the latest data from ongoing excavations at the Haynie site to understand this pattern.

Lauren Tyler - SUU IIC

Buried Architecture at Aztec West, Aztec Ruins National Monument

Poster Presentation

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

Recent remote sensing and geophysical studies at Aztec West have bolstered our understanding of the prehistoric community that underlies the pueblo. In this poster we present our interpretation of what appears to be a substantial occupation prior to the building of the Aztec West Great House.

Lily Ewing - New Mexico Highlands University

The Microhistory of Two 19th to Early 20th Century Burials

Poster Presentation

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

In the summer of 2013, two sets of remains, both interred in coffins at a depth of six feet were exhumed from a homeowner's property in Roy, New Mexico. The graves were unmarked but oddly enough, the community had no recollection as to who these individuals were. Burial 1 is estimated to be an adult male, age 40-50 years old with a Caucasian and Asian/Native American ancestry, likely Hispanic. The evidence points to the manner of death being a broken rib puncturing in toward the lungs. Burial 2 is estimated to be a teenager, age 14- 16 years old with a Caucasian and Asian/Native American ancestry, likely Hispanic. Manner of death is uncertain. Burial hardware from these burials was manufactured between 1890- 1910 which places Burial 1 and 2 time of death approximately around this period of time. The mass produced hardware and clothing items in these two burials indicates that during the time of these individuals' lives, the Roy community was not an isolated community, but a modern town connected with the rest of the country via the railroad system.

Matt Doherty, Abbie Reeves, Pat Doherty, and Kyle Bell – The Folsom Museum

History of the Hi Low Country

Saturday, 8:30 AM – 12:00PM

Poster Presentation

An extensive display to interpret George McJunkin, Jesse Foote Jack, The Folsom Site, the Folsom Museum, and the Hi lo country around Folsom New Mexico.

Marc Callis - University of Arizona (grad student, non-degree)

The Mayan Origin of the T-Shaped Doors on the North American Southwest

Poster Presentation

Friday, 2:00-3:30 PM

Although the North American Southwest is generally considered beyond the scope of Mesoamerica, contact between the two areas in antiquity was frequent and extensive. The T- or Tau-shaped doors so emblematic of much of Southwestern ceremonial architecture after AD 1000 resulted from that contact. The T-shape, also found in other contexts in the Southwest, represents the Mayan glyph Ik'. This influence takes place within the context of a spread of Classic Maya motifs to other areas, including Central Mexico, as well as the Southwest. It also takes place within the context of the spread of Mesoamerican rain iconography to the Southwest, as well as the spread of other Mayan glyphs to the

region. T-shaped architectural iconography is also found throughout the Maya area and Central Mexico, including the Terminal Classic maw or mega mouth doors of the Yucatan Peninsula. The earliest known extensive use of the T-shape in Mesoamerican architecture occurs at the late Classic site of Palenque. Given the similarity of Palenque's Ik' iconography to that of the Southwest relative to other Ik's in the Mayan area, and the fact that Palenque because of its water and geographical setting is uniquely spectacular among Mayan sites, it is conceivable that the model for the specific manifestations of Ik' in the Southwest was derived from the examples at Palenque.

Michael Terlep - Forest Service

Cave du Pont Revisited: New Excavations a Century after Nusbaum

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 3:00-4:30 PM

Cave du Pont is a Far Western Basketmaker shelter located on private lands within Cave Lakes Canyon, five miles north of Kanab, Utah. Originally excavated in 1920 by Jesse Nusbaum, with artifact analyses by Alfred V. Kidder and Samuel J. Guernsey, Cave du Pont provided the first clear evidence that the Basketmaker archaeological culture extended west of the Colorado River. Nusbaum's excavations, reported in 1922, identified 31 slab-lined food storage cists and an abundance of perishable artifacts consistent with Basketmaker material culture. Currently, Cave Lakes Canyon is being developed into a resort and recreational getaway with plans for unguided tours of Cave du Pont. Unguided visitation may increase erosion of the loose sandy deposits and result in vandalism and artifact collection. As part of an on-going project to mitigate potential adverse effects associated with public access to the site archaeologists are conducting new excavations and data collection at Cave du Pont. This presentation presents preliminary observations from renewed excavations of Cave du Pont a century after the publication of Nusbaum's work.

Roger "Obi" Oberdier - BRIC, LLC

Botanical Resources and Site Integrity: The Impact of Plants on Feeling, Setting, and Design.

Poster Presentation

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

To be eligible for the NRHP, an archaeological site must qualify under one of the four primary criteria and be shown to have sufficient integrity. While at a site, culturally significant plants contribute strongly to three of the seven aspects of site integrity. Recognizing and recording botanical resources provides evidence for eligibility determination. The distribution of plants at a site may help explain elements of design, in terms of identifying discrete activity areas, or interpreting how the site is situated in the

landscape. Tribal elders frequently state that the presence of significant plants contribute strongly to the sense of feeling at a site. In 2021 and 2022, archaeologists with BRIC applied these considerations to the recording of sites for the Jicarilla Apache Nation. It was found that culturally significant plants do contribute to whether a site has sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. One site is considered in-depth to demonstrate the value of plants for interpreting sites and for recommending them as eligible to the NRHP. In particular, the patterning of ground stone artifacts at this site, relative to botanical resources on site and on the nearby landscape, contributes to design.

Steven Di Naso - Indiana State University

A Case Study of Prehistoric Interaction and Exchange: A Provenience Model for San Juan Red Ware Pottery

Poster Presentation

Saturday, 1:00-2:30 PM

The study of cultural interaction is often viewed within the context of material exchange in anthropology. Tracing the pathways of artifacts from their origin of manufacture to their point of deposition reveals patterns of interaction and exchange among prehistoric people. Previous archaeometric approaches in southeastern Utah have been limited in their ability to source ceramics at such fine spatial scales as neighboring communities where the examination of interaction and exchange is most challenging. The study reported here focused on an archaeometric method aimed at solving this problem through examination of geological materials and prehistoric pottery sherds. The abbreviated results presented here highlight the relationship between two large Ancestral Puebloan sites, and reveal that pottery recovered from a site in southwest Colorado originated almost exclusively, from a single producer of red ware in Montezuma Canyon, Utah. The two sites are among nearly one hundred sites currently under evaluation in the study area, which covers some 3,500 square kilometers in the Four Corners region of the American Southwest.

Steven Rospopo - Totah Archaeological Project (San Juan College FS)

Update of Architecture at the Point Bluff(Point Great House) Community

Poster Presentation

Friday, 2:00-3:30 PM

Authors: Louis P. Chavez, Jonathan Kelly and Steven D. Rospopo: Abstract-The San Juan College field school resulted in new interpretations on the Great Kiva construction sequence. Investigation of Floors 4 and 5 revealed additional features including two sipapus and another southern offering pit. Additionally, the four pier/platforms and eastern vault were investigated. The kiva discovered in 2021 between the

arc of rooms and the great house is an apparent Court Kiva. Further excavation at the Basketmaker III/Pueblo I pitstructure revealed a sequence of burning, remodeling, and more burning prior to used as a midden. A single room was also excavated in one of the Pueblo III roomblocks.

Thomas Schloeman - BRIC, LLC

Railways on the Reservations: Steps to preserving cultural heritage

Poster Presentation

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

The Jicarilla Apache and Southern Ute reservations, which began in the late 19th century, are located contemporaneously with the Denver and Rio Grande Western narrow-gauge railway. On the reservations, the Ponderosa Pine has been the most utilized commercial timber and the narrow gauge (3ft) railway that ran through the area was well adept at traversing the landscape, reducing the construction of bridges and tunnels. In 1969, the tribes jointly reached out to the National Park Service to request preservation of the railroad in order to create a national monument. Yet, 50 years later, it is evident that ongoing logging and economic activities in the area is actively diminishing these sites. In the BIA Cultural Landscape Survey using ARCGIS Field-Maps, we recorded railroad grades and ties, along with overlapping historic and prehistoric artifacts/features within the project area. The purpose is to preserve the archaeological record for these sites and better understand the early economic railway trade structures involving the Jicarilla Apache and Southern Ute reservations, respectively.

Tim Gibbs - Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

A River Ran Over It: A Study of the Damage to Cultural Sites along the Rio Grande in Big Bend Ranch State Park

Poster Presentation

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 PM

Detailed condition assessments of 26 cultural sites along the Rio Grande Corridor of BBRSP have documented widespread impacts associated with river and creek flooding, historic occupations, and highway construction and maintenance. Sites in proximity to the river have been more damaged by flooding, but all sites have been impacted by erosion and/ or human activity. Some prehistoric riverine sites retain potentially intact deposits but are imminently threatened by future large-scale flood events and should be further investigated as soon as possible. Archeological testing will contribute to our understanding of the effects of destructive river flooding on preservation and site integrity, as well as potentially answering research questions related to time depth, subsistence, and cultural connections to the Big Bend region at large.

Abbie J. Reaves – Folsom Museum Board President

Jessie Foote Jack

Friday, 9:30 AM

Jessie Foote Jack married Captain William Howard Jack, a prominent New Mexico rancher and President of the Crowfoot Cattle Company. Jessie helped her husband administer ranches in Colfax and Union Counties, but following his death, Jessie assumed his responsibilities. Jessie Foote Jack also was the first custodian for Capulin Volcano, as well as the first female custodian in the National Park Service. When she returned to the East, she placed George McJunkin in charge of her ranch, in one of the most significant roles of his life.

Abigail Dockter - Harris Environmental Group

Preliminary Synthesis of Sites on 40,500 Acres Surveyed in the Mogollon Rim Region

Talk Presentation

Friday, 3:15 PM

Between October 2017 and December 2021, Harris Environmental Group surveyed 40,502 acres of public land in the Rodeo-Chediski Fire burn scar in the Mogollon Rim Region. The result is a large-scale data assemblage from an understudied area, including sites representing human activity from the Archaic period to the twentieth century. Preliminary syntheses of surface recordings reveal land use patterns and establish the range of site types, architecture styles, and artifacts in the region. These data reveal active prehistoric trade connections and migration as well as unique regional lifeways based on dryland farming. The survey data suggest a zenith of population growth during the eleventh and twelfth centuries and increasing aggregation of population at a few large pueblos during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Further exploration of this data would be of interest to examine migration, relationships between prehistoric populations in the region, and development of dryland farming and agave cultivation.

Alma McKown - Simon Fraser University, Graduate Student

Ethnomathematics in the Ancient Southwest?

Talk Presentation

Friday, 2:15 PM

The mathematics used by Ancestral Pueblo people has been understudied. I documented this lack of literature with a systematic database search and literature review of more than 200 publications. Mathematical cognition and practices have been extensively analyzed in the material culture of many other prehistoric societies; however, such discussions are notably missing from the Southwestern context. In this talk, I explain what research in the fields of 'ethnomathematics' and history of mathematics entails and how those theoretical approaches could be informative if applied to the American Southwest. I will outline five areas -- numeration, units of measure, geometry, archaeoastronomy, and mathematics education -- that should be explored collaboratively by archaeologists and ethnomathematics or historians of mathematics.

Benjamin A. Bellorado - Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

Breaking Up Cortez and Mancos: Refining the Chronologies of Pueblo II White Wear Design Systems in the Mesa Verde Region

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 9:15 AM

This presentation outlines recent efforts by the lab at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and colleagues, to refine Pueblo II white wear chronologies in the Mesa Verde Region based on design system developments similar to those in neighboring Ancestral Pueblo ceramic traditions. These efforts are helping us contextualize the development of design traditions across the Colorado Plateau during one of the most dynamic eras of social change ever witnessed in the region.

Brian Kenny - Fed. Archaeologist (Retired) / Geo McJunkin Public Program

George McJunkin's Finest Thread - The inspiring connections of a Black Ranch Foreman of Cowboys to the Antiquity of Human Beings in The New World, The Folsom Site, The First Pecos Conference, And A Role Model for Promoting and Increasing Diversity.

Talk Presentation

Friday, 8:30 AM

We are remembering the Historical George McJunkin during the 100th anniversary year of his passing in Folsom NM. A number of historic-aged archaeological sites associated with McJunkin are present on the landscape in and around Folsom New Mexico, but these are largely under-reported. The local residents,

generational ranchers and ranch families, still hold these locations and resources in public memory, and they helped advance the work reported here - basic documentation of historical sites to better understand the man and the community. For the initiation phase of fieldwork, the identification of historical sites associated with George McJunkin provides sufficient proof of concept that there is a large and potentially significant in-situ historical record for professional investigation, for future student training (an historical George McJunkin field school?), and a newly recognized resource for community preservation and pride.

Daniel Acheson-Brown - Running Horse Ranch

The role of the horse in George McJunkin's life

Talk Presentation

Friday, 9:15 AM

During George McJunkin's life, people were dependent on horses. In addition to being used in agriculture, horses were the main mode of transportation, both of people and goods. In the West, horses were used for large cattle drives and in the daily management of ranches. George McJunkin excelled at these endeavors. He was an experienced horseman who worked with horses most of his life, gentling, training, riding, and caring for them. He also taught ranch boys to do the same. To do this, he must have had insight into the minds of horses and humans, which also enabled him to manage large ranches and cowhands. This presentation will highlight some of the knowledge and wisdom George McJunkin demonstrated.

Dave Dove - Four Corners Research - Cortez CO

A Case Study of Prehistoric Interaction and Exchange: A Provenience Model For San Juan Red Ware Pottery

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 9:45 AM

The study of cultural interaction is often viewed within the context of material exchange in anthropology. Tracing the pathways of artifacts from their origin of manufacture to their point of deposition reveals patterns of interaction and exchange among prehistoric people. Detecting those patterns is a principal goal of archaeometry. This presentation will provide a brief overview of our use of sourcing technologies to reveal intriguing information about a prolific exchange relationship between two large villages; Nancy Patterson Village in Montezuma Canyon (southeastern Utah) and Champagne Spring, 42 km distant. Not only did large numbers of red ware pottery vessels exchange hands but

distinctive localized architectural traits were sometimes shared. The exchange of other items is suggested. These sites are among nearly one hundred that are being examined as part of a multi-year project to reveal similar relationships that may have existed between Pueblo I-middle Pueblo II villages in the Four Corners region.

David Purcell - Museum of Northern Arizona

Return to Walnut Canyon: Fire Assessments, Resurvey, and New(ish) Observations

Talk Presentation

Friday, 4:00 PM

The prehistoric Sinagua cliff dwellings and fieldhouses of Walnut Canyon, Arizona, exist within rich and varied ecotones all of which are prone to natural wildfire, the frequency and severity of which have increased due to exceptional drought and long-term climate warming. Museum of Northern Arizona collaborated with Flagstaff Area National Monuments on archaeological condition assessment, hazard fuels assessment, and site reevaluation in four areas of Walnut Canyon National Monument in 2021 in advance of a planned fuels reduction project, comprising 137 previously recorded sites. In total, 16 newly identified sites were recorded, 14 sites were updated with newly identified features, 17 sites were found to have been built on retaining walls, and sandstone door coverings were found at 9 sites.

Dr. Candace Gossen – Independent

Unusual Suspects: “Allies in the Park, Are Closer Than They Appear”

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 8:30 AM

"Wildness is why people come to the National Parks, they are the last stronghold of beauty that bears presence in each of our souls. As a Field Scientist it is all about observation over time, and if you are lucky even, at the right time in the right place, a story makes itself known. As a NPS Park Ranger at Mesa Verde in 2021 and an Environmental Archaeologist, I embarked on an independent ecological research project. The project began with an observation of the seep spring at Longhouse. Taking a couple hundred years for the water to filter from the landscape down into the dwelling brought questions about drought and wildfires and if without the trees would the seep springs trickle to nothing. Looking upon the burned landscape, the charred standing junipers are testament to their deep tap roots and broad lateral networks that are keeping the ecosystem together. Serendipity, when looking for where the new trees were growing, I noticed a vital connection between the new trees, yucca, pack rats and horses. This ongoing sustainable environment may just have been the resilience to the longevity of the

Ancient Pueblo People at Mesa Verde."

Emily Barrick - Pima Community College

Salado Ground Stone from the Gila River Farm Site

Talk Presentation

Friday, 4:30 PM

Ground stone is a ubiquitous artifact type throughout the southwest after the advent of agriculture, and a useful indicator of technology, cultural variation, and individual preference. In the Mogollon world, ground stone can be used to track migration and integration. Namely, finger-groove trough manos and full groove axes are indicative of Kayenta migration into the Upper Gila region. This presentation will summarize ground stone artifacts from recent excavations of Cliff Phase Salado habitation at the Gila River Farm in southwestern New Mexico from 2016 to 2022.

Ethan Orlando Ortega - New Mexico State Land Office

What's New With The Trust? Recent Developments in Cultural Resource Management at the New Mexico State Land Office

Talk Presentation

Friday, 1:45 PM

The New Mexico State Land Office is an institution that has existed for over 120 years and manages over 9 million surface acres across 32 counties. However, few people are familiar with the history and purpose of the agency. This talk will share a brief history of state trust lands in New Mexico as well as provide an update on the monumental changes that are currently taking shape. Recent developments include the establishment of a new division dedicated to management of cultural resources and the creation of a Cultural Properties Protection Rule.

Jeremy Moss - National Park Service

The State of Pecos Archaeology: New Research Directions

Talk Presentation

Friday, 1:30 PM

We have learned a great deal about the fortified village of Pecos Pueblo due to Alfred V. Kidder's excavations there from 1915 to 1929. However, the current state of archaeological knowledge of the Upper Pecos Valley hinders our ability to fully position Pecos Pueblo within a larger cultural landscape, especially concerning earlier occupation of the area. While the pueblo has and continues to garner attention, the rest of the settlement of the Upper Pecos Valley has taken back seat even though the other 800 hundred archaeological sites provide evidence of the full cultural system, and offer many research questions begging to be answered. Further, there is currently opportunity for collaborative research with traditionally associated communities towards the development of indigenous perspectives on Pecos archaeology. In this presentation I provide an overview of the current state of Pecos archaeology, discuss the parks current archaeological program and avenues for future research, in the hope of inspiring more research on a relatively under studied area of the Ancestral Pueblo World.

Joel Tyberg - BRIC, LLC

New Life and Death at Menager's Dam, Ali Chuk, AZ

Talk Presentation

Friday 4:45 PM

"Project summary of initial survey around Menager's Dam Village in southern Arizona. The area known as ""Ali Chuk"" denotes "where the waters meet." It is a natural formation, a break in a basalt-covered ridge to which several large alluvial channels drain. Dammed by a private individual in the 19-teens the Tohono O'odham supported the effort. They created a village around the dam and prospered from the irrigation project that occupied the same land their People had for thousands of years. Evidence of their continued occupation is everywhere on the landscape. And new efforts are being made to repair the dam and its attendant irrigation network. Hoping to bring the irrigation and prosperity back. The landscape is practically empty at first glance. Flat beyond the ridge-line. Large alluvial fans filled with mesquite. The occasional saguaro, organ pipe, or ocotillo pointing up out of the sand. Hot and reflectively bright swimming through the thick air scanning for traces and finding them EVERYWHERE. The prehistorics were expected: flakes, sherds, groundstone, and charcoal. The historics were foreseeable: cans, glass, domestic items, and the like. The copious discarded plastic water bottles, shredded clothing, and empty backpacks not so much. The recent remains not at all..."

Karl Laumbach - Human Systems Research, Inc.

Land Grants, Livestock Herders and the Evolution of Ranching in Northeastern New Mexico

Talk Presentation

Friday, 9:00 AM

East of the Sangre de Cristo ridgeline and north of Interstate 40, the evolution of ranching began with livestock herders ranging from the largely Mexican period land grants situated on the eastern slopes of the Sangre de Cristo range. Each grant has its own history but many of those born on the land grants were eventually forced to look east of the grants for land. Those herders, largely Hispanic, knew where the water was and used that knowledge in establishing homesteads as the base for ranching by extended families. Meanwhile Anglo newcomers, with a few notable exceptions, established large ranches on the grants. The open range east of the grants allowed many early ranchers to graze herds of both sheep and cattle without benefit of a lease. The influx of homesteaders in the early years of the 20th century slowly filled in the open range, taking away the previously free pasture lands. Those homesteaders found early prosperity in dryland farming but extended drought in the 1920s and 1930s forced many to move while others bought up the abandoned homesteads to expand their ranches. The smaller ranches have been consolidated into larger ranches, a trend that continues today.

Kathy Hensler - DOI/NPS

Aztec West's Final Days: The Burning Question

Talk Presentation

Friday, 11:15 AM

The question of when and why Aztec West's people began their journey to a new homeland, cannot be answered with negative evidence. The lack dendrochronology dates or ceramic types dated beyond the thirteenth century provides an approximate date but no motive for their departure. But catastrophic burning is definitive-and fire leaves its own temporal signature. Where and when fires occurred at Aztec West illuminates its final days and speaks more fully to the motive behind its peoples' departure.

Kellam Throgmorton - Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

Alternative Strategies for Ritual Closing Deposits

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 8:15 AM

"In 2021 the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center excavated the southwest quarter of a masonry-lined pitstructure at the Haynie site dating to approximately A.D. 1050. Within the structure we uncovered the hearth, the ventilator, and part of the bench. The floor contact artifact assemblage including a canid burial, a probable turkey burial, a sandal last, and clusters of ground stone accompanied by bone awls. Based on previously excavated examples, we believed that the floor assemblage was part of a ritual closure of the pitstructure. Taking this into consideration, Crow Canyon developed an alternative strategy for treatment--backfilling the structure with the artifact assemblage in situ. This talk describes

our process and considers the pros and cons of backfilling presumed ritual closing deposits in situ."

Kelly Jenks - New Mexico State University

San Miguel de Carnué: A Complicated History

Talk Presentation

Friday, 10:45 AM

Earlier this summer, the NMSU Archaeological Field School completed test excavations and site restoration work at an 18th-century plaza settlement in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The plaza complex is associated with the 1763 Cañón de Carnué Land Grant, and the contemporary Cañón de Carnué Land Grant heirs supported this project. The restoration work focused on excavating and screening backdirt from a 1946 UNM field school, and using the screened sediment to refill and reconstruct a trenched roomblock. Students also visited the Maxwell Museum at UNM to conduct a preliminary analysis of the ceramics recovered from the 1946 project, with the goal of identifying the different occupations uncovered in those early excavations. No notes or maps have been relocated from this project, nor did they produce a report, thus these early collections and their associated tags are a potentially significant, yet challenging, source of information about the site. NMSU's test excavations this summer have provided further information about the complex occupational history of the plaza complex.

Kelsey Hanson - University of Arizona

Colorful Pasts, Presents, and Futures: Updates from 2022 Chaco Paint Analyses

Talk Presentation

Friday, 1:00PM

Paint is one of the oldest human technologies, yet one of the most inadequately studied. Museums often hold vast amounts of pigment, paint, paint production tools, and painted media in their collections, but vague and inconsistent terminology and characterization efforts make them difficult to utilize. Now that museums across the country have begun lifting their Covid-19 restrictions, researchers are being allowed back into their collections. In this talk, Kelsey Hanson will share some updates on her ongoing research into paint technology in the Chaco World, summarizing work completed to date, as well as some preliminary insights into the past, present, and future world of color production in the U.S. Southwest.

Laurie Webster - Cedar Mesa Perishables Project

Cedar Mesa Perishables Project Update Talk Presentation

Saturday, 10:00 AM

This presentation will discuss our past year's work by the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project, including the collaborative team's recent visits to the Field Museum, Smithsonian Institution, and Penn Museum; results of a radiocarbon dating project of 90 perishable artifacts; and plans for an NEH grant proposal to upload project photographs and data to tDAR.

Lisa Sparks - BRIC, LLC

Landscapes Through Time: A Cultural Resource Landscape Survey of Archuleta Mesa, CO and Stinking Lake, NM

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 8:45 AM

A cultural resource landscape survey of 14,438 acres was conducted on the Jicarilla Apache and Southern Ute Reservations between April 2021 to June 2022. This research allowed for the study of the natural landscape and how it has been utilized through time. Plants and animals determined where the sites were located and affected the artifact assemblage composition based on the activity taking place. Sites in Archuleta Mesa and Stinking Lake represent a resource area that has been utilized for almost ten thousand years through wild plant collection, agriculture, and logging, as well as wild game hunting and ranching. The utilization of these resources has shaped the landscape in distinct ways that can be analyzed. When looking at a broader region this has allowed us to identify large resource procurement areas and habitation areas through time by different cultural groups who have been inhabiting the district. One cultural group has been recorded throughout all of the district, the Gallina.

Maxwell Forton - Petrified Forest National Park

A Painted Desert Shrine: A Fresh Analysis of the Lacey Point Site in Petrified Forest National Park

Talk Presentation

Friday, 4:15 PM

Lacey Point is a prominent landmark rising above the Painted Desert in Petrified Forest National Park. This sandstone capped butte harbors a distinct concentration of Ancestral Pueblo petroglyphs, with themes of fertility and hunting. Associated with these petroglyphs is a large and diverse artifact assemblage, offset by fugitive architectural remains of a small jacal structure on the butte's summit. This combination of features informs interpretations of Lacey Point as a significant shrine site for Ancestral Pueblo communities of the Petrified Forest region. This project assesses interpretations of Lacey Point as a shrine site through a review of the form of shrine sites in the Southwest and a comparative study of the site's ceramic assemblage with other sites on the edge of the Painted Desert. This determines if Lacey Point's ceramic assemblage is indeed disproportionate to the small structure occupying the butte's summit or is in keeping with ceramic's associated with field house sized structures. This study also assesses the types of activities performed at Lacey Point and the viability of the site as a sun watching station. Altogether, the Lacey Point site is a distinct site on the Petrified Forest landscape, defying conventional archaeological site categories.

Melinda Kelly - Kalahari Peoples Fund

In the Land of McJunkin: Ranching in Northeastern New Mexico

Talk Presentation

Cattle ranching has a lengthy history in northeastern New Mexico. Beginning in the 1870s, individuals and companies began establishing ranches in what are now Colfax and Union Counties in New Mexico. Some of these ranches were supported by a diverse staff of women and men, one of whom, George McJunkin, an African American ranch foreman, located the remains of what turned out to be PaleoIndian materials near Folsom. This paper addresses the complex history of ranching and the livelihoods of northeastern New Mexico residents and the challenges and opportunities that they faced. Particular emphasis is placed on the factors that contributed to the waxing and waning of cattle ranching and the changes that occurred over time in the societies, environments, and economies of northeastern New Mexico.

Munson Gregory - Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest, Inc.

Escalante Pueblo Building and Landscape Orientation Documentation Study

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 9:00 AM

"It is increasingly apparent that the architects of ancient buildings and villages appear to have been quite intentional in deciding where on the landscape to build and how they oriented their structures in the Greater American Southwest. Some structures seem to be deliberately aligned to critical directions

such as the summer or winter solstice; others align to prominent natural landscape features. There is no simplified tool currently available to evaluate the possible intentions of the builders in placing their structures on the landscape. The Society is using Escalante Pueblo at Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) near Dolores, Colorado USA to develop a documentation tool focused on evaluating the orientation of buildings and their components to other adjacent sites, environmental features, and prominent landscape topography near and far. We are increasing our capability to integrate virtual building and terrain models with the local skyscape to investigate the interaction of the buildings and their features with the landscape, other sites, solar and lunar cycles. Development of this multidisciplinary documentation tool will include creation of photogrammetric models and field forms compatible with cultural resource management projects. The tool will be suitable for use by professional, indigenous and volunteer archaeological communities."

Paul Reed - Archaeology Southwest

Greater Chaco and Beyond: Working with Tribes in New Mexico

Talk Presentation

Friday, 11:00 AM

It was a busy last year for Archaeology Southwest working in New Mexico. I will summarize the various projects we've worked on with Tribal groups over the last year.

Robert Hitchcock - University of New Mexico

In the Land of McJunkin: Ranching in Northeastern New Mexico

Talk Presentation

Friday, 8:45 AM

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Ryan Arp - EPG, LLC a Terracon Company

Recent Research on Oversized Structures within a Hohokam Village in the Phoenix Basin

Talk Presentation

Friday, 3:15 PM

EPG archaeologists recently investigated portions of four Hohokam villages and identified eight oversized late Preclassic pit structures within the eastern and western portions of the Phoenix Basin. In this talk, we deliver updates on our investigations of three Preclassic Phoenix Basin sites, especially focusing on two structures that were excavated with their larger village segments. We discuss the oversized structures and their location within the larger village, and that these structures should be considered as part of what others refer to as a village segment with a wider range of functions outside of the function of council houses. Finally we present similarities and differences of features and assemblages across sites and what we believe is evidence of crafting activities within oversized structures as well as within surrounding village structures and features.

Steven Rospopo - Totah Archaeological Project-San Juan College Field School

Update on the 2022 San Juan College Archaeological Field School at the Point Great House Community

Talk Presentation

Friday, 10:15 AM

Excavation during the field school season focused on the following goals and discoveries: 1) Excavation of floor area area in the Basketmaker III/P1 pitstructure ,2) continued excavation of the Court Kiva discovered in the 2021 field season, 3) continued excavation and identification of multi-floor areas near the Great Kiva's two roof support platform vault complexes, 4) discovery of adobe collared posts adjacent to the Northwest and Southwest platform/piers, and 5) excavation of a Pueblo III small house room associated with the Great House. A unique assemblage of exotica and architectural features were documented in excavation, and remote sensing activities.

Suzan Bradford - Salmon Ruins Museum

Pecos, We Have a Problem, or, If You Pick No Cherries, You Will Get No Pie

Talk Presentation

Friday, 2:30 PM

"We study this list of semiotic tally and iconic signage in ancient Southwest dated painted pottery, basketry, and rock art panels to ascertain the Visual Astronomy information left to us concerning the 8 historical supernovae, the 80-some NASA great comets in history, and other iconographically-distinct comets, meteorite and bolide events, and meteor showers."

Winston Hurst - ScabKnuckle LIG

Berm-and-Swale Ripple Fields and Racetrack Loops: Ancient Puebloan Landscape Manipulation in the west-central Mesa Verde Region

Talk Presentation

Saturday, 9:30 AM

Recently available bare-earth LiDAR imagery has enabled two major contributions to our understanding of the magnitude of ancient Puebloan landscape manipulation in the Utah provinces of the northern San Juan Region. First, it has revealed significant Puebloan road segments, some newly recognized, others closing gaps in or extending the known length of roads that had been previously recognized by Owen Severance and other road whisperers. These new road segments include a significant number of road loops (presumably ritual racetracks), sometimes isolated, but more often directly associated with recognized great houses or other prominent Pueblo settlements. Many of the roads pass through extensive landscapes of washboard-like field systems of rippling parallel berms and swales covering entire mesa tops. These features were first identified in the Blanding area at the Spirit Dog Great House community in 2014, but doubts as to their ancient temporal and cultural provenance have delayed their reporting. The LiDAR imagery erases those doubts, clearly revealing the ripple fields to be extant widely across the entire central Mesa Verdean region from Cedar Mesa to the La Plata district, often in areas of uncleared pinyon-juniper woodland where there is no possibility of an historic origin.