



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

May, 2010

SJBAS Meeting Hosts Kathleen Fine-Dare

Our May meeting will be held at the Lyceum, Southwest Center at FLC at 7:00 p.m. on May 13, 2010. Kathleen Fine-Dare will discuss **"South American Native's Change Relationship with 'Ruins' and the 'Archeological Research'"**.

Kathy received her Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. Her field research in Quito, Ecuador, centers on indigenous revitalization, cultural politics, and religious expression. She has published on topics related to indigenous identity and the repatriation of cultural property and human remains (e.g., her 2002 book *Grave Injustice: The American Indian Repatriation Movement and NAGPRA*), and has recently published *Border Crossings: Transnational Americanist Anthropology* (co-edited with S.L. Rubenstein, 2009, U of Neb Press). She taught anthropology in Quito as a Fulbright lecturer in 2005 and delivered a paper at the International Congress of Americanists in Mexico City in July, 2009.

She is currently chair of the Dept of Anthropology at FLC where she teaches courses on representation and power, the anthropology of gender, Native Andean peoples, and the history of anthropological thought.

Road Trips Named In National Geographic

Summary from Daily Times, August 18, 2009

Two local roads were picked in September's *National Geographic Traveler's 50 Most Beautiful or Interesting Road Trips of a Lifetime*. One of the drives, *The Four Corners drive* includes stops in Winslow, AZ; Canyon de Chelly; Mexican Water, UT; the *Trail of the Ancients* near Cortez, CO; Mesa Verde; the *San Juan Skyway* and Telluride, CO. *The Trail of the Ancients* is the only national scenic byway set aside by the federal government solely for its archeology. The route stretches for 114 miles in each of Colorado and Utah. Plans are under way to connect the *Trail of the Ancients* to portions of the same route in New Mexico and Arizona, linking local attractions such as Aztec Ruins National Monument, Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Salmon Ruins to the historic trail.

The second drive, a 425-mile loop on the Navajo Nation also made the list. The dozens of highways cutting across the 27,000-square-mile Nation could be one of the West's best-kept secrets. Landmarks specifically mentioned by *National Geographic Traveler* include the dinosaur tracks near Tuba City, AZ; cliff dwellings at Navajo National Monument, Canyon de Chelly and Hubbell Trading Post.



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FLOWERS ABOUND IN SPRING

SJBAS's Recent Field Trips

Trip To Chaco Canyon

From Richard and Linda Robinson

Twelve of our SJBAS members met at Gallo Campground at Chaco Cultural National Historic Park for an exciting trip in this lovely but harsh country. On Monday, April 12, we arrived at a somewhat empty campground. However the two group sites were already full. After touring several of the Chaco City sites, John Eden, a new SJBAS member, took us on a tour of Pueblo Bonito. He shared his knowledge gained over several years of guiding people thru that magnificent site.

When we returned to the campground it was almost full. The next morning John arranged a chance for us to visit a Basket Maker site, occupied in the 400 to 500's. An archaeological team was in this site last week finishing up on the dig. They had partially uncovered an intact pot. This site was the first dig in this park in over 25 years. While visiting here we ran into Park Archaeologist Roger Moore, and he wanted to say "hello" to his many friends in Durango. What a treat!

The next day we hiked the 5.4 Pueblo Alto loop and got a wonderful overview of the canyon and the archaeological treasures available to us. On our last day we toured many more of the Chaco City houses and left with a feeling of adventure, excitement, and a full cup of knowledge.

Thanks John and Honor for making this a lasting memory.

Trip to the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument

Four of our SJBAS members and seven members from the Hisatsinon Chapter of CAS met with Archaeologist Jerry Fetterman for a days hike on an important mesa in the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument. This trip, approved by the Monument covered an archaeologically rich area that would not have been available to us on our own. Jerry's rich experience and large base of knowledge of the area made traveling on this flat thickly vegetated mesa a rewarding experience. This mesa was occupied for a 1000 years and is rich in examples of occupation from the entire time.

Despite threatening clouds from the night before and a poor forecast, it was a lovely day. Thanks Mary Ann Hiller and Jerry for making this happen.

Trip to Largo Canyon

By Marion Simon

It is always a lot of fun to get a permit for the entry into New Mexico trust lands. It starts by trying to get a hold of the right person in the Commission of Public Lands Office. My first paperwork resulted in a permit that cost \$540 for a one day visit. After more phone calls and corrected paperwork that changed to a \$5 fee for an "educational group permit" and that was the right one for us, SJBAS. It was all worth it, because David Eck, the Trust Land Archaeologist was our guide to Ruby's Tower and Pork Chop Pass.

Twenty two people from both Colorado and New Mexico assembled on April 10 at Salman Ruins at 8:30 a.m. which meant getting up pretty early for the folks from the Jemez Mountains. We caravanned to the Pueblito sites and were very fortunate with the weather. Largo Canyon can become pretty tricky in wet weather, but we only coped with dust. David gave us a handout and then proceeded to describe the reasons for the buildings and how they were used to good advantage against the Ute raids. They were occupied in the mid 1700s and then later abandoned when the need for fortifications was no longer there.

We learned a lot and enjoyed Dr. Eck's commentary. We hope to persuade him for another field trip next year. Trip leaders were Marion and Andy Simon.

SJBAS's Upcoming Field Trips

Acoma Pueblo and Chaco Outliers

This trip will be held April 30 to May 2. It is a 3-day, 2-night Grant's motel trip to visit several Chacoan Outliers, the Acoma Pueblo, and take a guided tour. Short (<1 mi) easy hikes to several ruins. Bring good walking shoes, lots of cold water. High-clearance 4WD vehicle is recommended. Limit of 20. Leader: Richard Robinson; Robinson@frontier.net.

Beef Basin Area, Utah

This trip is May 6-8. It is a 3-day car camping trip. Bring good walking shoes, lots of water, three sack lunches, sand and weather-appropriate camping gear and attire. Permit mandated limit of six persons, unless one of us can bring a porta-potty. A 4WD vehicle required. Trip Leader: Richard Robinson; Robinson@frontier.net.

Indian History Battlefield Walk - the Fighting Cheyennes This trip is May 18-20. Three front range battlefield sites will be visited. They are (1) Sand Creek where in 1864 there was the massacre of peaceful Cheyenne's under an American Flag; (2) Beecher Island where in 1868 there was a surprise frontal attack on entrenched cavalry and scouts by mounted Cheyenne Dog Soldiers; and (3.) Summit Springs where in 1869 there was an attack by cavalry and Pawnee Scouts against a large Dog Soldier and Lakota village. We will visit Bent's Fort and the Sterling Colorado Overland Trail Museum. It is a three-day, 2-night motel trip with an additional day option. On the first night out at Bent's Fort Inn Las Animas, Colorado, we will enjoy an evening talk given by John Carson (the great grandson of Kit Carson) in costume who will speak about the economics and Indian relationships in the 1850's. On Thursday, May 20, we will visit museums in Denver. This museum day is optional. A hat, comfortable walking shoes, appropriate attire. For a more detailed agenda of our planned activities, please see the web site for a descriptive newsletter about this trip, or call or email Paul or Beverly. Paul will conduct the lectures about these historical sites. Trip Leaders: Beverly and Paul Dittmer, 375-9568, beverlydittmer@frontier.net.)

Dove Creek Area

This trip is May 28. It is a one day trip to three Mesa Verde Anasazi ruins near Goodman Point. A guide will be traveling over 200 miles to show us the sites, which have approximately 100, 150 and 400 rooms, each with a great kiva, built between 1000 and 1225 AD, and occupied from between 1250 and 1300 AD. One site has 65 kivas and two towers. Bring a sack lunch, hiking boots. 4WD vehicle required. Trip limit of 20. Trip Leader: Mary Ann Hiller, 259-5170.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park Service Day

This trip will be on June 5-6. It is an annual work and play outing at the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park. Come prepared for a day of manual labor and a day of touring sites not often seen by the general public. Work gloves and boots, hat, cold water, sunscreen, and bug juice are required. This can be done as either a day trip for the public service project or as a car camping trip. Please bring appropriate work tools, to be suggested. Trip Leaders: Kathleen and Jim Shadell, 247-5597, shadj@durango.net.

Old Fort Lewis, June 17. During this day trip we will visit old Fort Lewis and learn about the work of Mona Charles's field school students. We will learn about the Magnetometer and other tools and see how they work. We will also visit culturally altered trees. This trip will involve some easy walking, so bring a hat, water and a sack lunch; Trip Leaders: Bev and Bob Danielson, 385-1058, dnbdan@bresnan.net.



PACC Information Needed

This is a letter that was recently written to our PAAC Co-ordinator, Eliane Viner. Eliane would like for us to fill out the questionnaire below to express our desires for particular PACC courses. Please print out the questionnaire and bring it to the next SJBAS meeting. Eliane will communicate our wishes and opinions to Kevin Black.

We've finally completed our move to interim office space, warm & [too] toasty as it is. I've also recently talked with the district manager for the State Board of Land Commissioners, who was mostly optimistic about getting the required paperwork back to me to allow us to move forward on the Summer Training Survey. So as I mentioned in the recent quarterly report, we still plan on resuming the training survey at Antelope Gulch on July 7-14, with a deadline of June 1 for volunteers to contact me about participating on the project. See our web pages at <http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/summersurvey.htm> for more details.

Below is the questionnaire for reporting requests about the next PAAC course in your area when we resume the normal schedule in the second half of the year. As always, the second half schedule is the most difficult to juggle with all the holidays, conferences, hunting season conflicts, and the common trend for requests to bunch together in September and October. So if there's any chance for your area to support a course in one of the "off months" in late summer or early winter, please do let me know. The following dates are known to be taken with previously scheduled events or personal time for me: July 2-5, holiday; July 23-25, CAS & PAAC Board quarterly meeting in Cortez; Sept. 3-6, holiday; Oct. 1-3, CAS annual meeting in Gunnison; Nov. 25-28, holiday; and Dec. 24-26, holiday. Remember that there is the 68th *Plains Anthropological Conference*, October 6-9, in Bismarck, North Dakota, and the 32nd *Great Basin Anthropological Conference*, October 20-23, in Layton, Utah

PAAC SCHEDULE PLANNING QUESTIONNAIRE

PAAC COURSE LIST:

Provisional Surveyor

- Basic Site Surveying Techniques
- Colorado Archaeology
- Historical Archaeology

Certified Surveyor I

- Lithic Description & Analysis
- Ceramic Description & Analysis
- Perishable Material

Certified Surveyor IIs

- Archaeological Dating Methods
- Field & Lab Photography
- Research Design & Report Writing

Scholar

- Introduction to Archaeology, CAS & PAAC
- Principles of Archaeological Excavation

Specialty Surveyor

- Rock Art Studies

Laboratory Program

- Laboratory Techniques

LIST THREE SPECIFIC DATES THAT BEST FIT YOUR NEEDS:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

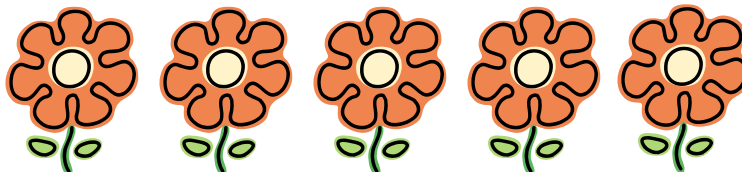
[NOTE: Boulder, Denver & Ft. Collins should select sets of week-nights; all other locations should specify weekend options]

LIST ANY DATES THAT DEFINITELY WILL NOT WORK FOR YOUR GROUP:

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS: _____

List in order of interest the top **three PAAC you would like to see offered:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Other's Meetings, Trips, Etc.

HISATSINOM CHAPTER. On May 4, Rebecca Hammond will speak on Ute history. The Chapter meets at the Cortez Cultural Center, but the June meeting will be at the Calvin Denton Room, Empire Electric. The June 1 meeting speaker will be Cindy Bradley will discuss her work analyzing biological and mortuary regarding Ancestral Puebloan skeletal remains.

Friends of Crow Canyon 2010 Distinguished Lecturer Series. 7:00 p.m., Friday, May 14, 2010; Gates, CCC - Dr. Peter Decker, Rancher/Author, Director of the National Western Stock Show and Rodeo, past member of CO. Committee on Higher Education, former CO. Committee of Agriculture; *The Utes Must Go!: American Expansion and the Removal of a People*. Seating is limited. Lecture cost is \$30.00. Call 970-564-4341 for reservations.

Friends of Archaeology ("FOA"), Museum of NM Foundation Support Group, Office of Archaeological Studies Lecture Series; New Mexico Film Museum Theater, 418 Montezuma Street, Santa Fe. June 5-7, *Mimbres Ceramics--Gila Region of NM*. Study Mimbres Pottery, including stylized imagery of animals and human related to Mimbres life and religion. Visit ceramics collection at the Museum of Western NM Univ, Silver City, with the Director, Dr. Cynthia Bettison; sites of the Mogollon/Mimbres in the Mimbres Valley, Lake Roberts, and the Gila Cliff Dwellings and TJ ruin. The Mogollon cliff dwellings were occupied for only 15 years, starting in 1270. Enjoy side trip to the Woodrow site in the Gila-Cliff area, west of Silver City. Base will be in a Silver City hotel. See <http://www.museumfoundation.org/foa.html> for more details.

Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, NE. (Summary, *American Archaeology*, Spring 2010) This museum has a new exhibit "Weapons Throughout Time" that explores weapons from the museum's extensive collection spanning 9,000 years, from prehistoric stone arrow points to World War I firearms. 402-472-3779, www.museum.unl.edu. (Through mid-September)

New History Colorado Center. (Summary, *Denver Post*, January 31, 2010) The \$110 million History Colorado Center will be a cornerstone of the new Denver Civic Center Cultural Complex, consisting of the Denver Public Library and Denver Art Museum, as well as the new Colorado Historical Society.

Utah's Renovated State Capitol, a Piece of Living History. (Summary, *Daily Times*, March 11, 2010) Visitors can see rare artifacts of state history that pre-date the domed statehouse completed in 1916. A once-in-a-generation exhibit of priceless state treasures ranging from the constitution adopted by Utah's 1895 Constitutional Convention to the state's first flag, sewn in 1903. This exhibit will be available until October.

Colorado Rock Art Association Chapter of CAS Annual Symposium, May 14-16, Trinidad, CO.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico. April 30-May 2, Courtyard by Marriott, Santa Fe, NM. Highlights themes of continuity and tradition and honors Glenna Dean, associate Director of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Inc. and former New Mexico State Archaeologist, who has championed efforts to protect and preserve NM's cultural heritage.

Pecos Conference, August 12-15, Silverton, CO.

Other's Meetings, Trips, Etc.

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

Chimney Rock Interpretive Association ("CRIA"). Email Helen Richardson, 1218HL1944@century.net or go to www.chimneyrockco.org.

Colorado Historical Society ("CHS"). Collections at the Office of Archeology and Historical Preservation (OAHP) need processing, cataloging, and analyzing at the CHS's Support Center in east Denver (MSCD). Contact Kevin Black at Kevin.Black@chs.state.co.us.

Program for Youth. CAS offers a program on Indian Rock Art for elementary classrooms or other groups at the 3rd-4th grade level, including a slide show about archaeology and the need for preservation. The children are able to make their own rock art to take home. Volunteers are needed to reach as many children as possible,. It takes no training or special skills. Contact Betsy Weitkamp at 303-722-1656 or ELAW@q.com.

Center of Southwest Studies. The Center at FLC needs gallery sitters and people to do special projects while they are gallery sitting. The hours for gallery sitting will be M-F, 1-4 p.m., Sat. 12-4 p.m. Contact Julie Tapley-Booth at 247-7456 for more information or to volunteer.

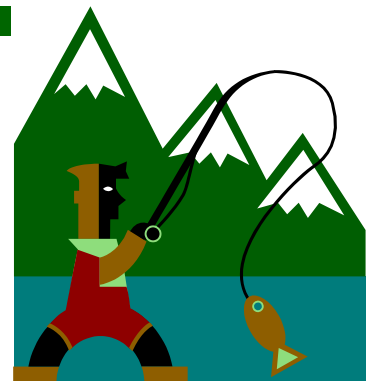
Pecos Conference -- All kinds of help needed to make this conference work. Here are some helpful links for those interested in the 2010 Pecos Conference: Facebook Link: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Silverton-Colorado/2010-Pecos-Conference/313361426955>; <https://twitter.com/2010Pecos>; To get on the 2010 Pecos Conference Mail List, send name, snail mail address, email address & phone number to 2010.pecos.conference@gmail.com; 2010 Pecos Conference Chairperson -- Dr. Chuck Riggs, riggs_c@fortlewis.edu; 2010 Pecos Conference Primary Organizing Institution -- Department of Anthropology Fort Lewis College, <http://www.fortlewis.edu>; 2010 Pecos Conference Organizing Partners -- The Mountain Studies Institute <http://3.ly/mtnstud> & the Town of Silverton CO <http://3.ly/Ag2240>.

Mesa Verde -- Volunteers partner with the Park's staff in a variety of activities, including visitor services, education, trail monitoring and maintenance, data collection and archiving, landscaping and special evenings. For more information about the program or to sign up for training, visit www.mesaverdevolunteers.org, email Cheryl and Chuck Carson, volunteer coordinators, at cccason@aol.com, or phone at 259-2699.

No PAAC courses will be offered through June 30, 2010.

Don't forget to fill out the information form on Page 4 of this Moki about the PACC Courses and the times that you might be interested in taking them. Call Eliane Viner (970-382-2594) if you have any questions.

**Summer
will
be
here
soon!**



THE EDITORS' CORNER

From Janice Sheftel



Navajo Trading -- The End of an Era, by Willow Roberts Powers, which was discussed at Cortez Cultural Center on April 16. (Summary, Cortez Journal, April 8, 2010)

Traders have been on the Navajo reservation for 130 years, but gone are the days when old-fashioned trading posts operated on American Indian reservations stocked with groceries, hardware and livestock supplies. Navajos and members of other tribes exchanged handmade rugs, jewelry and baskets for credit to buy supplies. Items were also pawned for credit, but this practice was banned by Congress in 1976. Powers has slides of trading posts from the 1930s through the 1970s. Current trading posts go in a different direction since they were forced to relocate off the reservation.

Powers' story, published in 2001, is one of political activism by the Navajo who addressed their problems with traders with the help of Poverty lawyers. While there were many traditional good traders who treated their customers well, the Navajos wanted to move into the modern world. When Navajos want to pawn now, they pawn off reservation, in Gallup, Farmington and Flagstaff. They tend to go to bigger trading families with whom they have had a long relationship. Many Navajos bypass pawning all together and use their cars to shop at bigger retail stores off-reservation. Many modern Navajos have bank accounts and don't need to pawn. Transportation and communication have made it possible for the middle man, i.e., the trader, to be done away with. Trading posts today are more touristy.

Powers followed the evolution of the Navajo trading posts after moving to Albuquerque in 1979, eventually receiving her Ph.D. in anthropology at UNM. She got interested in traders in 1979 and immersed herself in Navajo culture from 1979 to 1983. She taught at UNM and the U of Iowa.

One similarity between the Navajo Trading practices and the earliest form of money lending in Britain is to find pawn broking where there is not a lot of cash. On the reservation it is referred to as cash money. Sometimes other objects are used as money. Even coffee can be used. When people don't have money circulating freely in a society you tend to get pawn broking.

San Juan County, NM: A Photographic History, Volume II. (Summary, Daily Times, September 27, 2009)

This sequel to *San Juan County: A Photographic History* ("History") features all new images. Despite the *History* offering 144 pages filled with photographs depicting San Juan County dating from the late 1880's through the 1970's, thousands of photographs remained hidden in museum collections and inside residents' photo albums and closets. To share even more of the community's collective history, the Daily Times and photo collectors began preparing a second volume to showcase more than 300 additional photographs. No photos dating after 1950 are featured. Many of the newly published images were discovered only after residents learned the historic photos were being collected. Working with the Navajo Nation Museum, book publishers gained access to new photo archives detailing early life on the Navajo Reservation, important images that were not featured in the first book. Nearly 40 images from the Navajo Nation Museum collections are featured in the second edition, depicting boarding school life and activities at early Shiprock fairs. The museum's archivist wanted to bring photographs from different areas of San Juan County, especially from isolated communities on the reservation.

Also included in the second edition are more pictures of the Bloomfield and Blanco areas, such as the ferry boats in the area that once were used to move people across the river. Seeing the pictures, what they are wearing and where they are standing, helps us to learn what people valued and what they thought. Since the first volume of the History sold out of 1,500 copies in two months, 2,000 copies of the second volume will be printed.

Southwestern Archeology

Santo Domingo Pueblo Reestablished Traditional Pueblo Name. (Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), April 2010.)

The tribal seal now says Kew (KEE-wah) Pueblo, after Tribal councilors late last year changed the pueblo's name back to what it was traditionally. Former pueblo Gov. Everett Chavez, who proposed the change, says Kewa is how the tribe's people refer to themselves. <http://www.newswest9.com>.

Utah Politicians Express Outrage over Potential Cedar Mesa National Monument Designation.

(Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), April 2010.) A leaked memo from the Department of the Interior raised the prospect that the Cedar Mesa area in San Juan County could be designated as a national monument, without Congressional approval or public input through the Antiquities Act. The same process was used in the 1996 designation of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument in Garfield and Kane counties and in the 1999 designation of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Montezuma and Dolores Counties, Colorado. While federal officials stated that it is just a "draft memo", the response was strong among Congressional, state and local officials. <http://www.sjrnews.com>;

Aztec, Chaco and Mesa Verde Ruins Offered Free Admission in April as Part of the Parks Service's Celebration of National Park Week.

(Summary, [Daily Times](#), April 13, 2010) Entrance to Mesa Verde National Park was free until the end of April, though the only free cliff dwelling was closed. Construction across Mesa Verde has closed access to the Spruce Tree House cliff dwelling and caused delays through the end of April.

Chimney Rock's Southwest Collection Donated to Pagosa Springs Library,

(Summary, [Pagosa Sun](#), June 4, 2009) The Chimney Rock Collection of 234 books plus 10 non-fiction binders, 64 folders and numerous magazines focusing on various Southwest topics was donated to the Pagosa Springs Library. The books focus on the Southwest, especially Chimney Rock, Bandelier, Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde. Subjects include archeology, antiquities, history, astronomy, anthropology, flora, wildlife and field guides.

\$300,000 Gift Establishes the Ricky R. Lightfoot Research Fellowship Fund to support advanced scholarly research at Crow Canyon.

(Summary, [Crow Canyon News Letter](#)) The fund will be used initially to support the salary and benefits, or the stipend, of the fellowship recipient. Crow Canyon's research has fostered a deeper appreciation for the broad sweep of human history. With help from others who wish to honor Ricky, it is hoped this fund will grow over time to at least \$1 million -- at which point it will be renamed the Ricky R. Lightfoot Chair in Research. Gifts that support current operations remain the highest priority for Crow Canyon. The Annual Fund is essential to sustaining excellence. The Lightfoot Fund is permanent and will grow as donors add to it.

Archaeologist Bill Lipe Crow Canyon Lecture Examined Lake Powell's Origins.

(Summary, [Durango Herald](#), March 7, 2010; [Daily Times](#), March 8, 2010) The Lake Powell area was once the heart of the most rugged and least populated part of the American Southwest. William Lipe, professor of anthropology at Washington State University, presented memories of Glen Canyon. He had just turned 23 when he went into the canyon to spend four years, from 1958 through 1961, leading crews through the many archaeological sites destined to be destroyed by the proposed lake. His Yale Ph.D. was based on field work in Glen Canyon. Lipe drew from his own recollections and showed 50-year-old photos and film to discuss the flooding and what crews learned of the archeology before water covered it. He talked about how Lake Powell was named, when the dam was built and why, what the lake is for, what it does in terms of water storage, electrical generation and tourism. Lipe also talked about archeological sites found in the area and the implications of flooding it. The Glen Canyon Dam was completed in 1963, and Lake Powell began to fill, extending more than 180 miles up the Colorado River from the dam site and has nearly 2,000 miles of shoreline.

Dolores Anthropologist Spends 15 Years Gaining Wisdom from the People of a Sierra Madre Tarahumara Indian Village.

(Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), February 6, 2010)
The Dolores-based medical anthropologist and professor has taken annual treks back to the 8,000-foot plateau in Northern Mexico to a remote village four hours south of Juarez to shed light on the tribe's day-to-day habits and rituals. The Rarámuri is Uto-Aztecan in their language group, so right there, they are related ancestrally to the Puebloan peoples. They are the second-largest group of indigenous people in North

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America after the Navajo. Miller also worked closely with the Navajo, completing her master's degree at NAU where she is an adjunct professor. She said it is hard to compare cultures -- mostly because the Rarámuri have historically been a nomadic people with "not a lot of stuff" for archaeologists to find and study. At least one similarity is the Tarahumara use metates.

Miller was recently honored by the Tarahumara when they asked her to sponsor a ceremony on her last trip. Media often portray the Tarahumara as athletes renowned for running long distances in tire-tread sandals. When people depend on the earth for their livelihood, they are pragmatic and realistic. The Rarámuri are self-reliant and take pride in their handiwork. The Tarahumara traditionally raised corn and herded goats. The nomadic tribe's unique way of giving birth -- alone and in the woods -- sets them apart.

Living in the city was another part of Miller's research into their health care system. Despite many Western influences, the people's traditions have held, even in the cities. People were migrating to towns, but still gave birth alone, inside their homes or in the arroyo behind the hospital. Miller is writing a comparative study of the Tarahumara women. Because of drought, logging, tourism and the drug and narco business of marijuana and poppies, those four influences have meant a lot of the land for farming for cultivation has been lost. Miller plans to keep studying the lives of women, in part because it's usually men who are featured in anthropological studies, especially when focusing on ceremonies. Miller will discuss daily activities, cultural values and time-honored customs.

Midge Kirk, Mancos Librarian, a Founding Member of HerStory, Enjoys Storytelling. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, March 6, 2010) She continues the tradition of keeping notable women a part of history in Montezuma County. Kirk created HerStory in 1989 with two other women in Rhode Island. She decided to pursue women's studies because many women in history were overlooked in text books. HerStory performed oral histories of women at libraries and schools in front of up to six classes at a time about not-so-typical women. Kirk frequented the storytelling festival circuits on the east coast, where the oral tradition was alive, including Sharing the Fire Storytelling Conference, Rhode Island Johnnycake Festival and Three Apples Storytelling festival. Kirk presented at Women of the Southwest for San Juan Mountain Association's special history program. She is a trained storyteller for the National Park Service's campfire stories and Durango Public Library, and is a member of the National Storytelling Organization. She performed her latest oral "HerStory" in Cortez, about Nellie Cashman, who lived in the Southwest near Tombstone, AZ around the mid-1800s, eventually staking and working her own gold claims to Alaska. "From County Cork, Ireland, she was as pretty as a Victorian cameo and as tough as three penny nails." Besides meeting Teddy Roosevelt in New York City, who encouraged her to go West, Cashman worked in the non-traditional job as an elevator operator. The Cortez Cultural Center performance also featured Terri Helm as Martha Hughes Cannon, who immigrated to Salt Lake City from Wales in the 1850s, as part of a Women's History Month celebration at the center.

Southeastern Utah Rock Art Digital Archives. (Summary, *Hisatsinom Newsletter*, March 2010)

Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum, Blanding, Utah, announced that Earthwatch Institute/BLM Rock Art Survey Project ("RASP") digital image archives are available for research. The collection features more than 1,500 digital images of southeastern Utah rock art, from pre-Basketmaker through the historic period. Digitization was funded through a grant from the Utah State Historical Records Advisory Board. The searchable digital image collection is open to researchers, educators, and members of the general public through a computer terminal in the museum library.

RASP was conducted from 1993 to 2001, representing about half of the sites documented by the project in Cedar Mesa/Grand Gulch, Beef Basin, Fable Valley, Montezuma Creek, and the San Juan River corridor. Edge of the Cedars Museum houses the complete original RASP records including some 3,000 original drawings, 11,000 color slides, and 5,000 prints, negatives, and transparencies documenting sites in Grand County and San Juan County, Utah. Sally J. Cole, who directed the RASP and supervised the Earthwatch volunteers, described the project as noteworthy for its completeness. Some drawings and photos from the RASP appear in the revised and updated edition of Cole's book, *Legacy on Stone: Rock Art of the Colorado Plateau and Four Corners Region* (Boulder: Johnson Books, 2009). It is probably the largest and best-documented collection of prehistoric and ethnographic rock art images for southeast Utah. Call the museum

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Southwestern Archeology

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at 435-678-2238 for more information.

Teachers' Professional Development in Archaeology Education now Available Online. (Summary, *Hisatsinom Newsletter*, March 2010) Project Archaeology, a BLM-supported archaeology education organization, announces an online teachers' professional development workshop to show educators how to engage kids in learning through the processes of archaeology and help teach social studies, science, and literacy, while teaching kids about our nation's rich archaeological legacy and how to protect it. The online workshop will help teachers learn and implement the Project Archaeology designed curriculum Investigating Shelter which enables students the opportunity to practice the basics of scientific inquiry using authentic archaeological data. "Investigating Shelter" helps achieve understanding of science and history by engaging students through the scientific process, while teaching fundamental concepts and employing higher-level thinking skills. Teachers learn first hand how to help students apply archaeological concepts as they investigate a shelter using primary data sources such as maps, artifact illustrations, historic photographs and oral histories. Engaging hands-on activities fulfill social studies, science, mathematics, language arts and art requirements. Contact Madlyn Runburg at 801-671-7713 or mrnunburg@umnh.utah.edu for more information.

Park Service OKs Expansion of Historic Grand Canyon Railway Train to Three Trips a Day. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, September 24, 2009) An environmental assessment approved recently allows as many as 30 special trains a year for events and promotions. Those include sunset trips or the railway's Polar Express, a nighttime trip that treats passengers to hot chocolate, cookies, and a reading of the holiday tale. More than 200,000 passengers a year board 1950's-style rail cars pulled by a diesel locomotive from Williams, AZ, through the high desert and Ponderosa pines to the Grand Canyon's South Rim. Passengers have the option of staying overnight at the canyon and boarding the train the next morning. In the early 1900's, the railroad was the main mode of transportation to the Grand Canyon but now accounts for just six percent of the 4.5 million annual visitors to the South Rim. The Grand Canyon Railway ran the first trains to the South Rim in 1901, capitalizing on Americans' fascination with one of the world's greatest natural wonders. The operation ceased in the late 1960s and was reinstated in 1989 under a concession permit.

Utah State Archaeologist Kevin Jones Doubts National Geographic Adventure's Story Claiming the bones of Everett Ruess, Nature Lover and Writer who Disappeared into the Southern Utah Desert 75 years ago, Found near Chinley Wash and Comb Ridge on the Navajo Reservation. (Summary, *High Country News*) The skull's incisors looked worn down, indicating that it belonged to a Native American who ate a traditional diet of stone-ground corn, not a 20-something Anglo from L.A. Even after a CU DNA test linked the skeleton to Ruess' relatives, Jones wasn't convinced. A second round of DNA testing, initiated by Ruess' family at another lab, proved Jones right. CU researchers were unable to duplicate their initial results, and the remains were returned to the Navajo Nation. Jones understands what drew Everett Ruess to the wilderness: his own father was a national park ranger. Jones' job is to safeguard archaeological sites from looting and development; sites are often seen as a hindrance to economic interests. Jones mediates among politicians, developers and environmentalists, to balance preservation with development. At one state legislative hearing, he was chastised for pushing too hard to protect newly discovered ruins. Sometimes his insistence on following the rules puts him at odds with his own bosses. Ten years ago, the Mormon Church turned up bones when it broke ground for a monument acknowledging the Mountain Meadows massacre – the infamous 1857 killing of unarmed emigrants by a Mormon militia. Routinely, when such historic remains turn up, Utah's antiquities section conducts an investigation. Jones held firm when he was pressured to release the skeletons for quick reburial, until the governor intervened. By then, analysts had been able to confirm that the bodies belonged to the victims.

Story of Everett Ruess. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, May 10, 2009)

Exploring the Southwest on foot and with burros in the early 1930s, 20-year-old vagabond artist Everett Ruess disappeared in the fall of 1934. Andrew Gulliford teaches about Ruess in wilderness courses where men and women Ruess' age are caught up in the Ruess legend from comments about him by John Nichols, Wallace Stegner, Edward Abbey and Jon Krakauer.

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Southwestern Archeology

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W.L. Rusho's biography about Ruess, titled *A Vagabond for Beauty*, appeals to students, as does the documentary/drama film "Lost Forever: Everett Ruess." For more than half a century, Ruess has been deeply tied to wilderness issues in the American Southwest. He became a symbol for wilderness for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance.

In his last letter, written November 11, 1934, from the Escalante Rim to his brother Waldo, Ruess wrote, "I think I have not tired of the wilderness; I prefer the saddle to the streetcar and star-sprinkled sky to a roof." In 1935 volunteers repeatedly searched Davis Gulch, where he was last seen. Dr. Robert Lister conducted salvage archaeological work in 1957 before the dam flooded Glen Canyon producing Lake Powell. Lister's wife, Florence, remembers the survey crew found a smashed tin plate and cup, a tube of mentholatum that said Owl Drug Co. -- Los Angeles, and dried-up tubes of paint pigment, which could have belonged to Ruess. Then the trail went cold.

Fifty years later, Navajo carpenter Denny Belson learned from his sister Daisy Johnson in Farmington, NM, a story told her by their grandfather Aneth Nez. He said he had witnessed the murder of a young white man by three Ute Indians who rode up on the boy, hit his head with a rock, and took his belongings. Out of fear, Nez hid the body along the Comb Ridge crest in a traditional Navajo rock crevice burial. When he became sick, Nez went to a medicine man who said that to perform a healing ceremony he needed a lock of hair from the dead man, which Nez acquired. After the ceremony, Aneth Nez got better for ten years before passing, but recently his daughter had a recurring bout with cancer. But why would three Ute Indians have been riding horseback deep into the Navajo Reservation in 1934? Perhaps Navajos killed Everett Ruess and Aneth Nez hid the body to protect someone, and in his story blamed the death on Utes, historic enemies of the Navajo. Riley Mitchell, chief of interpretation at Capitol Reef National Park, has been out looking for Everett for years.

Spanning the Ages: Historic Navajo Bridge is Filled with History -- Man-made and Natural.

(Summary, [Durango Herald](#), March 14, 2010)

Only two side-by-side bridges cross the Grand Canyon. The original historic 1927-28 bridge is now a walking bridge, with bronze plaques and memorials. Navajo Bridge spans 50-mile-long Marble Canyon almost 500 feet above the Colorado River, an epic task now listed as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. Made of Kansas City structural steel and 500 cubic yards of concrete, the 834-foot-long, 18-foot-wide bridge has a magnificent 616-foot cantilevered arch. Construction crews dangled 500 feet over the river as they built the bridge in two halves out from each side of the canyon until finally connecting it in the middle. When Navajo Bridge officially opened January 12, 1929, the Flagstaff paper proclaimed it "the biggest news in Southwest history."

Between 1938 and 1941, the Civilian Conservation Corps built a rustic stone wayside observation shelter on the northwest side. Plaques commemorate pioneers and early river runners. In 1961, the state of Arizona placed a large granite monument honoring John D. Lee as "frontiersman, trail blazer, builder, a man of great faith, sound judgment and indomitable courage." The monument omits mention of Lee's execution by the U.S. Army for his pivotal role in the Mountain Meadows Massacre.

A bronze plaque honors boatman Norman D. Nevills and his wife, Doris, who died in a plane crash at Mexican Hat, UT, on September 19, 1949. The couple began modern river running on the San Juan and through the Grand Canyon. A smaller, simpler bronze memorial picturing a lone paddler in a wooden boat honors Gilbert H. Hansen.

On the Navajo side, the Gap Bodway Chapter House remembers John Deering or Bih Bitoodini Nez of the Maii Deeshgiizhini clan, who fathered nine children with his wife Susie, transported supplies and mail from Flagstaff, AZ, to Salt Lake City by team and wagon, hunted the area and raised livestock. Another bronze plaque reveres Lewis Nez, born of the To'DiChi'l'Nii or Bitter Water clan who, with two wives, fathered 10 children and hauled freight and mail between Kanab, UT and Flagstaff. Nez is commemorated as "a friend to everyone". He died with two other men on June 7, 1928, when the ferry at Lee's Ferry overturned into the Colorado River. The accident spurred the need for a bridge, the only safe crossing of the river between Moab, UT and all of northern Arizona.



April Showers Bring May Flowers



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