



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

December, 2013

SJBAS Christmas Party

December 12, 2013, the SJBAS Christmas Party will be held at 6:00 p.m. at the Dalton Club House, Dalton Ranch. The cost will be \$35/person. Send your reply dinner request form and your check made payable to SJBAS to Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. The Deadline for making reservations is **December 1, 2013 so hurry**. Please indicate entrée choice (Chicken Breast w/ Sautéed Shrimp, Chicken Cordon Bleu, Roasted Pork Tenderloin or Vegetarian selection) when sending in your reservation. The Reservation Reply Form was in the November Moki Messenger. Or just send name, address, number of persons, entree choice(s) and payment. Members may invite non-members to attend. For additional information contact: Foxie Mason, fmason@frontier.net, (970) 247-0252.

The party will begin with a social hour, with a cash bar, followed by dinner and program activities. The dinner menu includes: passed appetizers, salad, entrée, bread/butter, iced tea, coffee, dessert. The party will feature a photo presentation of 2013 SJBAS field trips and activities; introduction of new society members; door prizes; silent auction; election of 2014 chapter officers (see

list on pg. 2); and good holiday cheer. Join us for this fun party! **Please e-mail field trip pictures for the photo presentation to Lyle Hancock, lylehancock@bresnan.net.**

SJBAS January Meeting

SJBAS's Meeting next meeting will be held on **January 9, 2014**, and will feature as the speaker our own Richard Robinson, discussing Peru. Richard was born in Milwaukee, WI in 1949, brought up in Phoenix, AZ and went to College at the U. of AZ, obtaining a BS in Chemistry. He has had 26 years experience in analytical and environmental chemistry labs. Richard has lived in Fort Collins, Santa Fe, Farmington and now Durango.

He has been an SJBAS member for 12 years. Since 1967, he has both hiked and driven around the southwest (SW), often visiting and photographing archaeological sites. As time went by, he desired to learn more about the early inhabitants of the SW and to have a better understanding about who they were and why they built the many wonderful sites he was photographing. Richard's grand-

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Officers for 2013

President	Andy Gulliford
Vice President	Florence (Foxie) Mason, Peggy Morris
Vice President in charge of field trips:	Richard Robinson
Secretary	Diane Skinner
Treasurer	Mark Gebhardt
CAS Representative	Bob Powell
PAAC Co-ordinator	PAAC volunteer needed
MOKI Editors	Jill Ward, Janice C. Sheftel, & Beverly Stacy Dittmer

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If you have something new or in really good condition, such as jewelry, paintings, books, etc., you can donate for the auction at the SJBAS Christmas party to benefit the John W. Sanders Internship Fund, call Peggy Morris at 970-382-8688, or email at sipapu-72@q.com.

Slate of Officers for 2014

The following people have been recommended by the current SJBAS Board of Directors:

President, Janice C. Sheftel;
Vice Presidents, Peggy Morris and Foxie Mason;
Field Trip Vice President, Richard Robinson;
Treasurer, Mark Gebhardt;
Secretary, Diane Skinner;
Moki Staff, Beverly Dittmer, Diane Skinner and others;
Janice will continue to schedule meeting speakers.

We need more volunteers to work on the Moki for 2014.

**PLEASE Contact: Janice Sheftel,
970-259-5845 (H); 247-1755 (W); jsheftel@mbssllp.com.**

SJBAS Upcoming Field Trips: (DT=Day Trip; TL=Trip Leaders; TPL=Trip Limit)

No December field trips.

Feb. 27-Mar. 3, Gail and Marlo Schulz will lead a trip in S. AZ (Cochise county) to Ghost Towns. Please contact them at 970-946-5324 or email: MSchulz@frontier.com for more info. or to register.

(Richard Robinson Speaks in January—Continued from page 1)

mother, a good amateur photographer, had photographed the SW for most of her life. This gave him subjects to discuss with her.

Living in Durango and being an SJBAS member gave him an extensive opportunity to learn more about this area. In addition to traveling in Peru, he has been to Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras to study more archeology.

SJBAS Field Trip Planning Meeting

Eleven members of SJBAS met on Oct. 27 at Diane Skinner's lovely home to discuss field trips for 2014. It was a lovely meeting with many discussions about cats (because these are precious to Diane and she has them in her home), a fitting topic before Halloween. Committee members brought tasty treats so the only tricks were trip suggestions.

Many trips were suggested but there will not be enough time to put all of them on the schedule. As is often the case there will be trips in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Some will be Day Trips, and there will be two

SJBAS Field Trip Report.

On Oct. 26, a beautiful fall day, Bud Poe led 12 SJBAS members through Trail Canyon, private land adjacent to the Canyons of the Ancients Nat'l Monument. Highlights of the trip included visiting a large Anasazi reservoir; a rock art site used as a female fertility site from 500-1300 AD; a P I site; and several historic sites (Murder Ridge site and the Baxstrom Homestead on the CO Historical Register), together with evidence of early cattle ranching activities. The "gang" enjoyed the scenery as the group toured the canyon, especially a dramatic waterfall, the only significant one in Montezuma County. Finally, sharp-eyed folks spotted some previously unidentified rock art during the hike to the base of the waterfall.

SJBAS was fortunate to be able to visit this beautiful and exciting area with one of the two authors of *Trail Canyon, 6 Miles Long, 10,000 Years Deep*.

three-day and five-day trips. Hopefully there will be something for everyone.

The schedule is still being messaged but as is often the case we need more trip leaders. If you are interested in being a Field Trip Leader email Robinson7150@gmail.com or call 970-764-7029. My cell phone skills are slowly improving. Many trips have a basic agenda set. They will just need someone to lead, so if you have never done this before don't be afraid. Give a call.

THE EDITORS' CORNER



Anne Hillerman's First Novel, *Spider Woman's Daughter*.

(Durango Herald, 10/29/13)

Tony Hillerman popularized the Southwest (SW) and Navajo lawmen Joe Leaphorn and Jim Chee. Anne, his daughter, is a nonfiction writer who must have thought hard about reviving her father's characters and continuing their stories. Her narrative displays her knowledge of the Navajo people and their landscape. She chose as her main focus Navajo Police Officer Bernadette Manuelito, the wife of Jim Chee.

Spider Woman's Daughter starts after a weekly breakfast meeting at the Navajo Inn with department officers, when the now-retired Joe Leaphorn is felled by a single shot in front of a stunned Manuelito. Gravely injured, Leaphorn is taken to the hospital in Santa Fe. Leaphorn, a legend in the Navajo community, still helps the Navajo Police department with his crime-solving abilities. In a coma, Leaphorn cannot help solve this crime. Because she was the only eyewitness, Manuelito is off the case. Captain Largo places Chee in charge, but he takes a back seat to the FBI, because crimes on Native American reservations are the jurisdiction of the federal agency. Agent Jerry Cordova takes over in Window Rock.

After the car used in the shooting is discovered, federal agents pursue several leads. Capt. Largo gives Manuelito the task of giving Leaphorn's live-in girlfriend, anthropologist Louis Bourebonette, the bad news, but when Manuelito gets to the house, Louisa is nowhere to be found. In an effort to stay involved in finding the assailant, Manuelito searches Leaphorn's house for clues. She discovers that Leaphorn was working on an insurance case for a Dr. Collingsworth of the American Indian Resource Center in Santa Fe. Hillerman successfully revives many of the characters from her father's award-winning series while creating a new leading character, Manuelito, a Navajo woman, who has more complicated family obligations than the male characters. It will be interesting to see how the character evolves in the series.

John Kessell Publishes Biography of Dominguez/Escalante Expedition Cartographer, *Miera Y Pacheco: A Renaissance Spaniard in Eighteenth-Century New Mexico*, to Mark the 300th Anniversary of Don Bernado Miera Y Pacheco's Birth. *(Durango Herald, 11/4/13)*

Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante, two Franciscan friars from Santa Fe, who took vows of poverty, descended Farmington Hill and camped on the banks of the Animas River. On 8/8/1776, Dominguez and Escalante set up camp in an area known today for being the location of the Home Depot and Walmart, reaching the site almost a month after the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. Dominguez was in charge of the trail-blazing expedition, but the middle school behind Walmart is named only for Escalante, who was 10 years younger than Dominguez. Historically, it's an odd slight because it was the "Dominguez-Escalante Expedition," and not the other way around, said John Kessel, retired professor of history at UNM, now living in Durango.

Dominguez was the Franciscan superior. Escalante was very young, only 26, when he set out on that expedition. There is a street at the Walmart and US 550/160 intersection named for Dominguez, but nothing else is named for him. Others deserve credit for this expedition that reached the Great Basin area of UT and influenced future explorers such as John Fremont and Miera. While Miera made the maps and Dominguez was the leader, Escalante's name is represented by schools, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and a city in UT. Escalante upstaged everyone because he kept a diary of the trip. Historians have tried to correct the record.

During the 1976 bicentennial celebration of the expedition, UT erected a cross at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon and renamed a hill Dominguez Hill. The name for Escalante Middle

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School was chosen by a committee in 1993. The expedition set out to find a route to link Santa Fe to the mission in Monterey, CA. After Durango, it passed through Dolores before heading into UT. Snowy weather at Lake UT convinced the party to turn around in Oct. and return to Santa Fe. The friars would present the diary of the expedition to the Spanish governor of NM on Jan. 2.

They talked up UT's potential, but Spain had neither the resources or the motivation to extend its empire, leaving the area open for eventual Mormon settlement. The expedition was remarkable for not losing any members, although the members did eat about half of their horses. Escalante died a few years after the expedition, probably from complications of a urinary infection. Dominguez got into trouble with his superiors after writing a scathing report on the condition of the missions in NM, saying they were drunkards and abusing their priestly roles. Because of the backlash, Dominguez was banished to remote missions in northern Mexico, never to return to his hometown of Mexico City. Ironically, Dominguez became popular among historians because his detailed report on the missions of NM has become a valuable historical document, providing us with a window into 18th century NM.

Heroine of Archaeology: At Age 93, Florence Lister Hard at Work on Paper to Help Settle Controversy Surrounding Grand Kiva at Aztec National Monument. (Durango Herald, 11/16/13)

Florence wasn't around when the Falls Creek archaeological sites, which contained artifacts of ancestral Puebloans, were unearthed 80 years ago. But her intellect, training, grasp of archaeology, meticulous research and writing skill produced the definitive *Prehistory in Peril: The Worst and Best of Durango Archaeology* in 1997. The ancient Puebloan artifacts were scattered among private collections, museums and Mesa Verde National Park ("MVNP").

Although Florence worked in the shadow of her late husband, Robert, for years, she produced groundbreaking work on her own. She was a pioneer in ceramics analysis in a field dominated by men at the time. Florence still lectures for the Crow Canyon Archeological Center's traveling education program, the best public speaker on archaeology known to Mark Varien, Crow Canyon Research Director. The Florece C. and Robert H. Lister Fellowship, awarded every other year, provides \$7,000 to support a doctoral candidate writing a dissertation about archaeology. The Listers worked in the US, particularly in Chaco Canyon; the Sudan; Spain; Morocco; and Mexico.

Bob was working on a U. of UT project in the mid-1950s, salvaging artifacts ahead of the construction of Glen Canyon Dam, when the Sudanese government notified the couple that they could excavate one square mile on the west bank of the Nile River, 15 miles into the Sudan, that would be under water with the completion of Aswan High Dam. The area sheltered artifacts that spanned 10,000 years, from the Neanderthals to the post-Christian period.

Florence lives in a house in Mancos the couple built in 1988, which faces south, with a view of MVNP, where the couple did research. She no longer sees well, and uses a walker. Her mind is as keen as ever. Her current project is finishing writing an article to clear up a controversy over an error in the reconstruction of the Aztec National Monument Grand Kiva, to be included in a work on the archaeology of the lower Animas Valley to be published by the Society for American Archaeology.

Florence turned her knowledge of MVNP ceramics into a world-recognized expertise on colorful Maiolica pottery from Spain and Mexico. She recalls recovering pottery as workers were tunneling for the subway in the Zócalo, in downtown Mexico City. The digging undermined the foundations of the national cathedral. She cleaned potsherds sitting on the top of the cathedral. There was no other place to store material.

The Listers wrote a number of books, together and separately. Jim Judge, who was hired by Bob to do research at Crow Canyon and later became director of the project when Lister was hired as chief archaeologist for the National Park Service, said her knowledge about Crow Canyon was invaluable. She has a deft touch as a writer, putting the polish on books. Mona Charles, a profes-

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sor of anthropology at FLC, said Lister had a huge influence on her. When Mona couldn't sleep, she would reread *Prehistory in Peril*, which she cites often in her research. Florence has the unpretentious ability to weave a story, bridge the gap between writing for the public and writing for professionals.

Past Hisatsinom Meetings and News

October

J. Michael Bremer, Santa Fe National Forest archaeology Heritage Program, spoke on *A Century of Research on the Santa Fe National Forest*.

Mike covered more than a century, mentioning the Paleoindian, Archaic and Anasazi presence found from pre-1598, followed by the Spanish and Mexican occupations, and the American Period, with the Pecos Forest Reserve as established in 1892 and the Jemez Forest Reserve established in 1905. Ten years later, the Santa Fe National Forest became a reality. Now his office oversees 1.2 million acres. Among the notable accomplishments was the Pecos Conference Classifications System, still in use today, aiding cultural resource management throughout the southwest. Mike introduced an array of historical characters, including many professional as well as avocational archaeologists, who made significant contributions to our understanding of the prehistoric as well as historic importance of the area, from Adolph Bandelier, Edgar Lee Hewett and H.P. Mera to J.A. Jeancon, A.V. Kidder and others.

Hisatsinom Survey Team at Work in Sept. & Oct. (Hisatsinom Newsletter, November 2013)

Weather permitting, they resumed work in November. Eight sites were discovered in the two sessions. One team recorded two historic sites in Sept.: the first, a home site, probably dating to the 1920s or '30s, which may have been a homestead, with corrals and five structural features, consisting of masonry walls in three locations and a large dugout root cellar with a collapsed log roof. The site was occupied a number of years, based on the amount of trash. The three trash dumps were photographed and recorded, yielding historic artifacts, including a 1929 TX license plate. A prehistoric midden feature was located within the historic site, with 24 sherds and 20 lithics, nothing diagnostic. Other prehistoric artifacts included within the site included a trough metate fragment (before AD 1000), and a corrugated sherd (after AD 925).

The second site was an isolated trash dump consisting of three CO license plates: 2 - 1951 and 1 - 1952, and a number of rusty cans (machine made seams/lids) and some broken concrete pieces and glass. In Oct., surveyors transected about two miles and recorded three BMIII sites. The three, in the order found, got progressively smaller. They were very close to each other, so they may be single family sites (5-7 people with a pithouse no longer visible at each site). The three plus the one recorded in Sept. seem to form a small hamlet of four families. The three sites had a total of 166 sherds and 108 lithics, including a Piedra bowl rim, Chapin rim, Mancos B/W, redware bowl rim, drill, point missing base, early white bowl rim, gray seed jar rim, gizzard stone, and a possible turquoise pendant.

Denver Chapter News

November Denver Chapter Meeting: Andrew Carroll Spoke on *Huts? Workshops? Or Both? 2013 Season at Poggio Civitate*. (CAS All Points Bulletin, 11/13)

Poggio Civitate has been continually excavated since 1966, with the focus on the monumental aristocratic structures and their occupants on Plano Del Tesoro. Recent research has shifted from the elite to the non-elite occupants of the hill. In 2010, several landowners cleared most of the vegetation from their land for firewood, opening previously unexplored areas of the western part of the hill. Since then, large test trenches have been opened in different areas west of the monumental

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complex. During the 2012 season, in two of the test trenches a series of parallel linear rock features were uncovered just north of the medieval road that bisects the hill. In 2013, researchers expanded to the east and west of the original trenches. More parallel rock features were uncovered along with several new terracing walls and fosse, pointing to one or more non-monumental structures in the area.

In addition to these remains, small finds were recovered that point to some form of production in the vicinity. For the first time, human infant bones were recovered outside of a burial context. This evidence and comparable archaeological assemblages from other sites point to this area having been used as a domestic space for a family of workers from Poggio Civitate.

Andrew is a Latin teacher at Regis Jesuit High School in Aurora. In 2012, he finished his MA in Classical Archaeology at CU-Boulder. Andrew spent seven field seasons as an area director and lead surveyor in Tuscany, the Poggio Civitate site, and two seasons excavating at the Villa Maxentius, Rome. His research focuses on urbanization of early Etruscan sites and presenting the Etruscan history through digital media.

CAS News

CAS 2013 Annual Meeting, Oct. 5-6, Loveland. (Hisatsinom Newsletter, November 2013)

Terry Murphy, Archaeology and Historic Preservation (AHP) chair, reminded attendees of the on-line year-round calendar for archaeology: www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/ahp-calendar. He suggested that the name of the anti-vandalism task force be changed to AHP Partners or AHP Committee.

The editor of *Southwestern Lore*, Judith Halasi, encouraged submittals of articles.

Kevin Black reported that the next *Colorado Archaeology* journal is anticipated in the Spring of 2015, to serve as a partial update of the book *Colorado History: a Context for the Northern Colorado River Basin*.

PAAC is offering a winter lab project in Dec. and Jan. in central Denver, of 15 sessions. See www.historycolorado.org/oahp/additional-laboratory-credit.

The Long Range Planning Committee will pursue improving communications among chapters and enriching the Alice B. Hamilton Scholarship Committee Awards.

Colorado State Archaeologist Richard Wilshusen reported that as a result of having archeological reps on organizations associated with Emergency Incident Control (Libraries, Museums, Emergency Centers, FEMA, Army Corps of Engineers, Fire Fighters, etc.), he was able to arrange emergency grants for evaluation and stabilization of historic structures affected by the recent flood damage in Northern CO. He was able to provide accurate locational information (UTMs) on archaeological sites in the affected area.

The History CO Board announced that the CO State Historical Fund would have two grant award deadlines, with over \$1 million available. The Board is being cut in half to have 20 members. The Board will no longer have two standing members from CAS.

In his new position as State CAS President, Jack Warner, would like to encourage State CAS to be of service to the local chapters and to share ideas among the chapters.

Denver Chapter to Co-host CAS Quarterly Meeting, Jan. 18, 2014

Included during the weekend will be a one-day PAAC class on CO Archaeology. At the annual meeting, Kevin Black received the CT Hurst Award and Peter Faris the Ivof Hagar Award, for their contributions to archaeology and CAS.

Center of Southwest Studies ("CSS") Fall Programs

Events & Exhibits: Dec. 7, 7-10 p.m. *Black Boots, Black Bolos Holiday Gala.* The CSS hosts its holiday event featuring local artists and dancing by FLC's Ballet Folklorico.

PAAC Classes

<http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac>.

SJBAS needs volunteer PAAC Coordinator. Contact Andy Gulliford.

The State has posted a link to download the final technical report on the PAAC Training Survey held in the Antelope Gulch area in 2008-2011, conducted with over three dozen CAS volunteers from many chapters. The link can be found at www.historycolorado.org/oahp/summer-training-survey.

Schedule.

December:

3-20 - Denver, PAAC Laboratory Project (Occurs on intermittent dates at North Storage facility in central Denver);

5 - Denver, CO Arch. (Sess. 5);

6-8 - Colorado Springs, Perishable Materials;

12 & 19 - Denver, CO Arch. (End, Sess. 6 & 7).

MUSEUMS/EXHIBITS

Edge of Cedars Museum, Blanding, UT. *Upper Sand Island Rock Art Recording Project.* Thru Dec. 30, 2013.

Maxwell Museum, Albuquerque, Features Exhibit of Curanderos (Mexican Healers).

NM Museum of Art. *It's About Time: 14,000 Years of Art in NM.*

Governor's Gallery, NM State Capitol, 4th Floor. *NM Art Tells New Mexico History. Treasures Seldom Seen, Landscapes, Portraits and Georgia O'Keeffe.* Continuing. *Red or Green? The Origins and Cultural Significance of the Chile Pepper in NM.* July -Oct. *Plein Air Painting.*

NM Historical Museum/Palace of Governors, *Telling NM: Stories from Then and Now; 500 years of history.* Long term; *Santa Fe Found: Fragments of Time,* Historical and archeological roots of oldest capital city. Long term; *Tesoros de Doción,* Bultos and retablos dating from late 1700s to 1900. Long term; *Segesser Hide Paintings,* Earliest known depictions of colonial life in the US. Long term. *Cowboys Real and Imagined.* Learn about history of NM cowboys and how they shaped the present SW.

Museum of Indian Arts & Cultural./Lab of Anthropology, *Buchsbaum Gallery of SW Pottery,* Long term.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science. *Mammoths and Mastodons: Titans of the Ice Age".* On loan from Field Museum.

CU Museum of Natural History. (Summary, [SW Arch Today](#)) *Ancient SW: Peoples, Pottery and Place,* 500-700 AD, curated by Steve Lekson. Thru Feb. 14, 2014. cumuseum_archive@colorado.edu.

U of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln. Ongoing. *First Peoples of the Plains: Traditions of Land & Sky.* (402) 472-2642; www.museum.unl.edu.

Western Museum of Mining and Industry. Adults \$8; Seniors 60+ \$6; Students 13+ \$6; Children 3-12 \$4; Under 3 - Free, with paid Adult, located at 225 North Gate Blvd., CO Springs. Phone: 719-488-0880.

Mancos Watercolor Artist Jan Wright Exhibits Paintings of Mesa Verde at The Farm Bistro, 34 W. Main, Cortez, through Jan. 1, 2014. ([Cortez Journal](#), 11/5/13)

As artist-in-residence at Mesa Verde ("MV") National Park in Oct. 2012, Wright had an intimate experience with the ancient dwellings, creating vibrant watercolors of the Park's sites. Under the auspices of the MV Museum Association, she now coordinates the artist-in-residence program. Wright has exhibited at Far View Lodge at MVNP for five years, with 2013's show of large format paintings of the MVNP sites. Often native symbols or Kachinas appear in her watercolors. This is the 22nd exhibit of her work, including one-woman shows in UT, TX, NM and CO.

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To See Two Modes of Cultural Celebration, Museums and Fairs, Visit *Opening the Vaults: Wonders of the 1893 World's Fair, at Field Museum, Chicago.* (Article submitted by Paul Dittmer from New York Times 11-1-13 written by Edward Rothstein)

In taking on Chicago's *World's Columbian Exposition*, the Field -- one of the nation's most important natural history museums -- also ends up examining itself: Its origins are in the fair. From May-Oct. 1893, the fair commemorated the 400th anniversary of Columbus's New World landing, turning 633 acres on the City's South Side into a *White City*, a neo-Classical Romanesque, Beaux-Arts, Venetian fantasyland of white-clad grandeur, a few miles from the nation's largest stockyards. It cost more than \$46 million to build, the equivalent of \$1.2 billion today -- and it turned a profit. Lagoons and landscapes were designed by Frederick Law Olmstead; 65,000 exhibits in some 200 buildings displayed turbines, artworks and world cultures.



The fair inspired the City Beautiful movement, Disneyland and 20th century urban planning. It exposed 27 million visitors to new ideas, industries and distant peoples. It led to the creation of Columbus Day and the Pledge of Allegiance. Before the fair closed, the Columbian Museum of Chicago was established to give the Fair's presentations an enduring home in the Palace of Fine Arts, one of the Fair's few buildings, now home to the Museum of Science and Industry. The museum's supporters included fair benefactors, like the department store magnate Marshall Field, who gave the museum his name, along with \$1 million (more than \$26 million today). Its curators were drawn from the fair. The Field's collections began with fair artifacts, many on display now for the first time, being given different meanings.

The fair celebrated "cultural and industrial progress" and provided "a snapshot of Western civilization." The Field exhibit shows skepticism about the progress and misgivings about the nature of Western civilization, defining itself *against* the fair, making the show provocative. The exhibition has range. There are relics of the fair's material life -- tickets, program books, an accounting ledger -- together with a sampling of its dizzying variety: a stuffed bird of paradise used as a hat ornament, an enormous femur from a Brachiosaurus, two Peruvian mummy bundles, a Zulu warrior's club, and a kenong from a Javanese gamelan musical ensemble. Period-style soundtracks accompany wall-size projections of animated vintage postcards. Taking a cue from the fair, museum souvenirs include Cracker Jack(s), which was created for the fair, and images of the giant Ferris wheel designed to trump Paris's 1889 world fair's Eiffel Tower.

But the exhibition distances itself from its origins. Some stuffed animals were part of a fair exhibit titled "Magic Wonder in Fur," demonstrating the uses of animal hides. Botanical fossils were first presented as the remains of "plants thought to form coal." Chunks of quartz and tourmaline illustrated "the U.S.'s mineral wealth." Objects were presented to show their practical value, not to encourage conservation or illustrate scientific principles.

On the anthropological front, the exhibition's criticism is more explicit. On the Midway Plaisance, natives of various cultures were displayed in mock villages, troubling to anthropologists today. Many historians have identified these weaknesses: the fair's celebration of industry and agriculture was a celebration of consumption; it ranked cultures in a hierarchy, topped by Western achievements, given pride of place in the great buildings of the White City. This view of civilization was standard in the era's natural history museums, which incorporated "primitive" peoples in its surveys of the natural world.

In 1905, when the Field was transformed from a fair museum into a natural history museum, little shift in orientation was required. The Field exhibition assets we now know better. Instead of consumption, it features conservation; instead of cultural condescension, it proclaims equality. Once the museum did what it liked with acquisitions; now it partners with Indian Nations to collect, study

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and record the diversity of our world. The Field looks down on earlier notions of progress and superior insight.

But something is being missed. Visitors were dumbstruck by the fair. Nature could be harnessed to human purposes; a shawl made from tree bark! rotating magnets creating electricity! and Western superiority? See how complex the world is! See how people live in China or Egypt or Germany! Perhaps a quarter of the nation's population visited the fair in six months, returning home transformed. The fair also presented almost 6,000 lectures that reached more than 700,000 listeners. More than 4,000 reps of the world's faiths gathered for almost two months of papers and conversations. Was any other culture as open to such explorations? Why is it so difficult to see things whole? The most compelling history of the fair may be Erik Larson's *The Devil in the White City*, which succeeds in incorporating both shadow and light. While we may agree with the Field's attention to the fair's cultural condescension, for all its failings, there were wonders and possibilities on display. Such opposing strains run together in museums -- as in fairs.

CONFERENCES

79th Annual Society for American Archeological Annual Mtg., Austin, TX, **April 23-27, 2014.**

Archaeology Near and Far: Southwest

Route 66 (Durango Herald, by Andy Gulliford, 11/10/13)

If there's any place to drive a 1950's or '60's car, it's on Route 66, which stretched 2,250 miles across the continent beginning in Chicago and ending in L.A. Route 66 pioneered long-distance auto routes across America but was a victim of its own success when Congress passed the Interstate Highway Act in 1956, dooming the two-lane road with its mom-and-pop cafes to replacement by highway off-ramps, chain restaurants and motels. Novelist John Steinbeck said that with the new interstate highway system you could drive the length of the US and never see a thing.

In the SW, Route 66 brought travelers out of OK and TX across the dry plains of NM, the high deserts of AZ and finally to the promised land of CA fruit trees, beaches and perpetual sunshine. Once Henry Ford perfected the Model A and the Federal Highway Act of 1921 combined rural roads, Route 66 was born in 1926. Within a few years, thousands of broke small farmers drove the road in their jalopies. Steinbeck chronicled the saga of California-bound Okies leaving the Dust Bowl in *The Grapes of Wrath*, but much of Route 66 was bypassed and forgotten when the interstates came through, and communities were left high and dry.

A few businesses still cater to nostalgia-seekers looking for the Mother Road. Almost every state along the route has its own guidebook, including Nick Freeth's *Traveling Route 66* (U of OK Press) and *Hip to the Trip: A Cultural History of Route 66* by Peter B. Dedek (U of NM Press). In Flagstaff, The Museum Club, a log roadhouse built in 1931, serves the standard honky-tonk fare of cold beer, cheeseburgers and country music. The building's entrance is beneath a large forked ponderosa pine tree. Inside, many creatures can be found hanging from the rafters or about to pounce on patrons, including stuffed cougars, elk, deer, caribou and assorted rattlesnakes and reptiles. Hundreds of taxidermied animals include bobcats, bears, owls and peacocks. Traveling musicians have shared the stage from Willie Nelson and Waylon Jennings to Bob Wills & the Texas Cowboys and Asleep at the Wheel. The popularity of this vintage Route 66 attraction is attested to by the 5' long urinal in the men's room, booths with local cattle brands burned into table tops and mountain bikes locked to the hitching post out front.

Farther west, Angel Delgadillo's dad came to Seligman, AZ, in the winter of 1917, just one step ahead of Pancho Villa. Born on Route 66 in 1927, Angel took the Mother Road west to barber college in Pasadena, CA. As a boy, he saw the Okies migrating to CA from Midwestern states. He saw a quarter of a million people moving west in the 1930s, when the route was unpaved with no

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fences and few trees. He saw the day Seligman was bypassed by the interstate on Sept. 22, 1978. He asked the state to make Route 66 historic, 89 miles between Seligman and Kingman, to recover the economy.

Finally, people listened that Route 66 wasn't dead. Today's travelers love Route 66. They want what they have lost. While in Oct. 1985, they took down all the Route 66 signs between Chicago and Santa Monica, there are now 13 gift shops in Seligman. His brother built a business, Delgadillo's Sno-Cap, constructed of scrap lumber discarded by the Santa Fe RR, which serves snow-cones, milkshakes, burgers and soda. Angel sits outside his gift shop and smiles as the world comes to him.

La Plata County

San Juan Mountains Assoc. and La Plata County Historical Society Collaborate for Second Season on Heritage Education Project to Increase Community Awareness of Local Historical Resources, Importance of Historical Preservation.

The project activities give residents and visitors the opportunity to learn about important resources close to home. The education project received major funding from the State Historical Fund. History in Your Own Backyard visited the Animas City Cemetery, dating from 1877, before the founding of Durango. Some of the "residents" of the cemetery include outlaws, many members of pioneer families and Civil War veterans. Participants also learned about ongoing research and educational projects about the cemetery.

History -- Hands-On!, was a workshop in the afternoon of Nov. 2 and 3. After a classroom orientation, participants learned how to document graves and headstones at historic Durango cemeteries, including recording inscriptions, mapping, photography and condition assessment.

The third activity is the History Detectives: Youth Day Camp, offered during Thanksgiving break Nov. 25. Youths ages 10-12 investigated "Life in a Log Cabin." Campers learned about historic chores and cooking on an open fire to prepare lunch. They explored Animas City's historic neighborhoods and examined the changes that have taken place. Each activity session was \$25/person. For more information about the History Comes Alive events, contact Ruth Lambert at SJMA, 385-1267. For info about other educations, volunteer opportunities with the La Plata County Historical Society's Animas Museum, call Museum Director Carolyn Bowra at 259-2402.

La Plata County Commissioners Unanimously Support Effort to Designate Roads along Defunct Durango-Chama Rail Line as Scenic Byway, Add One-room Schoolhouse South of Ignacio to Counties' Historic Register to Draw More Tourism to Rural SE Corner of County. (*Durango Herald*, Sept. 4, 2013)

The D&RG Railway ran a narrow-gauge line from Durango to Chama from the late 1800s to Dec. 1968, after which the track was removed. The route stretches along CO highway 151 and 172 from Durango through Oxford, Ignacio, Tiffany and Allison before heading into Archuleta County and south to NM. Jill Highways, of Durango's Cultural Resource Planning, was hired by the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad and Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge RR to lead the effort. The County approved a letter of support, after similar gestures by Rio Arriba and Archuleta Counties, along with the Durango, Chama and the Southern Ute Indian and Jicarilla Apache Tribes. The scenic byway designation still must be approved by the CO Scenic and Historic Byways Commission, after demonstrating the route has outstanding scenic and historical amenities. The Durango-Chama route would be the 26th scenic byway in CO -- the San Juan Skyway loop that begins with a Durango-Silverton segment is another.

Highways said the state Commission is supportive of the proposed honor. A scenic byway designation would likely lead to more interpretive stops and road signs along the route. The Commissioners also voted to add Lower Spring Creek School House to the County Historical Register. The one-room schoolhouse, dating to around 1911, a good example from the turn of the century, is on the property of Fox Fire Farms, south of Ignacio. The farm's owner, Richard Parry, said his

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mother, Alberta (Jones) Parry, attended the school from 1916-1922, as did his aunt, Evelyn (Jones) Payne. Payne went on to teach at the school in the 1930s; she died in April 2012. Parry is the third generation of his family to run the farm, which has a vineyard and winery.

Grand Junction ("GJ") Area.

Grand Valley Only Place in US with Three National Conservation Areas within Hour's Drive of One Another: McInnis Canyons, Dominguez-Escalante, Gunnison Gorge. (Commentary, Daily Sentinel, Aug. 11, 2013)

If you've ever ridden your horse near Devil's Canyon, explored Cactus Park on your ATV, hiked to the waterfall in Big Dominguez Canyon or boated the rapids of Gunnison Gorge, then you have a taste for these outstanding public landscapes. One of these three local areas, recently designated Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (NCA), is undergoing a public planning process governing how its 210,000 acres will be managed for the next 25 years. This draft plan was developed with the assistance of the Dominguez-Escalante NCA Advisory Council and input from numerous user groups and individual citizens. Through it all, BLM land managers are working to balance all the community's desires, historical users and special interests, while make sure to protect the scenic, cultural and biological resources that make it one of a kind.

Dominguez-Escalante challenges us to answer many tough questions: (1) What's the best way to protect the cultural and biological resources in the national conservation area? (2) How do land managers protect ranching and other historical uses? (3) How do we balance the need for motorized trails with the need for quiet use trails? (4) At what point do we need a permit system for camping on the river? (5) How do we make sure recreational shooting is done in a responsible manner?

The benefit of Dominguez-Escalante and other national conservation areas is that they retain the multiple-use nature of these places while permanently protecting their wild nature and other resources. These public lands also stimulate local economies through recreational tourism and scientific research, while adding value to businesses and individuals considering a move to the region.

Grand Valley's Museum Network, Museum of Western CO, at Risk of Closure. (Daily Sentinel, 11/4/13)

Museum officials and the group's board of directors are hesitant to speak of the dire needs at the network's four locations, but improvements cannot wait much longer. In 2009, after Mesa County commissioners cut the annual budget by 25%, or \$125,000, the Museum of Western CO placed on hold a host of maintenance projects. Commissioners currently are debating whether to further cut the agency's \$375,000 allocation by 5% in 2014, an additional \$18,750 hit.

Museum officials maintain that they shouldn't have to ask for money each year, as voters agreed the agency should be funded by a single mill, a tax the county collects. In the 1990s, county commissioners argued the language read the museum could be funded at a rate of up to one mill, and from then, allocated commissioners' funds at their discretion. Though a 5% cut seems small, museum officials question how they can keep open with more cutbacks.

Historic GJ Handy Chapel Celebrates Gift of Renovation. (Daily Sentinel, Sept. 2, 2013)

Members of the Handy Chapel helped blacks and the less fortunate. The local sanctuary received help in return. When church members wanted to make needed renovations to the chapel built in 1892, they thought they might need matching funds of about \$15,000 to qualify for grants. That amount was more like \$50,000. With the community's help, the funds came together. Handy Chapel served as a refuge for blacks and those passing through town who were down on their luck as hotels weren't available to them. With state and federal grants of more than \$200,000, new carpet has been installed and gleaming new bathrooms are off to one side. The structure received heating and cooling improvements and remodeled meeting space in the former parsonage. A wheelchair lift has been installed outside.

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
107 St. Andrews Circle
Durango, Colorado 81301

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. Please submit them before the 20th of each month to Janis Sheftel at address above.

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