



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

December, 2010



SJBAS Christmas Party—The BIG Affair of the Year

The party this year will be held Thursday, December 9, 2010, at 6 p.m. in the Pullman Room (downstairs) at the Strater Hotel with a cash bar. Included in the \$35/person cost are: veggie and cheese appetizers; dinner salad of mixed seasonal greens accompanied by ruby red grapes, Gorgonzola cheese, candied walnuts and raspberry vinaigrette; entree of maple rosemary chicken breast with Boursin cream sauce, new potatoes, seasonal vegetables; warm rolls and butter; chef's selection dessert; and coffee, iced tea and water service. The vegetarian entree will be rosemary saffron crepes filled with roasted vegetables, together with the rest of the menu listed above. All taxes and gratuities (with the exception of any cash bar gratuities) are included in the price. To reserve your spot, please send checks payable to "SJBAS" for \$35 per person to treasurer Mark Gebhardt, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango CO 81301, no later than December 7, 2010, earlier if possible. Indicate a chicken or vegetarian meal. Chicken is the default option.

GET A FREE CHRISTMAS PARTY PARKING PERMIT for three parking lots within a block of the hotel. To receive one, send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Mark along with your check. He will mail a permit to you. Requesting a parking permit is strongly suggested. The party is not at Fort Lewis College this year because the Student Union Building is still undergoing extensive remodeling, which impacts access to the building. The cost would be as much as the \$35/person we are paying at the Strater. There will be door prizes, a description of our 2011 field trips and activities, and our favorite Lyle Hancock PowerPoint presentation of highlights of 2010 field trips and activities. Please email photos for Lyle's PowerPoint 2010 presentation as attachments to Lyle at lylehancock@bresnan.net, in JPG format, no larger than 1.5 MB and no smaller than 500 kb. You may also copy the photo files to a DVD, CD or thumb drive and deliver them to Lyle. Call Lyle at 764-4531 or email him to arrange this.

2011 chapter officers will be elected. Candidates include: Andy Gulliford, President; Bill Cagle and Gail Schulz, Co-vice presidents; Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer; Jeff Davis, Secretary; Bob Powell, CAS Rep.; Eliane Viner, PAAC Coordinator. For more information contact Gail Schulz at mschulz@frontier.net, 970-259-3249 or Bill Cagle at cagle81301@yahoo.com, 970-385-4566.

Come to have a great time and to get a preview of 2011!



Reservations for the Christmas Party are needed immediately!



Lectures



HISATSINOM CHAPTER. In January 2011, Paul Reed will provide updated information on Chaco's northern prodigies.

The Friends of Crow Canyon Distinguished Lecturers Series. Each event begins at 7:00 p.m. with wine and appetizers in the lobby of the Gates Building on Crow Canyon campus. Lecturers begin presentations at 7:30 p.m.

Feb. 18, 2011, Dr. David Whitley, Principal with ASM Affiliates, a cultural resources management company, *Cave Paintings and the Human Spirit: The Origin of Creativity and Belief*;

March 13, William Winkler, writer, photographer and filmmaker, *Ansel Hall's Rainbow Bridge--Monument Valley Expedition*;

April 29, (Dolores Community Center) Maraleen Manos-Janes, butterfly researcher, author and educator, *On a Wing: Flight of the Monarch*;

May 20, (Dolores Community Center) Dr. Patricia Crown, Distinguished professor, Dept. of Anthropology, U. of NM, *Science and Serendipity: The Discovery of Chocolate at Chaco Canyon*. Total cost of the five-event series is \$135/person or \$250/two. Call 970-564-4341 for reservation.

San Juan College's ("SJC") Chautauqua Performances. Free, at 7 p.m., Little Theatre, SJC, sponsored by NM Dept. of Cultural Affairs; NM Humanities Council; Teaching American History program administered through the Educator Support Center; SJC Encore Program; and SJC Sch. of Humanities. For information, contact Dr. Jimmy Miller, 505-334-9325, or Sha Lyn Weisheit, 505-599-8771.

Jan. 21, 2011: Rosemary Keefe, Ph.D., performs "Mabel Dodge Luhan in Taos;" she hosted salons in Florence and New York City for early 20th century artists, writers and political rabble-rousers.

Feb. 18: Edward Wallace, "The Life and Times of Jim Beckwourth," a trapper, trader, scout, explorer and chief of the Crow Nation. His life was described as, "From slave to superstar of the Old West," by author Tom DeMund.

March 18: Dr. Jon Hunter provides insight to "New Mexico's March to Statehood," illustrated with photos and documents, surveys the history

of NM's progress from a territory in 1850 to statehood in 1912.

April 30: Fred Hampton and Van Sanders present "Buffalo Soldiers - Military Heroes of the Southwest." Learn how a small number of Black troopers made a difference in the lives of law-abiding citizens.

CAS Raffle

CAS is raffling an oil painting "Peñasco Blanco" by Alamosa artist David Montgomery to benefit the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund, which is used for annual awards to qualifying Colorado archaeology students. The drawing will be at 7:00 p.m. on Dec. 7, 2010, during the Hisatsinom Chapter meeting. Winner need not be present. Tickets are \$3 each or 4 for \$10.



Merry Christmas

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Exhibits



Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ. (Summary, *American Archeology*, Spring 2010)

Traveling exhibit "Arctic Spirit: Inuit Art from the Albrecht Collection," Artistic history of Canadian Inuits. 602-252-8848, www.heard.org. (Through January 20).

Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, Harvard U, Cambridge, MA.

(Summer, *American Archeology*, Sum 2010)

"Spying on the Past: Declassified Satellite Images and Archaeology" demonstrates how archaeologists recognize visible signs in these images and draw conclusions about the ancient world. Through December.

Schingoethe Center for Native American Cultures, Aurora University, Aurora, IL.

(Summary *American Archeology*, Summer 2010)

Award-winning exhibit "Native Peoples of Illinois." Long-term exhibit.

Frank H. McClung Museum, U. of Tennessee, Knoxville. (Summary. *American Archeology*, Fall 2010)

"Painted Metaphors: Pottery and Politics of the Ancient Maya," traveling from the U. of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology. (865) 974-2144, <http://mcllungmuseum.utk.edu>. (Through Jan. 3).

Bowers Museum of Cultural Arts, Santa Ana, CA. (Summary *American Archeology*, Fall 2010)

"Vision of the Shaman Song of the Priest," artifacts from the Pre-Columbian cultures of Mexico and Central America (714) 567-3600, www.bowers.org. (Through Dec. 31)

Minneapolis MN Institute of Arts. (Summary *American Archeology*, Fall 2010)

Traveling exhibition "Art of the Native American: The Thaw Collection," consisting of 110 works. (888) 642-2787. www.artsmia.org (Oct. 24 through Jan. 9, 2011)

Southern Ute Cultural Center Showcases Basket Weavers, a Permanent Exhibit Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, and by Appointment on Saturdays.

(Summary, Durango Herald, August 8, 2008)

The exhibit features ten Ute women from White Mesa, Utah, and about 40 of their baskets, as well as a video that showcases the hands and homes of the weavers. It connects their work to a tradition in the Four Corners extending back to the earliest human habitation in 6000 BC. All of the baskets are woven from red willow and sumac branches that are soaked, split and sometimes dyed. There is a variety among the baskets: one portrays three gold and black butterflies floating on a woven circle of white willow fiber, while another features a flag motif with a six-pointed star in the center. A third shows a traditional pattern in beige, black and red that represents earth, life and thunder beings.

Rico Museum Features Displays, Shop. (Summary, Cortez Journal, August 7, 2010)

The Rico Museum hours are Friday through Monday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., except for Sunday when the hours are 2 to 4 p.m. There is no admission fee. The first floor is set up with displays and a gift shop with several books written about the area. Some interesting large photos are mounted with an explanation of the scene. The museum is the result of quite a few years of endeavor by friends and community members.



A Review of the "Song of the Horse Nation" Exhibit



By Paul H. Dittmer

Thanks to an item in the Moki on this terrific exhibit at the New York City branch of the Museum of the American Indian, I spent the afternoon touring the two major exhibits at the Heye, which was named for George Gustav Heye who created the Museum for his extensive collection of American Indian artifacts.

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A Review of the "Song of the Horse Nation" Exhibit - Cont.

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Heye, born in 1874 was the son of a German immigrant who earned his wealth in the petroleum industry and graduated from Columbia University in 1896 with a degree in electrical engineering. While superintending railroad construction in Kingman, Arizona in 1897, he acquired a Navajo deerskin shirt, as his first artifact. He acquired individual items until 1903, then he began collecting material in larger numbers. In 1901, he started a career in investment banking that lasted until 1909. After this, Heye had enough money so that he could spend his time following his historical gathering pursuits.

In 1915 Heye worked with Hodge and Pepper on the Nacoochee Mound in Georgia. The work was done through the Heye Foundation's Museum of the American Indian, and the Bureau of American Ethnology and was some of the most complete work of the time including numerous photographs. He accumulated the largest private collection of Native American artifacts in the world. The collection was initially stored in Heye's Madison Avenue apartment. By 1908, he was referring to the collection as "The Heye Museum", and he was soon lending materials for exhibit at Universities. Eventually beginning in 1922 the Heye collection was moved to the Heye Foundation's Museum of the American Indian at 155th Street and Broadway. I visited that museum on a January afternoon in the 1970's and remembered exiting after dark in Harlem with no cab in sight and a several blocks walk to the Metro. That difficult location prevented most visitors from seeing it. This "museum" was closed in 1994, when the Smithsonian opened the Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian in the historic Hamilton Customs House at Battery Park in lower Manhattan. Heye died in 1957.

The standing exhibit at Battery Park is titled "An Infinity of Nations" and was initially criticized by anthropologists as being a "hodge podge" of artifacts without adequate explanation and interpretation. Then the curators went too far the other way and took out the artifacts. Their exhibit was interpretive and geared to the level of an unknowledgeable school child with no artifacts of any consequence being displayed. I hated the loss of the beautiful artifacts when I last went to the Heye in 2007. Likewise I was disappointed by the new Washington, D.C. National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) largely being too interpretive with the artifacts hidden away in drawers beneath the exhibits which made them awkward (at best) to access.

I am happy to report that the Heye now has a fine balance between display with excellent interpretation and discussion under the artifacts. Electronic touch screens further enhance the viewing experience with photographs of historic figures, sites and graphics. I visited and toured this museum in November, 2010.

The Horse Nation exhibit is about 200 yards in length, winding back and forth and has displays with gorgeous bead and quillwork that was used to decorate favored hunting, war and race horses. Of especial interest to me was the honor shirt of "Little Big Man," the close friend of "Crazy Horse" who gripped Tsunka Witko's (Crazy Horse's) arms at the time of his assassination by the army. This shirt was reputed to have been worn by Crazy Horse on several occasions. Both warriors were privileged to be awarded honor shirts and to be "shirt wearers" pledged to protect "The People" beyond their own interests.

During my afternoon visit at the museum, I met an education staffer. He was a Native American from Chile who was out talking to museum rats like me. He told me about the struggle he was going through to get the stored artifacts back out of the basement (the NMAI in New York City and Washington, D.C. has over 800,000 items inventoried and stored away). I suggested (and have written to him) that the museum might create satellite museums in historically related sites like Asheville, Santa Fe, Spokane, St. Augustine, Tucson, and most certainly at the Institute of SW Studies at the historic Indian School called Fort Lewis in Durango. Upon filling out an evaluation form, I also spoke

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A Review of the "Song of the Horse Nation" Exhibit - Cont.

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to a curator who again commented on the fight to restore the artifacts to the floor of the museum.

The next time I am in Washington D.C. I plan to again visit the NMAI (this trip to Washington was 5 days in length and I spent my time in the American History Museum newly reopened and wonderfully upgraded). Maybe I can influence this other great Indian museum to put out more of its



Quarterly PAAC Report



By Kevin Black. October 2, 2010 Submitted By Eliane Viner

In the third quarter of 2010, three classes were completed or are in progress in Denver, Glenwood Springs, and Loveland. One other course was cancelled during the quarter due to insufficient enrollment, for *Field and Laboratory Photography* in Grand Junction, and another course on *Perishable Materials* in Pueblo was rescheduled for October due to illness. Enrollment ranged from 10 for the *Rock Art Studies* class in Glenwood Springs, to 18 for the on-going *Historical Archaeology* course in Loveland. There are no new PAAC certificates to award this quarter.

As noted in the last quarterly report, the PAAC training survey at Antelope Gulch in Fremont County this past summer was the third session for that project, resulting in coverage of roughly 230 acres with 24 sites and two IF's newly recorded. Site form preparation has commenced with help from summer volunteers who have been sent copies of the field forms. Toward that end, a site form workshop was held at OAHP on September 29, with a second workshop scheduled in late October. Only one Denver chapter member attended the first workshop, although several volunteers have signed up for the session to be held on October 23. A summary report on the work at Antelope Gulch will be presented at this annual meeting; lab analyses will focus on the 34 lithic artifacts collected on the survey.

Speaking of which, on the PAAC web site (www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/certreq/labcreditb.htm), you will find a list of the 15 dates in December and January scheduled for

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THE EDITORS' CORNER

Crow Canyon ("CC") Announces Publication of *Leaving Mesa Verde - Peril and Change in the Thirteenth Century Southwest*

published by U. of Arizona Press, edited by Timothy Kohler, Prof at Washington State University ("WSU") and a CC research associate; Mark Varien, CC vice president. of programs; and Aaron Wright, a Ph.D. student at WSU and a fellow at the Cntr. for Desert Archaeology. (Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), Oct. 2010)

This book examines the depopulation of the northern South West with a focus on the Mesa Verde region. Find out more about it at http://www.imakenews.com/crowcanyon1/e_article.



Landscapes on Glass, by Jack Turner chronicles lantern slides with a partial biography of Turner's maternal grandfather Ansel Franklin Hall (1894-1962). (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), June 1, 2010)

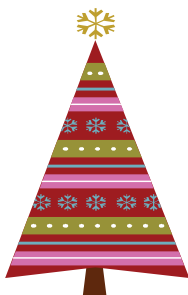
Lantern slides were the forerunners of 35 mm slides -- like transparent digital prints that can be projected onto a screen. Their imaging process used a glass plate coated with photographic emulsion, exposed to light, then covered with a second piece of glass for protection, masked and sealed. The resulting 3-inch by 4-inch photos were projected using a device such as a kerosene lamp and later a light bulb. Hall was a photographer and a forest ranger at 14. He was the first chief naturalist of the National Park Service; a Yosemite museum founder; and general manager of Mesa Verde National Park. Turner's book discusses the time his grandparent helped finance the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Expedition, from 1933-38, which included mapping and surveying a major portion of the South Western U.S. and involved geologists, botanists, ecologists, anthropologists and archaeologists. In addition to gathering data about ancient Puebloans and their legacy, the expedition recorded photographically the landscape in all its splendor: from mesas and buttes to canyons and rivers, natural wonders like Rainbow Bridge and spires and peaks of the future national parks.

Eric Twitty's *Basins of Silver: The Story of Silverton, Colorado's Las Animas Mining District, Western Reflections Pub. Co.* (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), August 8, 2008)

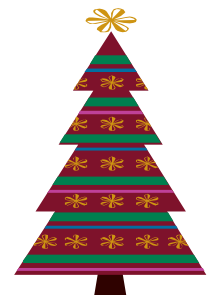
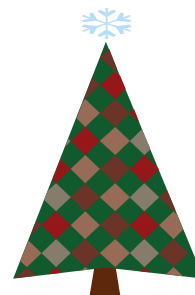
This book describes that the bulk of mining has always been hardscrabble survival, especially in remote places like the Las Animas Mining District near Silverton.

Clovis Technology (International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 17), published by Faculty at Texas St. U. (Summary, [San Marcos Daily Record](#))

This book on stone and bone tool technologies of the Clovis culture of 13,500 years ago, is the first complete examination of the tools themselves and how the Clovis culture used them and transmitted their production. It covers the Clovis culture's making and use of stone handles, bi-faces and small tools as well as artifacts such as projectile points, rods, daggers, awls, needles, handles, hooks and ornaments made from bone, ivory, antler and teeth. For more information see <http://tinyurl.com/clovis-tech>



Christmas



Volunteer Opportunities

Cortez Cult. Cntr. Call Deb Avery (970) 565-1151; deb.avery@cortezculturalcenter.org; (or visit www.cortezculturalcenter.org);

Chimney Rock Interpretive Assoc. ("CRIA"). Email Helen Richardson, 1218HL1944@century.net or go to www.chimneyrockco.org;

Colorado Historical Society. Contact Kevin Black at Kevin.Black@chs.state.co.us;

Center of SW Studies. Contact Julie Tapley-Booth at 247-7456 to volunteer;

Mesa Verde. Visit www.mesaverdevolunteers.org., email Cheryl and Chuck Carson, volunteer coordinators at cccarson@aol.com, or phone at 259-2699;

Aztec Ruins. Call Tracy Bodnar, 505-334-6174, ext. 232, or tracy_bodnar@nps.gov;

2011 Pecos Conf. Contact David Purcell, davidpurcell@gmail.com



Cortez Cornerstone Building Renovation to Begin; By the Community, for the Community.

(Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), September 2 and 9, 2010)

The Cornerstone Committee, working on behalf of The Community Radio Project and KSJD Dryland Community Radio, recently raised over \$40,000 to allow renovation of the historic Montezuma Valley National Bank building, built in 1909 and located on the corner of Main and Market. The funding opens access to more than \$300,000 in grant money that the Committee has secured. KSJD, to be housed in the renovated bank, is working with area architects and engineers to finish the renovation plan. Work on the western portion of the building, where KSJD's studio and the Story Vault will be located, has begun. The Story Vault, inspired by the success of the Story Corps project, can be used by the public to record oral histories of family members and friends. KSJD community radio will move from the SW CO Community College campus to the Bank in spring 2011. With the help of local individual and business donors who contributed \$100,000 over the past two years to the Cornerstone Capital Campaign, KSJD has leveraged an additional \$540,000 support from foundations and the State Historical Fund. In 2012-13 KSJD will build a 100-seat venue for seminars, music performances, and theater, as well as office space in the east portion of the building. The building is one of only two structures in Cortez on the National Historic Register. To make a donation, go to www.buildcornerstone.org; or mail a check to Cornerstone, P.O. Box 116, Cortez, CO 81321.

Volunteers Upgrade Angel Peak Scenic Area, BLM Recreation Area South of Bloomfield for National Public Lands Day.

(Summary, [Daily Times](#), October 7, 2010)

One hundred sixty volunteers improved trails; established new ones; built benches; painted post and cable fences; filled several dump trucks with weeds; installed a kiosk at the scenic overlook to provide visitors with information about the area; painted the kiosk and guard rail at the overlook; spread fine gravel on trails; built trails to the new benches and to a toilet; built a new post and cable fence at the overlook; painted the overlook fence and three post and cable fences at three picnic shelter areas; and lined the edges of trails with sizeable river cobble.

Kristin Kuckelman, Crow Canyon Researcher for More than 20 Years, Presented "Dramatic Shifts in Landscape Use Associated with Ancestral Pueblo Depopulation of the Mesa Verde Region" as Part of Four Corners Lecture Series.

(Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), October 5, 2010)

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Kuckelman presented conclusions drawn from years of field research in the Four Corners area, including new evidence of why the Ancestral Pueblo Indians migrated from the Mesa Verde region in the late A.D. 1200s. Published in an article in [American Antiquity](#), July 2010, her findings reveal that just before regional depopulation the Pueblo residents of the region abruptly shifted their use of the regional landscape from growing crops to hunting and gathering wild resources escalating violence both reflected and contributed to the strife surrounding this regional depopulation. The results of Kuckelman's research have been published in numerous professional journals and edited volumes. She has authored numerous volume length site reports, including online publications reporting findings from 18 years of excavation at Castle Rock, Yellow Jacket and Sand Canyon pueblos, and recently directed four years of excavations at Goodman Point Pueblo. Kuckelman's research interests during her 33-year career have included field methodology, violence and warfare, subsistence stress, environmental impacts on societal decision making, and regional depopulation. She earned a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin in 1977.

New Lone Mesa State Park ("LMS Park"), 12,000 Acres in Southwest Colorado, to Take More than Ten Years to Completely Open, Depending on Economy, Budget, Even Politics.

(Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), February 19, 2009)

The slow timetable is compatible with allowing the area's natural resources to remain protected through extensive surveys and developmental planning. Located north of Dolores, taking Forest Road 514 to the bridge over Plateau Creek, LMS Park's land was purchased from three ranch owners. The Park's name comes from its geographical feature: the "lone" mesa that stretches across the property. With support from Dolores County Commissioners and state officials, Colorado State Parks finalized its purchase in 1999. Baseline surveys have been taken to map vegetation and wildlife communities to allow creation of a biological sensitivity map. After rating certain areas of the park as "high" or "low" biological sensitivity, data were compiled into a larger document known as the "stewardship plan" for park managers, engineers and architects. A new plant species was discovered during cataloging rare plants in LMS Park in the summer of 2008. Two other new and rare species were located in the lower elevation ecology of the Park, where the Mancos shale houses a few successful species. One, the cushion bladderpod, was originally found in 2006 at both Lone Mesa and Miramonte Reservoir near Norwood. A mustard plant was also found at LMS Park. State Parks works proactively with the USFWS and the CDOW on state and federally listed species that might be located at the LMS Park. Bat and bird surveys were among the data collections. Breeding grounds for purple martin, rare in Colorado, were located in older aspen cavities. Mountain lions are spotted frequently and there have been sightings of lynx and bobcats. Black bears, deer and elk occur in abundance. The 12,000 acres serves as a refuge primarily to elk that migrate during the year. Hunting is the only public access currently allowed on the Park.

Tenth Anniversary of Canyons of the Ancients National Monument ("CANM") and National Landscape Conservation System.

(Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), July 13, 2010)

CANM is recognized as containing the highest density of archaeological sites in the nation with more than 6,000 identified sites. The Anasazi Heritage Center is home to nearly 3.6 million artifacts. While protection discussions first began in 1894, prompted by a story in the [Salt Lake Times](#), the area did not receive national monument status until May 2000 when Pres. Clinton utilized the Antiquities Act to make the designation. The movement that gave birth to the Antiquities Act was initiated by the discovery of sites in SW CO -- including Canyons of the Ancients. In the ten years since the CANM's establishment, volunteers have offered more than 130,000 hours and \$4.7 million worth of time and resources to the monument. A department of the BLM, the National Landscape Conservation System ("LCS") includes more than 886 federally recognized areas and approximately 27 million acres of national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national scenic and historic trails, all in the western portion of the US. To celebrate American history, sites must be protected. In that spirit, the National LCS initiated a "season of service," to be carried out by volunteers throughout the nation over the next year. The first work project was completed in Canyons of the Ancients, where nearly 25 volunteers worked to remove barbed wire and remnants of private development. For more information, contact the Anasazi Heritage Center at 882-

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Archeological News from the Southwest - Cont.



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5600 or www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/blm_special_areas/NLCS/NLCS_10th_anniversary.html.

Student Employment Opportunity (Anasazi Heritage Center). (Summary, *Hisatsinom Newsletter*, October 2010)

The Curatorial Program is recruiting qualified students interested in learning about the museum profession, particularly museum collections management for BLM and the Dept. of the Interior. The Student Temporary Experience Program provides students with an opportunity to gain experience in the Federal government. www.cdarc.org/sat/ahc_step.doc.



Archeological News from Egypt



Austrian Archaeological Team Uses Radar Imaging to Determine Extent of Ruins of One-time 3,500-year-old Capital of Egypt's Foreign Occupiers. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, June 21, 2010)

Egypt was ruled for a century from 1664-1569 B.C. by the Hyksos, a warrior people from Asia, possibly Semitic in origin, whose summer capital was in the northern Delta area. Radar imaging shows the outlines of streets, houses and temples underneath the green farm fields and modern town of Tel al-Dabaa. The project was to determine how far the underground city extends. Noninvasive techniques were the best way to do this. Egypt's Delta is densely populated and heavily farmed, making extensive excavation difficult, unlike in southern Egypt with its more famous desert tombs and temples. The Austrian team has been working on the site since 1975. A painted wooden sarcophagus was discovered in Lahoun, near Fayoum, some 70 miles south of Cairo. The Supreme Council of Antiquities says archeologists have unearthed 57 ancient Egyptian tombs, most of them containing a painted wooden sarcophagus with a mummy inside, with the oldest tombs dating to around 2750 B.C. and 12 of the tombs belonging to the 18th dynasty, which ruled Egypt during the second millennium B.C.

Egypt Unveils Tomb with Vivid Wall Paintings in Ancient Necropolis of Saqqara Near Cairo; 4,300-year-old Double Tomb Could be Start for Uncovering Vast Cemetery in Area.

(Summary, *Durango Herald*, July 11, 2010)

The tomb includes two false doors with colorful paintings depicting the two people buried there, a father and a son who served as heads of the royal scribes. The colors of the false door are as fresh as if painted yesterday. Humidity destroyed the sarcophagus of the father, Shendwas, while the tomb of the son, Khonsu, was robbed in antiquity. Also inscribed on the father's false door was the name of Pepi II, whose 94-year reign is believed to be the longest of the pharaohs. The inscription dates the double tomb to the 6th dynasty, the beginning of the decline of the Old Kingdom, i.e., the age of pyramids. The new finds are the most distinguished tombs ever found from the Old Kingdom because of their amazing colors. The area, if excavated, could unveil the largest cemetery of ancient Egypt. The paintings on the false doors identified Shendwas and Khonsu as royal scribes in charge of delegations overseeing the supply of materials used for pyramids' construction. A single shaft from the surface led down to the father's tomb, from which a side passage led to that of the son with the false door with paintings of Khonsu in front of an offering table. The tombs include a handful of duck-shaped artifacts and a small obelisk made of limestone, often buried with the dead in the 5th and 6th dynasties to show their veneration for the sun god, Ra. These artifacts were found at the end of the burial shaft, at 18 meters depth, but were covered up. So far six tombs dating back to the end of the Old Kingdom have been unearthed since digging in the area began. The tombs lie just west of Saqqara's most famed pyramid the Step Pyramid of King Djoser, which is surrounded by a large burial ground and contain tombs from Egypt's earliest history up through Roman times.

Modern Luxury, Ancient City of Leukaspis or Antiphræ Overlap in Egypt.

Summary, *Durango Herald*, September 8, 2010)

Marina, Egypt is a sprawl of luxury vacation homes, the summer playground for Egypt's elite, but 2,000 years ago, this was a thriving Greco-Roman port city, with villas of merchants of the wheat and olive

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Archeological News from Egypt - Cont.



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trade. The ancient city was hidden for centuries after it was nearly wiped out by a fourth century tsunami. Nearly 25 years after its discovery, Egyptian authorities are preparing to open Leukaspis' tombs, villas and city streets to visitors. The history of the two Marinas is inextricably linked. When Chinese engineers began cutting into the sandy coast to build the roads for the new resort in 1986, they struck the ancient tombs and houses of a town of the second century B.C. About 200 acres were set aside for archaeology. A team of Polish archaeologists excavated the site through the 1990s. The prosperous port town, with as many as 15,000 residents at its height, exported grains, livestock, wine and olives to the rest of the Mediterranean. Merchants lived in elegant two-story villas set along zigzagging streets with pillared courtyards flanked by living and prayer rooms. Rainwater collected from roofs ran down special hollowed out pillars into channels under the floor leading to the family cisterns. Waste disappeared into a sophisticated sewer system. The town center, where the two main streets intersected, was the social and economic heart of the city. There can still be found the remains of a basilica, a hall for public events that became a church after Christianity spread across the Roman Empire. A semicircular niche lined with benches underneath a portico provided a space for town elders to discuss business before retiring to the bathhouse across the street. Greek columns and bright limestone walls up to six feet high stand in some places.

The city began as a way station in the coastal trade between Egypt and Libya to the west. Later, it began exporting goods from its surrounding farms overseas, particularly to the island of Crete, just 300 miles away -- a shorter trip than that from Egypt's main coastal city Alexandria.

Egypt's Top Archaeologist Shows Off Newly Discovered Tomb of Pharaonic Priest, which could Point the Way to New Necropolis to be Excavated Near the Famed Giza Pyramids.

(Summary, [Durango Herald](#), October 22, 2010)

Inside the 4,300-year-old structure, hieroglyphics on the tomb's walls indicate it belonged to Rudj-ka, a priest inspector in the mortuary cult of the pharaoh Khafre, who built the second largest of Giza's pyramids. The tomb, about the size of a train car, was adorned with paintings, some still vivid. Images on one wall depict a man standing on a boat, spearing fish. Nearby are lotus flowers and different types of birds standing or in flight. A series of false doors line the opposite wall. A painting above one shows two figures seated opposite each other at an offering table. The priest, buried with his family, would have supervised those presenting sacrifices to the pharaoh. He was carrying out a very important role based on the tomb's decoration.

The tomb dates to the 5th Dynasty, 2465-2323 B.C. The pharaoh Khafre died earlier, around 2494 B.C., but pharaohs were often worshipped after death. The tomb is in good condition, though it was previously broken into and looted, perhaps in the 19th century. It will not be open to the public, but viewing permits may be available. It was the first tomb discovered to the west of Khafre's pyramid.

Egyptian Scientists Carrying out DNA Tests on Two Mummified Female Fetuses Found in Tomb of King Tut to Determine Whether They are the Pharaoh's Offspring.

(Summary, [Denver Post](#), August 7, 2008)

The fetuses, between five to seven months in gestational age, were found in King Tut's tomb in Luxor in 1922. DNA samples from them are being compared to each other, along with those of the mummy of King Tut. As part of a wider program to check the DNA of hundreds of mummies to determine their identities and family relations, the program could help determine Tutankhamun's family lineage. Many experts believe Tut is the son of Akhenaten, the 18th Dynasty pharaoh who tried to introduce monotheism to ancient Egypt, and one of Akhenaten's queens, Kiya. Scholars believe Tutankhamun married at age 12, but the couple had no surviving children. There has been no archaeological evidence that Tut, who died around the age of 19 under mysterious circumstances over 3,000 years ago, left any offspring. If the tiny mummies are unrelated to Tut, they may have been placed in his tomb to allow him to live as a newborn in the afterlife.

Julie Loar, Author of Six Books and Dozens of Articles, an International Scholar of Myth and Symbolism Presented "Ancient Egyptian Deities and Timeless Wisdom: to Pagosah Unitarian Universalist Fellowship,

(Summary, [Pagosa Sun](#), September 16, 2010)

Egyptian civilization flourished for more than four thousand years, and its legacy and influence permeate most

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Archeological News from Egypt - Cont.

cultures. "Why are we still so fascinated with pyramids and pharaohs? What calls millions of people every year to visit the Egypt?" Her latest book, Goddesses for Every Day: Exploring the Wisdom & Power of the Divine Feminine Around the World, won two national book awards. Every year she takes a group on a lecture tour of Egypt.

Pharaoh's Mummy to Return Home. (Summary, Daily Sentinel, March 12, 2010)

The DNA tests that revealed how King Tut most likely died solved another ancient mystery -- the fate of controversial Pharaoh Akhenaten's mummy. The discovery could help fill out the picture of an era more than 3,300 years ago when Akhenaten embarked on history's first attempt at monotheism. During his 17-year rule, Akhenaten sought to overturn more than a millennium of Egyptian religion and art to establish the worship of a single sun god. In the end, his bold experiment failed, and he was eventually succeeded by his son, Tutankhamun, who rolled back his reforms and restored the old religion. No one ever knew what became of the pharaoh, whose tomb in the capital he built at Amarna was unfinished and whose name was stricken from the official list of kings. Two years of DNA testing and CAT scans on 16 royal mummies conducted by Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, gave the firmest evidence to date that an unidentified mummy -- known as KV55, after the number of the tomb where it was found in 1907 in Egypt's Valley of the Kings -- is Akhenaten's. The testing established that KV55 was the father of King Tut and the son of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III, a lineage that matches Akhenaten's, according to inscriptions. KV55 had long been assumed to be too young to be Akhenaten, who was estimated to be in his 40s at the time of his death -- but the testing also established the mummy's correct age, matching the estimates for Akhenaten. Experts are planning more tests to uncover further details about Akhenaten's royal family. This new attention could give a push to a planned new Akhenaten museum that will showcase his mummy near Amarna, his capital midway down the Nile in what is now the province of Minya, 135 miles south of Cairo. In one discovery, the testing established that another unidentified mummy was Akhenaten's sister, that he fathered Tutankhamun with her and that she appears to have died from violence with blows to her face and head. Still elusive is Nefertiti, the chief wife of Akhenaten famed for her beauty.

Quarterly PAAC Report - Cont.

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resumption of the PAAC lab project at the Lowry facility in east Denver, where analysis of old CHS collections will take place. Volunteers interested in participating in the December dates for the lab should contact me by November 17 (or by December 20 for the January dates), and should be prepared to attend for a minimum of two days. Both weekday and weekend sessions are scheduled; lab times are 8:30am to 4:30 pm. Many of the dates, particularly in January, are on consecutive days to help those coming in from towns distant from Denver.

The next schedule of PAAC courses covering the first half of 2011 is on the horizon, and Local PAAC Coordinators can expect to see the usual questionnaire later this month requesting their input on the course offering in their area. As always, to allow for timely publicity on courses to be held early in the new year, it would be very helpful if I receive a response from each chapter or group by late November at the latest. Any chapter which offers to host the next CAS quarterly meeting in January 2011 will have the opportunity to have two PAAC courses on the next schedule, as I am always willing to teach the one-day version of the *Introduction to Archaeology, CAS, and PAAC* course on the Sunday after the quarterly meeting.

Lastly, because of my interim role as state archaeologist, I expect my workload to increase by an unknown degree. The timeliness of my responses to your inquiries may suffer a bit as a result, but I will do my best to keep up with my in boxes. Please be patient these next few months until the new state archaeologist has taken the reins.



San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
107 St. Andrews Circle
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FIRST CLASS

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 Andy Gulliford (970-375-9417) 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 Saint Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Dues cover membership for the calendar year. 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

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We welcome your comments, reports, pictures, and news to include in this newsletter.

Our website is - www.sjbas.org