



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

January, 2013

SJBAS Monthly Meeting

Our meeting this month will be held **January 10, 2013**, 7:00 p.m. at the Center for SW Studies Lyceum, Fort Lewis College. Judith Reynolds will discuss "Graves & Grandiosity: The story of Heinrich Schliemann and Ancient Troy." Judith Reynolds is a journalist and art historian with a strong interest in archaeology. She teaches the first of two art history survey courses, Caves to Cathedrals, at Fort Lewis College.

Following graduate work at the University of Michigan, Reynolds embarked on a teaching career and then migrated into college administration. After freelancing as an art and music critic, she went into journalism full time and eventually became managing editor of a newspaper in Rochester, NY.

The Reynolds moved to Durango in 1994, and Judith has been freelancing for The Durango Herald as critic, arts reporter, and political cartoonist since then. She was invited to give this presentation on Schliemann to a psychology conference in Boston last October.

SJBAS 2013 Field Trips:

Jan. 31-Feb. 4. Arizona Missions and Forts. Please join us for our annual SE Arizona SJBAS field trip. We will meet the evening of Thurs January 31, 2013, at a point yet to be determined in Tucson. We will visit the AZ State Museum of Anthropology, established in 1893 and home to the world's largest collection of SW American Indian pottery and basketry; San Xavier del Bac, aka "The White Dove of the Desert"; the Presidio San Ignacio de Tubac; Tumacacori National Historic Park; and possibly other sites near Tucson. This is a motel trip with you arranging lodging of your choice in the South

Tucson area, since most of the trip participants already have longer term accommodations in the area. We will limit the trip to 25 people. We will establish a waiting list if required. Please email Gail and Marlo Schulz at mschulz@frontier.net or call 970-946-5234.

Feb. 22-24. Museums and Sites in/Near Albuquerque. (Trip Leaders (TL): Marion and Andy Simon, 970-749-2927). This is a 3Day/2Night motel trip with no Trip Limits. We will have a docent-guided visit to the Tijeras Pueblo, Maxwell Museum, and the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, with a stop at the NM History Museum in Santa Fe to see the special exhibit on Karl May, a German author on the West.

(Continued on page 2)

Officers for 2012

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What's Inside

Upcoming Lectures.....	2
PAAC Classes.....	3
Conferences.....	3
Museums/Exhibits.....	4
Denver CAS Mtg. Notes.....	6
The Editors' Corner.....	7
Archeology from the SW.....	9

SJBAS FIELD TRIP REPORTS

UPCOMING LECTURES

Apr. 18-20. Bluff UT Area. (Trip Leaders: Barbara & Lyle Hancock, lylehancock@bresnan.net, 970-764-4531). This 3Day/2Night car camping trip will have a limit of 12 people. A high clearance (HC)/4WD is required but local carpooling will be available. There will be several short (<1 mi.) hikes to both ruin and petroglyph sites.

Apr. 27-28. Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park Service Weekend. (TLs: Kathleen and Jim Shadell, 970-247-5597 and Richard Robin8son). No trip participant limit. HC/4WD is preferred, carpooling available. This is a day trip or a car camping trip. The Hisatsinom Chapter will join us. We provide a day of labor on a needed project and receive in exchange a tour of sites not always open to the public. Bring gloves, hat, tools, and lots of cold water. A one-day work only option available.

May 11. Alkali Ridge, CO. (TL: Diane Skinner, 970-247-0849). Trip participant limit (TPL) = 7 (for each chapter). We will join the Hisatsinom Chapter for a moderate hike on a mesa top with Jerry, a well-known archaeologist, to view this area in the Canyon of Ancients Monument near the CO-UT state line. Presently a large Pueblo I site is being considered. Getting a permit, weather conditions or scheduling may dictate the actual location or date. The waiting list is often contacted due to drop outs.

May 12. Durango Walking Tour. (Contact: Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170). Approximately one-mile walk, escorted by Dr. Andrew Gulliford through the Historic District of Durango to listen to the stories the buildings have to tell.

May 22-24. Jemez Mountains. (TL: Janice and Brooks Taylor). TPL = 20 for this 3D/2N car camping trip). You may need HC/4WD to visit many sites on the east side of the Jemez River. Other areas will be visited based on time and conditions. Registration preference will be given to those registered for last year's cancelled trip and those who intend to participate in the duration of the trip.

AIA Denver. *What was that Horrible Thing that Happened around the World in AD 536*, Dr. Payson Sheets, CU. **Jan. 13, 2013, 2 p.m.**, Tattered Cover Bookstore, 16th & Wynkoop.

The few literate cultures in AD 536 recorded intense cold, crop failures, starvation, and deaths. The worldwide sulfur circulation indicates an eruption in a tropical latitude, and greater sulfur in Greenland indicates an eruption north of the equator. Since 1969 Sheets has been investigating the eruption of Ilopango Volcano in El Salvador, at 14° north latitude. Ilopango Eruption was the most likely candidate for the worse worldwide disaster in the past few millennia.

The presentation will include records of the disaster, dendroclimatological dating, ice core records, possible impacts on non-literate societies, El Salvadoran research on the Ilopango eruption, and deep-sea drilling results by German scientists. Based on multiple disciplines, it appears we are moving toward understanding what happened in AD 536 and afterward. Free, open to public.

Historical CO Center. *And Many Wore Moccasins: The Ute, Navajo, and Blackfoot Nations and World War I.* **Jan. 15, 1-2 pm (repeats 7-8 pm)**, 1200 Broadway, Denver.

American Indians participated in WWI as an extension of the population's ongoing efforts to shape social and political realities, resist cultural assimilation and segregation, and attain equality through service and sacrifice. Seventeen thousand American Indians were registered for service by war's end. CO Mesa University's Dr. Timothy Winegard describes the events that led to citizenship for the Native population in 1924 and highlights the wartime experiences of the Ute, Navajo, and Blackfoot

(Continued on page 3)

Other Activities. *Passport in Time Project, McMillenville, Part XI*, Tonto Nat'l Forest, AZ. **Feb. 25 - Mar 1.** 16 miles from Globe, AZ. Project will continue documentation of the main town and associated mining "company" town and conduct survey using metal detectors. Low-amenity camping available. www.passportintime.com.

UPCOMING LECTURES—CONTINUED

Confederacy. \$8.50 HC members, \$10 non-members.

Archeological Institute of America (AIA), Boulder. *New Research on Old Pots: Developments in Southwestern Ceramic Analysis.* Jan. 23, 7 pm, Colorado University Museum of National History, 1030 N. Broadway, Boulder. Presented by Deborah L. Huntley, CU.

SW archaeologists have always studied pottery to help them understand past human behavior. Pottery analysis informs past food ways, ethnicity, trade, migration, and religious beliefs. Recently, SW ceramicists have increasingly used high tech techniques -- from 3D modeling to nuclear reactors -- to explore these longstanding issues. This talk explores these techniques and advances SW ceramicists have made in using pottery to understand past culture. Free, open to public.

Historical CO Center. Jan. 25, 1-2 pm. 1200 Broadway, Denver.

Commemorate the legacy of the Western cowboy at this historical depiction of CO's cultivation and settlement in the 1870s. Actor Matthew James portrays cowboy character Nathaniel Tanner, displays and explains the function of his clothing and equipment, and tells stories of the courage and drive required for a cowboy's survival. \$4 HC members; \$5 general public plus museum admission.

Denver Museum of Natural Science. *Babylon and Beyond: Preserving Iraqi Cultural Heritage.* Jan. 29, 7 pm. Phipps IMAX Theater, 2001 Colorado Blvd., Denver.

Diane Siebrandt will share her experiences as the US State Dept.'s cultural heritage liaison officer at the US Embassy in Baghdad. She has been on the ground since 2006, building partnerships between Iraqi and American civilians, academics, military personnel, and government officials that will help ensure the preservation of some of Iraq's most significant archaeological

sites, including Babylon. Cost: \$8 DMNS members, \$10 nonmembers.

AIA Denver. *Of Pots and People: Updates from the Field, Tell Timai, Egypt.* Feb. 17, 2 pm, Tattered Cover Bookstore, 16th & Wynkoop, Denver.

CONFERENCES

114th Archeological Institute of America (AIA) and American Philological Association Joint Annual Mtg., Jan. 3-6, 2013, Seattle, WA;

Society for Historical Archeological Annual Conference, Jan. 9-12, Leicester, GB;

CO Preservation Inc. Saving Places Conf., Feb. 6-8, 2013, Denver;

Caddo Conference, Feb. 22-23. Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK.

Annual conference includes poster and paper presentations on recent research in the Caddo archaeological region, including southwest AR, northwest LA, southeast OK, northeast TX, and adjacent areas. The conference seeks to promote and stimulate interest in the archaeology, history and ethnology of the region. (www.caddoconference.org)

CO Council of Professional Archaeologists Annual Meeting, Mar. 15-16, Denver, CO;

Society for American Archeology Annual Meeting, Apr. 3-7, Honolulu, HI;

Archaeological Society of NM "Life on the Rio Grande", May 3-4, Albuquerque, NM;

International Federation of Rock Art Organizations Congress, May 26-31, Albuquerque, NM;

2013 International Rock Art Congress, May 26-31, 2013, Albuquerque.

Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference, Oct. 17-19, 2013, Santa Fe.

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

MUSEUM/EXHIBITS

Global Village Museum of Arts: Native American Art of the Four Corners. Thru Jan. 5; Wed-Sun, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m., 200 W. Mountain Ave., Fort Collins, features extensive traditional and modern indigenous art from Four Corners region.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science: A Day in Pompeii. Thru Jan. 13.

Animas Museum: Law & Disorder. Tells the stories of rowdy elements that colored the early history of the area and of the lawmen who tamed them. Thru Jan. 27.

Windsor Museum. Bittersweet Harvest. Wed & Sun, 12-4pm, 116 N. 5th Street. Exploration of 1942-1964 Bracero guest worker program. Free.

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

Museum of International Folk Art. *Statehood: New Mexican Art from the Past 100 Years*, a NM Centennial exhibition, until March 13, 2013. (505-476-1200; internationalfolkart.org)

Governor's Gallery, NM State Capitol, 4th Floor. *NM Art Tells New Mexico History.*

Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. (Long Term) "Encounters with the Americas" explores the native cultures of Latin Am. before and after 1492, considering 16th century native responses to military and religious missions; the introduction of new plants and animals; and the toll of new diseases. (617) 496-1027, www.peabody.harvard.edu/exhibits.

Colorado University Museum of Natural History, thru April 2013. M-F, 9-5, S-S 10-4 pm, 15th and Broadway, Boulder. Showcases role of CU efforts assisting in the recent designation of Chimney Rock as a national monument, highlighting the archeo-astronomy and archeology of the site.

Autry Center thru June 23, 2013, Exhibits Highlight Katsinas as Window onto Hopi World: Brings together Katsinas, Spirits or Deities of SW Indians, Yearly Cycle Beginning in Feb. and Ending in July. (Summary, *SW Arch. Today*) According to the Hopi, when human beings came to the American SW, the spirit Maasaw gave them a stick, seeds and a watering gourd -- gifts of agriculture by which they could sustain themselves. www.latimes.com.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science, A Day in Pompeii, running thru Jan. 13, 2013. Hundreds of exceptional artifacts offer a insider's glimpse into the daily life -- and tragic end -- of this ancient Roman city.

Colorado History Museum, *Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month, May 17-19*

Amerind Foundation, Dragoon, AZ. Jan. 11-12. Join SW weaving expert Terry DeWald for three-day intensive workshop on SW baskets and textiles. Participants will stay in Amerind's Fulton Seminar House and meet in the research library for intensive study of SW weaving traditions. The course will utilize the basketry and textile collections of the Amerind Foundation, but participants are encouraged to bring elements of their own collections as well. (520-586-3666; www.amerind.org)

Heard Museum World Championship Hoop Dance Contest, Feb. 9-10, Phoenix. Experience the fast-paced precision and grace of hoop dancing at the Contest, where more than 70 top hoop dancers from the US and Canada compete for the championship and cash prizes. The tradition of dancing with a hoop has an extensive history among native people, to whom the hoop or circle is symbolic, representing the circle of life and the continuous cycle of summer and winter, day and night, male and female. (602-252-8848; www.heard.org)

(Continued on page 5)

MUSEUM/EXHIBITS—CONT.

(Continued from page 4)

SW Indian Art Fair, AZ State Museum U. of Arizona, Tucson. Feb. 23-24. More than 200 native artists will display top-quality, handmade pottery, Hopi katsina dolls, paintings, jewelry, baskets, rugs, blankets and other items. Artist demonstrations, native food, music and dance performances will also be features. (520-626-5886; www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/events/swiaf)

University of Oregon (OR), Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene OR. Long-term. Experience 15,000 years of NW cultural history and 200 million years of geology through the exhibition *Oregon -- Where Past is Present*. People have been living in OR. for more than 14,000 years, and the stories of their diverse cultures are preserved in oral traditions passed from generation to generation and in the objects people used and valued. The arrival of European Americans challenged the continuity of native traditions, but in spite of everything, they have survived. Today, OR. is experiencing a revival of native culture as people work to preserve languages, arts, and traditions that were nearly lost. The exhibit includes objects that range in age from some of the oldest occupations to baskets and beadwork of the 19th and 20th centuries. (541-346-3024; <http://natural-history.uoregon.edu/exhibits>).

American Archaeology, Winters 2012-13.

Chaco, Through a Different Lens, by Mike Toner. SW scholar Steve Lekson has taken an unconventional approach to solving the mystery of Chaco Canyon.

Virtually Recreating the Past, by Julian Smith. Virtual archaeology has remarkable potential, but it also has some issues to resolve.

A Toad to the Past, by Alison McCook. A dig resulting from a highway project is yielding insights into Delaware's colonial history.

The Tales of Ancient Textiles, by Paula Neely. Fabric artifacts are providing a relatively new line of evidence for archaeologists.

Understanding Prehistoric Violence, by Dan Ferber. Bioarchaeologists have gone beyond studying the manifestations of ancient violence to examining the conditions that caused it.

A Trail to Prehistory. The Conservancy saves a trailhead leading to an important Sinagua settlement.

Northernmost Chaco Canyon Outlier to be Preserved. Carhart Pueblo holds clues to the broader Chaco regional system.

A Glimpse of a Major Transition. Herd Village could reveal information about the change from the Basketmaker III to the Pueblo I phase.

Historical Documents on Display: Part of Collection, Owned in part by R.H. Crossland Foundation, at Durango Main Mall. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), March 5, 2012)

The display includes a Civil War promotion signed by Abraham Lincoln; a Lee Harvey Oswald savings account withdrawal receipt; a baseball signed in 1968 by rookie of the year Johnny Bench. (The collection has several baseballs, including a lemon-peel ball used in the 1850s.) This stuff is from just one room of Crossland's home. One of his most prized possessions is a Naval cadet's requisition book from the 1850s, which contains 38 signatures or initials from the then-superintendent at West Point: Robert E. Lee. His oldest document (not here) is from Spain's Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand from 1495. He has signatures on an arrest warrant issued by both Wyatt and Virgil Earp, constable and sheriff, respectively, in Barton County, MO, before they moved to Tombstone, AZ. There are autographed documents from George Washington, Geronimo, golfer Bobby Jones, and Confederate general J.E.B. Stuart. He has an 1861 law partners desk he acquired in Atlanta, big

(Continued on page 6)

MUSEUM/EXHIBITS—CONT.

(Continued from page 5)

enough for law partners to share. Sometimes people wander in and marvel at the framed and plastic-coated documents.

Crossland grew up in NJ in the 1950s and '60s, not far from Yankee Stadium. His first collectibles were baseball cards. After a college professor made history "come alive," he was hooked. In the mid-1980s, when buying an antebellum home outside Atlanta, he began his historical collectible obsession, studying more about historical documents and beginning to collect, most at auctions. When he moved to Aspen in 1994, a dealer helped him bolster the collection. By 1996 he had several hundred documents. Now he has several thousand.

The collection includes several guitars and other memorabilia related to John Denver. The money to accumulate the collection came from Crossland's business ventures, as a founder of Primerica, a financial planning services company for middle-income families, with offices scattered across the US and Canada. Crossland took \$1 million and created the R.H. Crossland Foundation in honor of his father, Ralph Crossland. He is still in the process of moving here, and anxious to support Durango-area charities. Crossland, although he grew up poor, learned from his dad that there's a lot more reward in giving something than receiving something."

Violent Motion: Frederic Remington's Artistry in Bronze, Sid Richardson Museum, 309 Main St., Fort Worth, TX. Part I: through Feb. 24, 2013; Part II: Feb. 28-June 2. (Summary, [Star-Telegram](#), Nov. 9, 2012)

DENVER CHAPTER CAS MEETING—NOTES

October Meeting. (Summary, [All Points Bulletin](#), Dec. 2012)

Speaker, Will Raynolds' talk was accompanied by photos done using "dome technology," with 360 degree views of stunning sites, such as Aswan, Luxor and the Valley of the Queens, the new Cairo train station's pavilion, Tahrir Square in Cairo (site of protests last year), the largest cave in North Africa -- in Libya -- and a large Italian cathedral in Benghazi. The tourist industry is waning in the area. Some illicit excavations are happening, as well as thefts from museums. Conservation education is big now in Egypt. Some foreign missions too are helping to finance equipment. Better drainage is being worked on and some tombs are being documented and reburied in the Valley of the Queens, and luxury cruise liners may soon go from Luxor to Cairo. The cave in Libya, dating from 7th Century BC, had an intricate water collection system, using cisterns to collect rain water and a storage system that could store as much as one million gallons. The cathedral in Libya was desecrated, but is recently starting to be taken care of. One issue affecting looting and selling of artifacts is the distrust of police. In Libya there is no centralized police force, just local militias. There are no tourist facilities in that country as there are in Egypt. The challenge to artifacts is that "anyone can pick up anything." Mr. Raynolds explained the new dome technology. A camera shot can even be refocused after it has been processed. There is some fuzziness in the backgrounds of some shots, that will be improved. Anyone can view 360 degree photos of archaeological sites on Google Earth on their computers. Use of a "red icon" and "bubbler" were mentioned.

November Meeting. (Summary, [All Points Bulletin](#), Dec. 2012)

Steve and Kathy Holen spoke to an audience of approximately 55 people. They discussed *Bison, Mammoth, and Early Humans in the Americas*. DNA studies have shown that humans came to North America at least 30,000 years ago over a land bridge, when a route was available, when the climate was hospitable, when people had adapted to the steppe environment, and when prey ani-

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

imals were available. Ice covered Canada, but there was an area of steppe extending from Europe into Siberia and North America. "The Mammoth Steppe Hypothesis" will be discussed in detail at the Early Americans Conference in 2013 in Santa Fe. It appears that migration was also possible due to the developments in clothing, shelters, and ability to burn bone, and especially the development in technology of tools -- stone tools and percussion technology.

The Holens discussed percussion technology, percussion types of impacts, using modern cow bones to make notches on them with stones and compare to ancient finds with those types of impacts. They are working on several sites in CO, including the Villa Grove (in San Luis Valley) Mammoth Site, where bone flakes of about 30,000 years were found -- humans appeared to have knapped bones for simple tools. The Scott Site near Lamb Springs is being studied, with a mammoth find in a gully area. Impact notches were found on camel and other bones there, dating approximately 16,000 years ago, to be researched for human association. It is thought bison first came to No. America 120-160,000 years ago. We don't know yet when the first people arrived, but certainly by 30,000 years ago, maybe even more than 100,000 years ago, according to the Holens. In some northern areas outside of North America, it is thought that people were present 260-280,000 years ago. There is a need to find out where humans lived and where the lithics are located in order to study further. The importance of field work was stressed by the Holens.



Don't Forget Your Dues

Don't forget to send in your membership dues for 2013 to Mark Gebhardt. The membership application and fees are attached on the last page of the Moki. **Please remember that we are no longer offering the option of a \$15 newsletter only.** You can also access the membership application on our website: www.sjbas.org.



THE EDITORS' CORNER

The Anthropology Graduate Student Society ("AGSS") of CSU published one of the country's only student-run, peer-reviewed academic journals in anthropology. *Furthering Perspectives: Anthropological View of the World*, Vol. 5, has gone to press. In the 2012-2013 academic year, AGSS will publish the sixth volume. To cut down on costs while increasing impact, Volume 6 will be published exclusively online. Copies of the first five volumes are on sale now. Volumes 1-4 are \$5 each and Volume 5 costs \$7 (plus shipping). For more information, contact Becca Simon, Pres., Anthropology Graduate Student Society, anthrograd.group@gmail.com.



Moki By Mail

Most of us are connected to the Internet and communicate by e-mail regularly. **In an effort to further reduce our costs, we will be sending the Moki Messenger by e-mail to every member who provided us with his/her/their e-mail address.** If you have not provided us with that address, please do so now by contacting our treasurer, Mark Gebhardt, at mark@virtbiz.com or 970/382-0518.

However, if you prefer to get the Moki by snail mail (USPS), please let Mark know; and we'll make that happen. It is our intent to ensure that every member receives the Moki when it is published. Any member can also access the latest edition of the Moki through our website: www.sjbas.org.

ARCHEOLOGY FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Honoring Ancient Petroglyphs in UT: Mammoth Event. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, Dec. 8, 2012)

On December 21, the winter solstice, some Bluff residents burned a 16-foot-tall mammoth effigy at 8 p.m. in a ceremony complete with drumming and flaming darts to set the structure on fire. Joe Pachak, a rock expert and local artist, discovered the mammoth petroglyphs. The burning is to draw attention to the petroglyphs and promote more recording by scientists of rock art in the future.

The petroglyphs, the first of which was discovered in 1987, have long been a subject of controversy. Scientists question whether these illustrations really depict mammoths. Many town residents have advocated further protection by the BLM of the site where they were discovered. Since the first discovery, more possible mammoth petroglyphs have been discovered. The wooden mammoth was built over a three-week period by Pachak and local Bluff residents using only sticks and two support poles, to the scale of an actual mammoth. Many volunteers helped with the making of the mammoth, with one group doing the design and about 30 others assisting in construction. The sculpture was on display for a week. The mammoth is to scale.

The petroglyphs, which, at about 13,000 years old, may be some of the oldest rock art in North America. In March, a group of 30 volunteers led by resident Anne Phillips recorded the fourth mammoth petroglyph.

Crow Canyon ("CC") has 29-year Research Focus Trends and Patterns Discernible through Long-term Study. (Summary, *Letter from CC VP of Development*, Dec. 3, 2012)

CC scholars have shifted from studying the end of the ancestral occupation in the central Mesa Verde region to the initial migration into the region. The Basketmaker Communities Project will shed new light -- and also raise more than a few new questions -- on this little-understood time period (AD 500-700). In June, CC archaeologists teamed with remote-sensing specialists from the PBS TV series *Time Team America* to locate buried structures at the Dillard site. Ten new residential pit structures were found. The excavations in the Great Kiva identified unusual stone layers in the structure fill that have sparked debates about how the structure was roofed. This new data will be the national exposure of the project when the *Time Team America* episode airs in 2013. The work with multiple institutions and a multidisciplinary team on the Village Ecodynamics Project II is also contributing knowledge about the affects of the Neolithic Revolution. Using innovative computer simulation, the analysis of about 25,000 archaeological sites, and an experimental farming project, CC and its partners are looking at the long-term interaction between humans and their environment over a period of 1,000 years. In the project's vastly expanded study area, CC has begun to bring 100 years of research in Mesa Verde National Park, the Ute Mountain Tribal Park, and the Rio Grande Valley into a consolidated research database

Cortez City Council Adds 11 Properties within Original Townsite of Cortez to City's Register of Historic Structures, Sites and Districts. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, Dec. 1, 2012)

In 2011, the City used two local government grants from the CO Historical Society to fund the inventory of properties on Montezuma Avenue from Linden Street to the half block between Ash and Washington Streets. The 2012 survey included inventories of 41 properties. Eight of those met the criteria to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and 34 were eligible for the City's register. The Cortez Historical Society has applied for a grant, which if successful a public hearing could be called to discuss and decide whether to pursue a national register district.

P.C. Schools Shows Arrival of Electricity in SW CO. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, Nov. 25, 2012)

Philip "P.C." Schools' job was as a power plant superintendent with the Western CO Power Co., but it is his turn-of-the-century photographs documenting the coming of electricity to SW CO from which his legacy glows. Schools was born in 1881 just before the first winter snowfall in Crow River, MN. His father made a living selling firewood to miners, and in 1890 at age 9, Schools' parents sent him to work in the mines. Schools, who thought he knew more than the schoolmaster, was expelled from school after only a few days. He tied some food in a red bandana and walked for miles to the next town, where he found a job working 16 hours/day delivering groceries in a horse-drawn wagon. At night, he slept among the store's boxes and packing crates. When he was 18, he finished high school and bought his first camera.

Schools went on to get a college degree in the new field of electrical engineering. The Tomboy Mine

(Continued on page 9)

ARCHEOLOGY FROM THE SOUTHWEST

(Continued from page 8)

in Telluride hired him as an engineer in 1909. He did so well that in 1913 he was hired as a general superintendent with the Western CO Power Co. About this time, he married a beautiful organist at the Methodist Church. Schools was in charge of the crews who built the first power lines over the mountains to plants, including Illium, Telluride, Tacoma and Durango.

He was a hands-on boss, often horseback riding or snowshoeing into the high country to camp with his crew in a boarding house or tent. He always had his camera with him to document every step of the power process. His photographs of powerful-looking industrial drums, gears and swirled complex machinery are beautiful. Schools sometimes brought his daughter Phyllis to the high country camps with him. His pictures of men raising power lines and building water flumes have an unexpected quality, as in the photo with shadowy men taking a smoke break inside a partially built flume. In those days, flumes were wooden and sealed with creosote. A fine example is at Cascade Creek, and if you lean in close you can still smell the tarry aroma of creosote there. Someday, his photos will be donated to the Center of SW Studies to be enjoyed by researchers, historians and those who are simply curious.

Video for Western CO Interpretive Assoc. Chronicling the Restabilization of Driggs Mansion near Gateway. *(Summary, Daily Sentinel, Nov. 16, 2012)*

The process of collecting information about Driggs Mansion, originally built out of stone and mortar in the early 1900s, began on Oct. 15. Historic and current photographs, plus interviews about the re-stabilization and history of Driggs Mansion will be incorporated into the video.

Petition Seeks to Rename "Negro Bill Canyon" near Moab. *(Summary, Durango Herald, Nov. 26, 2012)*

A window cleaner who has lived in Moab for 14 years, wants the canyon to bear the last name of the black cowboy who ran cattle there in the 1870s, William Granstaff. The canyon name has already been changed in the 1960s to "Negro Bill Canyon" from a name that featured a derogatory word. History shows Granstaff's name was actually spelled with a "d" after the "n." That's why he wants it renamed as Grandstaff Canyon. Even though efforts in the late 1990s and 2000s to change the canyon name were met by resistance from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Louis Williams is optimistic the idea will gain more traction this time.

His campaign is one of dozens across the country to rename canyons, reservoirs, lakes and other places still bearing names deemed derogatory. There are 757 places with "negro" in the name from AK to FL and ME to CA, according to an analysis of government records. But the president of the NAACP's Salt Lake City chapter said her organization opposes the name change just as it did when others tried to make the switch. If the name changes, it's going to lose its history. Negro is an acceptable word. With one of the longest natural arches in the country at the end of the four-mile roundtrip hike, the canyon is a popular destination for hikers visiting Moab. So far, the petition has more than 600 signatures, many from out of state.

Historical Archaeology Youth Camps. *(Summary, Durango Herald, Nov. 11, 2012)*

The San Juan Mountains Association partnered with the La Plata County Historical Society to offer two youth day camps for children ages 10-12. At the "Animas City Detective Agency," campers learned about the importance of Animas City and how they learned about its history. At the "If Headstones Could Talk," youngsters learned about archaeology and the Animas City Cemetery.

Early-day Boston Coal Mine, also known as Perin's Peak No. 1, Closed since 1926, no Longer Leaking Toxic Metals but needs Erosion Control. *(Summary, Durango Herald, Nov. 9, 2012)*

State Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety officials visited the site north of Twin Buttes off US Hwy 160 with seven potential bidders interested in restoring and revegetating five acres of steep hillside. The mine operated from 1901 to 1925, producing more than one million tons of coal and left behind about 4,000 cubic yards of coal waste. Production was robust enough that Boston Coal and Fuel Co. established Perins, a town that in its heyday boasted a school, a boarding house and 200 inhabitants. Only sections of the railroad grade leading to the community and remnants of building foundations remain. The mine is within the Perins Peak Wildlife Area, which comprises 12,000 acres of CO P&W and BLM holdings. The area is closed to the public Nov. 15 to July 15 as a winter haven for deer, elk, turkeys and black bears and in the spring for nesting

(Continued on page 10)

ARCHEOLOGY FROM THE SOUTHWEST –CONT.

(Continued from page 9)

peregrine falcons. The western half opens April 1 because no peregrines nest there. The winning bidder will have one month, from mid-July to mid-August, to complete restoration work. Requirements require that vehicles be inspected to assure that no foreign material is introduced. If CO P&W approves, helicopters could ferry material such as compost to the steep hillsides where mine tailings must be stabilized, seeded and mulched by hand.

BLM Youth Credited with Proper Reporting for Future Preservation: BLM Cultural Resource Management ("BLM") Staff Recovers Native American Clay Vessel on Public Lands Managed by BLM.

(Summary, Uncompahgre Journal, Chipeta Chapter CAS Newsletter, November 2012)

A painted vessel was discovered by a staff member and students from a youth recovery program is believed to be of Fremont heritage. The piece is special for its integrity. It is nearly intact, with only a few hairline cracks. The youth recovery program is credited with doing the right thing and reporting the find to proper authorities. The retrieval process involved an arduous hike up steep slopes and the delicate extrication of the pot. The next phase is searching for the pot's rightful owners. Several tribes, including the Ute, Paiute, Zuni, Hope and Navajo have been contacted. Ultimately, disposition of the piece will be determined through consultation with the tribes.

Bob Dundas, Chipeta Chapter Editor, Uncompahgre Journal Lives in Small Desert Canyon with Creek.

(Summary, Uncompahgre Journal, Chipeta Chapter CAS Newsletter, November 2012)

Inhabitants of the canyon trace back to the archaic images they pecked out of the patina covering sections of the cliffs. On a canyon hike, Bob found an inscription etched on the cliff face: "1850" with an arrow pointing in the general direction of the Old Spanish Trail. He invited Jon Horn, Alpine Archaeological Consultants in Montrose, who had given a talk to the Chipeta Chapter on trail research, to visit. They photographed and GPS'd the inscription, but Jon was most impressed by the area near Bob's home. Hand cut nails, barrel straps, ammo cartridges, and crockery sherds, historic artifacts littered the ground. The historic site, revealed the story of one of western CO's earliest homesteaders. By picking up a hand cut nail, Jon estimated a homestead had been there sometime during the 1880s. Riveted barrel straps and porcelain crockery all confirmed his 1880 date.

Borderland Archaeologists might Survey an Air Force Bombing Range, with Ranger Escort, Wielding an AK47 on Federal Refuge Lands that are Major Corridors for Drug Runners.

(Summary, Uncompahgre Journal, Chipeta Chapter CAS Newsletter, November 2012)

The sites identified one year might be destroyed by the next. Drug cartels, border patrol, illegal immigrants, the Tohono O'odham, bombs and archaeologists were discussed by Bob Dundas at the October Chipeta Chapter meeting. The Sonoran Desert is nine million acres of granite mountain ranges and creosote valley basins. Federal and reservation lands include the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Organ Pipe National Monument, the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Bombing Range, and the Tohono O'odham Reservation.

The Sonoran Desert is searing hot, desolate, waterless, and mostly uninhabited, with mesquite and cholla cactus. Experienced archaeologists warn newbies of "cholla butt." Summer temperatures reach the 120s, so field season is limited to Dec. through Feb. The archaeological record indicates human presence for over 10,000 years. The Sonoran Desert was a major route for shell traders from the Sea of Cortez. Etched into the desert surface is a "complexity of ancient trails" leading to prehistoric cultures, both north and south of the Sonoran Desert. Footpaths were used for shell seekers, trade, spirit quests and pilgrimages, with short detour trails. (A traveler who believes an evil spirit is tailing him can veer off onto a short parallel trail for a time, then quickly jump back to the main trail, ditching the spirit.)

In some places along the trails, the ground is covered with artifacts. Over 1,000 sites have been identified, including rock cairns and circles. One site may have been used by shell artisans manufacturing shell ornaments, such as bracelets and conical tinklers. There are red-on-buff Hohokam pottery, roasting pits and tools for cutting up agave plants. A white quartz sphere, that looks like a desert snowball, could have been used for games. At one site, there was a rare slab metate decorated with petroglyphs in geometric designs,

(Continued on page 11)

ARCHEOLOGY FROM THE SOUTHWEST –CONT.

(Continued from page 10)

at risk for destruction, with illegal road tracks on both sides of the site.

Artifacts on the Tohono O'odam, "people of the sand," reservation include patinated obsidian points. In their hero story, the man in the maze seeks the meaning of life. The creator god provides guidance during the man's difficult journey. At the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force bombing range, bombing is restricted in areas with recorded cultural sites, but much of the bombing range has never been surveyed.

The border fence, erected by the Dept. of Homeland Security, has caused illegal border crossings and drug running to shift to the Sonoran Desert. Organ Pipe National Monument is considered the most dangerous park in the country. Antiquity laws protect cultural sites on federal lands, but when the border fence was constructed, the Dept. of Homeland Security waived six federal antiquities laws, including NAGPRA, within 50 miles of the border fence, that protect antiquities at the local, state and federal level. The result is destruction of archaeological sites. The La Playa cultural site was cut in half by the new border fence. Sixty-nine burials uncovered during border fence construction were unprotected by NAGPRA. A Tohono O'odam spokesperson said the border fence now cuts off his tribe's access to spiritual sites in Mexico. He estimates that 1,500 illegal's cross through the reservation every day.

The Homeland Security border wall cost from \$1.6 to \$4.5 million/ per mile. Illegal border crossers "go over, under or through the fence as if it were just a speed bump." For example, a truck carries a hinged metal ramp that can bridge the border fence to quickly move drugs and people across before the Border Patrol can respond. A small number of archaeologists and site stewards are working in this high-risk area to survey, record and save these endangered cultural sites. It is hoped amateur archaeologists will contact their elected representatives to advocate protection of cultural resources along the border.

At UT Rock Art Association's Annual Convention in Vernal, UT, One Field Trip was to See Cockleburrr.

(Summary, Uncompahgre Journal, Chipeta Chapter CAS Newsletter, November 2012)

Being roped in was required to view the rock art. Attendees had to walk a ledge with a rope belay to catch visitors if they slipped. There is a Cockleburrr giant, 6-8 feet high, with artistic, esthetic and mystical symbolism on this panel. There is a "figure within a figure" theme all along the panel; a sheep with an arrow is about three feet wide, all by itself on a hidden panel beyond the main panel, but on the same ledge.

Cortez Cultural Center, Starting in December, will Operate without Executive Director to stay Fiscally Solvent.

(Summary, Cortez Journal, Nov. 29, 2012)

The decision was a painful one, because the board esteems Shawn Collins for her intellect, as well as her skill overseeing daily operations and writing grant proposals. It came down to money.

Expert on American West to take over as Executive Director of the Museum of Western CO, GJ.

(Summary, Daily Sentinel, Nov. 27, 2012)

Peter Booth, 49, worked for the last four years in Oregon at the Willamette Heritage Center at the Mill in Salem, OR. He earned his doctorate in American West and native American history from Purdue Univ. He worked for the AZ Historical Society of Tucson and the Desert Caballeros Western Museum in Wickenburg, AZ, before taking the job in OR.

Hisatsinom Chapter Speakers:

January 8, 2013, 7:00 p.m., First United Methodist Church, 515 N. Park Street, Cortez. Patricia Lacey will speak on "Spring House".

(Direction to the location: turn right off Main onto Mildred at Cortez Visitor Center. Go one block to Montezuma. Go one block west. Take right on Park. Go 1-1/2 blocks. Church is on the left.)

Happy New Year ~ 2013

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.

www.sjbas.org