



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

May, 2012

SJBAS MAY MEETING

The SJBAS meeting will be held **May 10**, 7:00 p.m. at the Center for SW Studies Lyceum, Fort Lewis College. Patricia Richmond will speak on *Trail to Disaster*, her monograph published by The CO. Historic Society, which provides a broad narrative about Frémont's fourth expedition into the La Garita Mountains and serves as a guidebook for following the expedition.

Patricia grew up in Loveland and attended Adams State College. The San Luis Valley then became her home for over 60 years. As a young historian, she became acquainted with Ruth Marie Colville, a regional historian who promoted awareness of the San Luis Valley's cultural heritage. Colville assisted in salvaging sledge runners abandoned by John C. Frémont's men at a site later called the "Christmas Camp." Patricia visited the campsite and Colville shared her knowledge about Frémont's fourth expedition.

Patricia earned an M.A. from Adams State in 1969. Her thesis, under Dr. Herbert Dick, focused on historic identification and excavation of *La Loma de San Jose*, the first settlement in today's Rio Grande County. A paper proposing re-evaluation of the route followed by Frémont toward reaching the summit of snow-bound Mesa Mountain caught the attention of Dr. Donald Greene, who encouraged Patricia's further research and in-field exploration to confirm her hypothesis.

This led her to a 22-year odyssey as she pursued Frémont's expedition through the 1848-49 wilderness of southern Colorado – on horseback, skis, snowmobile, snowshoes, but most often by shank's mare, in all seasons and weather conditions. By comparing information in primary resources with her personal knowledge of the geography of the San Luis Valley and surrounding mountains, she not only laid out a route for the ex-

pedition, but also located previously unidentified campsites. Discovery of a weathered inscription – 1848 – reinforced her re-assessment of the expedition's route. Although Patricia started identifying Frémont's route, she realized from her research that a series of decisions cascaded expedition tragedies with the deaths of ten men and the loss of all pack animals.

Enjoy fabulous food, interact with fascinating people in a scenic mountain setting!

It's the SJBAS Annual Picnic Thursday June 14, 2012 5 p.m. at the Edgemont Ranch Picnic Ground on Florida Road. Once again, this will be a potluck with the club providing hot dogs, buns, condiments, disposable tableware, bottled water, iced tea and lemonade. Please sign up at the May meeting because we need to have a head count to estimate the food and supplies.

To reach the picnic ground, proceed east from Durango on Florida Road past the Edgemont Ranch main entrance, which is on the right. Look for the giant metal pine cone sculpture on the left, which is located on the

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east side of Edgemont Highlands Drive. The entrance to the picnic ground is on the right, across the road from the giant pine cone.

To complete the meal, members whose last names begin with A through F should bring a side dish, G through K a dessert, L through R an appetizer, and S through Z a salad. You may bring your favorite alcoholic beverage.

You may bring family members, friends and prospective new members.

You can send your RSVP to fmason@frontier.net or call Foxie Mason at 247-0252 after May 16. We look forward to seeing you at the picnic.

Agua Fria National Monument and Nearby Locations.

Trip Leader Mary Ann Hiller, Reported by Richard Robinson

Four Brave members of SJBAS braved the high winds and threatening weather to travel to the Camp Verde AZ area and camp between March 19 and the 25th. Due to uncertain road and soil conditions we decided to stay at the Beaver Creek CG. Our social committee arranged to have camp fires each evening with live Concertina music (singing was not allowed) on two evenings. Many of the other campers joined in to share stories and even invited us over on another evening for a dinner feast like none other. Best chili rellenos I have ever eaten. A great time had by one and all. However, late one evening a few days after we arrived, we had put out the campfires as we normally did. This night in the dark suddenly we all heard a horrific sound coming from the stream. It sounded like a reptillicus stomping thru the forest with branches snapping, and boulders rolling all around. Those sounds preceded the sound of a great flood of water roaring down stream. The river rose rapidly, and we monitored it throughout the next several hours. Yes, a mini flash flood from the melting snow many miles north of us had arrived at a frightening time.

During our stay at this camp we visited many sites both nearby and up to 40 miles away. One afternoon we hiked in the Red Tank Draw area and viewed several petroglyph panels and realized that more would be found if the steam level were lower. This terrain was used as several pre-historic travel routes. We also hiked the Bell Trail and found both petroglyphs, and then hiked along a beautiful stream to the Casner Butte ruins. We also toured Scarred Mountain, a hill top site with maybe 50 to 60 rooms and enjoyed great views near the V-V heritage site. We toured the V-V petroglyph site and viewed the equinox sequence two days after the vernal equinox. A stone plate had been carved to produce a shadow replicating the San Francisco Peaks skyline. Here we attended an Archaeological fair, where the skills utilized for daily life were demonstrated. This included sandal making, fire starting, pottery skills, flint knapping and many other events.

Clear Creek Ruins and Beasley Flats ruin were also visited. The jury is still out as to whether the many large caves below the site, which also overlook the Verde River, were ever either occupied or even used. In case all of these great sites and activities were not enough, we also went to the Aqua Fria National Monument and visited the Badger Springs ruin with its awesome views. We saw the magnificent Little Baby Canyon site, which was only accessible from one side, that also had great petroglyphs (many large quadrupeds and maybe even a one of astronomical significance).

Despite concerns of road conditions making Pueblo Pato inaccessible, we made into this site without a hitch. This large village had over 150 rooms and seven room blocks. This site on the edge of several steep canyons has great views. The basalt rock faces below have many rock art panels, with representations of humans, quadrupeds and possibly the night sky. At this site we made one serious error which had potentially severe consequences. A member almost stepped on a mating pair of rattlesnakes who did not appreciate the interruption and viciously made their presence known.

During the beginning of our trip a request was made to walk every day, and I think we met that requirement. I would also like to thank BLM for keeping the monument remote, and I would like to remind our members to please respect all wildlife.

SJBAS Upcoming Field Trips

May 5-6, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park Service Weekend. (TLs: Kathleen and Jim Shadell, 247-5597). HC/4WD preferred. DT/CCT, with Hisatsinom Chapter. Day of manual labor - bring gloves, hat, tools, and water. In exchange, tour sites not always open to the public. DT work-only option available.

May 12, The Durango Walking Tour. This trip is popular with a short waiting list. So if you have signed up and can't make it please let us know so that someone on the waiting list can go. The walk will last about 1 1/2 half to 2 hours on Saturday morning with the exact meeting time to be disclosed to participants. Please contact Mary Ann Hiller at Johnhilldurco@durango.net

May 13, Montezuma Valley. (TLs: Gail and Marlo Schulz, 970-946-5234) We have a permit from CANM and a confirmed plan. There will be an approximately 1 mile of level walking round trip plus some canyon travel for a total round trip distance of about 2 miles. This trip will be in the vicinity of the Lowery Site. We will see both a ruin and petroglyphs. The trip should last about 5 hrs leaving and returning to the AHC parking lot. Please contact Gail and Marlo at 970-946-5234 for information. The permit only allows for a few people and is divided between two organizations, but there are often last minute cancelations.

May 23, The Lancaster Site is in the Montezuma Valley. This is a private site and not always available for visitation. Contact Mary Ann Hiller at Johnhilldurco@durango.net or 970-259-5170 if you are interested.(TL: Mary Ann Hiller).

May 31-June 3, NW Colorado. This trip will be car camping at Dinosaur National Monument where we will visit several sites. We will also visit the McConkie ranch. A BLM Archaeologist will also join us when we visit the Canyon Pintado National Historic District while we visit both along the highway and off the highway sites. One- half day (?) strenuous hike, but other hikes, short and easy. Please contact Mary Ann Hiller at JohnHilldurco@durango.net if you are interested.(TL: Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170). Limit: 20. Easy CCT.

June 20, Salmon Ruins. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller) DT, arrives at Salmon Ruins at 7:00 AM for the Solstice Sunrise event, as described by Larry Baker when he gave his excellent presentation to SJBAS.

July 11, Carson City. (TL: Mary Ann Hiller) Journey along the Cinnamon Pass road up Wager Gulch. Stop at several mining sites in addition to Carson City to obtain Rudy's View. Either be a long day trip, a car camping trip, or participants may go to Creed and stay in a motel, and attend the theater. High-clearance, 4WD vehicles required. Limit: 20.

TBD, Pigg and Lowery Sites. (TL: Bev & Bob Danielson, 970-385-1058, bndan@bresnan.net). Day trip to learn about excavation efforts with Dr. Charles Riggs and his FLC students. Limit: 20.

Aug 18 or 19., Champagne Springs, near Dove Creek with 400 rooms and 100 kivas. **The three field sessions are full.** Field trip while excavation is ongoing. Those who sign up may vote on the date. It can be very busy with 20+ people moving around, tapes and levels for measuring finds, sifting screens, and bags for the collections, notebooks and photographers. Because of site size, it will take time to gather all needed information. Some rooms had a large number of animal bones -- turkeys, dogs, and bear. Add to your appreciation of what goes on during excavation activities. Contact Mary Ann Hiller at 970-259-5170. Hats, sunscreen, cold drinks and sack lunch would be needed.

Summer 2012 w/Andy Gulliford. June 25-30, Ghost Ranch, Abiquiu, NM. SW Sampler: From the Anasazi to Atom Bomb; week-long class, with field trips. See: program@ghostranch.org or 877-804-4678, ext. 121.

PAAC Classes: go to

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

Lecture Reports

On **March 6**, **Laurie Webster** spoke to the Hisatsinom group, comparing the perishable materials of Chaco and Aztec with those found in the late 1890s in SE UT. Over 10,000 artifacts were recovered by several expeditions, including those of McLoyd and Graham, Ryerson and Lang, and Kuntz and Hyde, which were subsequently sold to various entities, including the World Columbian Expedition of 1893 and the Field Museum. In 1997, Fred Blackburn and Ray Williamson applied reverse archaeology to locate a number of these artifacts. See *Cowboys and Cave Dwellers*. Through grants provided by the State of UT and Canyonlands Nat. Hist. Assc., Laurie was able to begin a ten-year process of photo-documenting these artifacts to make them available for future research. In her initial season, she spent three weeks at the Field Museum, taking over 1100 digital photos of 400 perishable items, many of which dated to the Basketmaker II time period (1500 BC-AD 500). She shared numerous photos of these artifacts during her Chapter talk, ranging from yucca sandals and crutches to feather blankets and sandals made from mountain lion feet, a rare glimpse of the lives of the Basketmakers. Laurie will spend three weeks at the Field Museum in May 2013, to photograph the remaining 300 artifacts in that repository. Wildlife biologist Chuck LaRue will work with Laurie to try to determine bird species of the many feathers and bird pelts used to create items. With further funding, Laurie will be able to acquire AMS dates for ten Basketmaker II artifacts to help segment the long time period by establishing when specific artifacts appear in the record. Laurie wants this information to be available on tDAR (The Digital Archive Record) that will be accessible at the Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding.

On **March 23**, **Richard Stucky**, Curator, Paleoecology and Evolution, Denver Mus. of Nature and Science, Presented "**Showdown at the Ivory Condominium: A New Pleistocene Fossil Site at High Elevation at Snowmass, CO**," as Part of Friends of Crow Canyon Distinguished Lecturers Series. (Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), March 22, 2012)

Stucky discussed the fossil discoveries at Ziegler Reservoir in Snowmass – one of the most significant fossil finds in CO's history. While expanding the reservoir in 2010, a heavy equipment operator discovered the bones of a single juvenile mammoth. Subsequent excavations at the site revealed more than 5,000 bones of mastodons, mammoths, and other Pleistocene animals from 40,000 to 130,000 years ago. To date, 40 vertebrate species have been preserved from the site, along with invertebrates and plants. The collection provides one of the most complete records of the ecosystem that existed at that time at about 9,000 feet in elevation. Stucky studies the evolution of mammals to understand how life on our planet has responded to a dynamic world. He focuses on land-based ecological systems from 50 million years ago in North America when the Earth experienced a period of global warming.

For more information or to purchase tickets for the lecture series, call 564-4396, or email bstrickland@crowcanyon.org. Proceeds from the Distinguished Lecturers Series benefit the Four Corners Youth Scholarship Fund at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

Upcoming Lectures

Center for SW Studies, FLC, Lecture Series: held in the Center Lyceum at 5:30 p.m., except as noted.

May 8, Colorado Historic Preservation Awards: The Center will recognize completed, significant historical preservation projects/programs, which will discuss their work. Reception to follow;

May 22, Dark Mold Archaeological Project: Mona Charles and Dawn Mulhern will discuss ten years of their FLC Summer Field School excavation, the human remains and associated artifacts, and tie their findings into the larger view of Basketmaker II in SW Colorado;

June 21, Summer Solstice Window Viewing: At dawn, a spiral of sunlight makes its way across the gallery walls, creating a dazzling display;

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June 21, Ancient Skywatchers Lecture: In celebration of the summer solstice, and in conjunction with the archaeoastronomy photo exhibit, "Ancient Skywatchers of the Southwest," John Ninnemann will discuss his photography project and archaeoastronomy.

Other Lectures: The theme for the 2012 Four Corner Lecture Series, June 3, is "Crossroads of Art and Culture." Donna Glowacki will speak on Mesa Verde: Religion and Change.

SW Seminars Ancient Sites, Ancient Stories II Lecture Series: Mondays, thru May 21, 6 p.m. at Hotel Santa Fe, Santa Fe, NM. This year's lecture series, which honors the work of The Archaeological Conservancy, features distinguished scholars on various topics.

www.southwestseminars.org.

Museum/ Exhibits

Aztec Museum: Migration Exhibit, "Journey Stories," of those who settled this area. Salmon Ruins Museum Exhibit "The Language of [Largo and Gobernador Canyon] Rock Art: a Collaboration Honoring the Work of Dr. Hugh Chilton Rogers." Yearlong.

Aerial Photography: From Above, in Oro Valley. Sixty large-format aerial photographs of historical landscapes across the SW. www.cdarc.org.

Anasazi Heritage Center. "Pieces of the Puzzle, New Perspectives on the Hohokam," highlights recent Hohokam discoveries, through October 2012. On loan from Archaeology SW, with artifacts from the Pueblo Grande Museum and AZ St. Mus. (970) 882-5600, www.co.blm.gov.

Mancos Town Gallery: Photographic and Historical Essay on Manzanar Internment Camp. What remains today of the prison through photos based on visits to the site over three years in late 1990s.

Rio Tinto Center, University of UT, Houses Natural History Museum of UT, a 163,000 sq. ft. Building with Ten Galleries Located above Shoreline of Ancient Lake Bonneville.

(Summary, [American Archaeology](#), Spring 2012)

The re-envisioned museum journeys through the natural formation of life and land around Salt Lake City and the state of UT. The exhibit "First Peoples" tells the story of the Great Basin's prehistoric peoples while putting visitors in the shoes of archaeologists who use science to interpret the past. Explore Median Village, a reconstruction of an actual archaeological site excavated in the 1960s in Sevier County, and stop in the Dry Caves Learning Lab to understand why Utah's archeology preservation is so good. "Native Voices" features traditions of UT's five native nations – Shoshone, Goshute, Paiute, Ute, and Navajo. (801) 581-4303 or www.nhmu.utah.edu.

NM History Mus/Palace of the Governors. *Telling New Mexico: Stories from Then and Now*, 500 years of history. Long term. *Santa Fe Found: Fragments of Time*, archaeological and historical roots of America's oldest capital city. Long term. *Tesoros De Devoción*, bultos and retablos dating from the late 1700s to 1900. Long term. *Segesser Hide Paintings*, earliest known depictions of colonial life in US. Long term.

Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Lab of Anthro, Albuquerque, NM. *Woven Identities*, 250 baskets by artists representing sixty cultural groups in six cultural areas of Western No. Am: the SW, Great Basin, Plateau, CA, NW Coast, and Arctic. Include examples of false embroidery, cross weave, plaited and coiled baskets that incorporate materials like wrapped twine, corn husk, roots, rhizomes, stems, branches, leaves, grass and cedar bark. www.miaclab.org. (long term) *Here, Now and Always* explores the SW's indigenous communities and landscapes. *Buchsbaum Gallery of SW Pottery* tells the story of two millennia of pottery making in Pueblo communities of the SW.

NM Museum of Art. *It's About Time: 14,000 Years of Art in NM* presents 120 works of Native, Hispanic, and European-American art as one long chronology. Opens May 11, 2012.

Museum of International Folk Art. *Statehood: New Mexican Art from the Past 100 Years*, a NM

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Centennial exhibition, highlights 20th and 21st Century art and artists from the permanent collection, until March 13, 2013.

Governor's Gallery, NM State Capitol, 4th Floor. *NM Art Tells New Mexico History*, opens May 16, 2012.

L.A. County Museum of Art. "Children of the Plumed Serpent," illuminates social and cultural complexities of late pre-Columbian and early colonial eras as expressed in the art of the period; examines these complexities in contemporary Mesoamerican societies and explores the wonders in fresco, codices, polychrome ceramics, gold, turquoise, shell, textiles and other materials that were produced between A.D. 1200 and 1500 by these confederacies, whose influence spread throughout Mesoamerica by means of trade and exchange. www.lacma.org (April 1-July 1, 2012)

Molly Brown House Museum, 1340 Pennsylvania St., Denver, near the State Capitol. Regular 45 minute tours offered every 30 minutes, Tues. through Sat., from 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m.; Sundays from 832-4092. **Molly Brown**. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, March 27, 2012)

Born in 1867 to Irish immigrants in Hannibal, MO, Brown, with her husband, struck it rich from a Colorado gold mine years before she boarded the Titanic. She was called by her name Margaret during her lifetime – according to her biographer Kristen Iversen, in *Molly Brown: Unraveling the Myth*. Two books written in the 1930s created her image as Molly, a gun-packing, wisecracking former saloon girl, accounts that became the basis of the Broadway play and later the 1964 musical. Brown eventually separated from her husband but they never reunited. That gave her the freedom to travel, and in 1912, she headed to Egypt with John Jacob Aster and his wife. She cut the trip short to return to visit her ailing grandson setting sail on the Titanic from France, where the ship made one stop to pick up passengers and provisions. Brown wrote that she was watching from a deck after the Titanic hit the iceberg and was thrown into lifeboat No. 6. She rowed all night with its mostly female crew until rescued by the Carpathia. Before the disaster, Brown was well known in Denver for her charity and social reform work, such as fundraising to build Immaculate Conception Cathedral and mountain camps for poor and orphaned children. After the sinking, she raised money from rich Titanic survivors to help poorer passengers, making sure they had a place to go when they got to NY. In 1914, she helped ease tensions after 20 people, including women and children, died when the National Guard opened fire on striking coal miners and set fire to a tent colony in Ludlow. She also helped with relief efforts during WWI and ran for the US Senate in 1914, six years before women could vote nationally. Brown, despite having just an eighth-grade education, spoke several languages – which helped with the Titanic's international collection of passengers – and had planned to take another trip on the Titanic, in part to take advantage of its well-stocked library. Some of her own books are included in the museum's library, which like the rest of the home is lit by dim 15-watt bulbs, like the ones she used. Upstairs, there's a copy of Brown's Titanic insurance claim, recording the loss of items including 14 hats, "street furs" and a \$20,000 necklace. There are no Titanic items in the stone Victorian house, though there is a binnacle, a nonmagnetic stand that held navigational instruments, from the Titanic's sister ship, the Olympic. Brown followed her brother to the mining town of Leadville when she was 18 and got a job in a dry goods store. After marrying mining engineer, J.J. Brown, she moved out of town to be closer to the mines during the winter. The five-mile trip is a rough 45 minutes by four-wheel drive today and may hold some clues to Brown's toughness. Brown died in 1932 in New York City while pursuing another lifelong passion – acting.

Mgmt of Hawkins Pueblo, 5MT4469, within 122 Acres Owned by Cortez Cultural Cntr ("CCC") at Hawkins Preserve, under Protection of Montezuma Land Conservancy, by Shawn Collins.

(Summary, *Hisatsinom Newsletter*, February 2012) The Preserve, containing both historic and prehistoric sites, and host of native animal and plant species, offers recreation, including hiking, bicycling, and rock climbing. Maps of the Preserve are available at the CCC. Management objectives for the pueblo include: protection and preservation, while promoting public understanding (the biggest challenge);

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and developing a cooperative relationship with all cultures in the area. Grant funding in the last six months allowed CCC to remove the corrugated roofing material and replace it with pro-panel roofing, while extend the roofline to deflect water away from the structure. Dale Davidson and Chris Zeller, using minimally invasive techniques, located the tops of walls still in the structure and used scattered stone to create the appearance of walls with four courses of dry-laid masonry. These efforts allow the public to understand the pueblo more successfully than does a rubble mound. Shawn tells of a visiting preschool group in which one preschooler pointed to a reconstructed room and said, "Look! That was someone's bedroom!", showing this child understood what the pueblo represented. Two discoveries made in locating the walls include: a D-shaped room and an "alley" of approximately 50 cm separating the two halves of the pueblo, creating two pueblos under the shelter. There is need for further interpretation to excite adults about having it as a part of the community.

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Southwestern Pithouse Communities, AD 200-900, by Lisa Young and Sarah Herr. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, March 6, 2012) Invites archaeologists to explore the development of communities using information from pithouse sites in the American SW. www.uapress.arizona.edu.

Twilight of the Gods, by John Hopkins, Explores Mayans' Pending Apocalypse. Although the Mayan calendar ends this December, there is some debate as to whether it's the end of the world, or just the end of the cycle. *Twilight of the Gods* is the story of Napoleon Marquard, a tabloid reporter sent to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to investigate a report of a unicorn's birth. More supernatural phenomenon happen, and ancient gods lying dormant in the bodies of mortals begin to realize their powers. Hopkins draws legend and characters from modern and ancient cultures leading up to the apocalypse. He ties in different mythologies and gods from different civilizations and has them come back to life to fulfill this ancient prophecy, including Norse, Greek, Celtic, extraterrestrial and Native American mythologies as well as pop culture references. The author has also published *The Pirate Prince Carlomagno*, the story of a Native American pirate; and *Nacogdoches*, a Western. Hopkins' works available in paperback and e-book from Amazon.com and www.bluehandbooks.com.

All Indians Do Not Live in Teepees (or Casinos), by Catherine C. Robbins, a Collection of Her Journalistic Essays. (Summary, High Country News, February 6, 2012, reprinted in Cortez Journal, March 22, 2012) The author's goal is to document the mistreatment of Native Americans – something she often witnessed during 25 years as a journalist – while revealing how contemporary Natives are generating new energy and vision from their turbulent past, providing cultural commentary through her personal experiences. She infuses present-day events with well-researched historical context, focusing largely on tribes in the SW US. She begins with the eight-year repatriation process that ended in 1999, when Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology returned 2,000 ancestral remains and artifacts to the Jemez/Pecos Pueblo in NM. According to Robbins, that repatriation "united and strengthened" the Pueblo people and inspired other tribes to make formal requests for the return of artifacts. Another chapter chronicles the brouhaha over a zoo on the Navajo Reservation. Some tribal members viewed caging wild animals as a violation of their sacred relationship with nature, while others envisioned the zoo as a teaching facility. Tribal members debate about the proper proportion of traditional to modern as noisily as classical philosophers in Athens might have argued their own issues. Robbins provides 60 pages of notes, along with useful lists of books, places and websites –readily available resources.



CONFERENCES:

Rocky Mountain Section, Geological Society Of America, May 9-10, Albuquerque, NM;
American Rock Art Assoc. (ARARA) Annual Mtg, May 25-28, St. George, UT; www.arara.org.
Society For Industrial Archeology 41st Ann Mtg, May 31-June 3, Cincinnati, OH;
www.siahq.org.
Plains Anthropological Society Conference, Oct 3-6, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan;
www.ou.edu/cas/.

Volunteer Opportunities:

Cortez Cultural Cntr. Call Shawn K. Collins, Ph.D, Director, (970) 565-1151; email: scollins@cortezculturalcenter.org; (or visit www.cortezculturalcenter.org);

Chimney Rock Interpretive Assoc. Chimney Rock Interpretive Association will host the Chimney Rock Archaeological Area Volunteer Days from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., **April 27 and 28**, at the Pagosa Lakes Property Owners Association Clubhouse, 230 Port Ave., Pagosa Springs. Lunch will be provided both days. Volunteer training will include educational workshops, speakers and a site tour, which is scheduled for May 5. Registration is required. Call 731-7133 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Monday – Friday. Email Helen Richardson, 1218HL1944@century.net or go to www.chimneyrockco.org;

Colorado Historical Society. Contact Kevin Black, Kevin.Black@chs.state.co.us;

Center of SW Studies. Contact Julie Tapley-Booth, 247-7456;

Mesa Verde. Visit www.mesaverdevolunteers.org., email Cheryl and Chuck Carson, volunteer coordinators at cccarson@aol.com, or phone at 259-2699;

Aztec Ruins. Needs volunteers to greet guests, collect fees, give informational talks and complete library, website, administrative and curatorial work. Training provided. Call Tracy Bodnar, 505-334-6174, ext. 232, or tracy_bodnar@nps.gov.

Anasazi Heritage Center Needs volunteers for museum education programs and tours, maintenance and more, especially for the summer season. Training provided. Call David Kill, 882-5621, or dkill@blm.gov.

Salmon Ruins, NM. Salmon Ruins, which provides a fascinating example of pre-Columbian Pueblo architecture and stonework, needs more volunteers.

Public Participation, a Sort of “Neighborhood Watch,” can Help Preserve Four National Parks and Monuments in SE Utah. Be guardian angel of archaeology, investing time and shoe leather. Joette Langianese, exec. direc. of Friends of Arches & Canyonlands National Parks, has a special mission to preserve and protect the national parks. www.ksl.com.

Animas Museum. Garden, man the front desk and gift shop, clean and maintain exhibits, conduct research, office and secretarial work, and special projects and events, help with collections and cataloging. Contact 259-2402 or animasmuseum@frontier.net.

San Juan Nat. Forest, including Sand Canyon. Call Kathe Hayes at 385-1310 or www.sjma.org for more information.

CAS: Join History Colorado to celebrate the opening of the new museum! CAS and other History Colorado partners will present activities for the public on May 5 and 6, at the History Colorado Center, 1200 Broadway, Denver. CAS will have four or five activities, several of which will be “hands on” for children. Team members needed for simulated ceramics decorating; “Identify the artifact” table; rock art drawing; engaging the public at an archaeology poster display; informing public about Boy Scout archaeology merit badge. Contact Terry Murphy at casmurphy@att.net or 303-688-3443 to volunteer. Denver Chapter CAS offering some guest rooms for CAS members, assisting with activities, contact Terry & Charon Murphy at casmurphy@att.net for rooms or motel suggestions.

Diane McBride, Hisatsinom Chapter, is collecting bottles of fingernail polish, any color, to be used in her work as lead educator for the Anasazi Heritage Center, on lesson for school children in Hohokam shell etching.

Hisatsinom Chapter's suggested field trips include: Archaeological Conservancy sites; Awatovi; Montezuma Creek sites; Tommy Bolack Ranch; McLean Basin with Jerry Fetterman (rained out last year). For information, call Jane Williams, trip coordinator, 565-8867, jswill@frontier.net.

The Hisatsinom Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society is pleased to present Dr. Scott Ortman on Tuesday, May 1 at 7:00 PM at the Cortez Cultural Center, 25 North Market Street, Cortez, CO, to discuss two classic problems in American archaeology: the abandonment of Mesa Verde and the formation of the Rio Grande Pueblos. Despite a century of research, there is no consensus amongst researchers on how, or even if, these two events were related. Scott's new book *Winds from the North: Resolving One of the Great Mysteries in American Archaeology* poses solutions to these classic problems and will be the basis of his remarks.

Scott Ortman is an anthropologist with several areas of interest including the analysis and modeling of natural and human systems over time; the integration of linguistics, archaeology and human biology with oral traditions to better understand the histories of non-literate societies; and how political processes such as power and discourse interact with material conditions to influence social change. Scott is currently an Omidyar Fellow at the Santa Fe Institute, the Lightfoot Fellow at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and holds a Ph.D. in anthropology from Arizona State University.

For questions about this or other lectures, please call Bob Bernhart at 970-739-6772.

Archaeology Near and Far: Southwest

Theory of Steel: Spaniards here in 1500s. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), March 25, 2012)

A CO Mesa University student used a metal detector to pull chunks of steel from the ground west of Grand Mesa and south of Grand Junction, suggesting that Spaniards were wandering in Mesa County area a century or more before the Franciscan friars Dominguez and Escalante passed nearby in 1776. The metallurgy of the finds suggests they fell to the ground somewhere in the late 1500s to 1600s. The steel, combined with other discoveries, sheds light on how the Spaniards operated in the West and suggests they weren't the invincible conquering force they're often perceived to have been. One conclusion that could be drawn from the recent finds is that the Spaniards, outfitted with heavy steel armor, early firearms and the latest in defensive fortifications, were defeated by a nimble band of lightly armed, determined Utes.

In Battle of Glorieta Pass ("Gettysburg of the West"). (Summary, [Denver Post](#), March 25, 2012)

Early in 1862, Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley headed north from El Paso, TX, with about 3,500 soldiers on horseback to seize federal forts in NM, convert their federal supplies into Rebel supplies, and proceed north to the gold fields of CO. Once the CO mines were under Confederate control, the Texans would continue north to the Oregon Trail and proceed to the West Coast to provide Confederacy seaports, as well as gold to back its currency. Sibley ran into trouble right away. New Mexicans hated the Texas invaders and refused to sell them supplies. The Union Commander, Col. Canby, was outnumbered and kept retreating, but only after he'd burned all the supplies the Confederates were counting on capturing. By mid-March, the Confederates had captured Santa Fe and had their eyes on Fort Union on the other side of Glorieta Pass. Canby called for help from CO and about 1,400 of the First CO Volunteers made a fast 400-mile march. The actual battle, from March 26-28, was something of a draw: tactically, a Confederate victory because the Rebels held the field as the Yankees retreated, strategically, a Union victory because Sibley was forced to abandon his campaign and retreat back to El Paso after a Union detachment circled to the rear and destroyed the Confederate supply train. To continue their campaign, the Confederates would have had to cross Raton Pass, excellent ground for defense by the Colorado Militia, with thousands of boulders to hide snipers from "the Denver City gold mines." If Sibley had managed to reach Trinidad and head north,

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he might have raided CO Territory, but he didn't have the manpower to occupy it. Further, if he did get CO gold, how was he to get it to Richmond? Going east meant facing Union soldiers from Fort Leavenworth in KS. Comanche country lay to the southeast, and to the south ran hundreds of miles of hostile NM before reaching friendly ground at El Paso. Had Sibley headed west, he might well have encountered Union Gen. Carleton's eastbound California column, putting an end to his campaign.

Road Scholars (formerly Elderhostel) Participate in Educational Service Trip with McElmo Canyon Research Institute to Inventory Boxes of Ancestral Puebloan Artifacts at Anasazi Heritage Center ("AH Cntr") and Expand Cultural Heritage Knowledge. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, March 22, 2012)

The group, including participants from as far away as OH, hand counted, recorded and repackaged over 6,000 individual potsherds in archival materials. The project was part of a two-year grant program funded by the CO Hist. Society's State Hist. Fund to improve the Dolores Archeological Project ("DAP") collections, preservation and database access. One of the largest archaeological projects in the history of the US, the DAP took place in the 1970s and 1980s prior to the construction of McPhee Reservoir. Sixteen hundred archaeological and historic sites in SW CO were surveyed and recorded, and more than 1.5 million DAP artifacts were curated at the AH Cntr. The AH Cntr was originally built to house the collection of over 5,000 boxes of material. The inventory helps preserve fragile artifacts and makes information more accessible for scholars and researchers while providing new material for future exhibitions. The Road Scholar participants were supervised by AH Cntr and McElmo Canyon Research Institute staff, including archaeologist Jim Colleran, who provided them with intensive pottery identification training sessions earlier in the week. The program generated over 89 pounds of recyclable plastic during their three-day stay. To date, the AH Cntr's DAP inventory project has recycled over 73,000 polyethylene bags through its ongoing partnership with Safeway.

Lafayette, CO Anthropologist Finds Patent Medicine Bottles, Tea Cup, Poker Chips and Soup Tureen with Hand-painted Floral Print and Gold Leaf in Abandoned Outhouse in Her Back Yard. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, March 22, 2012)

The privy dates back to 1892. Previous residents of the house included a coal miner and a furniture maker.

Tombstone's Boothill Graveyard, Final Resting Place of Some of Town's Notorious History Makers, Going Through Cosmetic Changes, with Care taken to Preserve Old West Appearance.

(Summary, *Durango Herald*, March 25, 2012)

Money collected through the graveyard's tourist donations is implementing the renovations. The ocotillo fence around the graveyard was reinforced with more ocotillo; signs over the gift shop and the monument sign at the entrance of the parking lot were changed; and grave markers are in the final stages of being changed. For the past 70 years, the majority of the graveyard's 250 markers have been metal crosses. They are being replaced with wood. The metal markers are not from the 1880s era, but are more like post-World War II. About six of the cemetery's markers were already wood, including the markers of OK Corral shootout victims Billy Clanton, Frank McLaury and Tom McLaury, which will remain. The granite headstone of M.R. Peel, a mining engineer who was killed in his office in 1882, is the cemetery's only original marker. Boothill was opened in 1878 and closed to new burials in 1884, with the exception of Emmett Crook Nunnelley, who died in 1946. At one time, Nunnelley owned the Birdcage Theatre and was instrumental in the restoration of the graveyard during the 1940s. A restoration project is also taking place at Schieffelin Hall, where the historic building has been painted inside and out and window drapes have been replaced, along with carpeting on the stairs leading up to the building's second floor. Schieffelin Hall's restoration project also is funded with money collected at Boothill, through tourist donations.

Effort to Save Historic Lizzy Knight Disappointment Valley Homestead Cabin and Tale of Pioneer Woman. (Summary, Cortez Journal, April 3, 2012)

Lizzy Knight built a reputation for true grit, entrepreneurship and community leadership during the Disappointment Valley's earliest pioneer days. The cabin she once occupied has been selected for the list of Colorado's Most Endangered Places. Located 25 miles east of Dove Creek, the log cabin is about all that remains of the immigrant woman who forged a life in a hardscrabble country that saw few Caucasians before her arrival. It is one of the last (historical) resources from that settlement of the Disappointment Valley. She used it as a commercial and community center for the area, and as a post office. Born Elizabeth Darby in Worcestershire County, England, in 1842, Lizzy grew to less than five feet tall. When her husband left Lizzy and her baby girl, the little Englishwoman took up blacksmithing to keep her family out of the poor house. In 1869, Lizzy immigrated to the US with her new husband, Bill Embling, their 18-month-old son and six-year-old daughter. Prospects for gold and silver lured the couple to the Animas Valley, where they filed a homestead on the Animas River near Hermosa Creek in 1877. Bill prospected and Lizzy shod horses and mended tools. The trail to precious minerals led to Rico, where Lizzy set up shop with a dairy business, and she and her daughter are recorded as the first female residents. Lizzy and her husband Bill split up. Her daughter married an older man named Henry Knight, and later split with him. When all the marital dust settled, Lizzy married her former son-in-law, Henry, and became Lizzy Knight. Henry filed a homestead in the Disappointment Valley in 1879. In 1881, the year he married Lizzy, he built the home now known as Lizzy Knight's Cabin. Henry chose a location where the valley starts to widen because he wanted to farm, mostly pinon and juniper, sagebrush. Henry built the first ditches and filed for the first water right out of Disappointment Creek. Lizzy and Henry became community leaders. Lizzy lived and worked in the cabin until her death in 1914.

Environmentally Advanced History Colorado Center Brings Architectural Cohesion to Central Denver Neighborhood, Housing State Museum and Preservation Offices. (Summary, Denver Post, February 26, 2012)

The structure is dignified in the simple squat way of a Greek temple. Yet, it is fully contemporary and works hard at bringing sense to a section of the city that has longed to be cohesive for more than a century. To be sure, it fits in. For a place devoted to the past it takes the long view of Denver's future. It manifests a dream of urban planners here to make Broadway a grand, pedestrian-friendly swath of urbanity in the mold of Chicago's Michigan Avenue or New York's Fifth Avenue, and it inspires any project that comes after to do the same.

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San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
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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
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We welcome your comments, reports, pictures, and news to include in this newsletter.

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