State and Local

ire A&M students discover selves in ruins at dig site

By Mary-Lynne Rice Staff Writer

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Along the Mimbres River in til we get one we southwestern New Mexico, a prehishat would it toric pueblo ruin abandoned in 1150 at's all, but some is gradually being uncovered and ld mean: not just understood.

Every summer for the past 10 ersity. This be years, Texas A&M students have come to the site for archeological field school, and, in learning about u saw "Full Mea archeology and the Mimbres Indi-what I'm talking ans, the students also have learned out themselves.

"It taught me a whole new opinion of archeology and of life," junior anthropology major Rob Barros says. "I think it was the best experi-, when Mr. Albin the argument was and he was entitle wanted to. That!s ce I've ever had.'

What began as an invitation to in-ect some archeological materials eveloped into an extensive 10-year fish over in thea out like clockwo out of mechanic

"In the beginning, we were a little aive about what we wanted to do," ays Dr. Harry Shafer, A&M profesor of anthropology and director of he Mimbres field-school project.

"But now, after 10 years, we've nassed so much knowledge that e're at the point where it's time to by that and start writing," he says.
"We've got to have some time to

rocess the information because the as Aggie Offens ount of material we've brought in each season is considerable," he says. Houses, tools and skeletons have ben recovered, as well as the "hall-mark" of the Mimbres culture, detailed painted pottery, he says.

"It's a reference library of arche-

ogical materials and it takes time to is Aggie SNIPH process all that stuff — to see that everything gets cataloged and properly inventoried," he says.

"We want to try to reconstruct a graduate stude st life ways and learn as much bout the people as we can," he says. Once we begin to see a pattern of hange through time, we will try to understand and explain why those changes are taking place."

> The Mimbres project has been unded by National Geographic, arthwatch and contributing voluners interested in the excavation, Shafer says. He estimates the project



Photo by Samuel Myers

"With that kind of exposure, it

Students ease into the program

doesn't take people long to catch on to what the basic techniques are," he

slowly, so they can learn basic proce-

dures, Shafer says. But from that

point, he says, the students are fully

involved in the excavation, working

in groups of five or six and super-vised by either Shafer, a graduate

Constant supervision and

"Since archeology is such a fragile

guidance is necessary to protect the artifacts from accidental damage,

resource, in order to study it you have to destroy it," he says. "If

you're not aware of what the signifi-

cance of something is, you're liable

to dig through it and not even re-

sense of a much broader area, so ex-

cord it.

student or an assistant instructor.

Dr. Harry Shafer, director of the Mimbres Indian field-school proct, examines one of the pots reclaimed from the site this summer in New Mexico. The pottery is famous for its ornate designs.

has received about \$80,000 in

Each student who attends the field school pays six hours of tuition and a \$400 lab fee that covers food and transportation costs

There are no prerequisites for joining the field school — the student doesn't have to be an anthropology major or have taken any anthropology courses.

But at the end of the six-week course, each student has learned proper field excavation techniques, Shafer says.

"It's designed to take them from the very beginning," he says. "We work them in very quickly. From day one, we have them participating in field work.

Each day in the field begins with a 6:30 a.m. wake-up call, work lasts from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and lectures are given in the evening, he

perienced people always have to be But experience is quickly gained,

"In three or four weeks, all of

them are very good at what tasks have to be done," he says. Students serve three-day job rota-

tions, he says, learning field excavation techniques, cataloging and laboratory procedures and helping to cook meals and clean up the camp and kitchen area.

Everybody has a responsibility and everybody has to carry a certain weight," Shafer says. "So when they come home, they realize that it wasn't just going out and having fun at the field school and having someone wait on you all the time.'

For many of the students, the field school requires them to take more responsibility for themselves than they are accustomed to.

Doing laundry and cleaning up after themselves is sometimes as much of a learning experience as the field work, Shafer says

He describes the field school experience as a maturing process. "It's structured in such a way that they start where they feel comfort-

able and we feel comfortable assign-

ing them certain responsibilities," he

"The responsibility load is increased through the season at the pace at which that particular person

was developing," he says.

"That's one of the true tests of the field school — to see who's going to be a natural leader, who can take re-sponsibility and handle the group effectively, and who are always going to have some leadership provided for them," Shafer says.

At the field school, some students

discovere that archeology isn't what they expect, Shafer says. For some, the physical demands of field work are too intense. Others find they simply don't enjoy the excavation process. But in 10 years, no student ever left the field school early, he

"You might have dug through something highly significant that helps you fill in the pieces to make and it "It is a weeding-out process," he says. "Some of them get out there and realize that 'This is not what I want to do at all.' Others are just at-

and they develop into really good

"Those are the people we're looking for in terms of encouraging them to go on in the profession.

Shafer believes the impression he and his assistants make on the students greatly affects what they learn from the field school.

"It has a lot to do with the tone," he says. "If you set a professional tone and let the students know that you're serious about what you're doing, but you're not a fuddy-duddy
you do have a sense of humor about it - there are some light moments, yes. But in terms of the work itself, you've got to be out there doing it yourself.

"If you sit back and order some-body to do something and if you sit back and watch them, their morale is going to be destroyed.

Shafer is always in the field, working early in the morning and late at night. His example shows the students what is expected of them, he

"A lot of it has to do with peer opinion," he says. "They don't want to be seen as someone slacking off, so they'll go do their task. In the end, they'll see the importance of being a team member — if one person slacks off, someone else is going to have to pick up the slack."

Junior anthropology major Phil Harrison says there is more than academics in what field school taught him.

"I learned more than just how to excavate a site," he says. "I also learned a lot about myself and other people. It was a cumulative learning experience — not just about archeology itself or the Mimbres Indians, but a lot about different aspects of li-

Shafer says his goal as a teacher is to provide opportunities and learning experiences, and that his reward is watching students mature and benefit from his guidance. "It's not just the discoveries that

make it exciting," he says. "That, too, is exciting, but what makes it more exciting for me is to see the

tracted to it — they really enjoy that transformation in these students aspect of it. They're very responsible who are for the first time in their who are for the first time in their lives discovering the outdoors, discovering the lessons that can be learned from field work and from being a team member, learning to handle responsibility. We give them responsibility and see them grow up.

Even though it's only six weeks, people. And over and over through the years, that has been the real re-ward." you can see an enormous change in

Correction

An article and accompanying headline published in Tuesday's Battalion incorrectly reported that the Texas A&M Student Counseling Service had been discontinued.

The Student Counseling Service provides academic and personal counseling, both emergency and non-emergency, every week-day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Student Counseling Serv ice's after-hours and weekend emergency services were discontinued in 1986 when the A.P. Beutal Health Center's 24-hour and weekend medical services were closed.

The health center's 24-hour and weekend services were restored this semester and the University is considering reimple-menting the 24-hour emergency and weekend counseling service as well. But any student in a medical or psychological crisis after hours or on weekends still can receive care at the health center.

It also was reported in the article that the Student Senate passed a resolution urging the University to reopen the after-hours and weekend counseling service. The Graduate Student Council, not the Student Senate, passed the resolution.

Also, Wade Birch, director of counseling and testing at the Student Counseling Service, incor-rectly was identified as the director of student services.

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