



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

July, 2013

July 11, 2013, SJBAS Meeting

Our July meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m., FLC Center for SW Studies Lyceum. Andrew Earles, Wright Paleohydrological Institute ("WPI"), will speak on UNESCO World Heritage Sites in SE Asia.

This presentation will provide an overview of two SE Asia projects that WPI has been working on over the past several years as a consultant for the World Monuments Fund (WMF):

- (1) Phnom Bakheng, in the Angkor Archaeological Park in Cambodia and
- (2) (2) Wat Chaiwatthanaram, a 17th Century Buddhist Temple, in Ayutthaya, Thailand.

At Phnom Bakheng, WPI has assisted WMF with drainage engineering related to restoration of one of the earliest temples in the Angkor Archaeological Park. Phnom Bakheng sits atop a 60 meter hill (phnom) and was originally constructed near the end of the 9th Century. Over the centuries, with modifications to the site, growth of vegetation and other "wear and tear," many portions of the temple were at risk of collapsing.

The WMF is in the midst of a large project to restore the temple, working with APSARA, the Cambodian governmental authority in charge of the Angkor Archaeological Park. In Ayutthaya, Thailand, WPI is working at Wat Chaiwatthanaram, as a WMF consultant, to design a replacement floodwall for one that collapsed during the unusually heavy 2011 monsoon season. Wat Chaiwatthanaram sits on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River, approximately an hour and a half north of Bangkok. In 2011, the existing floodwall on the south perimeter collapsed and flooded the entire site to a depth of nearly 2 meters.

If SJBAS dues are not paid for 2013, PLEASE

pay now.

Make check to SJBAS.
Mail to: Mark Gebhardt,
107 St. Andrews Circle,
Durango, CO 81301.

Annual dues:

\$23/individual with no

Southwest Lore;

\$31/individual if it is

mailed;

\$30/family (two or more)

with no Southwest Lore;

\$40/family if mailed.

For students, dues are

\$10/year.



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What's Inside

SJBAS Field Trips & Reports...	2
Volunteers Needed.....	3
PAAC News.....	3
Lectures.....	4
Conferences.....	4
Chapter Meeting Reports.....	5
Museum/Exhibits.....	6
Other Activities.....	10

SJBAS Field Trips and Reports

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

Aug. 14. Ames Power Plant near Telluride. (TLs: Bev and Bob Danielson, 970-385-1058). DT. No TPL. To the site where a technological advance made a tremendous improvement to both the health of miners and mining profit.

8/21 to 8/25. Range Creek ("R. Ck."), Nine Mile Canyon ("NMC"), UT, near Price. (TLs: Marlo and Gail Schulz, 970-946-5234, or mschulz@frontier.net) R. Ck. is filled with Fremont rock art, artifacts and ruins, protected by the Wilcox family, is the most complete record of the Fremont culture. The Coll. of Eastern UT conducts field schools and excavations there. NMC is said to be the greatest gallery of rock art in the world. We drive to Price on 8/21 and check into our motel for two nights. 8/22, we spend day viewing the NMC rock art. 8/23, we tour the Anthropology and Paleontology Museums at the Coll. of Eastern UT. We then drive to the R. Ck. to set up camp for one or two nights; R. Ck. tour all day 8/24, with Jeanie and Butch Jensen from Tavaputs Ranch, on the Tavaputs Plateau above R. Ck. We return to camp Sat. evening, with option of getting a motel for night. We will leave 8/25 for home. The Jensens, from one of the early ranching families living in the canyon, led our tour in Sept. 2009, but much more has been discovered through field school excavations. Cost is \$150/person. The tour is in Tavaputs Ranch vehicles, driven by guides, with many stops to view rock art and ruins, sometimes with spotting scopes provided by the guides. Lunch is included. The 22 reserved tour slots are full. Tips for guides are appropriate. For **waiting list** reservations, contact Gail Schulz, 114 Schulz Rd., Hesperus, CO 81326. 4-wheel drive vehicle is needed to reach the Range Creek Trailhead.

SJBAS Field Trip Reports.

Jemez Mountain Field Trip, May 22-24, 2013, led by Janice and Brooks Taylor, with the Trip Scouting Help of Irene Wanner. (Report by Janice & Taylor Brooks, Bob Powell)

Fourteen SJBASers traveled to the Jemez Mountains to see a variety of petroglyphs, and sites occupied, by those who left the Four Corners in the late 1300s. We were fortunate to tour the area before recent fires. The best sources of information for these late prehistoric and early historic sites is Michael Elliott, whom we hope we can get as an SJBAS speaker next year. He is an author of Large Pueblo Sites Near Jemez Springs, NM; Overview and Synthesis of the Archeology of the Jemez Province, NM; and Archeological Investigations at Small Sites in the Jemez Mountains, NM.

After meeting in San Ysidro, on Wednesday, May 22, we visited Ojitos Wilderness and BLM rock art sites. Petroglyphs at our first stop, after a 1.25 mile hike, were etched into a flat surface several hundred feet above a small water course. Most memorable were the frog and turtle. At the second site, petroglyphs were on vertical walls with some scrambling required.

On the second day, the group visited the Paliza creek, Pechukwa, and Boletsakwa sites. Boletsakwa is a site of about 650 rooms, dating from 1350-1650, with most walls constructed out of shaped tuff masonry, which includes a great kiva, over 10 m. in diameter, on the east side, two smaller depressions indicating plaza kivas and probably three enclosed plazas. There appear to be two components: one early Jemez Phase, AD 1350-1500, and a Post-Pueblo Revolt component, AD 1680-1700+, as suggested by the architecture and ceramics. Spanish records indicate the Jemez people lived on mesa tops such as this after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Tree ring dates indicate a construction phase at this site from 1680-1683. Boletsakwa, probably one of the Jemez refuge sites, is located on a high narrow mesa between two very deep canyons. Vertical elevation is over 500' on both sides, at 7,240'. Soils on the mesa top could have supported "dry" farming. Semi-permanent streams flow through the canyons below. The bottomlands would have had more water, but were less defensible than the mesa top. The vegetation on top is a Ponderosa pine association. The architectural features of the site occupy about 5.5 acres.

(Continued on page 3)

SJBAS Field Trips and Reports—Continued

(Continued from page 2)

Associated with Boletsakwa is the smaller pueblo, site 199, about 200 m. from the large site. Between the two sites is a large depression, possibly a reservoir or kiva. A larger reservoir with an earthen dam lies south of Boletsakwa. The cliffs, on the naturally protected location, are lined in some areas with low walls, possibly defensive. Also, along the cliffs are several bedrock grinding features and rock art. Boletsakwa has suffered fairly substantial pothunting. At the site there were petroglyphs both on horizontal slabs and short vertical faces below the slabs. We saw two intersecting walls making four corners with some interior chinking and plaster. On the second day, part of the group hiked also up to the Patokwa site, where sherds abounded, with ruins of a later Spanish mission, after a cooling Jemez Creek crossing.

On the third day, we traveled north to the southern edge of the Valles Caldera and then drove south on San Juan Mesa to view Seshukwa and sites 18 and 49 on a plateau and away from regular water sources. It was not obvious how the ancestral Indians obtained water for their crops or personal use. There are no nearby springs or creeks. The answer lies with relatively recent volcanic activity and the resultant soils. The El Cajete Volcano, just north of NM 4, erupted a large amount of pumice over the Jemez Mountains about 55,000 years ago. Pumice is very light and flowed into gullies and small depressions. Pumice soils hold water from snow melts and monsoon rains and are ideal for agriculture in relatively arid areas. Pumice soils support dryland farming of crops and allow shallow wells to supply water for human use. Many of the ancient dwellings in the northern Jemez Mountains were near areas of pumice soils.

The third day, the group scrambled down to see rock art and viewed other rock art with binoculars. On Wednesday and Thursday nights we shared delicious appetizers in lieu of formal restaurant meals at two different forest campsites.

Volunteers Needed

Fred Blackburn needs volunteers to arrange and refile his archives for the Cntr of SW Studies, FLC, either at his Cortez office or his home. Call 565-4747 to volunteer. Times are flexible.

Mesa Verde may still need volunteers to move archival materials and pack up perishable artifacts from the research center near Spruce Tree House, as well as unpack and shelve materials and prehistoric ceramics at the new visitor's center. Dr. Tara Travis will offer training. Contact Bob Bernhart to volunteer.

Volunteers are needed to assist **Hisatsinom**, which will host the quarterly CAS meeting at the Anasazi Heritage Center on **July 27**.

isheftel@mbssllp.com, 970-247-1755, in order of interest of top 3 choices. (1) **CO Arch** (20 hrs); (2) **Prehistoric Lithic Description & Analysis** (20 hrs); (3) **Prehistoric Ceramic Description & Analysis** (20 hrs); (4) **Perishable Materials** (20 hrs); (5) **Arch. Dating Methods** (15 hrs); (6) **Field and Lab Photography** (15 hrs); (7) **Principles of Arch. Excavation** (20 hrs). A classroom experience, this course does not involve actual field training; (8) **Arch. Lab Techniques** (15 hrs).

PAAC News

PAAC Classes: <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac>. SJBAS needs volunteer PAAC Coordinator, short term. Contact Andy Gulliford.

Vote on Your Favorite PAAC Classes. Kevin Black, Asst. St. Archaeologist, will be offering another PAAC class in our area in the fall. Please let Janice Sheftel know what your top 3 choices would be. Kevin will try to schedule the one we want, unless it has been recently offered here or nearby. The Most Likely Candidates are listed below. Most would be scheduled on a **Friday** eve, all day **Sat.**, all day **Sun.** and **Mon.** evening. Please email or call:

Upcoming Hisatsinom Chapter Meetings:

First United Methodist Church, 515 N. Park St., Cortez, 7:00 p.m.

July 2 - Doug Schwartz - *Arroyo Hondo and the Origin of the Rio Grande Classic Tradition*; **Aug. 6** - Jason Shuipka - TBA.

Lectures

Four Corners Lecture Series.

July 19, 7 pm, Far View Lodge, MVNP: Julie Coleman: *The Worst and Best of Durango Archaeology, Falls Creek Revisited*.

July 23, 7 pm, Far View Lodge: Patricia Crown, *A Brief History of Theobroma cacao (aka Chocolate) in the Amer. SW*.

Aug. 9, 7 pm, Far View Lodge: Tara Travis: *Navajo Farming in Canyon de Chelly*.

Aug. 18, 1 pm, Anasazi Heritage Cntr., Laurie Webster: *Ancient Textiles, Baskets, Hides and Wood from SE Utah*.

Aug. 21, 7 pm, Crow Canyon Arch. Cntr.: Mark Varien & Paul Ermigiotti, *Pueblo Farming Project*.

Aug. 25, 1 pm, Anasazi Heritage Center: Bud Poe: *Trail Canyon: Six Miles Long, 10,000 Years Deep*.

SW Seminars:

Voices from the Past 2013, Mon. nights, 6 p.m., Hotel Santa Fe, Santa Fe, NM, \$12 at the door.

July 1: TBA;

July 8: Dr. Donna Glowacki, Archaeologist and John Cardinal O'Hara, C.S.C. Asst. Prof. of Anthropology, U of Notre Dame. Lister Fellow, Crow Canyon Arch. Cntr; Co-ed. (w/H. Neff), Ceramic Production and Circulation in the Greater SW; Source Determination by INAA and Complementary Mineralogical Investigations; Author, Religious Transformation in the Late Pre-Hispanic Pueblo World, *Shunet el-Zebib and the Genesis of the Pharaohs: Architectural Documentation at Abydos, Egypt*.

July 15: Dan Lenihan, Underwater Archaeologist, Founding Chief (ret.) Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, Nat'l Park Serv., and Author, Submerged. *Sunken Ships, Mastodon and a Handful of Brains: Underwater Archaeology in the Americas*.

July 22: Dr. Debra L. Martin, Lincy Foundation Prof. and former Dept. Chair of Anthropol., UNLV; *Violence Against Women in the Ancient SW: A Bioarchaeological Perspective*.

July 29: Jeff Hengesbaugh, Historian, Documentary filmmaker, Co-Founder, Mountain Rendezvous at the Palace and Research Assoc., Palace of the Governors/NM Hist. Mus. *Battle for Supremacy in the Northern Plains: Lt. General Pedro de Villasur Expedition of 1720*.

Aug. 5: Jimmy Arteberry (Comanche), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Comanche Nation. *A Glimpse Into Comanche History: the Archaeological Record*.

Conferences

2013 Pecos Conference. Aug. 8-11, 2013, Flagstaff. Each August, archaeologists gather in the SW US or NW Mexico to spend three+ days discussing recent research and the problems of the field and challenges of the profession. First inspired and organized by A.V. Kidder in 1927, the Pecos Conference has no formal organization or permanent leadership. It is run much like the mountain man rendezvous of old. Archaeologists sit around the campfire, review their work and swap stories. Recently, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the general public and media organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. Web Site: www.swanet.org/2013_pecos_conference/.

(Continued on page 5)

Conferences—Continued

(Continued from page 4)

Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conf., Sept. 26-29, Taos, NM, www.rockymtnanthro.org.

Plains Anthropological Conf & CAS Annual Meeting, Oct. 3-5, Loveland, CO.

Utah Rock Art Research Assoc.'s 33rd Annual Symposium, Oct. 11-14, Abstracts requested relating to the Moab area and SE UT and the Barrier Canyon Style. Send to Nina Bowen by July 1, 2013. nina_bowen@comcast.net, or (801) 499-0585.

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

Chapter Meeting Reports

Hisatsinom Chapter Meetings:

In May Dr. Ray Williamson, Presented *Watching for the Sun: Pueblo Astronomy and Lifeways*, at Anasazi Heritage Center, as Part of Four Corners Lecture Series. (Hisatsinom Newsletter, June 2013)

Dr. Williamson related the Hopi origin story of the Ancients coming up into the darkness of the Fourth (present) World. They needed light to survive, so they first placed stars in the sky, then a moon, and finally a sun that was sufficient to allow human beings to prosper. Dr. Williamson reviewed basic astronomical concepts, practices and traditions of the Pueblo Indians and how they affected their daily lives. Ray described the solar horizon calendar and how it, together with observations of moon phases, was used to set dates for planting, harvesting and important seasonal ceremonies. He stressed anticipation of the solstice as key to setting ceremonial dates, allowing time for food preparation and the making and repairing of masks. He explored the role of stellar and planetary observations in Pueblo astronomical practices and examined the interaction of Western astronomical concepts and Pueblo practices.

June Meeting. (Hisatsinom Newsletter, June 2013)

Dr. Rich Wilshusen (Ph.D., CU, 1991), State Archaeologist and one of two CO Deputy State Hist. Preservation Officers. Rich has worked as an archaeologist in the American SW for over 30 years. He is known for his work on the early Pueblo period in the northern SW. He presented *History and the Navajo Homeland: The Creation of Dinétah*. Using oral history, Spanish documents, and the archaeological record, Wilshusen argues that a clearly defined Navajo ethnic identity is not evident until AD 1600-1650. In past investigations, arch. researchers have assumed that the Navajo arrived in the SW as a fully formed group by 1450. In contrast, Wilshusen uses old histories and new arch. evidence to argue that the emergence of the early Navajo as a distinct group is more gradual and complicated than most archaeologists might propose. Only in the early 17th century are the Navajo clearly distinguishable from the closely related Apache groups of the SW.

Pikes Peak Chapter CAS:

June Meeting. (Pikes Peak Chapter Newsletter, June 2013)

Katherine Scott Sturdevant, Prof. of Hist., Pikes Peak Community College, spoke on *Laura Gilpin: Colorado's Photographer*. Born in the settlement of Austin Bluffs in 1891, Gilpin was known as a "Santa Fe photographer" when she died in 1979, but she belonged in CO's mountains. Gilpin lived on ranches, grew up loving Western landscapes, and learned about wildlife during frequent horseback rides with William Jackson Palmer. As the contract photographer for the Central City Opera House, she formed a lasting friendship with silent film actress Lillian Gish. She knew photographers William Henry Jackson and Dr. William Bell, founder of Manitou Springs. Ansel Adams called Gilpin

(Continued on page 6)

Chapter Meeting Reports—Continued

"one of the most important photographers of our time." Gilpin was inducted into the CO Women's Hall of Fame in 2011. Sturdevant offered a glimpse into Gilpin's life -- her influences, challenges, and photography. Sturdevant, an award-winning Prof. of Hist., teaches American, CO, Pikes Peak, women's, American Indian and SW history.

Denver Chapter :

May Meeting. Excavations will began again at Blackfoot Cave on June 1, an exceptional site and one of the few Early Archaic sites found on the CO plains. Last fall a metate was found, carbon dated at 5200 BP. There are plans to go deeper in some of the excavations this season and an additional parcel adjacent to this site was added for survey.

Jessica D. Hodgepath, CU Boulder, spoke on *A Pilot Study of Land Use History in Coastal Oaxaco, Mexico*. Her field research began in the Rio Verde Valley in Spring 2012, covering AD 100-1522. Much sediment was deposited from the nearby mountains, moving toward the Pacific Ocean, so farming was good and population peaked in the region. Research focused on how the fertility of the land affected settlement patterns. The following findings are being integrated into a GIS:

- (1) AD 100-250: First peak of settlement, people occupied mostly the floodplain;
- (2) AD 250-500: Burning of the "acropolis," people shifting into the piedmont areas;
- (3) AD 500-800: Floodplain settlement;
- (4) AD 800-1100: Another collapse, evidence of destruction of monuments (statues also) found;
- (5) AD 1100-1522: Population back mostly in the piedmont areas, new leader building up an empire.

Evidence was found of a massive platform and a possible residential wall. Soils, slopes, and geographic features were studied. It appears that the people selected relatively productive lands, but not always the most productive, for various reasons. Piedmont settlement may have been due to defense in times of conflict. Sacred sites were also a consideration. Overall, the Lower Verde peoples balanced environmental with social/symbolic concerns when choosing settlement locales. Some ag techniques could be used in areas that weren't the most fertile. Future work will include processing data from the second season of work in one floodplain. Ms. Hodgepath was an Alice Hamilton Scholarship winner, which supported some of the study of these areas.

Denver Chapter June Meeting. Bob Dundas, who has spent the last 30 years exploring the borderlands that divide the US and Mexico, spoke on *Archaeological Border Wars*. While working with archaeologists and land managers of the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Organ Pipe National Monument, and the Barry M. Goldwater Range, Bob witnessed changes to the landscape. The international fence and homeland security have funneled more immigrants and drug cartels into the remote sections of the borderlands. In an area that has one of the highest concentrations of cultural remains, the damage is remarkable. Thousands of arch. sites have yet to be recorded and surveyed and with the dramatic increase of human and vehicular activity, many are being destroyed. The archaeologists, site stewards, park rangers, and fed. employees charged with protecting these fragile areas are also being subjected to great risk. The presentation is a first-hand account of the issues facing all who strive to protect the antiquities of the Sonoran Desert and live with the realities of present day conflicts along our border with Mexico in SW AZ.

Museums/Exhibits

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

Museum of the West has New Look with 2013 Opening in Downtown Grand Junction. The museum at 462 Ute Ave., opens 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tues.-Sat.

(Continued on page 7)

Museums/Exhibits—Continued

(Continued from page 6)

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

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.*

Governor's Gallery, NM State Capitol, 4th Floor. *NM Art Tells New Mexico History. Treasures Seldom Seen, Landscapes, Portraits and Georgia O'Keeffe.* Continuing. *Red or Green? The Origins and Cultural Significance of the Chile Pepper in NM.* July -Oct. *Plein Air Painting.* Bring paints, pencils, and friends to the central patio for a personal adventure in art making. Admission to patio free.

Amerind Foundation, Dagoon, AZ. 2-year exhibit. *Interwoven Traditions: the Cultural Legacy of SW Textiles* features rugs and other textiles from the Amerind's collection, with treasures from Navajo, Hopi, Tarahumara, Rio Grande, and other weavers. (502-586-3666, www.amerind.org)

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

July 19, 6 p.m. *Cowboy Movie Night,* with oral historian Jack Loeffler discussing his friendship with late author Edward Abbey. *Lonely Are the Brave,* the movie version of Abbey's novel *The Brave Cowboy,* filmed in NM, will be shown. Free.

Aug. 4, 2 p.m., *Pride in the Saddle in NM: The Story of Gay Rodeo Cowboys,* by Out West producer Gregory Hinton and photographer Blake Little.

Aug. 5, 10 a.m. - noon. "Member Monday" Learn about letterpress printing techniques at the Palace Press, hear plans for renovating the Palace of the Governors, tour Photo Archives.

Aug 9, 6 p.m. *Cowboy Music.* Music historians Mark Gardner and Rex Rideout perform and discuss cowboy ballads collected by NM cowboy, rancher, surveyor, and state cattle inspector N. Howard "Jack" Thorp, who published the first book of cowboy songs at Estancia, NM, in 1908. Free.

Aug. 10 & 11, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. *Wild West Weekend.* Celebrate heritage of cowboys: singing cowboys, hat making, rawhide-braiding, silver work, trick ropers, poets, dutch-oven cooking demonstrations, more. Learn to tie cowboy knots, measure your height in hands, and figure out your cowboy hat size. On Sat., Mark Gardner and Rex Rideout lead a workshop on cowboy songs.

Mon. - Sat., July-Aug., 10 am - 12:15 pm, Historical Downtown Walking Tours. Learn about the history of Santa Fe with tours led by museum guides. Gather at the Palace Courtyard Blue Gae on Lincoln Ave. \$10; 16 and under free with adult. No tours on Saturdays during large community events and markets. (505) 476-5100; nmhistorymuseum.org.

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

Aug 9, 13, 16, 23, 8:30-10 a.m. - Breakfast w/Curators. \$30, includes museum admission. Learn about Native Amer. artists and arts through talks, exhibit tours, or behind the scenes with MIAC curators, scholars and artists. (505) 476-1269, See IndianArtsandCulture.org. for entire schedule.

Museum of International. Folk Art, *New World Cuisine: The Histories of Chocolate, Mate y Más.* July-Aug., days vary, 10 am-2 pm. *Arts Alive!* Free, hands-on, drop-in workshops for all ages; children must be with adult. Workshops begin on the hour. July 3 - Retablos w/José Armijo; July 10 - Tinwork w/Richard Gabriel; July 23 & 25 - Japanese kite making; July 30 & Aug. 1 - Panamanian mola designs; Aug. 6 & 8 - Ghanaian Fante pride flags. July 7, 2-4 pm - *Let's Talk About This: Folk*

(Continued on page 8)

Museums/Exhibits—Continued

(Continued from page 7)

Artists Respond to HIV/Aids in Gallery of Conscience.

Folk Art Market Events: July 11-14. See IndianArtsandCulture.org for full schedule

Office of Archaeological Studies, See nmarchaeology.org for schedule.

New Mexico Historic Sites, See nmmonuments.org for schedule.

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

Colorado University Museum of National History. (Summary, [SW Arch Today](http://SWArchToday))

Ancient SW: Peoples, Pottery and Place, new exhibit curated by Steve Lekson, features more than 100 rarely viewed ancient SW pots from one of the museum's collections and photographs of ancient SW ruins by aerial photographer Adriel Heisey. <http://bit.ly/Yoxupt>.

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

Bowers Museum, Santa Ana, CA. Ongoing. Arts from the pre-Columbian cultures of Mexico and Cent. Am. highlighted in *Pre-Columbian Exhibits*. Gallery devoted to *Limestone Tomb of Lord Pacal* from Palenque. (714) 567-3600, www.bowers.org.

Pawnee Indian Museum, Republic, KS. Thru Sept. 30. *Edward S. Curtis Photographs: A Sacred Legacy*. Exhibit displayed in 4-month installments: First, Plains Indians; second, SW tribes; third, NW tribes; fourth native Alaskans. (785) 361-2255, www.kshs.org/pawnee_indian.

L.A. County Museum of Art. 38 masterworks of *The Ancient Maya World: Masterworks from the Permanent Collection*. (323) 857-6000.

Phoenix Sky Harbor Interntl Airport, Phoenix Deer Valley Airport. *From Above: Photographs by Adriel Heisey*. <http://bit.ly/WPV81W>.

Western Museum of Mining and Industry. Adults \$8; Seniors 60+ \$6; Students 13+ \$6; Children 3-12 \$4; Under 3 - Free, with paid Adult, located at 225 North Gate Blvd., CO Springs. Phone: 719-488-0880. (Take I-25 to Exit 156A, opposite North Entrance to the Air Force Academy; follow signs). In 1970, the Museum of the West was incorporated as a private nonprofit to preserve the rich mining history of CO and the American West. The nucleus of the collection was a group of mining artifacts contributed by Frederick McMenemy Farrar and Katherine Thatcher Farrar. In 1972, the name was changed to the Western Museum of Mining and Industry ("WMMI") to better define the Museum's focus. Over 4,000 artifacts are on display at the 27-acre indoor/outdoor exhibit site, which includes a ten-stamp ore mill; and multi-purpose center with exhibits, and a 5,000 volume research library. The Mine Reclamation Exhibit: Mine reclamation is the process of restoring mined lands back to productive use after mining has occurred. From wildlife habitat to water quality, environmental science is integral to mine reclamation. The exhibit provides an interdisciplinary learning experience by exploring environmental issues of mine reclamation such as preventing water contamination, the relationships between soil, slope, and vegetation; and how the Preble's mouse is linked to the ecosystem of the Front Range.

Museum of Western CO's Dinosaur Journey Summer Exhibit Thru Sept. 8, with Two of Largest Crocodilians to ever Live -- Sarcosuchus from Africa and S. America, and Deinosaurs from NW CO. (Daily Sentinel, May 22 & 24, 2013)

The carnivores are on display in the exhibit "Super Crocs: Terrors of the Cretaceous Swamp," featuring fossils and information on other crocodilians, including their modern counterparts. *Sarcosuchus* is presented as a full-size, fleshed-out life reconstruction. It was a long, relatively lean crocodilian that lived in the Early Cretaceous swamps in what are now northern Africa and Brazil. It was huge, but it had a relatively slender jaw. Therefore, paleontologists believe it probably ate mostly fish and small dinosaurs that got too close to the water. Although it was large enough that it

(Continued on page 9)

Museums/Exhibits—Continued

(Continued from page 8)

ate whatever it wanted, it probably did not wrestle full-sized adult dinosaurs that were nearly its size. Given its length and weight, it was a danger to just about anything in or near the water during the Early Cretaceous. Although it was a member of the order of Crocodylia, Sarcosuchus was neither a crocodylid nor an alligatorid. It was a member of the family Pholidosauridae, one of numerous groups of extinct crocodylians. The first bones of Sarcosuchus were found in Niger in 1965 by two French geologists. Further excavation was featured in 2001's "SuperCroc," a Nat'l Geographic Explorer documentary. It may have grown to about 38' in total body length, nearly twice as long as the largest modern crocodylian. It would have weighed about eight metric tons, or about 17,500 pounds, slightly more than has been estimated for the weight of an adult T. rex. It was an even longer and more robust crocodylian that lived in the Late Cretaceous swamps of N. Amer. It is exhibited as a full-size skeletal cast based on a specimen found recently in UT. Deinosuchus grew to 40' long and weighed 18,700 pounds. The skull alone was 6' long. The first bones of Deinosuchus were found in MT in 1903. In 1940, crews working the Aguja Formation, in what was to become Big Bend Nat'l Park, found remains of an even larger individual, including parts of the skull that showed that it had teeth larger than those of a T. rex. The reconstructed skull was on display for decades at the Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist. in NYC. Deinosuchus bones have since been found in rocks of Late Cretaceous age in many parts of N. Amer., including UT, WY, NJ, NC, AL, GA, MS, and Coahuila, Mexico. There are even reports of Deinosuchus bones in the CO Bookcliffs. The UT specimen came from the Kaiparowits Formation within Grand Staircase-Escalante Nat'l Mon. It serves as the basis for the Dinosaur Journey cast skeleton. Deinosuchus lived in coastal swamps and estuaries along the Cretaceous shorelines of N. Amer. It was so large and robust that scientists think it probably attacked large dinosaurs more often than did Sarcosuchus. Fossils found in the same rocks as Deinosuchus sometimes contain bite marks that indicate what it fed on. The Deinosuchus diet appears to have consisted of duck-billed dinosaurs, carnivorous dinosaurs and large turtles. They probably also ate fish and other types of dinosaurs. In UT, Deinosuchus's contemporaries included duck-billed dinosaurs like Parasaurolophus, ceratopsian dinosaurs and various types of carnivorous dinosaurs. As an alligatoroid, Deinosuchus appears to be a closer relative of modern alligators than of crocodiles, though it is not actually in the alligator family. It is not closely related to Sarcosuchus. As frightening as these massive crocodylians sound, neither is the largest crocodylian on record. The two largest crocodylians are in fact Miocene Age, relatively recent, forms from the Amazon Basin in S. Amer. It produced the massive great white shark. It occurred well after the dinosaurs disappeared. This raises the question: what was going on in S. Amer. during the Miocene to have produced three of the five largest crocodylians ever, at a time when there were no dinosaurs to eat or compete with?

Denver Art Museum's "Spun," Revue of Textiles, Including more than 10 Different Exhibits Across Entire Campus. *(Denver Post, May 26, 2013)*

The exhibit is a diverse lot of shows, all produced by in-house curators with deep knowledge of the materials. The category of textiles is broad -- basically any art or craft object constructed with fibers, fabric, thread -- and so are the exhibits. Visitors can see Navajo blankets or tunics from Peru, kimonos, ponchos, vestments and purses, cheeky prints from the 1960s and constructivist collages made last year. Thread gets a workover; it is sewn, knitted, fluffed, photographed, abstracted and digitized. There are scores of ways to get your hands on the stuff, through helping to build a quilt, contribute to a crocheted coral reef, make dyes. Taking it in takes time -- maybe two visits. Start with "Cover Story", the 50-plus object show, culled from DAM's holdings that celebrates the opening of its new textile gallery. One piece of advice: Don't skip the small or inconvenient stuff, and bounce from building to building. The Navajo weaving are impressive and so are Denver artist Bruce Price's fabric cut-ups. The contemporary work feels current, and the Asian offers are rich. *Red, White and*

(Continued on page 10)

Museums/Exhibits—Continued

(Continued from page 9)

Bold, Masterworks of Navajo Design, 1840-1870. Object: Poncho, 1840-60, Wool and dye. Curator Nancy Blomberg: "Master Navajo artists of the mid-19th century created stunning textiles characterized by sophisticated design development and layout, a bold color palette of red, blue and white, and extreme technical excellence in weaving techniques."

San Juan Historical Society Museum, US 160 and 1st Street, Pagosa Springs, CO. (Pagosa Sun, June 6, 2013)

There are treasures housed in the old Pagosa Springs waterworks and job Corps building. What will you see? Artifacts from Pagosa Springs' and Archuleta County's past, including saddles, tack, an old forge, seed separator, anvil, metal art, a painting of Camp Lewis when it was located in Pagosa Springs, scales, a mosassaur and more. A new piece is a transit, which belonged to Reef Egger, a beautiful brass and glass piece that was likely used in the Pagosa Springs area in its earliest days. Egger came to Pagosa Springs in March of 1890. Having been in the newspaper business for many years, he put his talents to work here establishing The Pagosa Springs News, which he operated until 1903. Later in that same year, he founded another newspaper in town, The Pagosa Springs Observer, publishing that paper until he moved in 1909 to Bayfield. The "Stitches in Time" exhibit includes Ray's Quilt, a 72 x 83 comforter made with wool suiting with flannel backing and batting, probably in 1921. The blocks were set together by Ray Macht when he was nine years old and was confined to the house with the measles for three weeks. His mother, Lena, made him put the quilt together as something for him to do. Macht ranched in the community all of his life and was descended from a local pioneer family that settled near Pagosa Springs in 1883. The museum relies solely on sale from the gift shop and donations to pay all of its operating expenses. You are invited to check out the expanded gift shop offerings, which include many items handmade by society members along with books of SW history interest, quilt patterns and many textiles. The historic playing cards done as a fundraiser are still available. The black and white deck quantities are very limited. Each card face highlights a photo from Pagosa Springs' past. The cards are available for \$10/deck and may be purchased at the Museum. The museum is open seven days/week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. No admission is charged to view the exhibits, but donations are greatly appreciated.

Georgia O'Keeffe Museum, 217 John St., Santa Fe, NM. **Sept. 11, 2013.** *Architecture, Katsinam, and the Land.* The exhibit tells the little-known story of how the NM landscape, and O'Keeffe's introduction to Hispanic and Indigenous art and architecture, inspired a significant creative shift in her painting. In addition to O'Keeffe's iconic landscapes, it includes newly discovered paintings, and the work of Hopi artists Ramona Sakiestewa and Dan Namingha.

Other Activities

Museum of New Mexico Foundation. Aug. 13. *Cocktails with the Collector.* Visit a private residence on the Nat'l Register of Historic Places and see a collection of works by Taos artists, followed by an outdoor garden reception. For Governor's Circle members and above.

CAS Excavation Opportunities in SW. Second excavation season at **Champagne Spring (Greenlee) Ruins**, Dove Creek, occupied between AD 900-1100, with over 250 rooms and 50 kivas, including a great kiva and an 8+ meter oversized pit structure. It is one of the few community centers in the Northern San Juan drainage during this period. See: <http://coloradoarchaeology.org/Hisatsinom/Reports/Greenlee>; www.fourcornersresearch.com/index. An additional field school at **Mitchell Spring Ruin Group**, Cortez, originally noted by Lewis Henry Morgan in 1870. In the 1890s, T. Mitchell Prudden mentioned the ruins and assessed their condition. Several years later,

(Continued on page 11)

Other Activities—Continued

(Continued from page 10)

he returned, and conducted excavations related to his study of unit pueblos, "Prudden Units." The field sessions each last four days, with a maximum of 15 CAS participants:

7/12-15, Champagne; 7/19-22, Champagne; 8/16-19, Champagne. Open only to CAS members. A \$50/person/session (Student members \$25) charge to cover expenses related to camping, specimen collection, processing and analysis, due two weeks before scheduled dig. Free on-site camping. Contact Tom Hoff at tthoff@hotmail.com or 970-882-2191.

Lamb Spring Tours, July 13, 9:30 a.m. Contact Douglas County, 303-660-7460.

Rock Art Talks - Moab, UT. Moab Info Center has monthly lecture series. The subject of Sally Cole's talk on July 11 is "Rock Art." Check schedule at: www.cnha.org/mic.cfm.

Thursday, July 25, Center for SW Studies Summer party at the Rochester Hotel patio. Cash bar and music. 5-7:30 p.m.

Free Entrance Days in National Parks. **Aug. 25,** NPS Birthday; **Sept. 28,** Nat'l Public Lands Day; and **Nov. 9-11,** Veterans' Day Weekend.

Fort Lewis College ("FLC") Arch. Field School; June 2-July 5, 2013, Ridges Basin. Extensive site documentation at three Basketmaker III/Pueblo I Ridges Basin sites. The field school is followed in summer session III (July 7-Aug. 9) by 4-credit class, **ANTH 430: Advanced Topics in SW Arch.** Students who have completed the field school will gain experience by analyzing and reporting on data collected during fieldwork. Meets on campus. Counts toward an anthrop. major, arch. minor, and/or completion of CRM certificate. Tuition is \$200/credit for CO residents (total of \$1,200) and \$670/credit for non-residents (total \$4,020). Enrolled tribal members eligible for tuition waiver. Students must pay \$55/40/credit (\$332.40 for six credits) in mandatory student fees. To apply: download and complete the application form (<http://www.fortlewis.edu/anthropology/FieldSchool.aspx>). Submit to Dr. Charles Riggs (e-mail: riggs_c@fortlewis.edu); office: CSWS 280; mailing address: 1000 Rim Drive, Durango, CO 81301 by **April 1, 2013.**

CAS: 2013 CAS. The CAS newsletter will be delivered electronically. **Meetings:** **July 27,** Cortez (Board, Quarterly); **Oct. 4,** Loveland, Annual Meeting, a joint conference with the Plains and Central US is scheduled. There will be a raffle of a Teec Nos Pos rug.

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