

THE MOKI MESSENGER

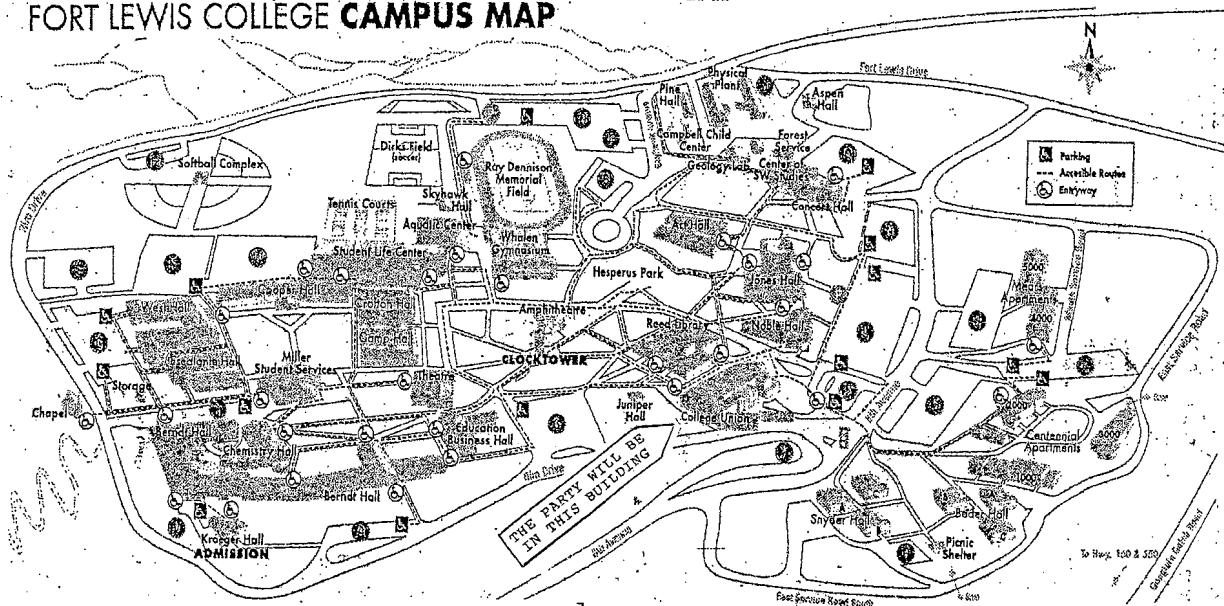
NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



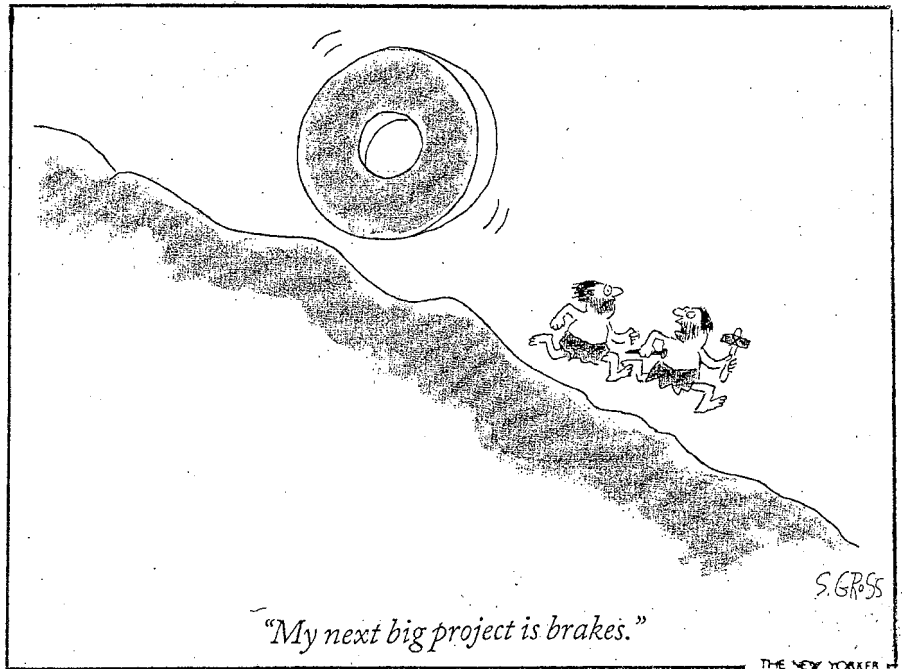
DECEMBER 2008

As you readers know, our chapter's monthly meetings are held (with rare exceptions) on the second Thursday of each month. Our December gathering will be different – our group will assemble on the first Thursday of this month, December 4th, and instead of the customary business meeting and lecture we'll celebrate the onset of the holiday season with our **ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY!** This will take place in Fort Lewis College's Student Memorial Lounge, in the Student Union Building, and will commence at 6:00 PM. You most certainly will wish to join your fellow members for an evening of fun and frolic; you may also wish to bring guests who may have an interest in archaeology and who would enjoy meeting our members and learning about our group's various projects and activities. The party will feature a Mexican buffet dinner, and will be highlighted by music and other entertainment, a description of the field trips and other activities that we plan for the coming year, and a Powerpoint presentation showing scenes from our various 2008 excursions and projects. We'll also have our annual election of chapter officers on December 4th – call outgoing SJBAS President John Viner (970-382-2594) if you'd like to serve as an SJBAS officer or wish to nominate someone else, but do this before December 4th if possible. As mentioned in the last issue of the Moki Messenger, the cost of the party dinner will be \$24 per person; this will cover not only the dinner, but coffee, dessert, salad, gratuities and tax, and there was a cutoff date of November 24th for making your payment and reservations. If you have failed (shame on you!) to mail your check to SJBAS Treasurer Mark Gebhardt by the deadline, give him a call (970-382-0518) and ask if late payees can be accommodated – there just may be a chance that the caterer can deal with delinquents. And a further note: do remember that the party will be held in the Student Memorial Lounge of the Student Union Building, and not begin at the Southwest Studies Center as in previous years; see the following map for the location. The Student Memorial Lounge is on the north side of the Student Union Building. We'll see you there!

FORT LEWIS COLLEGE CAMPUS MAP



Our chapter's final excursion of the year, weather permitting, will probably be on Sunday, December 21st, when Gail and Marlo Schulz are making tentative plans to lead a trip to one or more Anasazi sites near Cortez. This should be a day trip, with a group departure from Durango's Santa Rita Park at a time to be determined later; the participants will carpool in order to not only save gasoline but because of parking space limitations at the sites that we hope to visit. The primary focus of this outing should be an examination of Yucca House, located on the lower eastern slope of Ute Mountain. Quoting from an archaeological study made by Donna Glowacki (2001), "The central portion of the Monu-



ment consists of two major architectural complexes: the Lower House and the West Complex. The Lower House is a rectangular roomblock with enclosing walls, a plaza, and a Great Kiva. The West Complex is a D-shaped or crescent-shaped pueblo that includes roomblocks, kivas, a Great Kiva, and a bi-wall structure. The West Complex includes the prominent rubble mound that is referred to as the Upper House". Yucca House is associated with two small springs, and is considered to be a possible Chaco outlier; the ruin is largely undeveloped, and is rarely visited. Its location appears to have some archaeoastronomical significance in that, on the winter solstice, the sun sets at a point exactly on the prominent "toe" of the Sleeping Ute figure when viewed from the ruin – this may or may not be seen on this proposed outing, as December evenings are so often cloudy in this region. The trip participants may also tour other Anasazi sites in the area, possibly including the Wallace Ruin, another large Pueblo III feature. Those members who go on this cold-weather excursion should, needless to say, wear warm clothing; a restaurant meal in Cortez may also be on the agenda. No particularly strenuous or long hikes are planned. For further details regarding this trip you can contact Gail or Marlo at 970-259-3249 or mschulz@frontier.net, and we hope to hear more about the trip plans at our Christmas party.

Getting the goods in Ecuador

A written account from the expedition of Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro tells of a huge trading raft captured in 1525 along the coast of what is now Ecuador. The vessel's rich cargo included gold and silver apparel, strings and bunches of beads, embroidered shirts and tunics, and large seashells venerated by some cultures in that area. According to the historical document, the ship and its booty belonged to a coastal society of merchant traders.

Archaeologists have now uncovered the remains of an extensive workshop that apparently helped to supply the luxury goods those merchants exchanged with kingdoms extending from Mexico to Peru. The find offers a rare chance to supplement archaeological discoveries with a first-hand account of a trading operation that predated contact with Europeans.

"Our investigations . . . provide an illuminating insight into the supply side of the exotic traffic which plied the north coast of western South America from early in antiquity down to the

arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century," asserts project director Elizabeth J. Currie of the University of York in England.

Currie and her coworkers excavated a large mound of debris near the remains of structures at a site called López Viejo. Several thousand luxury items turned up; most of them matched closely the type of goods attributed to the captured trading raft. They include mother-of-pearl figures and ornaments, incised ceramic figurines, ceramic stamps for decorating pottery or other surfaces, copper bells and needles, polished bone segments presumably used in jewelry, and a variety of sophisticated stone implements.

Currie estimates that the finds date to between approximately A.D. 700 and A.D. 1534.

The excavated mound lies within or adjacent to a work site where skilled artisans made an array of decorative items that fueled a long-distance trading enterprise, Currie contends in the September ANTIQUITY. Future research will explore whether goods were manufactured in small, specialized areas or in a large, all-purpose workshop.

European Roots

Human ancestors go back in time in Spanish cave

Fossil finds in Spain have yielded the earliest known skeletal evidence of human ancestors in Europe, according to a new report. A fossil jaw and tooth from the same individual, found during excavations of a cave called Sima del Elefante in northern Spain's Atapuerca Mountains, date to between 1.2 million and 1.1 million years old, say anthropologist Eudald Carbonell of Universitat Rovira i Virgili in Tarragona, Spain, and his colleagues.

The investigators assign the new discoveries to the species *Homo antecessor*. A decade ago, they identified 800,000-year-old fossils from another Atapuerca site as *H. antecessor*. In the Spanish scientists' view, *H. antecessor* was an evolutionary precursor of European Neandertals and modern humans.

Many scientists remain skeptical of that proposal and classify the Spanish fossils as the oldest examples of *Homo heidelbergensis*, a roughly 600,000-year-old species first found in Germany a century ago.

However this debate plays out, the Sima del Elefante fossils "provide the oldest direct evidence, to our knowledge, for a human presence in Europe," Carbonell says.

Anthropologist Bernard Wood of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., agrees that the find provides the first solid evidence that human ancestors reached Europe more than 1 million years ago. "Before this report, the evidence for an early occupation of Europe had substantial and important caveats," he says.

The newly unearthed specimens were found in sediment that also contained stone tools, stone flakes produced during tool-making, and numerous animal bones bear-

ing butchery marks.

Carbonell's team describes its work at Sima del Elefante in the March 27 *Nature*.

Several lines of evidence provided an age estimate for the Spanish fossils. Reversals in Earth's magnetic field recorded in fossil-bearing sediments bracketed the fossils' age at between 1.78 million and 780,000 years old. The decay rate of certain radioactive isotopes in rock buried near the fossils—along with analyses of the types of now-extinct animals strewn among the finds—narrowed the age estimate down to 1.2 million to 1.1 million years old.

The new finds strengthen earlier, contested evidence from other European sites—mainly consisting of stone implements, not fossils—that suggests human ancestors occupied the region at least 1 million years ago, Carbonell says. A broad anthropological consensus holds that large groups of human ancestors lived in Western Europe by 500,000 years ago.

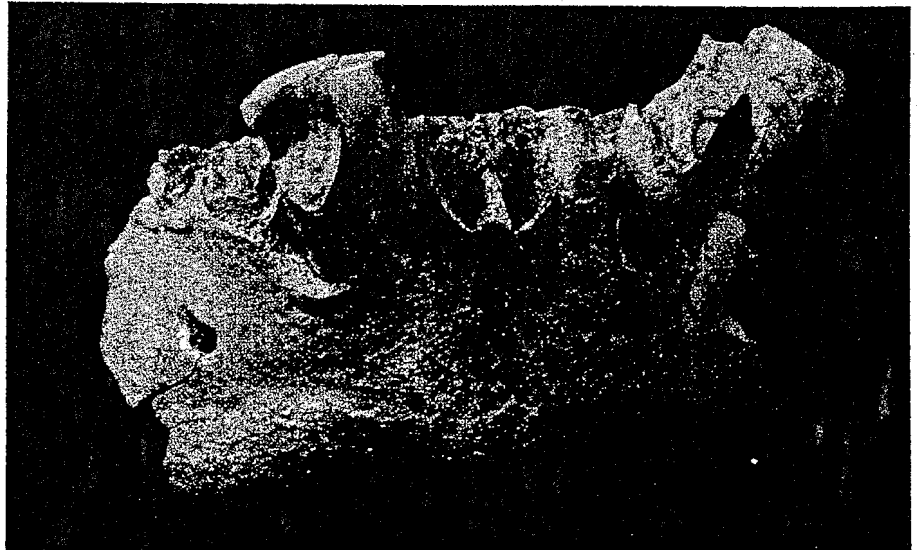
The Atapuerca investigators suggest that

Western Europe was settled between 2 million and 1 million years ago by a *Homo* species that trekked out of Africa, perhaps into central Asia, and then moved westward. That species then evolved into *H. antecessor*, in their view.

One possible ancestor of the ancient Atapuerca population has been found at the Dmanisi site in the central Asian nation of Georgia. Excavations there have yielded 1.77-million-year-old remains that may come from an early, highly mobile form of *Homo erectus* (*SN*: 9/22/07, p. 179).

The Sima del Elefante fossils show no obvious anatomical links to the Dmanisi remains, Wood says. Still, an evolutionary connection between Dmanisi and Atapuerca is plausible, he says.

It's unknown whether enough human ancestors entered Western Europe before 1 million years ago to establish a permanent presence in the region so that they could evolve into later European *Homo* species, Wood notes. —BRUCE BOWER



CAVE SAVE Researchers who retrieved this fossil jaw from a Spanish cave conclude that human ancestors reached Western Europe more than 1 million years ago.

SCIENCE NEWS

Our SJBAS Field Trip Committee, an informal group consisting of chapter members who go, or intend to go, on our various excursions, recently met at the home of Richard and Linda Robinson to plan our outings schedule for 2009. Quite a large batch of people attended the function, and there was a large batch of suggestions regarding places and archaeological sites in the Four Corners and adjacent regions that we might visit in the coming year. Some 20 or more forthcoming field trips are now planned to enhance our knowledge and appreciation of the past inhabitants of the Southwest, and should be a very worthwhile supplement to the educational lectures that are an integral part of our monthly meetings. We'll hear a report about the 2009 trip schedule at our Christmas Party, or you can call Rich and Linda (970-259-1943) and request a copy of our trip schedule leaflet. We wish to thank the Robinsons for arranging and hosting this meeting, and also wish to thank the people who helped plan the future outings and who volunteered to help organize and lead the trips.

EARLY HONDURAN VILLAGE LIFE

A site in the Ulua River Valley of northern Honduras has yielded the earliest evidence of village life in the area, dating to the end of the Early Formative period, ca. 1100-900 B.C., as well as pottery in the style of the Olmec civilization, which flourished 400 miles west on the Gulf Coast after ca. 1200 B.C. Previously the earliest evidence of villages in the area dated to the Middle Formative

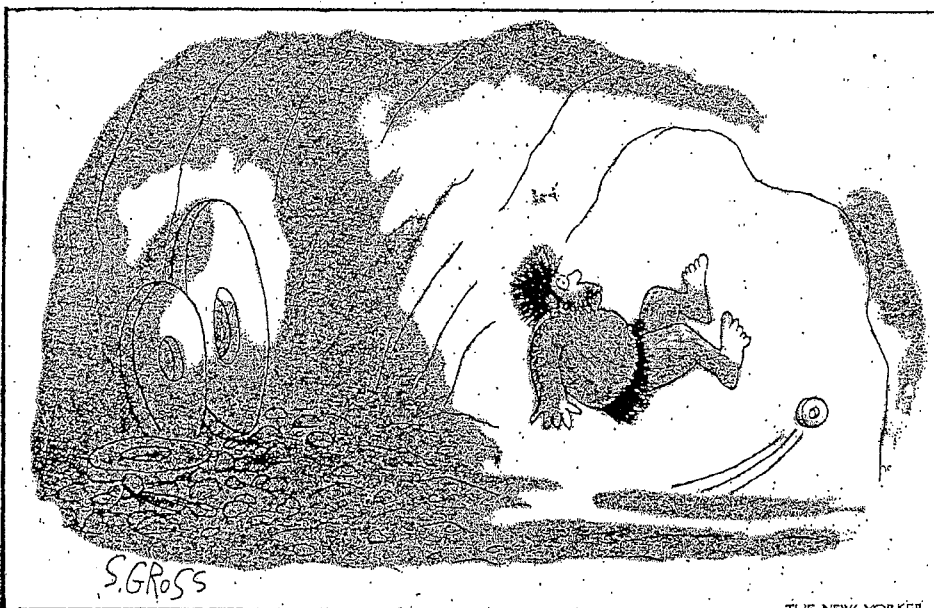
period (ca. 900-400 B.C.). Sponsored by the Instituto Hondureño de Antropología y Historia, excavations at Puerto Escondido were codirected by Rosemary A. Joyce of the University of California, Berkeley, and John Henderson of Cornell University. In the rubble of a burned-out building they found potsherds similar to wares made on the Pacific Coast, 100 miles from the Olmec heartland, ca. 1000-850 B.C. Neutron-activation analysis should indicate the clay source, but Joyce believes most of the pottery was made locally rather than

imported. Either way, the sherds indicate some kind of long-distance connection with the Olmec. "Local elites may have used Olmec symbolism on their own pottery to signify their status," says Joyce. In exchange for Olmec pots, they may have been exporting highly prized cacao beans, for which the area was known in the sixteenth century. Obsidian from the site is being tested by X-ray fluorescence, which should indicate its source and further confirm Honduras' early participation in such long-distance trade networks.—A.L.S.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Our chapter's end-of-October journey to the red rock country of the Four Corners was a delightful way to enjoy the late Indian Summer — the drive to and from the Arizona-Utah borderlands, along the McElmo Creek and San Juan River valleys lined with their golden cottonwood groves, was truly spectacular. Some two dozen SJBAS members, including a contingent of our New Mexico friends, participated in this three-day affair. On the first day, after gathering at Bluff's Twin Rocks Cafe for a group lunch, the gang made a leisurely tour of the Valley of the Gods and the Muley Point overlook to delight in the awesome vistas of this high desert region. They then proceeded to Goulding's Monument Valley Lodge, the group's home for the following two evenings, where they

visited the establishment's trading post museum and theater, and celebrated the end of a busy day with a festive "happy hour" hosted by the Robinsons and a fine dinner at the Goulding Restaurant overlooking miles and miles of desert country studded with the high stone monuments that draw visitors to the area. The following day was devoted to an eight-hour tour of both Monument Valley and the adjacent Mystery Valley, where knowledgeable Navajo guides led the group to Anasazi ruins and rock art sites, natural arches and monuments, and other features of both archaeological and scenic interest. The third and final day of this Fall outing focused upon a visit to Fort Bluff, the Bluff community's small but impressive local park, where our people examined a number of displays, relics, and replicated 19th Century buildings relating to the pioneer history of the area, and were shown a video presentation that concerned the Hole-in-the-Rock expedition of the original Mormon settlers. Our group was impressed by the work done by the residents of this small community, with its present population of no more than 250 people, to preserve evidence of Bluff's early days and to honor the founders of their village. This fine field trip was organized by Linda Robinson and Gail Schulz, who did an outstanding but not unexpected job of arranging the meals and hotel accommodations, the bus tours, and other measures that made this such a pleasant and informative way to spend a weekend.



THE NEW YORKER

Fourteen SJBAS members went on our chapter's four-day Arizona excursion in mid-November, where the primary focus of the trip was an examination of Southern Sinagua and Hopi migratory habitation sites in the Verde Valley region. The group investigated a number of major ruins and other archaeological features, including those on Anderson Mesa and near Chavez Pass, West Clear Creek, and Sacred Mountain, as well as the large Tuzigoot Ruin. And, as a special treat, a guided tour of Fort Verde gave our people a glimpse of what a soldier's life at a late 19th Century military post would have been — an interesting follow-up to the studies of the 15th and 16th Century Indian sites. This splendid and well organized outing was led by the Robinsons, who have arranged so many of the educational and exciting SJBAS field trips of recent years — thanks for your dedication and good work, Richard and Linda!

Wine trace dated to 5400 B.C.

Residue discovered in clay jars in Iran

By Thomas H. Maugh II
Los Angeles Times

The desire for a loaf of bread is thought to be one of the primary reasons that early humans abandoned their vagabond lifestyles and settled on the first farms. But new evidence indicates a jug of wine may have been equally high on their list of priorities:

Archaeologists digging in the remote mountain village of Hajji Firuz Tepe in western Iran have found that shortly after humans moved into fixed houses and began tilling the soil, they had a sophisticated wine-making technology to help them ease the weariness of a long day's toil in the fields and to comfort them on cold winter nights.

The new find, reported in today's journal *Nature* by archaeological chemist Patrick McGovern and his team at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, pushes the date of the oldest known wine back to about 5400 B.C., fully 2,000 years earlier than direct evidence previously suggested.

That still is 1,500 or so years after the invention of the house and pottery. But the degree of sophistication betrayed by wine residue in a clay jar at Hajji Firuz indicates oenology was a well-known subject to Sumerians.

"This is the earliest example of the development of this technology," said archaeobotanist Naomi Miller of the University of Pennsylvania, who was not part of the team that discovered the vessel. "It's possible this will be the earliest that will ever be found."

Researchers suspected wine-making was going on in this period, said

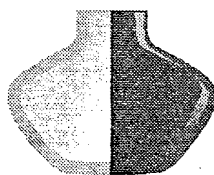
First wine

A pottery jar found in the northern area of the Zagros mountains of Iran, extends the known history of wine-making by about 2,000 years.

Evidence of wine is the presence of two substances inside the jar: tartaric acid, naturally abundant only in grapes, and a tree resin used in ancient times as a wine additive.

Some facts

Height: 9 inches
Width: 13 inches
Capacity: 2 gallons



archaeologist Marvin Powell of Northern Illinois University, Dekalb. "It's very gratifying that they have now found evidence for it," he said.

Until recently, the earliest proof of ancient wine-making was written.

Egyptian tomb reliefs from 3000 B.C. show most of the steps of wine-making, and the Sumerian epic of Gilgamesh from the same period celebrated the enchanted vineyard whose wine was the source of immortality.

But physical evidence was sparse until McGovern began looking at artifacts in a new way about six years ago. Before then, most archaeologists had washed newly found potsherds — pieces of pottery — before examining them closely, Miller said. But McGovern reasoned that the potsherds could contain revealing chemical traces of their original contents.

With this approach, he consistently has moved back the age of the earliest wine. Four years ago, he reported the discovery of 5,500-year-old wine residues in potsherds from the trading outpost of Godin Tepe in Iran, about 500 miles south of Hajji Firuz.

At the outpost, they also found pots with traces of beer as well, still the oldest known direct evidence of beer, although experts are sure humans began making brew even before they moved into houses. Now, they have 7,400-year-old wine residues.

McGovern's team found that the residue was primarily the calcium salt of tartaric acid, which is found in nature in high concentrations only in grapes. The calcium salt often crystallizes out of wines. Its presence in a container is generally accepted as proof the vessel once contained wine.

Also present in the residue was a yellowish resin that McGovern identified as originating in the terebinth tree, which grows abundantly in the Near East. Terebinth resin was widely used as a medicine and wine additive in antiquity, the latter because it inhibits the growth of bacteria that turn wine into vinegar.

The Denver Post

ORGANIZATION BUYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO PRESERVE THEM

The Archaeological Conservancy was formed in 1980 to identify, acquire, and preserve the most significant archaeological sites in the United States for future research and to preserve our cultural heritage. In the dozen years since it was founded, the Conservancy has established archaeological preserves all over the country, including 22 in the Southwest. In Arizona, these preserves include *Los Morteros Trincheras* near Tucson, a hillside site believed to have been used by the Hohokam for agriculture and habitation; *McCreery Pueblo*, a 35-room Pueblo II site associated with a possible great kiva (now part of Petrified Forest National Park); *Mission Guevavi*, the ruin of Father Kino's first mission in what is now the United States, along the Santa Cruz River (soon to become part of southern Arizona's newest National Monument); *Oak Creek Pueblo*, one of the best preserved Tuzigoot phase (A.D. 1300-1425) Southern Sinagua pueblos in the Verde Valley; *Sears Point*, an 840-acre preserve containing Hohokam and Desert Culture sites, along the Gila River between Gila Bend and Yuma (since transferred to the Bureau of Land Management for inclusion in a new recreation area); *Thoeny Pueblo*, a Tuzigoot phase Sinagua site in the middle of the Verde Valley town of Lake Montezuma; and the Conservancy's newest acquisition, *Sugarloaf Pueblo*, a 54-room Tuzigoot phase Sinagua ruin in the Verde Valley overlooking Oak Creek (purchased with assistance from the Arizona Heritage Trust Fund).

The Conservancy's preserves in New Mexico include *Two Chaco Culture National Historic Park* properties, once private inholdings within the park's boundaries that were secured at tax auctions then conveyed to the National Park Service; *Candelaria Pueblo*, a Chaco outlier near El Malpaís National Monument (since transferred to the Bureau of Land Management); *Las Huertas Village Site*, a single-occupation Spanish Colonial village site near Albuquerque, occupied from 1765 to 1863; *Camino Real*, a Spanish Colonial rancho ruin south of Santa Fe, occupied from the early 1600s until the Spanish were driven from New Mexico during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680; *Fort Craig*, an important frontier post from 1854-1885, site of the first Civil War battle in the Southwest in 1862 (now in the hands of the Bureau of Land Management and open to the public); *San Marcos Pueblo*, a 2,000-room pueblo ruin near Santa Fe, occupied A.D. 1200-1700; *San Felipe Pueblo*, a 15th-16th century Piro (southern) Pueblo ruin; *Castillo Pueblo*, a Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300) Anasazi ruin overlooking the Rio Grande Valley near Albuquerque; and *Henderson Pueblo and Bloom Mound*, ruins on the eastern New Mexico plains near Roswell.

In Colorado, the Archaeological Conservancy holds four preserves in the Mesa Verde area near Cortez. They are *Mud Springs and Yellowjacket*, two of the largest Mesa Verde Anasazi pueblo ruins (they include 1 great kiva, 208 other kivas, numerous room blocks and towers); *Albert Porter Pueblo*, a 35-room Mesa Verde ruin occupied from Basketmaker III through Pueblo III periods, A.D. 570-1300; and *Ptolemy Pueblos*, a group of five multiroom Mesa Verde pueblo ruins occupied during the Pueblo I and Pueblo II periods (A.D. 800-1100).

As mentioned on page 1 of this newsletter, our annual election of our chapter officers for the coming year will take place at our annual Christmas celebration and (this is not unusual) we had a bit of difficulty but succeeded in finding, or coercing, several suitable people who are willing to be candidates. To date, the following members have agreed to serve in the following capacities, if elected: Andrew Gulliford, President; Gail Schulz and Bill Cagle, Co-Vice Presidents; Jeff Davis, Secretary; Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer; and Bob Powell, CAS Representative/PAAC Coordinator. Jeff and Mark are re-runs, having faithfully served as chapter officers in the past, and have been great assets to our organization. Andy, although a relatively new member of our group, has given us several interesting lectures in recent years, and has helped recruit others to be featured speakers at our monthly meetings; with his extensive background as a historian and as an archaeology buff, and with his administrative skills, he would doubtless be quite qualified to function as a chapter leader. Gail and Bill, experienced and long-time SJBAS members, should be superb back-ups to the President. And Bob Powell, with his many years as a CAS member, could doubtlessly be an efficient liaison between our group and our parent organization. None of these candidates have announced their political party affiliations, but this hardly seems necessary in the context of archaeological affairs; they are all (this is an editorial comment) good people who behave reasonably well, are not overly addicted to spirituous liquors, have no known criminal records, and (this is most important!) are never delinquent in paying their annual SJBAS membership dues. We most certainly appreciate their willingness to fill the positions for which they have been nominated.

Jamestown grave marks unsolved murder

By Erika Reif
The Virginian-Pilot

JAMESTOWN, Va. — In the flesh, the young man stood 5-feet-5. He stepped off a ship in Jamestown in 1607 with a complexion bearded and ruddy, and looked with blue eyes into the coastal cypress and pine trees.

The 19-year-old ensign was a "gentleman," making a living and yearning for military rank because someone else had dibs on the family inheritance.

But before the enterpriser could make his mark, he bled to death from a gunshot wound — only three months after his arrival in the New World.

Exhumed, his status might finally be rising. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities is circulating a photo of his restored face here and in England, seeking help in confirming his identity.

The face belongs to a skeleton discovered 10 months ago in Jamestown, the site of America's first permanent English settlement. Archaeologists found the skeleton around the same time they uncovered the remains of the

original Jamestown fort, which is being excavated.

William Kelso, director of archaeology for the preservation group, said his organization is speculating that the skeleton is what is left of Jeremy Alcock, a junior military officer.

One indicator of the man's high social standing was his burial in a coffin.

The disintegrated coffin was detected by stains left in the soil around his bones, Kelso said.

About 50 of the original 104 Englishmen at Jamestown were ranked as "gentlemen," according to an account by Capt. John Smith. Alcock's name was among them. Others were classified as laborers and craftsmen. After nine months, the list of those still alive had been whittled to 38, and Alcock's name was no longer on it.

Kelso hopes someone will see the photo of Alcock's restored face and recognize a family resemblance, or be able to provide more information.

The coffin had crushed the skeleton's skull, but scientists at the Smithsonian Institution pieced the bones together. From the recon-

structed skull, forensic artist Sharon Long of Reno, Nev., sculpted a three-dimensional face.

The recently completed head, the skeleton and other artifacts may be viewed by the public at Jamestown's Audrey Noel Hume Center for Archaeological Study and Research.

Studies show that the man was shot from behind in his right leg. A lead musket ball and 21 smaller shots severed an artery, killing him quickly, Kelso said.

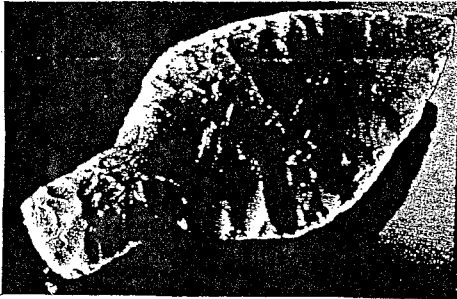
He might have died from friendly fire, killed in combat by a soldier in a row behind him, Kelso said. In a book by George Percy, Jeremy Alcock's death was attributed to a "wound."

That could fit the description of the Jamestown skeleton, because other causes of death might be identified more specifically, such as being killed by Indians or for mutiny, Kelso said.

But no one is sure.

"We'd like to know why he was shot, and who shot him," Kelso said. "He's the first unknown soldier killed in combat, and he's America's first unsolved murder."

THE DENVER POST



Harpoon Blades Point to Long-Lived Whales

ENGAGED in their annual subsistence whale hunt, Captain Ben

Ahmaogak's crew out of Wainwright, Alaska, hauled in a bowhead taken with a steel-and-brass harpoon. But as the Eskimo whalers butchered it, they came upon a surprise: two stone harpoon blades embedded in the blubber.

The discovery, reported to Alaska biologist Craig George, may fix the lifespan of bowheads (GEOGRAPHIC, August 1995) at more than a hundred

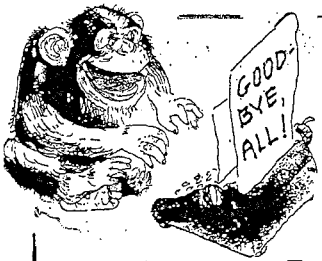
years, far older than previously thought. Use of stone harpoons ended after commercial fleets brought machine-made metal tools to the Arctic a century ago. The whale was only a few years old when it cheated death.

"This point [above] would have to be at least 100, maybe 130 years old, based on our collections," says Stephen Loring, an Arctic specialist at the Smithsonian Institution.

MARK THIESSEN
National Geographic

As you readers of course are aware, the end of the year is now in the offing and, by the time that you read this, it's about time to mail our SJBAS Treasurer Mark Gebhardt a check as payment of your annual dues. The amount to be paid, and Mark's address, is shown on the last page of this newsletter. Remember — if you neglect to pay your dues you'll no longer be considered a chapter member, you'll no longer receive the Moki Messenger, and you'll no longer be eligible to go on our chapter's excursions.

A FINAL MESSAGE FROM YOUR EDITOR



Here's a quote, in somewhat modified form, from another periodical: "Even the longest running and most successful show on Broadway occasionally needs a facelift. In show business that often means changes in the cast, perhaps new lead actors and refurbished sets, giving a familiar and (we trust) much loved show a fresh touch. The same is true in publishing.

From time to time the most established periodical needs to take stock, renew itself, reconnect with its loyal readers and reach out to new ones." I, your Moki Messenger editor, have been providing you readers with a random combination of news, announcements, nonsense, silly cartoons and assorted drivel for the past 25 years, and am now retiring. It's long past time for one or more new editors, using more up-to-date printing and composition techniques rather than pounding with two fingers upon an antiquated typewriter, to take over the job of writing our chapter's monthly newsletters, particularly someone who is not — as your present editor — still slowly adjusting to such fairly recent innovations as fire and the wheel. The Moki Messenger editorship can, I am most certain, be better performed by younger and more talented individuals, of which there are many in our group.

So — farewell and many thanks to all of you guys and gals who have assisted me with producing so many numbers of our chapter's news sheet. I trust that our new editors will continue to receive the kind of support that has been so important to me during the past quarter of a century. I wish to especially thank the many thoughtful people who have contributed news clippings, illustrations and other material that help make our newsletter more than just a dry accumulation of announcements and notices. And thanks are due to Shaila Van Sickle, who has taught your editor quite a bit about punctuation, the spelling of words of more than a single syllable, and the sins of profanity. We trust that you readers will also be of similar assistance to the trio of good people — Jill Ward, Beverly Dittmer, and Janice Sheftel — who have volunteered to replace me as the Moki Messenger editorial staff, and who will be supported by Jeff Davis, our chapter's ever-dependable secretary.

John Sanders

SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY – ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FORM

Membership category(check one):

- Individual (includes "Southwestern Lore") SJBAS \$15.00+CAS \$16.00 = \$31.00
- Individual (no SWL) SJBAS \$15.00+CAS \$ 8.00 = \$23.00
- Family (with SWL) SJBAS \$20.00+CAS \$20.00 = \$40.00
- Family (no SWL) SJBAS \$20.00+CAS \$10.00 = \$30.00
- SJBAS newsletter "Moki Messenger" only (no field trips) = \$15.00

If you pay CAS dues directly or via another chapter, please specify here: _____

Make check payable to "SJBAS" and mail with this form to Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer, SJBAS, 107 Saint Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. (Dues are payable in January of each year.)

Name(s): Mr./Mrs./Ms. _____ and _____

Mailing address: _____

Street address City State ZIP

Preferred phone number: _____ E-mail address: _____

SJBAS is a totally volunteer-run organization. All members are expected to participate in keeping the society going. Please indicate below all the activities with which you are willing to help.

Name: _____ Name: _____

_____	Speakers/programs	_____
_____	Social events	_____
_____	Planning outings	_____
_____	Leading outings	_____
_____	Outreach/service	_____
_____	Chairing a committee	_____
_____	Mailing newsletters	_____
	Other	_____

What special skills/education/experience do you have that applies to SJBAS goals?

Education _____

Experience (for example, "teaching") _____

Special skills _____

Archaeological training (college or PAAC courses completed): _____

Other _____

BE SURE TO COMPLETE AND SIGN BELOW

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WAIVER OF LIABILITY

- Read and sign this statement and fill out emergency contact information.
- For couples, each person must sign.

I agree to observe the By-Laws and Code of Ethics of both the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) and the San Juan Basin Archaeological Society (SJBAS), and to conduct myself in an ethical manner when participating in the activities of these groups, I understand that both groups are dedicated to the preservation of our cultural heritage and do not engage in activities such as unauthorized collecting of potsherd, arrowheads, or other prehistoric or early historic artifacts, or the desecration of burial sites. I also understand and acknowledge that there may be inherently dangerous conditions when pursuing the activities of CAS or SJBAS that may result in property damage or loss, personal injury, or death and I, my successors and any other representatives I may have do hereby release and hold harmless SJBAS and its members and CAS from any and all liability that I or we may incur.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

For couples, the second person signs below.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please list a person who could be contacted in case of any emergency. (This should not be your spouse or partner if you attend outings together.)

Name: _____ Relationship: _____

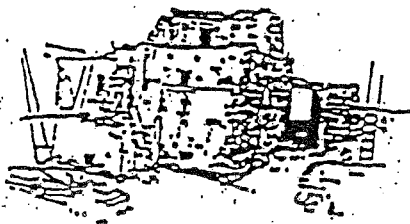
Phone number(s): _____

SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

If you're not a member of our group and would like to receive our newsletter, attend our monthly meetings, join us on our outings, and participate in our many other activities and those of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), call our President John Viner (970-382-2594) and ask for information about our organization. Annual dues, including those for membership in the Colorado Archaeological Society, are listed below and are payable by checks made out to SJBAS and mailed to our Treasurer Mark Gebhardt, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Dues cover membership for the calendar year. Please note our new dues structure (no more regular vs. senior). With SWL means that the membership includes a subscription to CAS's quarterly journal "Southwestern Lore" (SWL). No SWL means that the journal is not included with your membership, hence the difference in the dues.

Individual (includes "Southwestern Lore")	SJBAS \$15.00+CAS \$16.00 = \$31.00
Individual (no SWL)	SJBAS \$15.00+CAS \$ 8.00 = \$23.00
Family (with SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00+CAS \$20.00 = \$40.00
Family (no SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00+CAS \$10.00 = \$30.00



www.sjbass.org

SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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DURANGO, COLORADO 81301

FIRST CLASS