



THE MOKI MESSENGER

MARCH 2019

SAN JUAN BASIN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

www.sibas.org

Next Meeting – March 13th

Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 13th, at 7:00 p.m. in the Lyceum at the Center of Southwest Studies at Fort Lewis College. After a short business meeting, Andrew Carroll will present: “Throwing the baby out with the bathwater: Infant mortality at Poggio Civitate, Murlo”. There will be a social at 6:30 p.m. in the CSWS Foyer.

Poggio Civitate is well known for its early monumental buildings and their tiled and decorated roofs. Art Historians has studied the site for years, looking at these symbols of the aristocratic inhabitants. However, the smallest artifacts are revealing a more complete image about life at all levels at Poggio Civitate. Careful collection of faunal remains and a reexamination of the archives have shown class distinctions in the way infant mortality was treated among the non-elite class at Poggio Civitate. This type of holistic analysis helps create a more nuanced and complete picture of Tuscany during the Orientalizing and Archaic Periods.

Andrew Carroll has excavated for a decade in Italy, working at both Roman and Etruscan sites. He has excavated an emperor's villa, a bathhouse and a local aristocrats house. He is active in the Classical community, volunteering with the American Classical League and the Classical Association of the Midwest and South. And has taught Latin at various schools for almost a decade. He has just moved to Durango with his wife, who teachers at the Fort.

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Volunteer Opportunity – March 13th pre-meeting social

We need two volunteers to help with the March 13th pre-meeting social. These volunteers would bring about 2 dozen cookies and some ice (about 2 ice cube trays worth), arrive at the CSWS Lyceum about 6:10 p.m., set up the refreshments, greet people, and cleanup. There will be two volunteers to share the work. We also need one more volunteer for the April meeting. Please email Susan Hicks at hicks@animas.net or call 970-759-7152 if you would like to volunteer.

President's Letter

Dear SJBAS Members:

The Board has taken steps to incorporate SJBAS as a Colorado non-profit corporation and to become a federal 501(C)(3) corporation. We expect a response by the middle of March.

John W. Sanders Lecture

Tickets are now on sale for the September 14th John W. Sanders Lecture. Dr. David Moore, Archeological Curator for the North Carolina Maritime Museum, will present: "*Underwater excavation and the analysis of Pirate Blackbeard's Flagship, the Queen Anne's Revenge.*" Co-sponsored by SJBAS and the FLC Anthropology Department, the lecture will be held at the FLC Student Union Ballroom on September 14th at 7:00 p.m., preceded by a cookie reception at 6:30. p.m.

Tickets for the Lecture cost \$10 plus \$3 convenience fee, and they are available at the Durango Welcome Center, by phone at 970-247-7657, or online at www.durangoconcerts.com. Tickets, if still available, may be purchased at the door for \$15. Five dollars of each ticket sold will support the John W. Sanders Internship and Education Fund, which provides, annually, two FLC student internships at the Center of Southwest Studies and scholarships to the summer FLC archaeology field school.

FLC Archaeology Field School Scholarships

Professor Jesse Tune, FLC Department of Anthropology, has invited FLC Anthropology/Archaeology students to apply for a summer FLC Field School scholarship from SJBAS.

Conference of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

SJBAS members have a wonderful opportunity to attend the CCPA Conference in Durango from March 14-17, 2019. Follow this link, [Annual Meeting](#), for more information or to register. Conference organizers are seeking volunteers to assist with the conference. For those who volunteer for a two-hour shift, the conference fee will be waived.

Sincerely,
Janice C. Sheftel
President

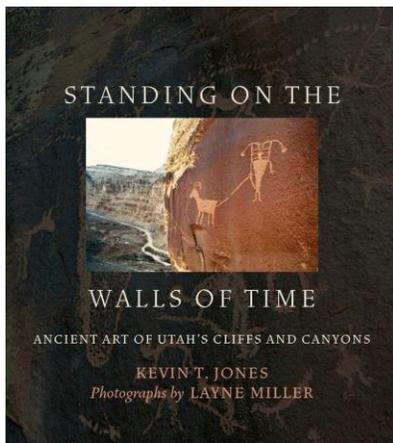
Meet Your SJBAS Neighbor – Mary Gillam

Mary Gillam is a retired geomorphologist who has worked on research and applied projects of varying types and sizes in many western states. Beginning in the early 1980s, she did extensive field work in the Durango – Farmington area for her dissertation on the glacial moraines, river terraces, and soils of the lower Animas valley. One of her specialties is interpreting the details of soil profiles and sedimentary units, an approach that translates easily to archaeological geology. She worked on the Darkmold site north of Durango with Mona Charles and Fort Lewis students, on possible reservoirs in Mesa Verde National Park with the Wright Paleohydrological Institute, and on several other sites in the region. For the last several years, she has studied

the geologic setting and likely age of proposed ‘mammoth’ petroglyphs near Bluff, Utah. She’s now learning to make 3-D images of those petroglyphs and surrounding areas using photogrammetric methods. Along the way, Mary taught geology briefly at San Juan College, took courses in GIS at Fort Lewis, and helped with forming the new town of Bluff. In her spare time, she enjoys inflatable kayaking, river trips, walks with her dog, and painting with chalk pastels. Her latest hobby... Snow shoveling!

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists – annual meeting in Durango

The 41st Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists will be held in Durango, March 14-17, 2019, at the Historic Strater Hotel. Follow this link for more information: [Annual Meeting](#). The San Juan Basin Archaeological Society is proud to sponsor the \$100 undergraduate poster first prize.



New Rock Art Book – Standing on the Walls of Time

“Standing on the Walls of Time” is a new book on the rock art of Utah being printed by the University of Utah Press in May. The author is Kevin Jones, former Utah State archaeologist, with photos by Layne Miller (July SJBAS speaker) as illustration.

Field Trip Report – Exploring Cochise County, AZ – January 16th – 18th

Wednesday January 16 through Friday January 18, 2019 ten SJBAS members enjoyed warm Arizona temperatures and sunshine while exploring and learning about Cochise County history and archaeology.

We spent our first day in the Dragoon Mountains just north of Tombstone, AZ. The Dragoon Mountains were the ancestral homeland of the Apaches and were invaluable to them for the springs, grasses, wood and items they harvested that were crucial to their survival. The Dragoons were also an impregnable fortress to which they retreated when an enemy threatened. The position of the Dragoons between the Sulphur Springs Valley and the San Pedro Valley made them a perfect lookout to see any group approaching from all directions. The excellent cover and vantage points in the rocks of the Dragoons stopped any enemies from following them there.



We entered along the south end of the Dragoons via Middlemarch Road and visited the West Cochise Stronghold area including pictographs estimated at around 1,000 years old, plus perhaps some Apache

additions. These are located on large boulders that provided shelter and overlook what is said to be the Council Rocks area where Cochise met with his trusted friend Thomas J. Jeffords, Brig. General O. O. Howard and Howard's aide-de-camp, Joseph A. Sladen on October 1, 1872, to discuss making peace with the Chiricahua Apache bands. A good faith pledge of agreement was made between Howard and Cochise that created a 55-mile-wide reservation which included the Dragoon and Chiricahua Mountains and the Sulphur Springs and San Simon Valleys.

Thomas Jeffords was appointed agent and by April 1873, 1,125 Apaches were gathered on the reservation. Promised supplies and food were in short supply but the Apache bands stayed within the reservation boundaries and raiding ceased. In early 1874, after occupying several unsatisfactory locations Jeffords moved his agency headquarters to Apache Pass. By the fall of 1873 the Apaches were desperate for food and supplies that the Office of Indian Affairs promised but failed to deliver so they resumed raiding in Sonora Mexico. Jeffords tried to stop the raids and recovered and returned some of the stock to their owners. Cochise tried to stop the raiding with some success but some of the Apaches vowed to continue to raid in Sonora to get the food and supplies they needed to survive. Jeffords reported there was "no chance of this reservation holding out much longer." Cochise became seriously ill in May 1874 and died in his beloved East Stronghold June 8, 1874. By April 1876 the reservation was toppled by the actions of some Apaches who resorted to violence, murder and raiding. June 12, 1876, 325 Chiricahua Apaches were forcibly required to abandon their reservation and were moved to San Carlos. October 30, 1876 the reservation was opened to settlers by Executive Order.



Several of our group elected to hike the 4.75-mile Stronghold Trail from the West Cochise Stronghold to the East Cochise Stronghold while the rest of the group drove over 50 miles around the southern end of the Dragoons to the East Stronghold. This group visited the townsite of Pearce, an old mining town east of the East Stronghold on the way to pick up the hikers. Both groups enjoyed the spectacular beauty of the Dragoon Mountains while contemplating the history and human drama of this rugged range.

Thursday, January 17th, we spent the day at Fort Huachuca just west of Sierra Vista AZ, at the eastern foot of the Huachuca Mountains, to get a different perspective on what would become Cochise County AZ. We spent the morning with Marty Tagg, Fort Huachuca Conservation Branch Chief Archaeologist, Susan Bieber, Architectural Historian, Liz Gonzalez Negrete, Cultural Resource Specialist and Charles Hancock, President, Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers. Marty gave us an excellent, detailed presentation on the history of Fort Huachuca and the prehistory and historical periods represented on the vast Fort grounds which are comprised of 73,272 acres of owned land and 29,987 acres of leased land. This includes 23,650 acres of forest, 4.5 miles of perennial streams and 64 acres of wetlands. Elevation ranges from 3,940 to 8,625 feet. Fort Huachuca variously ranks as first or second in bringing money to the State of Arizona.

Fort Huachuca is an exclusive military reservation dating to 1881 and is not subject to State of Arizona regulations. It began as temporary Camp Huachuca March 3, 1877. When the Indian wars ended, Fort Huachuca survived as a key Army post in the West. November 20, 1974, the site where Camp Huachuca was

established was designated a National Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. The Old Post area containing the parade ground is surrounded by buildings that retain the exterior appearance of 1880 to 1905 when they were completed. Fort Huachuca was the home of the Apache Scouts until 1933 and of the 10th Cavalry until 1931.

The archaeological history of the Fort dates back at least 12,000 years. The role of Cultural Resources Management on the Fort is to protect sites, manage buildings, educate military personnel and civilians present on the Fort and to maintain relationships. The military mission of the Fort always comes before these duties. Sites on the Fort include archaeological sites, paleontological (fossils), prehistory and historic, historic structures, districts, buildings, features, sacred sites and collections. Mammoth tusks have been found on the Fort. There are 5 sacred sites, 2 rock art sites and the Garden Canyon Village and two Apache campsites. The Fort has been a military institution since 1877 and early surveys ignored things like military fighting positions. These are of interest to Marty Tagg and surveys now document many of these sites. The Arizona State Museum in Tucson is the repository for artifacts collected on the Fort. To date 53,839 acres of the 73,272 total acres have been surveyed which equates to 73%.

To date 470 archaeological sites have been documented. Three of these sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 291 are eligible, 79 sites were not evaluated, and 97 sites were not eligible, were combined or were destroyed. There are 325 historic facilities from 1884 to 1968, 48 of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and include three historic districts. An interesting feature is the many walls built on the post from very early construction to the WPA, CCC, WWII era and through 1980. It is difficult to identify the time and origin of some of these features since they all mimicked the original style of construction.



Eleven tribes have historic affiliation with the Fort: Fort Sill Apaches, Mescalero Apaches, San Carlos Apaches, White Mountain Apaches, Ak-chin, Gila River, Hopi, Pascua Yaqui, Salt River, Hopi, Zuni. Archaeological evidence is present on the Fort from every major period: Paleo 10,000 - 8,000 BC, Archaic 8,000 BC - AD 1, Formative AD 1 - 1450 and Proto-historic post AD 1500. Paleo mammoth bones and isolated spear points are found as well as lots of archaic sites based on the points found. The Proto-historic period includes evidence of the Sobaipuri, a sub-group of the current O'odham tribe in Pima County, living in hamlets along rivers and nomadic Apaches hunting, gathering and raiding. Garden Canyon Village is a large prehistoric site

which is on the historic register. Excavation was carried out in the 1960's but was shut down when human remains were found. The main occupation period was 800 - 1100 and featured pit houses with surface structures on top, circular orientation with a plaza. There was a large village at the mouth of every drainage, spaced about every two miles apart, along the San Pedro River. Obsidian, turquoise, ceramics and shells from CA were found at Garden Canyon Village.

The two pictograph sites on the Fort are in Garden Canyon and both are sacred sites. Red pictographs are likely from the Formative period dating to AD 1000 - 1100. White pictographs are similar to Apache styles. The distinctive white Thunderbirds are probably Apache and there is a possible kachina pictograph.

After the Indian wars ended in 1886, Fort Huachuca's location about 25 miles from the Mexican border, was crucial to keeping the Apaches who were in Mexico there. An extensive heliograph system, which was a series of manned posts on mountaintops in NM and AZ that used mirrors to relay information, was established at Fort Huachuca and helped protect settlers and led to diminished raiding. In 1899 - 1901 the Spanish American War troops trained at the Fort. Of all the Army posts, Fort Huachuca had the most black soldiers stationed here for the longest period of time, mostly in WWII. In 1922 all Indian Scouts in AZ were moved to Fort Huachuca. In 1931 the 25th Cavalry replaced the 10th Cavalry on the Fort and the cavalry period ended. In 1933 - 1935 WPA construction was extensive on the Fort. In 1933 - 1934 small adobe shelters replaced wickiups for Apache Scouts. In 1940 WWII training impacted the Fort. In 1942 the first WAACS arrived on the Fort. In 1942 - 1943 the Fort was the cantonment for two divisions, the black 92nd and 93rd divisions. The Fort population expanded to 42,500 troops by 1944. In 1947 the Indian Scouts were disbanded at Fort Huachuca. In 1949 the Fort closed and was transferred to the State of Arizona and became a buffalo preserve. In 1951 the Fort was reactivated for the Korean War. In 1953 the Fort closed again. In 1954 the Fort became the Army Electronic Proving Ground. In the 1960s the Fort became a major communications hub. In 1971 the Military Intelligence mission transferred to the Fort. Electronic training was established here because it is the largest electromagnetic free zone in the U.S, one of only three in the world. The electromagnetic free range found here limits radio stations and goes well outside the Fort boundaries. Today the primary mission of the Fort is Military Intelligence training. Fifty-four different organizations are based here. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, both reconnaissance and killer drones are based here. Work is being done on weapons heat signature and individual GPS positions are being developed for every single soldier. The long and proud history of Fort Huachuca continues to develop and change to meet current requirements and technology.

After this extensive briefing on the Fort, Susan, Liz and Charles took us to visit Garden Canyon. Our first stop was at the Garden Canyon pictograph site where some ancient and some more recent Apache pictographs are well protected behind wire fencing. A viewing platform with a bench seat, deck and steps to reach this viewing level provides a comfortable area to view and photograph the pictographs. The most prominent pictograph is a large white Thunderbird thought to be of Apache origin. This is also the logo for the Cultural Resource Management organization. Just up the road from this site the Rappel Site is located on a high, striking, curved, vertical wall which once was used by the troops to practice rappelling. This site contains more of the older red pictographs and is also well protected by fencing. We then drove back down Garden Canyon, which is a wonderful example of the beautiful canyons of the Huachuca Mountains, to visit the Garden Canyon Village site. This site is in a flat plain covered with native grasses with no structures visible above ground. There were many different potsherds on the gravelly surface in these grasses. Some of the pottery was micaceous. This setting gave the villagers access to water, wood, areas to grow crops and a clear view of the San Pedro Valley and surrounding sky islands, as these small, isolated mountain ranges are called.

We left Garden Canyon to visit the Mountain View Officers Club (MVO). Charles Hancock spoke to us there about the structures that once stood to the east of this large building. This was the location of the hospital and the housing area for the black doctor and nursing students who were being trained for deployment overseas during WWII. Charles showed us photos of the facility and the students. There were many students and many buildings that housed the hospital with its supporting buildings and barracks. All are now gone. The Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation states 14,000 black soldiers lived at Fort Huachuca. All buildings, no matter what their purpose and use were segregated. Charles then told us the history and importance of the MVO building. It was built in 1942 for the black officers who were, due to the segregation that still existed in the Army until July 26, 1948, when President Harry S. Truman signed the executive order committing the



government to integrating the segregated military, not allowed to use the white officer's clubs on any post. On Fort Huachuca the white officers club was located on the other side of the post and was called the Lakeview Officers Club. It was demolished some years ago. White officers were allowed to visit the black officers club. This policy was not appreciated by the black officers who believed there should be one officers club for all officers no matter their race. The MVO was used for a few years until Fort Huachuca was closed in 1949 and transferred to the State of Arizona. Many entertainers such as Lena Horne performed at the MVO and many functions for the black officers and their families were held there. The MVO building lived on as a home for a local theatre group and served

several other purposes through the years before being left vacant since 1998. We were not able to enter the MVO for safety reasons, but Charles showed us many photos of the original exterior and the interior of the building and of the people and events held in the building.

The Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers, of which Charles Hancock is currently president, championed the cause of preserving and telling the rich history of black soldiers at Fort Huachuca from its inception, when the Army decided the MVO was a surplus building without any use and should be torn down. The MVO is one of two WWII black officer's clubs still standing today. The other is at Fort Leonard Wood Missouri. The Sierra Vista community, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Arizona Preservation Foundation and Tucson Preservation Foundation came together to assist the Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers in their efforts to spare this historic building from demolition. In 2014 the MVO was designated a National Treasure and in 2018 Arizona State Parks and Trails received \$500,000 in capital grant funding from the National Park Service African-American Civil Rights Fund to rehabilitate the MVO. Efforts are under way to determine how to coordinate all agencies involved and the Army to start this extensive rehabilitation which will require several million dollars to complete. Charles explained that preserving and restoring this building is one key to preserving the rich history of black troops, beginning with the Buffalo Soldiers, so that young African-American students can learn and experience firsthand the proud tradition of service of their predecessors, as well as learn about their sacrifices and the many difficulties they faced in a segregated Army.

Charles then took us to the Fort museum to tell us the story of the Buffalo Soldiers. The original Buffalo Soldiers were a mobile group not stationed at any fort. They were sent out to quell Indian uprisings, protect settlers, recover hostages and fight wherever it was required. They were sent all over the American West.

They were named Buffalo Soldiers by the Indians, possibly because their dark, curly hair resembled the coat of a buffalo and possibly because they were such tenacious and fierce soldiers. The Buffalo Soldiers were commanded by white officers. The 10th Cavalry was the first black regiment to be assigned to Fort Huachuca in December 1913, beginning the continuous era of black soldiers at Fort Huachuca, although the 9th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments all served briefly at Fort Huachuca during the 1890s. Charles told the story of Cathy Williams, a black woman who enlisted in the Buffalo Soldiers as William Cathay and served for two years before it was discovered she was a woman and was discharged. She was a former slave who only wanted to make a living for herself, but had no marketable skills or education, so she joined the Army where she could learn and serve. The Army thanked her for her service by denying her a government pension. In 1931 the 25th Cavalry replaced the 10th Cavalry on Fort Huachuca and the cavalry period ended. The Fort museum documents the service of the segregated black troops from the Spanish-American War, WWI, WWII, Korea and beyond. Uniforms, weapons and gear from all time periods, as well as horses and their tack used, are displayed in this museum.



Our next stop was the post cemetery which dates back to this location in May 1883 and contains the remains of everyone from early settlers and travelers who might have been found dead by troops on patrol, enlisted men and officers and their families, and Apache scouts, to a mass grave containing the remains of 76 unknowns transferred from old Fort San Carlos in 1928. 4,269 known dead and 98 unknowns are interred here. The cemetery now is available only for initial interment of cremains. A national cemetery is located elsewhere on Fort grounds. This concluded our day at Fort Huachuca and Charles answered our many questions. He is retired career Army and keeping the history of the black soldiers of Fort Huachuca alive and

passing their story on to young African-Americans is his passion. He travels throughout the state giving presentations to any group that requests them, especially focusing on schools.

Our final day of this trip was spent along the San Pedro River. We started with a hike to the Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenate high on a bluff overlooking the San Pedro River and its confluence with Willow Wash. This fort was an extension of Spanish presence up from Sonora in 1776. It was authorized by Hugh O'Connor, or in Spanish Hugo Oconor, who was born in Ireland and became a military governor of northern Mexico. He is considered the founding father of Tucson where he authorized construction of a military fort in 1775. This presidio was never completed to specifications due to continuous attacks of the Apaches. While it had the advantage of the high ground, its



occupants had to leave the presidio to get water, try to raise crops, tend to the horse herds on pasture and to bring mule trains carrying supplies into the presidio. This exposed them to attack by the Apaches and the presidio was abandoned by 1780 after the loss of more than eighty men in less than 5 years. Adobe walls remain in portions of the presidio and at the site of the chapel. Stone foundations for the exterior wall surrounding the fort are visible. An interpretive loop with many signs and artist's illustrations of what it may have looked like, extends through the site. Some reports indicate the presidio was briefly occupied by the US Army in 1878 but was soon abandoned. This may or may not be true. The site was excavated in 1951 by Charles Di Peso of the Amerind Foundation near Dragoon AZ. Other excavations including work by Deni Seymour, reveal the presidio was built on the site of a Sobaipuri village, possibly named Santa Cruz (the influence of Father Kino is present here), and not Quiburi as di Peso speculated. Deni also found evidence of prehistoric Hohokam and Archaic occupations. Sherds from the Hohokam occupation exist on the surface and in the adobe walls of the presidio. Archaic points and tools are also present. When we visit, we are always struck by the comparison of what was going on here in 1776 and in the colonies on the East Coast in 1776.

Our next stop was the Murray Springs Clovis Site which was discovered in 1966 and was excavated through 1971 by archaeologists from the University of Arizona. Funding was provided by the National Geographic Society and the National Science Foundation. Remains of camels, horses, bison and a mammoth named 'Big Eloise' were found here. An ancient campsite was discovered nearby as well as Clovis points and tools including a bone shaft wrench. The evidence shows that humans were present and hunted and butchered these Ice Age animals over 13,000 years ago. The Murray Springs Clovis Site is one of at least 8 documented Clovis sites in the San Pedro River Valley. The Naco Clovis Site was discovered in 1952 and was the first documented Clovis site west of the Continental Divide. It is believed that the Clovis people were the first humans in this area of southeastern Arizona. The Murray Springs Clovis Site is important because it has such a high degree of site integrity because it is overlain by black mat. Black mat is a dark black layer of organic-rich sediment caused by thick algal mats. It was formed when small aquatic plants lived in ponds created when the water table rose during a warm, moist period about 10,700 years ago. This black mat blankets the Murray Springs Clovis Site and effectively determines the age of all things found under it and kept the Clovis surface virtually undisturbed.

Our last stop was the San Pedro House on the San Pedro River just off Hwy 90. The San Pedro House is the headquarters for the Friends of the San Pedro River, an all-volunteer organization that provides education, docent-led interpretive walks to sites along the river and bird walks, trail maintenance, monitoring and clean-up events. They run a nice bookstore and gift shop in the San Pedro House and in the Fairbanks Schoolhouse. The San Pedro House is an historic ranch house built in the 1930s, flanked by huge cottonwood trees, one of which is estimated to be as much as 150 years old and one of the largest in Arizona. The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area was designated the first globally important bird area in the United States and has documented 350 different bird species using the area. Bird feeders around the San Pedro House attract a wide array of birds to view from the comfortable gardens and grounds surrounding the house. We ended the trip here in this beautiful, peaceful setting.

- By Gail Schulz

<p>Dates</p>	<p align="center">Tentative SJBAS Field Trip and Activity Schedule - 2019</p> <p align="center">To update this schedule, email lylehancock@bresnan.net.</p> <p align="center">Updates are in Red.</p> <p align="center">Please contact trip leaders by phone or email for more information or to sign up.</p> <p align="center">Follow this link for a printer-friendly 2019 Trip Schedule.</p>
<p>March 13</p>	<p>SJBAS meeting - Andrew Carroll will present: <i>“Etruscan Civilization - abundance of neonatal bones not found in burials”</i></p>
<p>April 10</p>	<p>SJBAS meeting - Garry and Ming Adams will present: <i>“Spirits of the Stone: Rock art of the Colorado Plateau”</i></p>
<p>April 14 - 20</p>	<p>Southwest Borderlands - 7-day camping/motel trip. We drive south to view facets of the Mogollon culture, stopping first at Three Rivers Petroglyph site (prehistoric Jornada Mogollon) with over 21,000 petroglyphs within a rugged half mile walk. We will visit the Three Rivers Trading Post on our way to Hueco Tanks State Park (TX) with pictographs from Desert Archaic (6,000 BC), Jornada Mogollon, to Mescalero Apache and possibly other Plains Indian groups. Deity Masks are a hallmark at Hueco Tanks. Staying in Silver City (NM) we can visit the Mimbres pottery display at WNMU Museum, walk the Dragonfly Petroglyph Trail or explore historic Silver City; we will spend a day at Gila National Forest touring the Gila Cliff Dwellings and other trail hikes. Most hikes are rugged, and the two guided tours at Hueco Tanks are 5-6 hours each. Hueco Tanks (3 nights) is camping; Silver City (2 nights) and Three Rivers (1 night) are camping or hotels (your choice). Trip Participation Limit maximum is 12; minimum is 4. For more information and to sign up, contact Paula Lutz: paula@durango.net.</p>
<p>May 1 – 3</p>	<p>Taos Exploration – 2-night motel trip – Day 1 - Guided tour at Wells Petroglyph Preserve and visit San Francisco de Asis Mission Church; Day 2 - tour historic Taos, Kit Carson Home, D.H. Lawrence Ranch, Millicent Rogers Museum, and Mable Dodge Lujan House; Day 3 – Experience Santa Cruz Feast Day at Taos Pueblo and visit the spectacular Rio Grande Gorge Bridge. Trip Participation Limit maximum is 14; minimum is 8. For more information or to sign up, contact trip leaders Barb and Lyle Hancock at lylehancock@bresnan.net.</p>
<p>May 8</p>	<p>SJBAS meeting - Laurie Webster and Chuck LaRue will present: <i>“Ancient Woodworking, Animal Use, and Hunting Practices in Southeastern Utah: New Research from the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project”</i></p>
<p>May 16 - 19</p>	<p>Hopi Mesas Trip – 4-day camping or hotel trip – For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Rusty Chamberlain at chambrke@aol.com.</p>

June 6 - 8	Canyon de Chelly – 3-day camping/hotel trip – Day 1 - Hike to Spider Rock with our Navajo guide; Day 2 – Jeep Tour of the Canyon ; Day 3 – drive home. Cost for guide and Jeep Tour will be provided later. Deposit will be required when signing up in January. Camping fees currently \$14/day – no hook ups. Hotels available a short distance away. For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Randy Graham at rg44@bresnan.net .
June 12	SJBAS annual picnic at Edgemont Ranch
Late June	Borderlands of Southern Colorado – 3-day motel trip - The trip focus will be on exploring the archaeological and historical features of the historic San Luis Valley, including Fort Garland , and the lands southwest of Walsenburg and Pueblo. Trip participation limit is 20. For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Foxie Mason at fmason@frontier.net .
July 10	SJBAS meeting - Layne Miller will present: <i>"Fremont Rock Art"</i>
July 11	Local Rock Art - half-day guided tour with Layne Miller, rock art expert from Price, Utah, to view historic and pre-historic rock art in Mancos Canyon in Ute Mountain Tribal Park - Maximum trip participation limit is 20; minimum is 8. Tour fee is \$29/person. For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Lyle Hancock at lylehancock@bresnan.net .
July 16	Southern Ute Museum and Ignacio Cemetery – day trip – For more information or to sign up, contact trip leaders Rhonda Raffo and Jim Mueller at rhondaandjim@msn.com .
July 26	Durango history walking tour – For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Andy Gulliford at andy@agulliford.com
August 8 - 10	Pecos Conference – Cloudcroft, New Mexico - Each August, archaeologists gather at various locations in the southwestern United States. They set up a large tent and spend three days discussing recent research, and the problems and challenges of the profession. Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the public and media organizations come to speak with the archaeologists. Dick and Foxie Mason will serve as hosts for SJBAS members who wish to attend. Choices are either camping at the conference site or staying in a local hotel. Registration for the Conference will be open until the third week of July. For more information, please contact Foxie at fmason@frontier.net or Dick at 970-247-0252.
August 14	SJBAS meeting - Richard Friedman will present: <i>"Using Computer Technology to aid in the Identification, Documentation, and Visualization of the Chacoan Landscape (Built Environment)"</i>
August 16 - 18	Zuni Pueblo Exploration – 3-day motel/camping trip - Inn at Halona/Camping option at El Morro National Monument (40 min. drive). Options for visiting the following: Old Zuni Mission Tour , Walking Tour of Middle Village, Awan Museum

	and Heritage Center and potential visit to an un-excavated site with an archeologist. Traditional meal at a Shalako House. Estimated Tour Fees \$25/tour/person (depends on number of attendees) Note, Inn will need to be booked early – only has 8 rooms. Participation Limit is 12; Minimum is 6. For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Randy Graham at rg44@bresnan.net .
September 11	SJBAS meeting cancelled - Colorado Humanities will hold an Eleanor Roosevelt Chautauqua
September 13	Haynie Site – Day trip – Site tour led by Susan Ryan to visit Crow Canyon research dig – For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Jim Mueller at rhondaandjim@msn.com .
September 14	John W. Sanders Lecture - Dr. David Moore will present: <i>“Blackbeard and the recovery of his pirate ship, “The Queen Anne’s Revenge”</i>
September 15	Aztec/Salmon or Mesa Verde – local archaeology trip for lecturer Dr. David Moore – For more information or to sign up, contact trip leader Janice Sheftel at janicesheftel@gmail.com .
October 1	Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park Tour – day trip - \$\$ - For more information or to sign up, contact trip leaders Rhonda Raffo and Jim Mueller at rhondaandjim@msn.com .
October 9	SJBAS meeting – Larry Ruiz and Ruth Van Dyke will present: <i>“Chacoan Landscapes”</i>
November 13	SJBAS meeting – Randy McGuire will present: <i>“Sonoran Archaeology”</i>
December 7	SJBAS annual meeting and holiday brunch

Other Related Trips and Events

Yearlong	Canyon Country Discovery Center – a variety of trips in SE Utah
March 14 - 17	Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists - annual meeting in Durango
Mid-May	La Plata County Driving Tour – La Plata County Historical Commission
September 6 - 8	Southern Ute Tribal Fair and Powwow
October 11 - 13	CAS - annual meeting in Pueblo
Yearlong	History Colorado – many day trips on Front Range, but some multi-day trips. Follow link to review 2018 schedule: https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/2018/2018-tours-and-treks.pdf

Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) News

The CAS 2019 Annual Meeting will be held in Pueblo, Colorado during the weekend (Fri, Sat, Sun) of October 11, 12, and 13. Saturday's speakers, presentations, and banquet will be at Pueblo Community College. Friday's board meeting and "welcome to Pueblo" will be held at the Pueblo Heritage Museum.

CAS Surveyor <http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/PUBLICATIONS/Newsletters/Newsletters.htm>

CAS Bulletin Board <http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/BULLETINBOARD/bulletinboard.htm>

CAS Facebook Page <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1425711501080053/>

CAS Chapter News

Hisatsinom – [March Newsletter](#)

The Hisatsinom Chapter of CAS is pleased to present Dr. Kate Magargal on Tuesday, March 5th, 2019 at 7:00 PM at the Methodist Church, 515 Park Street, Cortez, CO to discuss "The Ecology of contemporary and prehistoric use of wood fuel in the Four Corners region." Kate, a postdoctoral research associate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Utah, will focus on how the ecology of the Four Corners region today is structured by thousands of years of past human decisions. She will explore this ecological legacy through the dynamic interactions between people and the fuels they use for cooking, heating, and ceremony. Contact Kari Schleher at 505-269-4475 with questions.

Regional Archaeological News

Senate Passes Major Public Lands Bill

The Senate has passed the most sweeping conservation legislation in a decade, protecting millions of acres of land and hundreds of miles of wild rivers across the country and establishing four new national monuments honoring heroes including Civil War soldiers and a civil rights icon. – Washington Post ([Read article](#))

Reintroduced: The ANTIQUITIES Act, 2019

U.S. Senator Tom Udall (D-N.M.) and U.S. Representative Deb Haaland (D-N.M.), along with U.S. Representatives Ben Ray Lujan (D-N.M.) and Ruben Gallego (D-Ariz.), led a group of more than 100 Democratic Members of Congress in re-introducing legislation to protect America's treasured national monuments against the Trump administration's relentless attacks on public lands. The America's Natural Treasures of Immeasurable Quality Unite, Inspire, and Together Improve the Economies of States (ANTIQUITIES) Act of 2019 reinforces Congress' clear intent in the Antiquities Act of 1906: only Congress has the authority to modify a national monument designation. – tomudall.senate.gov ([Read article](#))

Commentary: Leasing in Bears Ears

Under the Obama Administration, requests by energy companies for leasing in the area were deferred due to the region's vast and largely undiscovered cultural resources. A Master Leasing Plan was initiated to facilitate landscape-level planning that would allow for responsible energy development in targeted areas, while

protecting the integrity of nationally important archaeological districts. The Trump Administration, by contrast, has abandoned “smart from the start” planning efforts and sought to grant every request of the oil and gas industry. Over the course of three lease sales (March 2018, December 2018 and March 2019), the Department of Interior is attempting to lease off almost every acre of these archaeologically rich lands. – Friends of Cedar Mesa ([Read article](#))

SITLA Withdraws Leases on Rescinded Portions of Bear Ears

Attorneys for SUWA [Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance] argued that since President Trump’s 2017 order to reduce Bears Ears National Monument by 85 percent is being challenged in federal court, SITLA [Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration] should defer all leasing within the monument’s original boundaries. On Monday, SITLA appeared to agree when it announced that it was withdrawing the twelve parcels from auction and would refund the winning bids on the parcels that sold. – Canyon Echo – ([Read article](#))

Update on Oil and Gas Leasing near Hovenweep and Canyon of the Ancients

Public lands to the west and northwest of Hovenweep and Canyon of the Ancients were previously designated by the BLM as an “Alkali Ridge Area of Critical Environmental Concern” (ARACEC) due to “extremely valuable and irreplaceable” archaeological and cultural resources, said Landon Newell, staff attorney for Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, one of the groups protesting the oil and gas lease sale. – Moab Sun News ([Read article](#))

Profile of New Multi-Author Book on Ancient Pueblo Life in the Middle San Juan Region

The humble but proud corn plant plays a huge part in the story of the Ancestral Puebloans. The people who lived 800 years ago in what is now northwestern New Mexico had a varied menu that included venison and rabbit, beans, squash, piñon nuts, wild onions, yucca fruit, tansy mustard, and purslane, but corn was a critical staple food. “I just read a paper that suggested that the selection of different colors in the so-called Indian corn started in the 700s,” archaeologist Paul F. Reed said. “The selection was both for decorative purposes and the food quality. The flint or popcorn varieties probably preserved a little better, but the larger ones were great for grinding into cornmeal.” – Santa Fe New Mexican ([Read article](#))

Profile of Steve Lekson’s New Book on Chaco

Some of Stephen Lekson’s fondest memories from his 45-plus years as an archaeologist are of mornings at Chimney Rock. This site in southern Colorado was a satellite community for a society called the Chaco Canyon culture, which thrived in the Four Corners region from about 850 to 1150 A.D. The town spreads over sandstone cliffs that climb nearly 1,000 feet above a valley. And at the top of what Lekson called a “knife edge ridge” is a great house, a massive living space that overlooks the smaller dwellings below. – CU Boulder Today ([Read article](#))

SJBAS Officers and Other Positions - 2019

President	Janice Sheftel	janicesheftel@gmail.com
Vice President	Florence (Foxy) Mason	fmason@frontier.net
Vice President	Susan Hicks	hicks@animas.net
Secretary	Paula Lutz	paula@durango.net

Treasurer	Randy Graham	rg44@bresnan.net
PAAC Representative	Tish Varney	tishvarney@att.net

Other Positions

CAS representative	Janice Sheftel	janicesheftel@gmail.com
Field Trip Program coordinator	Lyle Hancock	lylehancock@bresnan.net
Moki Messenger editor	Lyle Hancock	lylehancock@bresnan.net
Programming chair	Janice Sheftel	janicesheftel@gmail.com
Publicity chair	Jill Tripp	jtripp51@yahoo.com
Webmaster and email coordinator	Lyle Hancock	lylehancock@bresnan.net

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society – Membership Renewal

Membership renewals are due by January 31st each year. Please complete the [SJBAS Annual Membership Form](#), make your check payable to 'SJBAS' and mail with the Annual Membership Form to: **SJBAS, Attn: Randy Graham, P.O. Box 3153, Durango, CO 81302.**