



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

February 2010



SJBAS February Meeting

This month's meeting will be held at the Lyceum, Southwest Center at FLC, 7:00 p.m., on February 11, 2010. Wendy Sutton, the Pagosa District Archaeologist, San Juan National Forest, will provide an overview of the ongoing projects at Chimney Rock, with some preliminary results. The Chimney Rock Archaeological Area is the northeastern outlier of the Chacoan system, a Pueblo II settlement. The relationship between Chaco and the Chimney Rock community presents many theoretical questions. Archaeoastronomical alignments have been recognized as imbedded in the Chimney Rock architecture. Over the last few years, multiple research opportunities at Chimney Rock have involved archaeologists from both the private academic communities, who have investigated the settlement system through surveys, excavated within the Great House, undertaken architectural documentation at the site, and conducted remote sensing near the Great House. Next summer, architectural documentation and stabilization work will continue, together with some site improvement projects. The Chimney Rock Interpretive Association (CRIA) offers tours of the site throughout the summer season.

Wendy Sutton has worked in archaeology for over 25 years, conducting research in many regions within North America and in the Middle East, as a contract archaeologist and as a federal archaeologist for the BLM and USFS. She has designed and taught programs in archaeology education for public

school systems; and has taught for multiple colleges and universities. She received BAs in Anthropology and Mesopotamian Art & Archaeology from the U. of Cal., Berkeley, and holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from Columbia U.. Honors include being a Mellon Scholar and a Visiting Scholar at the George Frison Architectural Institute. Much of Wendy's research has focused on economic and social changes during the Protohistoric Period in northeastern Wyoming. She is rapidly becoming better versed in the archaeology of Colorado.



Don't Forget Your Dues

Don't forget to send in your membership dues for 2010 to Mark Gebhardt. The membership application and fees are available on our website: www.sjbas.org.

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Meetings & Lectures

HISATSINOM CHAPTER. The speaker for Tuesday, February 2, is Donal Lindsey, talking about Pipestone National Monument. The speaker on March 2 is Laurie Webster, talking about perishable artifacts from Chaco and Aztec. The Chapter meets at the Cortez Cultural Center.

Friends of Crow Canyon 2010 Distinguished Lecturer Series. These meetings take place on Fridays at 7:00 p.m.

Feb 19, 2010; Dolores Community Center, 400 Riverside, Dolores, CO. - Dr. Steven Lee, Dept. Chair & Curator of Planetary Science, Denver Museum of Nature and Science; *Mars Exploration Update*;

March 12, 2010; Gates Bldg ("Gates"), Crow Canyon Campus ("CCC") - Dr. Bill Lipe, Prof. Emeritus of Anthropol, Wash State Univ; *Before Lake Powell: Memories of Glen Canyon Archaeology*;

April 23, 2010; Gates, CCC - Dr. Maelee Thomson Foster, Prof. Emerita, School of Architecture, U of Fl.; *The Megalithic Temples of Malta: Their Astronomical Significance Compared to Sites in the American Southwest*;

May 14, 2010; Gates, CCC - Dr. Peter Decker, Rancher/Author, Dir of Nat Western Stock Show and Rodeo, past member of CO Comm on Higher Ed, former CO Comm of Ag; *The Utes Must Go!: American Expansion and the Removal of a People*.

Seating for this series is limited. The series costs \$135 for one, \$250 for two. Cost per lecture is \$30.00. Call 970-564-4341 for reservations.

Friends of Archaeology ("FOA"), Museum of NM Foundation Support Group for the Office of Archaeological Studies Lecture Series.

These meetings will be held at the New Mexico Film Museum Theater, 418 Montezuma Street, Santa Fe.

Contact & Conflict in the American Southwest, Friday, 7:00 p.m.;

January 15 - February 12, 2010, explores the darker side of cultural change as a result of con-

tact and conflict between different ethnic groups within the American Southwest. Lecturers will draw on archaeological, ethnohistorical, and military historical research to examine this theme.

Feb 5, *Kit Carson & Kidnapping on the Santa Fe Trail*, Dr. Paul Hutton;

Feb 12, *Archaeological Perspective of Nuclear Proliferation -- the Trinity Site*, Dr. David T. Kirkpatrick.

Cost is for FOA members, \$50 for the series, \$12 per lecture. For the public: \$60 for the series, \$15 per lecture. For reservations, call (505) 92-2715.

SJBAS Trips

The Senate Room, Fort Lewis College, February 11. A day trip prior to the scheduled monthly meeting. Trip leaders: Peggy Morris and Dennis Lopez, 382-8688, sipau_72@q.com;

Salmon and Aztec National Monument Ruins, February 19. Day trip to both Bloomfield and Aztec to view architecture of Salmon Ruins and the Chaco influence. Lunch at a local restaurant; participation limit of 15. Trip leader: Bruce Howard, 385-4539, brucehoward@frontier.net;

Tombstone, Sierra Vista, Other Activities, March 4-8. Meet in Tombstone, AZ late for extended trip to museums, forts, battlefields, mines, mills and much more. Learn about the history of Southern Arizona; options to stay longer. Trip leaders: Gail and Marlo Schulz 946-5234, mschulz@frontier.net;

Dinetah Area Petroglyphs, March 27. A day trip to Largo Canyon (NM), with BLM ranger Jim Copeland, an expert on petroglyphs of the area. Wear good walking shoes, bring a sack lunch and water-appropriate clothing. A high clearance 4WD vehicle is required. Participation limit of 20. Trip Leaders: Jim Mueller and Rhonda Raffo; 259-8870; rhondaandjim@msn.com;

The Dinetah Area, April 10. Day trip to Largo Canyon (NM), with Trust Land Archaeologist David Eck, to visit several Navajo pueblitos, not often seen by our group. Wear good walking shoes, a hat, and bring plenty of water and a sack lunch. A high-clearance 4WD vehicle is required. Participation limit of 20. Trip Leaders: Marion and Andy Simon; 749-2927; msimon183@aol.com;

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SJBAS Trips

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Near Dove Creek, April 17. Day trip to mesa in the Dove Creek area that has been occupied over a long period. The amount of walking has not been determined, but even if long (several miles) it will not be difficult. Wear good walking shoes, bring hat, water, sack lunch, and weather appropriate attire. High clearance 4WD vehicle is recommended. Participation limit of 10. Trip Leader: Mary Ann Hiller; 259-5170; johnhill-durco@durango.net;

Acoma Pueblo and Chaco Outliers, April 30 to May 2. 3-day, 2-night Grants motel trip to visit several Chacoan Outliers, the Acoma Pueblo, and take a guided tour. Short (<1 mi) easy hikes to several ruins. Bring good walking shoes, lots of cold water. High-clearance 4WD vehicle is recommended. Participation limit of 20. Trip Leader: Richard Robinson; Robison@frontier.net.

Indian History Battlefield Walk—"The Fighting Cheyennes" of Colorado, May 18 to May 20. Car trip with individual motel or camping. Trip will visit three unique battle sites: 1) a massacre of peaceful Cheyenne's under an American Flag (1864 Sand Creek), 2) a surprise frontal attack on entrenched cavalry by mounted Cheyenne Dog Soldiers (1868 Beecher Island), 3) an attack by cavalry and Pawnee Scouts against a large Dog Soldier and Lakota village that was tracked from burned ranch houses in Kansas resulting in the death of the prominent Cheyenne Dog Soldier leader, Tall Bull (1869 Summit Springs). Paul and Beverly Dittmer will guide, and Paul will lecture. Suggested reading for this trip is "The Fighting Cheyennes" by George Bird Grinnell ISBN 0-7394-0373-7, University of Oklahoma Press, 1915. To register call 375-9568 or email pauldittmer@frontier.net.

Other Trips

CAS Field Trips:

Easter Island, June 22-28, 2010. Day in Santiago, followed by a five-day stay on Easter Island., visiting the Poike Peninsula and the coastline consisting of black volcanic rock, Vaihu archaeological sites; Ranu Raraku -- the quarry where all moais were sculpted; the restored giant Ahu Tongariki and its 15 moais; the ceremonial villages Orongo and Ahu Akivi. Limited to 10 people. Cost: *Land Only*: \$1,630/person based on double occupancy (\$500 single supp) (Subject to change.)

Archaeological Sites in Northern Peru and the Sa-

cred Valley, June 29 - July 11, 2010. Sites around Trujillo (the Temples of the Sun and Moon, royal palace complex of Chan Chan); Chiclayo (the tomb of the Lord of Sipan, the Royal Tombs of Sipan Museum and the 26 pre-Columbian pyramids of Tucume); Cusco (Kenko, the ceremonial bath of Tambomachay and Sacsayhuaman, a huge fortress of massive stones, and the Koricancha - Temple of the Sun), and Machu Picchu (the Inca citadel located 113 km from Cusco at 2400 meters above sea level). Limited to 12 people. Moderately strenuous - walking and climbing steep ramps and irregular stairs; altitude ranges from up to 13,000'. Cusco is at 12,000'. Machu Picchu is at 9,000'. Pricing (double occupancy. (Single supp \$1050). Peru land-only: \$2845 + \$670 for domestic flights = \$3515 (4% surcharge assessed for credit cards). International roundtrip from the US to Lima (\$720 and up). Contact: Teresa Weedon; (303) 366-7843 (h); (303) 478-6705(c); weedon@comcast.net; or Sheridan Samano, Reefs to Rockies, (303) 860-6045; sheridan@reefstorockies.com. Customizable for additional day.

FOA 2010 Field Trips. June 5-7, *Mimbres Ceramics--Gila Region of NM.* Study Mimbres Pottery, including stylized imagery of animals and human related to Mimbres life and religion. Visit ceramics collection at the Museum of Western NM Univ, Silver City, with the Director, Dr. Cynthia Bettison; sites of the Mogollon/Mimbres in the Mimbres Valley, Lake Roberts, and the Gila Cliff Dwellings and TJ ruin. The Mogollon cliff dwellings were occupied for only 15 years, starting in 1270. Enjoy side trip to the Woodrow site in the Gila-Cliff area, west of Silver City. Base will be in a Silver City hotel.

September 18, *Gallina Sites Field Trip*, Saturday trip to sites between Coyote and Cuba, NM.

September 26, *Chiles and Sherds*, a celebration of the archaeology and cuisine of NM, at Piedras Marcadas, in a bosque along the Rio Grande at the Open Space Center, near Albuquerque. Explores the archaeology of conflict in New Mexico. Piedras Marcadas is located in a bosque along the Rio Grande at the Open Space Center in Albuquerque. Investigations of the site confirm its historic association with NM. Small group tours of the site throughout the day, displays and demonstrations of 16th century archery and pottery, lunch and walks through the Center gardens;

See the FOA website for more details, <http://www.museumfoundation.org/foa.html>.

Museum of Western Colorado Trips: See www.museumofwesternco.com/programs and [events/trip](http://www.museumofwesternco.com/events/trip) and [tours/](http://www.museumofwesternco.com/tours/).

Exhibits

New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe. "Santa Fe Found: Fragments of Time" explores the archaeological and historical roots of America's oldest capital city and early Hispanic life in North America. From the first Spanish colony in San Gabriel del Yungue, to the founding of Santa Fe and its first 100 years as New Mexico's capital, the exhibition shows how the founders lived, the hardships they faced, and tells the story of cultural encounters between early colonists and the Native Americans. Monthly lecture series runs from November through May; www.nmhistorymuseum.org;

Accidental Mummies of Guanajuato Makes Trawley Exhibit. (Summary, The Durango Herald, October 9, 2009) The Detroit Science Center is putting on this touring exhibition that will tour in 67 other places. It offers a glimpse into the lives of 36 people whose bodies, on loan from Guanajuato's Museo de las Momias, accidentally were mummified in the mining town of Guanajuato, Mexico, over a century ago. Tells the story of Guanajuato, its culture and its people;

Marin Museum of the American Indian. Novato, California; "A Thousand Years of Southwestern Pottery" shows ancient and modern examples of ceramics; (415) 897-4064; www.marinindian.com; through February 2010);

Museum of West Exhibit "Distant Cities in the Mist: The Search for Lost Kingdoms", Focuses on Explorers of Grand Valley. (Summary, Daily Sentinel, January 10, 2010) Explorers have entered Grand Valley for hundreds of years, mostly passing through but, more and more, it appears to have been a destination instead. What lured Aztecs as early as the 1400s and Spaniards in successive waves to the Grand Valley is the subject of this new exhibit, acknowledging that explorers over hundreds of years have been lured to the area by the belief of treasure. The exhibit shows how "myth and legend fit together." Dominguez and Escalante ostensibly were explorers looking to convert the natives of the high-desert lands west of the Rockies, as well as find a way to Monterey, when they passed through in 1776. Escalante, however, was looking for Spaniards who lived north of the Colorado River, also called el Rio del Tizon, both to prevent any attack upon the kingdom and, if they were foreigners, to incorporate them. The exhibit includes excerpts of Escalante's letters to his church and royal superiors. Reports of Europeans in the American SW had credibility for the Spaniards because of the search for Cibola, the legendary seven cities of gold, linked to the legendary 714 A.D. escape of seven Catholic bishops across the Atlantic from Muslim conquerors. One of the displays is a 1587

hand-drawn and colored map of the New World by cartographer Juan Martines showing Cibola in what is now western Colorado, the Grand Valley and Grand Mesa. In 1765, Juan Rivera led an expedition through Utah and western Colorado, passing through regions held by the Ute Tribe. As early as the 1400s, the Aztecs sent a party north in search of the Aztec home. Where they ended up isn't known, but the Aztecs were fond of western tanagers, birds whose heads turn red when they feed on certain insects found between 8,000 and 10,000 feet on Grand Mesa. An Anasazi sandstone pallet fitted with mica shows what a long-distance signaling device might have looked like.

The exhibit points out similarities between Aztec and Ute mythology. The Utes told the tale of a battle between giant thunderbirds that lived atop Grand Mesa and a giant serpent the birds destroyed when they found the serpent had devoured their eggs. That last surviving Aztec temple at Malinalco, Mexico, has a similar theme depicting birds perched above a cave. In Aztec mythology, an open serpent's mouth is the symbol for a cave. The convergence of the Spanish hunt for gold and empire and the Aztec's apparent fascination with western Colorado adds up. The exhibit also includes not so original artifacts, including an elegantly carved tablet found in 1968 atop the Uncompahgre Plateau, that seemed to depict the Aztecs as they saw themselves, and a message, perhaps, in serpentine writing. The table was cut by Jack Daniel Stirling in the 1950s and was found among several other artifacts. The exhibit also includes a rare replica of the Chalice of Antioch, a goblet displayed at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair as being the Holy Grail. The chalice now is believed to have been made some time in the 6th century A.D.

Conferences

7th Annual Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop, February 26-28, Tulane U., New Orleans, La, focuses on the great river cities of the ancient lowland Maya, some of the most intriguing, opulent and important segments of that civilization; (504) 865-5164, <http://stonecenter.tulane.edu>.

Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Annual Meeting, April 14-18, Renaissance St. Louis Grand, St. Louis, MO;

American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) Annual Meeting, April 23-25, Oakland Marriott City Center, Oakland, CA.

Volunteering

Cortez Cultural Center—To help with Cortez Cultural Center renovation, call Deb Avery (970) 565-1151; deb.avery@cortezculturalcenter.org; or visit www.cortezculturalcenter.org.

Chimney Rock Interpretive Association ("CRIA"). Email Helen Richardson, 1218HL1944@century.net.

Colorado Historical Society ("CHS"). Volunteers are needed to pack CHS archaeological collection, including ceramics, lithics and fiber perishables, of the CHS in preparation for the move to new facilities, through April 18. Packing involves constructing mounts from CHS archival materials. Experience handling museum objects is desirable but not necessary. Hours: 8am-4pm, Mon-Fri., weeknights and weekends.

Contact: Angela Caudill at angela.caudill@chs.state.co.us. Include your name, contact info, particular collection interest, availability and background/interest.

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) - Collections for the OAHP need processing. PAAC volunteers may receive credit toward certification at either the Lab Trainee or Technician level by helping to catalogue and analyze these materials at the CHS's Support Center in east Denver (MSCD). Contact Kevin Black at Kevin.Black@chs.state.co.us.



THE EDITORS' CORNER

Greek Vase Painting: American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. 113

(4), October 2009. (Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), January 2010)

This article synthesizes the developments in Greek vase painting during the last 15 years. It places publications and fields of inquiry into a historical context and considers the current state of research in the various sub-areas. It closes with comments on emerging practices, trends, and major problems.

Archaeology Magazine, Volume 62, Number 6, November/December 2009.

(Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), January 2010)

This article lists more than 300 sites on the Tex/Mex border where the Pecos and Devils Rivers flow into the Rio Grande and lists rock art that dates from 5,000 years ago to historic times. A key site, the Cedar Springs rock shelter on Devils River, is in the Pecos River-style tradition and was identified in the early 20th century. This shelter spread across the area 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. The artists used pictographs of shamans, deities, and skeletonized animal forms to "record their concept of a supernatural universe, where magical flight, animal transformation, and communion with the spirits were not only possible but essential to their survival. Pictographs may also show mythic or historical narratives. Relatively unknown because of its isolated location, the site includes a rare depiction of a possible shaman, "a multicolored figure in profile, with power lines extending from its fingertips." Cedar Springs is on privately owned land, but it can be visited on tours offered by the Rock Art Foundation, Inc. ([www.rockart.org](#)) and the Shumla School ([www.shumla.org](#)). The nearby Seminole Canyon State Park and Historic Site is another place to explore rock art.

Archaeology Names Excavations at Las Capas as a Top Ten Discovery in 2009.

(Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), January 2010)

Some form of irrigation was necessary for ancient farmers to grow corn in the cactus-studded Sonoran Desert as early as 2000 B.C. Until 2009, no one had found evidence for an irrigation system. At the site of Las Capas, outside Tucson, archaeologists from Desert Archaeology Inc. have excavated a huge network of canals and fields stretching over as many as 100 acres, dating to 1200 B.C., the oldest documented irrigation system in North America. [www.archaeology.org](#).



Southwest Archaeology News

Historic Wagon Road, Animas Canyon Toll Road, the Key Route between Animas City and Silverton before the Train Connected those Settlements in 1882, Could Derail Land Swap. (Summary, Durango Herald, January 18, 2010)

A segment of the overgrown road crosses a parcel of public land between Glacier Club and Chris Park campground near Haviland Lake Road. It has been nominated to La Plata County's historic register. The segment would be obliterated under the Glacier Club's proposal to acquire the land in exchange for three private in-holdings in the national forest. Because the USFS is concerned that the County's listing the road on the register could derail the deal, in December it sent a letter to the County Commissioners asking them not to take action on the nomination. The Commissioners have postponed consideration of the nomination. The proposed land exchange was the focus of a 324-page draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed last year by the USFS, which will issue its final decision later this year. The EIS favors the exchange but recommends nine measures to compensate for loss of part of the road. These include documenting and preserving the remaining portions of public land. The USFS argues that only it has the authority to nominate the road. The county's Historic Preservation Review Commission, which makes recommendations on nominations, was to discuss the road December 11, but the meeting was canceled.

The Cortez Historic Preservation Board will recommend to the Cortez City Council that Cortez apply for Certified Local Government ("CLG") status and attended the January 12 Council meeting session to discuss the program, which Durango already has.

New Hypothesis Suggests Maize was Passed from Group to Group by Ancient Southwestern Hunter-Gatherer Populations. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, January 2010)

An international group of anthropologists hypothesized that the diffusion of maize to the Southwestern US was passed from group to group of Southwestern hunter-gatherers, in an article published the week of Dec. 7 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, co-authored by Gayle Fritz. www.sciencedaily.com

New Visitation Rules in Place for Moon House. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, January 2010)

BLM's Monticello, Utah, field office seeks to preserve a sense of discovery with new January 2010 rules for visiting Moon House. Because 3,000 visitors annually hike into Grand Gulch, backpackers must get overnight permits at the Kane Gulch Ranger Station. Beginning in January, hikers will need day-use permits for a 1,600-acre 2-mile stretch of McCloyd Canyon; Moon House lies in the middle, between two large sandstone pour-offs within the Fish Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area. Dogs, overnight camping, and fires along the rim are not permitted. To maintain that sense of "self-discovery," daily visitation will be limited to 36 people, including clients of commercial outfitters. Group size will not exceed 12. <http://tinyurl.com>.

Ancient Ceramic Found in Cave. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, January 2010)

A pot discovered under a rock in one of the canyons in the Manti-LaSal National Forest may be between 800-1000 years old. It appears to be Anasazi or Fremont in origin. www.ecprogress.com.

BLM and Utah Stakeholders Reach Compromise on Preservation in Nine Mile Canyon. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, January 2010)

A wide coalition of interests -- including conservationists, tribal leaders, land regulators, and a natural-gas developer -- has reached an agreement that could curtail the fight over damage to rock art in Nine Mile Canyon. The document, signed January 5, outlines how the BLM proposes to protect pictographs and petroglyphs created by Puebloan ancestors who lived throughout the Southwest more than 700 years ago. www.sltrib.com.

A Cooperative Model for Gas Development and Archaeological Preservation. (Summary, Editorial, Daily Sentinel, December 27, 2009)

Nine Mile Canyon, west of the Green River in north-central Utah, has been called the world's longest art gallery because of the extensive number of prehistoric drawings along its rock walls. In recent years, the region around the canyon has faced extensive natural gas development. Thanks to a recent agreement that should be a model for gas development in other sensitive locations, drilling will proceed. In the Nine Mile case, Bill Barrett Corp. worked not only with the BLM and Ute Indian leaders to forge an agreement, but also conservation groups, archaeology groups, and state officials. The company has agreed to apply oil sands to the road

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through the canyon to harden it and cut down on dust that can scour the ancient artwork. The BLM will provide more careful monitoring of not only the well sites but the entire canyon to prevent deterioration.

Ute Mountain Tribal Park Opened for Ancestral Solstice Petroglyphs. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, December 17, 2009)

Tour goers saw special petroglyphs that interact with shadows of the sun during the winter solstice. Besides the bear, the butterfly, and a few spirals along the 11-mile stretch of road into Mancos Canyon, Rutherford Mills, a Park Ranger, points out a kiva and the spot where the last of the traditional Use Mountain Ute chiefs, Chief Jack House, lived. Mills sees the petroglyphs as history of how the Ancestral Puebloans lived and hunted in the canyon from 500 A.D. to 1250 A.D. Archaeoastronomist Virginia Wolf led the annual tour and said the special glyphs are important because they demonstrate the importance of the winter solstice to the people. Wolf said descendent tribes such as the Hopi still practice rituals on the winter solstice to ensure longer days return and with them, good crops. It was probably Hopi ancestors who were living in Mancos Canyon and on Mesa Verde -- more than the western group of the Puebloans, she said. Wolf began studying petroglyphs in the tribal park 12 years ago and has studied them in the area for 20 years with colleague Ed Wheeler. They have located about ten winter solstice sites and four summer solstice sites in Mancos Canyon, part of the 125,000 acre tribal park. Tribal Park Director Veronica Cuthair said this is the third year the park has offered the special tour to the public, although last year's tour was canceled due to weather. Summer solstice sites are still found, but they are not as complex or with as many interactions as the winter sites. One of Mills' favorites involves the sun-induced shadow of a bear crossing a panel, ending with its nose dropping into a hole in the cliff.

Calkins' Fate Remains Uncertain as Re-1 School District Faces Increasing Costs for Restoration Work on Historic School Building. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, January 7, 2010)

The Calkins building, which celebrated its centennial last year, has housed a variety of students and administrative offices over the past century for Cortez School District Re-1. The building has been the focus of a major historical renovation push for years. In 2003, correspondence was initiated between the district and the Colorado Historical Society, culminating in a grant providing 75 percent of the funding by the state historical fund and 25 percent from the district's capital reserve fund. Restoration work was intended to be completed in individually funded phases. Structural integrity work was completed in early 2008. The second phase was originally intended to cover architectural design of the first and second floors, and asbestos abatement. The historical society offered the district three options to proceed: continue with the project as planned, return the money for phase two and reapply with a new vision, or a third option. Board members expressed frustration at the seeming lack of progress on the project as well as the escalating costs. The commitment of additional funds was the primary concern voiced by board members. Asbestos abatement, originally estimated to cost the district \$33,000, will come in closer to \$70,000. To date, the district has supplied \$96,000 of the \$325,000 spent on the project. Including grant funds, \$498,908 has been allocated for phase two, \$124,727 of which has been committed by the district. The financial strain of the rehabilitation project could be alleviated if the district is awarded a substantial amount of funding from the federal government. If the district is awarded the funding, the relationship with the state historical society will come to an end.

The Loveland Archaeological Society Celebrated the 75th Anniversary of its Stone Age Fair. (Summary, *Denver Post*, September 20, 2009)

Things on exhibit at the Fair are from private collections and institutions from all over the country, including a pre-eminent display of points from the Smithsonian Institution. Everything was legally obtained. The Society is keenly sensitive to the problem of black-market artifact sales like the federal investigation that sentenced two Utah women for stealing more than 800 Indian relics. None of the artifacts at the Stone Age Fair is for sale. Since its 1934 debut in the Weld County hamlet of Cornish, the fair has been strictly educational. The Stone Age Fair has become an annual institution for archaeologists in the Midwest and Rocky Mountain West, luring about 2,500 amateur and professional archaeologists and scientists to Loveland. The fair's most impressive attendance was in 1935, when endorsements from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and comedian Will Rogers drew 10,000 people to the tiny two-room schoolhouse where the fair originally was held.

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The 2009 fair featured lectures by archaeologists from the Smithsonian Institution, along with flint-knapping demonstrations.

Ohio Art Professor Studies Archaeoastronomy Links to Ancient Kivas in Southeastern Utah. (Summary, Hisatsinom, December 2009)

Jim Krehbiel was up past midnight making a piece of art by layering maps and field notes onto photos he had taken of an ancient ritual site high on a cliff ledge in the desert Southwest. He looked at the image of the kiva and remembered how the ruins were nearly inaccessible. Krehbiel had to lower himself on a rope to reach them. Why, he wondered that night in the fall of 2007, would anyone build something so important in such a remote spot among the canyons and mesas? <http://tinyurl.com>

Auction Tears Apart McElmo Canyon. (Summary, Denver Post, October 25, 2009)

Seven thousand acres were auctioned in an absolute sale. The family who owned the land for so long, the Wallaces, brought the first cows into this part of the world, trailing them from Texas after the end of the Civil War. They brought cowboys and their cows, when the Utes, Navajos and Apaches still ruled, before state boundaries were clearly defined and before hard-rock miners arrived. Now the vast public lands, the new wisdom asserted, are for the people as trustees of the land rather than the users. Farmers and ranchers are ceasing to be part of this land; they were interlopers, exploiters. But the public agencies, with their new mandate, can not permit the old ways as insensitive to the land. The Wallaces fought the new school-taught wisdom, spread by suburban children. An unwillingness to compromise left them devoid of sympathy among the public agencies. But they were familiar with isolation, celebrated their self reliance and were scornful of those who saw the land they had battled for as little more than an endless playground. Country people were early, many new to all this, hoping without malice that the prices would be low enough to permit them an agrarian adventure. Realtors were on computers with clients in California and Arizona, wealthy men from Texas who traded land. The family bid on the mountain land, praying that their neighbors might grant them this land back, not bidding past the limit everyone knew they had. But then a neighbor who had reputedly agreed to not drive the bidding up made an offer the family could not match. An age had passed, the deal was done.

Suspect in Artifacts Theft Case Claims Entrapment by Feds. (Summary, Daily Sentinel, December 25, 2009)

His attorney asked a federal judge to throw out a five-count indictment returned by a grand jury in August. The indictment alleged Robert Knowlton sold archeological resources and illegally transported them across state lines in the summer of 2008. Knowlton's attorney argues the indictment was flawed because it doesn't claim Knowlton knew the items were stolen from federal lands before he sold them. According to a search warrant affidavit, the informant asked Knowlton to mail the items, saying he was flying home, and he "tries not to check his luggage."

Armijo-Gallagher House on Federal and State Historic Registries Offered to Las Cruces, NM. (Summary, Daily Times, January 12, 2010)

The owners of the house offered the 1868 house to the city. Historic preservationists have said it might be Las Cruces' most endangered historic property. According to the Las Cruces Historical Survey of Buildings and Gordon Owen's *Las Cruces: Multi-cultural Crossroads*, the house was the first two-story home in the city and the first to get electricity.

Professor Emeritus of Languages at NAU, Ekkehart Malotki, Chips Away at Rock Art Symbols. (Summary, Durango Herald, November 22, 2009)

The professor believes no one will ever know the true meaning of images pecked or painted on stone pallets because the artists are dead and did not leave a record or "Rosetta Stone" to decipher the images' meanings. They could have been constructed for religious reasons, to mark territories, or simple doodles such as those still made today by children and adults. Creating art is a distinct piece of our biological makeup: an instinct. The oldest known rock art is a 300,000-year-old panel of small chipped cups, called cupules, found in India. He believes that the images are of animals and people evolved from early artists' doodles. Non-iconic abstract images preceded the representational (humans and animals) imagery. Malotki has scoured Arizona and the world studying and documenting rock art. His recent book, *The Rock Art of Arizona: Art for Life's*

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Southwest Archaeology News - Cont.

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Sake, contains several photographs of rock art in Yavapai County. He believes that the ancient artists did not peck or paint images for decoration, but rather as a "hardwired" need to create art as a survival technique, or a type of spiritual offering, "to increase their odds of survival."

Malotki has teamed with evolutionary psychologist Ellen Dissanayake to study a theory that the reason images found in Arizona are identical to those found in the Sahara and elsewhere is because humans have a core of biologically universal images they are born with. Malotki lists 15 "human universals," called phosphenes, found in rock art around the world. Some include circles, zigzags, spirals, dots (cupules) and boxes and rows of lines. "They are the same doodles children and adults draw." Not all scientists agree with Malotki and Dissanayake's ideas of iconic rock art evolving from instinctual doodling, because some people's minds are trapped in a state of pareidolia. Pareidolia is the tendency for people to see familiar images in something that is random or disorganized, i.e. seeing faces in clouds.

Decades-Old Gossip Gets New Spotlight in Daily Times Feature. (Summary, Daily Times, December 6, 2009)
The Daily Times has run a feature on its second page each day for more than ten years, offering a snapshot of a quirky story printed on that date years earlier, and pulled from Farmington's newspaper archives dating all the way back to the weekly publication of the San Juan Times in 1894. The daily feature is compiled by Daily Times Senior Editor and Librarian, Margaret Mathers, who sorts through microfilm files of the decades-old newspaper prints to find the day's most interesting piece of San Juan County history. Because the paper was published on a weekly basis through 1949, Mathers keeps up to date with a 200-year calendar to pinpoint which years printed the edition of the paper for the date in question. Readers occasionally even call to report that a relative featured in a 80-year-old story had his or her name misspelled when the paper went to print decades ago and the error found its way back to print once again. Because the public demand for the newspaper archives, San Juan College library has available microfilm of past editions. While much of the local political "controversy" that was fit to print in the early 1900s could resemble some of today's headlines, the historical difference is made clear. A stark difference is seen in how the Navajo are referenced in news, reflecting an evolved cultural understanding. The section is important for the community to know how the foundation was laid here; what kind of characters there were in the community

Archaeology News From Afar

American Indian Tribes to Receive \$3 Billion to Settle Claims Dating Back More than 100 Years (Cobell Case) for Royalties for Oil, Gas, Grazing and Other Leases. (Summary, Durango Herald, December 9, 2009)

The Obama administration proposed spending more than \$3 billion to settle claims dating back more than a century (Cobell case) for royalties for oil, gas, grazing, and other leases. Interior will distribute \$1.4 billion to more than 300,000 Indian tribe members to compensate them for historical accounting claims and to resolve future claims. The US will spend \$2 billion to buy back and consolidate tribal land broken up in previous generations and allow individual tribe members to obtain cash payments for land interests divided among numerous family members and return the land to tribal control. The settlement also would create a scholarship account of up to \$60 million for tribal members to attend college or vocational school. If cleared by Congress and a federal judge, the settlement would be the largest Indian claim ever approved against the US government. Elouise Cobell, a member of the Blackfeet Tribe from Montana, the lead plaintiff in the case, called the proposed settlement crucial for hundreds of thousands of Native Americans who have suffered for more than a century through mismanagement of the Indian trust.

Temple Pylon Lifted from Sunken Egyptian City. (Summary, Daily Times, December 18, 2009)

Archaeologists used a giant crane and ropes to hoist a nine-ton, 7.4 foot tall, temple pylon from the Mediterranean that was part of the palace complex of Cleopatra before it became submerged for centuries in the Alexandria harbor. The pylon, which once stood at the entrance to a temple of Isis, is to be the centerpiece of an underwater museum planned by Egypt to showcase the sunken city, believed to have been toppled into the

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Archaeology News From Afar - Cont.

sea by earthquakes in the 4th century. To attract tourists to the country's northern coast, often overshadowed by the grand pharaonic temples of Luxor in the south, the Giza pyramids outside Cairo and the beaches of the Red Sea, Egypt hopes the allure of Alexandria, founded in 331 B.C. by Alexander the Great, also can be a draw. The pylon was part of a sprawling palace from which the Ptolemaic dynasty ruled Egypt and where 1st Century B.C. Queen Cleopatra wooed the Roman general Marc Antony before they both committed suicide after their defeat by Augustus Caesar. The temple dedicated to Isis, a pharaonic goddess of fertility and magic, is at least 2,050 years old, but likely much older. The pylon was cut from a single slab of red granite quarried in Aswan, 700 miles to the south. Cleopatra chose to make her living quarters next to the temple, probably because Isis was so powerful. Cleopatra's palace and other buildings as well as monuments lie strewn on the seabed in the harbor of Alexandria, the second largest city of Egypt. Since 1994, archaeologists have explored the ruins, one of the richest underwater excavations in the Mediterranean, with some 6,000 artifacts. Another 20,000 objects are scattered off other parts of Alexandria's coast. In recent years, excavators have discovered dozens of sphinxes in the harbor, along with pieces of what is believed to be the Alexandria Lighthouse, or Pharos, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Yale Says Lawsuit Seeking Return of Thousands of Inca Artifacts Removed from Machu Picchu by Hiram Bingham III between 1911 and 1915 by Peru Should be Dismissed because a Statute of Limitations Expired under Connecticut Law. (Summary, *Daily Times*, January 12, 2010)

Peru rejected the argument, saying Yale never owned the artifacts and that its claim is not subject to a statute of limitations under Peruvian law. Peru also said Yale did not assert ownership of the artifacts until late 2008. The South American nation filed the lawsuit in December 2008 demanding Yale return the artifacts. The claim accuses Yale of fraudulently holding the relics for decades. Yale said it returned dozens of boxes of artifacts in 1921 and that Peru knew it would retain some artifacts. Yale describes the artifacts as "primarily fragments of ceramic, metal and bone" and said it recreated some objects from fragments. Peru said the artifacts are composed of centuries-old Incan materials, including bronze, gold and other metal objects, mummies, skulls, bones, and other human remains, pottery, utensils, ceramics and objects of art. Peru said the most important artifacts were never returned. In 2007, the two sides agreed to give Peru legal title to the pieces, which were to travel in a joint exhibit and then return to a museum and research center in the ancient Incan capital of Cuzco. Yale would have funded the traveling exhibit and partially funded the museum. But Peru backed out of the deal because of a dispute over how many artifacts were to be returned.

Seeing the Sea: Ships' Eyes in Classical Greece, by Deborah N. Carlson, *Hesperia*, Vol-79, No. 3, July-September 2009. (Summary, *CAS All Points Bulletin*, January 2010)

What may be proof of the presence of eyes on both sides of ancient Greek ships at the bow. Such eyes are depicted on painted vases. There were two types of eyes (ophthalmoi). One, naturalistic (almond-shaped) eyes were intended to represent the fierce eyes of a charging wild boar, demonstrated by archaic silver coins from Phaselis, which show the front of a boar with its front legs pulled back and its snout in the position of the ship's ram. These naturalistic eyes were apparently placed on warships, such as triremes, and are depicted on Greek vases. They were made of white marble and had a raised border. Concentric circles were painted to represent the iris. A hole in the center of the concentric circles likely was the receptacle for a spike to attach the eye to the whip, which represented the pupil. A second eye type was circular, apparently placed on merchant vessels, as depicted on Greek vases. The shape was similar to a thumb tack with a convex side and a flat side. A lead spike was inserted through a central hole in the white marble disk to attach the eye to the ship. One or more concentric circles were painted on the surface of the circular disk to represent the iris. Ships' eyes weren't always simply painted. Most often, they were three dimensional, attachable artifacts. The *Hesperia* article describes several artifacts and the sites at which they were discovered. (1) Three naturalistic eyes were discovered in excavations in the Athenian Agora (marketplace), apparently associated with the old council house (Bouleuterion). The council (Boule) presided over naval affairs. (2) Eleven naturalistic eyes were discovered at Zea Harbor, in the Athenian harbor town of Piraeus, where the eyes were associated with shipsheds and likely were in warehouse storage along with other naval equipment. (3) Two circular eyes were discovered at the wreck of a Greek merchant vessel at Tektas Burnu (Turkey). The location of the eyes defined the orientation of the vessel after the near disappearance of the ship's wooden hull. (4) Two circular eyes were discovered at separate locations off the coast of Israel. The ships' eyes were either protection (1) against the "evil eye"; in support of this idea they pointed outwards and not ahead; or (2) as indicated by Aeschylus and Philostratos, they served the purpose of seeing ahead.

Quarterly & Annual PAAC Report

January 23, 2010 From Kevin Black

In the fourth quarter of 2009, nine classes were completed with enrollment ranging from 8 to 39 in Durango (*Rock Art Studies*)— During calendar year 2009, I taught 23 PAAC courses—at least one in each of the 13 Colorado cities and towns currently served by the program. The most popular course was *Perishable Materials*, presented five times to a total of 64 people, followed by the *Prehistoric Lithics Description and Analysis* class held four times. 157 people unaffiliated with CAS, the Museum of Western Colorado, or the San Luis Valley Archaeological Network also attended those functions.

In addition to the courses, several other PAAC-related activities took place. One eight-day session of field inventory in June was the second phase for the PAAC Summer Training Survey project at the Antelope Gulch parcel northeast of Salida in Fremont County. 16 volunteers came out for this session and roughly 100 acres was inventoried within the 2,873 acre parcel. A summary of the project results detailing progress on the survey was presented at the CAS annual meeting held in Pueblo, and a short summary of the survey also can be found on the OAHP web site at www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/summersurvey2.htm. We expect to return to this same area for 2010, although the specific dates for this next field season have not been confirmed; prospective volunteers for the survey should contact me by early May, 2010.

Another opportunity which helps in promoting PAAC is to have all 13 of the PAAC courses available for college credit through the Extended Studies Program at Adams State College. Information for this can be found on the PAAC web site as well as the Extended Studies web page http://www.adams.edu/extended_studies/independent/paac/paac.php. During 2009, 16 PAAC volunteers took one or more of the courses for college credit—a nice increase over the 11 students who received college credits in 2008.

In October, I supervised one site form workshop as a follow-up to the Summer Training Surveys; six volunteers attended the Denver workshop. The work at the Lowry facility will resume next winter, although the venue might change if OAHP collections are moved to a different warehouse this year.

At least 3 Local PAAC Coordinators are being replaced this year among them Peggy Morris (since 2005) of the San Juan Basin chapter. Many thanks go to them for their service to CAS and PAAC.

Finally, presentations were made highlighting PAAC activities of the Summer Survey project in the Antelope Gulch area at the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference in Gunnison focusing on small lithic sources available in central Colorado. Although exact dates have not yet been finalized, the PAAC Summer Training Survey will resume this year, most likely in mid to late June. Should the normal PAAC course schedule resume as expected in the second half of the year, (due to their move) I will send out a reminder in April for you to poll the local volunteers on which courses they would prefer to see in their areas. Thanks!



Happy Valentine's Day

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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