



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

November, 2011

SJBAS NOVEMBER 10, 2011 MEETING

Our meeting this month will be held at 7:00 p.m. at the Center for SW Studies Lyceum, Fort Lewis College. The speaker, Art Gomez, will discuss "Vanished Communities of the Four Corners: McPhee, CO."

Art is descended from the McPhee family but grew up in Durango. He is a graduate of Fort Lewis College and received his doctorate from UNM. He recently retired after a 28-year career with the National Park Service and lives with his wife Penny in Santa Fe. He has co-authored a comprehensive narrative history of New Mexico, due to appear from the U. of Oklahoma Press in conjunction with the State's centennial celebration.

SJBAS NEEDS YOU!

Filling the two positions of SJBAS Vice-President (co-Vice Presidents) and Secretary for 2012 is required for SJBAS to meet the chapter requirements of CAS. Andy Gulliford will continue as President; Mark Gebhardt, as Treasurer; Eliane Viner, as PAAC coordinator and Bob Powell as CAS representative. The volunteers that produce the newsletter, publicize meetings, coordinate trips and run the website are continuing.

Please contact Bill Cagle at 970-385-4566 or cagle81301@yahoo.com or Gail Schulz at 970-259-3249 or mschulz@frontier.net for details or to volunteer to serve.



More information on page 11.



SJBAS Party of the Year

Invitation and all information on Page 2

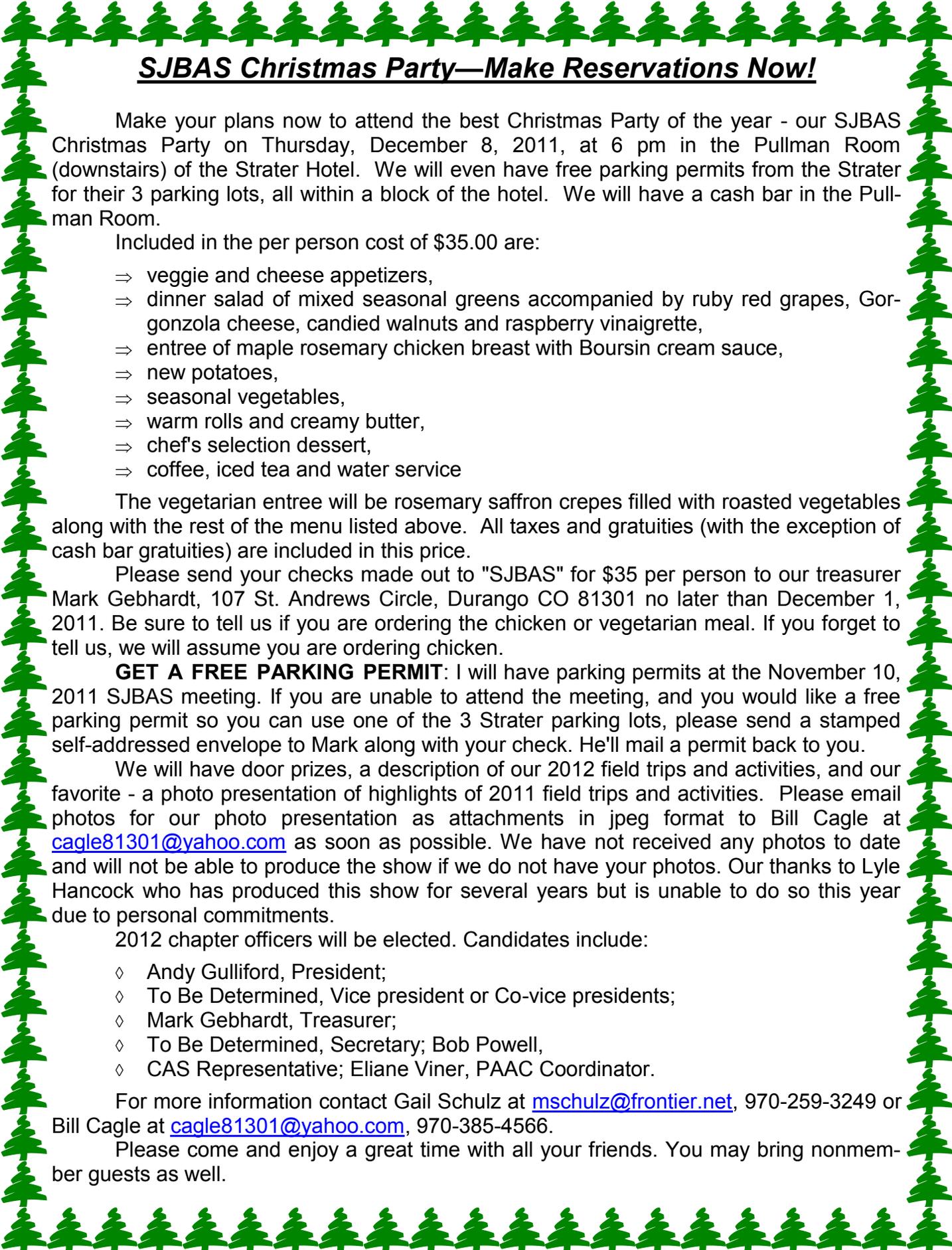
SJBAS Field Trip

On **Nov. 15-20** SJBAS members will enjoy a 5-6 Day Field Trip to visit "Little Petroglyph Canyon" ("Lower Renegade Canyon"), Ridgecrest, CA, where there are about 6000 petroglyphs in 1.5 miles. The hike in will be a 3-mile round trip in a sandy wash at 5000 ft elev. The group will also visit the Blythe Intaglios and other sites en route. For information about the adventure, contact Richard Robinson at robinson7150@gmail.com

Happy Thanksgiving

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SJBAS Christmas Party—Make Reservations Now!

Make your plans now to attend the best Christmas Party of the year - our SJBAS Christmas Party on Thursday, December 8, 2011, at 6 pm in the Pullman Room (downstairs) of the Strater Hotel. We will even have free parking permits from the Strater for their 3 parking lots, all within a block of the hotel. We will have a cash bar in the Pullman Room.

Included in the per person cost of \$35.00 are:

- ⇒ veggie and cheese appetizers,
- ⇒ dinner salad of mixed seasonal greens accompanied by ruby red grapes, Gorgonzola cheese, candied walnuts and raspberry vinaigrette,
- ⇒ entree of maple rosemary chicken breast with Boursin cream sauce,
- ⇒ new potatoes,
- ⇒ seasonal vegetables,
- ⇒ warm rolls and creamy butter,
- ⇒ chef's selection dessert,
- ⇒ coffee, iced tea and water service

The vegetarian entree will be rosemary saffron crepes filled with roasted vegetables along with the rest of the menu listed above. All taxes and gratuities (with the exception of cash bar gratuities) are included in this price.

Please send your checks made out to "SJBAS" for \$35 per person to our treasurer Mark Gebhardt, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango CO 81301 no later than December 1, 2011. Be sure to tell us if you are ordering the chicken or vegetarian meal. If you forget to tell us, we will assume you are ordering chicken.

GET A FREE PARKING PERMIT: I will have parking permits at the November 10, 2011 SJBAS meeting. If you are unable to attend the meeting, and you would like a free parking permit so you can use one of the 3 Strater parking lots, please send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Mark along with your check. He'll mail a permit back to you.

We will have door prizes, a description of our 2012 field trips and activities, and our favorite - a photo presentation of highlights of 2011 field trips and activities. Please email photos for our photo presentation as attachments in jpeg format to Bill Cagle at cagle81301@yahoo.com as soon as possible. We have not received any photos to date and will not be able to produce the show if we do not have your photos. Our thanks to Lyle Hancock who has produced this show for several years but is unable to do so this year due to personal commitments.

2012 chapter officers will be elected. Candidates include:

- ◇ Andy Gulliford, President;
- ◇ To Be Determined, Vice president or Co-vice presidents;
- ◇ Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer;
- ◇ To Be Determined, Secretary; Bob Powell,
- ◇ CAS Representative; Eliane Viner, PAAC Coordinator.

For more information contact Gail Schulz at mschulz@frontier.net, 970-259-3249 or Bill Cagle at cagle81301@yahoo.com, 970-385-4566.

Please come and enjoy a great time with all your friends. You may bring nonmember guests as well.



SJBAS Trip Reports



Car Camping Trip to Capitol Reef National Park, September 29-October 2

Submitted by Janice & Brooks Taylor, trip coordinators.

Nine hardy members visited nine rock art sites, featuring the Barrier Canyon and later Fremont styles. There were two BLM sites (Fish Creek Cove and Hog Springs); three sites within the National Park; and four sites in Horseshoe Canyon (a detached part of Canyonlands). The highlight of the excursion was the Great Gallery panel of Horseshoe Canyon (formerly Barrier Canyon), from whence the name of the archaic rock art style. Everyone that experienced these sites were glad that they had been able to make the trip.

Chacoan North Road and Pierre's Complex Field Trip, October 15

Submitted by Rhonda Raffo and Jim Mueller, trip leaders.

Senior archaeologist Jim Copeland from the Farmington BLM office, a recent SJBAS speaker, served as a very capable guide for 19 members of the SJBAS on this trip. After driving us out to the middle of nowhere, he provided us with colored copies of LIDAR images of the North road, shown at a recent SJBAS meeting. Centuries of weathering and vegetation growth make it difficult to see the road with the naked eye, but the LIDAR images show cuts (depressions) on the topographic highs that can be seen once you know what you are looking for. Leading from Pueblo Alto, near the north rim of Chaco Canyon, the North Road runs in a straight line, almost due north until it descends into the Kutz Canyon Badlands, about 50 km north. One of the most interesting features of the road is its straightness. It doesn't attempt the easiest way around and over the topography. It is also wide, around 9 meters, for a culture that didn't have horses or the wheel for carts. Its straight line leaves one to wonder if the road was for something other than transportation.

Jim Copeland suggested that since so many of the Chacoan structures have an astronomic basis, maybe the North Road was an earthly representation of the Milky Way, something that would really stand out in the unlit Chacoan night sky. He added that the North Road was littered with ceramic pieces, but they weren't from dropped pots. Mostly unrelated and scattered, the pieces might have been placed to represent stars. Jim took the drivers around to a pick up location, with the rest of us hiking the North Road for about a mile to get a feel for what the Chacoan's did. After we were picked up, we drove to Pierre's complex, an unusual grouping of small buildings along side the road, situated on a very small butte. Another structure is at the base of a pinnacle, which evidenced multiple burns on the top and is thought by some to have been a signal fire or beacon.

Our last stop was over looking Kutz Canyon and its badlands, where the North Road descends to the valley floor. Although there are structural features from here to the Salmon and Aztec ruins that would indicate that the North Road continues to those locations, there are no signs of the North Road itself. Another speculation is that the canyon was considered the sipapu from which the Chacoans ascended to this world and this is where the road ends (begins?). By the way, Pierre's Complex was named after a graduate student who found the place around 1970 (if I remember correctly). It's amazing this complex was found so recently, considering the North Road has been known for some time. But the road and this feature are really out in the middle of nowhere. That brings us back to where we started.

Remaining National Park Fee Free Day
Veterans Day weekend (Nov. 11-13)

Activities, Reports and PAAC News

Hisatsinom Chapter Upcoming Mtg.:

7:00 p.m., Cortez Cultural Center. At the **November 8** meeting, Kristi Arrington will discuss "New Discoveries at Cannonball Mesa." Kristi, a retired BLM archaeologist, will discuss her 2008-10 survey activities on 276 acres adjacent to the PIII Cannonball Ruin, which revealed a concentration of Puebloan and historic sites near the main ruin site, as well as the sites of Sylvanus Morley's 1908 field station. Morley's excavations at Cannonball were the first conducted at Cannonball.

CAS Denver Chapter - September Meeting (Summary, *All Points Bulletin*, September 2011)

The topic was *Olmec Monuments and the Archaeology of Memory*. The Olmec culture of SE Mexico is famed for its colossal stone heads, portraits of Mesoamerica's earliest rulers. Lesser known are the many other stone monuments erected in the sacred and secular spaces of the Olmec urban and hinterland centers. The sculptures vary in subject and size, from towering stone stelae carved with scenes of the ruling elite to three-dimensional representations of mythic and supernatural creatures measuring only a few feet high. The imagery, material, and archaeological contexts of these works suggest that many were created to produce and maintain the collective memories of the Olmec people. From foundational mythologies to dynastic histories, these stone monuments were Mesoamerica's earliest official records. Further examination of archaeological context reveals that they generated and maintained the social memory, but could be mutilated, re-carved, or destroyed in order to transform existing memories. The talk, which explored the artistic and archaeological material associated with processes of memory-making in the Olmec world was presented by Dr. Jill Mollenhauer, an assistant professor of art history at Metro. St. Coll., Denver, whose Ph.D. dissertation was entitled *Olmec Monuments as Agents of Social Memory*.

PAAC Classes

Nov 5-6, Cortez: Research Design & Report Writing, followed by lab training at Lowry Dec-Jan; **Nov 19-20**, Denver: Intro to Lab Techniques; **Dec 2-16**, Denver: PAAC Lab Project, on intermittent dates at the Museum Support Center in east Denver.

April 29—May 1, Ft. Lewis College: San Juan Basin Archeological Ass. is offering **Colorado Archaeology Class** through Kevin Black.

For more information, contact Eliane Viner at 970-382-2594 or j_e_viner@frontier.net, regarding dates. See PAAC Web site

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

College Credit -- PAAC Classes

from Adams St. College, Extended Studies Program (http://www2.adams.edu/extended_studies).

For college credit, register with Adams St. College in addition to enrolling through Eliane.

Events: (Summary, *El Palacio*, Fall 2011)

Nov. 6, 3-6 pm. "Celebration of Archaeology," Archaeological Studies, Bataan Memorial Building, 407 Galisteo St., Santa Fe. Benefits Friends of Archaeology which supports research and education projects of the Office of Archaeological Studies throughout NM. Meet with archaeologists; find out about projects; bid on unusual items at silent auction.

Nov. 5-6, 10am-4pm. Lab of Anthropology Annual Book Sale benefits the lab library. Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Meem Auditorium, Museum Hill, Santa Fe.

Nov. 9, Noon-1pm. Brownbag Lecture by Sharon Fried on "Yetta Kohn, Pioneer New Mexico Ranch Woman," the life and times of a German-Jewish woman who settled in Las Vegas, NM in the 1860s. NM History Museum, Meem Room. Free.

Nov. 19, 10am-4pm. Celebración de Otoño at El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Socorro, NM, marks the Center's sixth anniversary, with living history demonstrations, special performances and more.

Nov. 19-20, 10am-5pm. Basket Trunk Show, Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Santa Fe.

Conferences

69th Annual Plains Conference,
Oct. 26-29, Tucson, AZ.

NM Archeology Council's Fall Conference,
Nov. 12, Hibben Center, UNM, Albuquerque. Conference will explore the theme "Pre-Ceramic Hunters, Foragers, and Early Farmers in New Mexico," providing an opportunity to share new discoveries of New Mexico's pre-ceramic past. Contact Jim Railey at jrailey@swca.com, or www.nmacweb.org.

Thirteenth Southwest Symposium,
"Causation and Explanation: Demography, Movement, Historical Ecology,"

January 2012: The event, organized by Cynthia Herhahn and Ann Ramenofsky, will seek explanations of the long-term potential causes of change, which may be multiple. The conference focus will be on demography, historical ecology and movement, each of which figures significantly in Southwestern archaeology regardless of theoretical orientation. The emphasis on these variables is supported by 100 years of research in the Southwest and offers the opportunity to explore the intersections and tensions between them. www.unm.edu.

Museums/Exhibits

Migration Exhibit, "Journey Stories," at Aztec Museum, showcasing stories of those who settled this area. www.daily-times.com.

Maxwell Mus. of Anthropology, U of NM, through February 2012. New photography exhibit, "Chaco Uncovered: The Field Schools 1929 to Present"; www.unm.edu;

Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, George Gustav Heye Center, NY, NY., long-term exhibit, "Infinity of Nations: Art and History in the Collections of the National Museum of the American Indian," includes 700 works of native art from North, Central and South America, www.americanindian.si.edu;

NM Historical Museum, Santa Fe *The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States*);

Museum of International Folk Art, Santa Fe, Through March 10, 2013. "Folk Art of the Andes," an exhibition of religious and secular folk art;

Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Santa Fe, Nov. 18, 2011 through May 1, 2014. "Woven Identities" features 250 baskets from Western North America;

Through Feb. 12, 2010, "Huichol Art and Culture: Balancing the World" explores ties between Huichol, Native American and Hispanic art and cultures.

Peabody Museum Of Archeology and Ethnology Receives Museums for America grant of \$150,000 from the US Institute Of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), Harvard, Boston.

Over the next two years, Peabody will catalog, document, inventory, and photograph its most important archaeological collections and most requested materials so researchers can determine exactly which archaeological objects are in the collection. www.artdaily.org.

Volunteer Opportunities

Cortez Cultural Center.

Call Shawn Collins, Director, (970) 565-1151; email: scollins@cortezculturalcenter.org; (or visit www.cortezculturalcenter.org);

Chimney Rock Interpretive Assoc.

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 SouthWest Studies.

Contact Julie Tapley-Booth at 247-7456;

Mesa Verde.

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

Aztec Ruins.

Call Tracy Bodnar, 505-334-6174, ext. 232, or tracy_bodnar@nps.gov.

Anasazi Heritage Cntr, Call David Kill at 882-5621 or dkill@blm.gov.



Chimney Rock Report



Chimney Rock in the Chacoan World Conference, Report by Jack C. Warner, April 29-May 1, 2011. (Summary, *All Points Bulletin*, October 2011)

The original archaeological excavation at Chimney Rock, a UN World Heritage Site, took place in 1920 and has continued periodically since, mostly led by CU, with the most recent excavation in 2010. Also in 2010, a major preservation project was completed to remove the fire lookout and stabilize the ruins. The area, occupied from 925-1125 AD, including a great house pueblo, a ridge house, and a lower pueblo, seems to have been abandoned abruptly. If the site represents Chaco culture, as most experts believe, it is the highest and most northeasterly of the Chacoan outliers.

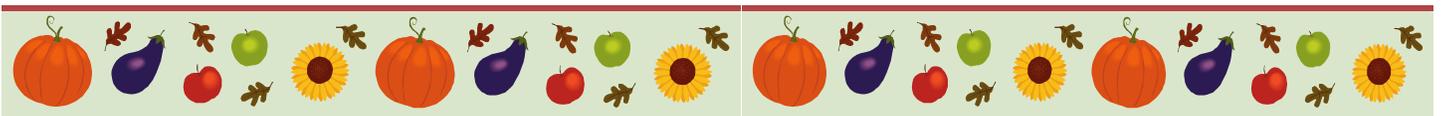
The conference consisted of two days of papers followed by a half-day tour of Chimney Rock, which appears to be an archaeoastronomy site related to the "northern lunar standstill. The moon rises in the east at a different point on the horizon along the north-south axis, following a cycle and reaching a northern maximum, then turning south reaching a southern maximum over 18.61 years. It has been discovered that, as seen from the great house pueblo near the top of this mountain, the moon rise is visible between the two spires, Chimney Rock and Companion Rock, when at the northern lunar maximum for about two years of the cycle.

Two moon standstills, centered on October 1075 AD and June 1094 AD, match the two pueblo construction periods dated by tree ring dates of beams. It has also been discovered that the back of the great house complex is in alignment at sunrise on the summer solstices. Nobody appears to know why the lunar standstill was important to the Anasazi and no existing ethnographic parallels have been found. Some possibilities are that the standstill was a reference point used to help predict lunar eclipses or to time priestly ceremonies.

The great house was partially built and the area seems to have been a pilgrimage site by 1090 AD, the year a great drought ended. There is evidence of raptor feather holders related to ceremonies. The people seemed to have been particularly well fed and ate much elk and deer. The last log in the construction has been dated at 1116 AD. The entire Chimney Rock area seems to have been abandoned by 1120-25 AD. Some data suggest that the Anasazi were under pressure from invaders. The Chimney Rock Great House Pueblo's location is high on a mesa, and accessible only after a steep climb and then via a narrow path along a ridge and through a narrow "guardhouse" gate, seem to indicate defense. In addition, the nearest Chacoan great house community, Salmon Ruins (about 50 miles southwest), was abandoned about the same time.

Timber source studies support the theory that the Chimney Rock area provided some of the timber used to build Chaco Canyon sites. Most of the people in the Chimney Rock area lived below the mesa top. Archaeologists have found 200-300+ household ruins, home of about 1,700 people. Navajo studies indicate that some Navajo clans originated from Anasazi ancestors by 1,400-1,500 AD. Most Navajo clans seem to have migrated from the far north. Examination of North American cultures from community architecture and a town site location viewpoint indicate that Anasazi culture may be related to Mesoamerican cultures. Perhaps these people were the descendants of the culture of Teotihuacan (Mexico), which ended in the 500s AD. Anasazi great houses may be palaces for the ruling elite.

Some do not believe that the Chimney Rock Anasazi were related to the people of Chaco Canyon, but recent CU 2010 excavations show wall construction and artifact finds that indicate that they were related. The Chimney Rock site tour included a visit to the village below the great house, in a heavily wooded area. The Chimney Rock Interpretive Association regularly conducts tours of the archaeological site.





Archeology News of the Southwest



Thanks to [Southwest Archaeology Today](#) for the following links:

[New Youtube Channel Features Presentations on Hohokam Archaeology](#), with support from the AZ Humanities Council, the AZ Archeological Society and the Museum of Northern AZ. Professional videographers record presentations on the current state of Hohokam archaeology from David Abbott, David Doyel, Jerry Howard, Henry Wallace, and David Wilcox. www.youtube.com/hohokamarchaeology.

[Center for Desert Archaeology Headed "Back to the Future" to Visit the Past Post-Chacoan World](#). In the winter of 2013, "Chaco's Legacy," an interactive digital virtual tour and exhibition, will open at Aztec Ruins National Monument and Salmon Ruins Museum. www.daily-times.com.

[Lake Mead National Recreation Area Petroglyph Painter Sentenced to 15 Months in Prison and Ordered to Pay Nearly \\$10,000](#). The man pled guilty last May to defacing petroglyphs with oil-based pellets shot from a fully automatic paintball gun.

[Little-known Rock Art Site Ten Miles West of Farmington, Visible from US 64, Illuminates Historic Life in the San Juan Basin](#). Carved into the sandstone cliff are hundreds of ancient petroglyphs depicting early life in San Juan County. Herds of deer, goats, and running horses can be seen galloping across the sandstone walls, and enigmatic symbols and stylized human figures tell a story of ancient life.

[Petrified Forest National Park \("NP"\) Expands by 26,000 Acres of Petrified Wood, Fossils from Dawning Age of Dinosaurs and Petroglyphs Left by American Indian Tribes who Once Lived in Eastern Arizona](#). The NP Service ("NPS") secured the first major private ranch within the Petrified Forest National Park boundaries, capping off negotiations that began years ago with the help of a conservation group. Scientists are eager to explore the more than 26,000 acres that have remained largely untouched.

[Indian Country Today Claims NPS gets Indian Stories Wrong](#). NPS could tell Native stories at almost every site, but has chosen to tell the stories of settlers at most park units, leaving out the Native stories in the parks.

[Salt Lake Tribune Obtains Rights to Access Records Regarding Firing of State Archaeologists](#). The State Records Committee ruled that the State Dept. of Community and Culture must provide records of communications about the discontinued positions of the State Archaeologist, the archaeologist's assistant and a physical anthropologist. The [Tribune](#) asked for those records shortly after the three employees were fired in June, but the department claimed her request was too vague.

[Arches, Canyonlands, Hovenweep, and Natural Bridges Beginning to Develop Soundscape Management Plan and Associated Environmental Assessment](#). (Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), September 24, 2011)

The purposes of this plan are to protect the acoustic experience of park visitors and ensure that natural sounds continue to play an important role in the enjoyment of park resources and values; protect natural soundscapes and acoustic conditions for wildlife, ensuring healthy and dynamic ecosystems. To learn more about natural sounds and the National Park Service soundscape management program, visit www.nature.nps.gov/natural_sounds.

[After Raids, Artifact Dealers Slowly Regain Trust](#). (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), August 20, 2011)

It's been two years since federal agents arrested what they believed was a criminal element robbing Native American grave sites and illicitly selling or trading artifacts. Prosecutors are nearly done working their way through the list of defendants, having negotiated plea agreements with most that resulted in probation. The sting left legitimate dealers and collectors of Indian artifacts struggling to rebuild their reputations. Members of the Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association organized a discussion on the raids during the Whitehawk Antique Show, the nation's largest and longest-running Indian artifacts show, which pointed out that the federal government should not have relied on an undercover informant to make its case. People were harassed and the case was blown out of proportion. People took their lives. One trader brought federal court documents to the gathering he had secured in an attempt to determine the market value of some of the items that the informant purchased with government funds, since value was key in determining whether the defendants would be charged with felonies or misdemeanors. In one case, the informant paid \$2,800 for four stones that looked like skipping rocks, which, at best, could have fetched \$100 on the open market. The FBI evidence list re-

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ferred to the stones as three prayer sticks and a mountain lion fetish. The markup for the items reviewed averaged more than 700%. It appears that the government may have brought felony charges based on erroneous values. The agencies involved in the raids, however, stand behind their investigation. They declined to comment since a civil lawsuit is pending and several defendants have yet to get their day in court. All 24 of the government's cases hinged on the information of the artifacts dealer who secretly recorded more than \$335,000 in purchases over two years from people later accused of digging, collecting, selling or trafficking in artifacts taken from federal and tribal lands. In March 2010, one defendant just three weeks before he was scheduled to testify committed suicide.

Fort Lyon's History Transcends Original Purpose as Outpost During Indian Wars. (Summary, Denver Post, September 25, 2011)

Fort Lyon was the launching point for Col. John Chivington's, the "Fighting Parson's," attack on the peaceful Sand Creek Indian village. It became the home for Veterans Administration patients. The state correctional facility currently housed at Fort Lyon is scheduled for closure in March 2012. Fort Lyon has links with America's frontier past as well as ties to the nation's 19th and 20th century wars, borne out by the national cemetery just north of the post. The history of Fort Lyon has been shaped by many personalities. Kit Carson died there at the home of the post's doctor. In Blood and Thunder, Hampton Sides' account of America's westward expansion, which uses Carson's life as its driving wheel, Fort Lyon is described as "a dreary place." Col. Chivington was the hero of the Colorado militia's victory over Texans at Glorieta Pass and the villain of the Sand Creek massacre.

Edward Wynkoop, Fort Lyon's best-known commandant, was an early territorial sheriff, land developer, claim jumper and challenger to Chivington's legacy. In 1864, despite the opposition of officers, Chivington and a rabble of Denver volunteers nearing the end of a 100-day enlistment period -- the 3rd Colorado Volunteers -- used Fort Lyon as the launching point for an attack on the Cheyenne village on Sand Creek, about 40 miles to the north. The leader of the encampment, Cheyenne chief Black Kettle, ran up an American flag and a white flag, having been assured the flags would protect his people. Chivington's command, 700-strong, killed and mutilated between 70 and 160 Indians, mostly women and children. The massacre wiped out much of the traditional Cheyenne power structure, including many of the chiefs who had advocated peace with the settlers and the U.S. government. Chivington and the 3rd Colorado Volunteers returned to Denver with their weapons, hats and gear dressed with scalps and other body parts of Indians.

Before the Sand Creek massacre, Wynkoop met Cheyenne Chief One Eye. Soon he set up another meeting with a higher-level Cheyenne chief, Black Kettle. He then led a delegation of chiefs accompanied by Wynkoop to Denver, where Gov. John Evans and Chivington, planning for war to rid the plains of the "red menace," were not happy to see them. The meetings did not go well, but on a five-day journey back to Fort Lyon, Wynkoop and Black Kettle bonded, sharing stories of their lives. Chivington then engineered the dismissal of Wynkoop as Fort Lyon commandant by Gen. Samuel Curtis, commander of the Department of Kansas, for his lack of Indian-fighting fervor. In fact, Wynkoop was en route to Kansas to visit Curtis, seeking return of his command, when Chivington attacked Sand Creek. The story unfolded with the aid of Wynkoop. Chivington was reprimanded and Evans lost his job as governor.

Fort Lyon flooded in 1867 and was moved to its present location upstream on the Arkansas, six miles east of present-day Las Animas. In 1889, Fort Lyon was abandoned by the Army. The Navy moved in in 1906, with a TB sanitarium. In 1929, Fort Lyon's role changed from sanitarium to neuropsychiatric hospital.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park Preservation Team Preserves Chaco's Walls and Spirits. (Summary, Durango Herald, September 25, 2011)

A group, made up mostly of Navajo tribal members, has been working to preserve the remnants of what might have been a Chacoan public building, built on a rise in about A.D. 900, eight miles SE of Chaco Canyon. By A.D. 1000, the building took on a D-shape, common to Chacoan great houses, with large rooms, ceremonial kivas and a plaza with a great kiva nearby. The structure was probably a center for many nearby communities, a gathering point for travelers from the east before they descended into Chaco Canyon. Before the Na-

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vajo workers start a project they perform a protection ceremony and conduct prayers on the site. A member of the Cochiti Pueblo, the team's spiritual guide, reviews objects to see if they were placed for a specific reason, to make sure their magic doesn't affect the team. Because extreme weather threatens the structures, the team's work, adding mortar to the cracks in the walls, to keep the rain from entering the walls, is vital to the sites' future. Most members of the team enjoy the outdoors and working in the solitude of the desert.

NPS Considering Reversing Reagan-Era Ban on Collection of Traditional Plants and Minerals by Native Americans. (Summary, *Hisatsinom Newsletter*, September 2011)

The agreements facilitate continuation of tribal cultural traditions on ancestral lands now included within units of the NPS without impairing resources. The proposed rule (1) respects tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the US and the tribes; (2) provides system-wide consistency to this aspect of NPS-tribal relations; and (3) provides opportunities for tribal youth, the NPS, and the public to understand tribal traditions, without compromising Park values or significantly altering Park management. <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com>

Protect Chimney Rock for All Americans. (Summary by Deborah J. Gangloff, Commentary, *Durango Herald*, July 24, 2011)

A thousand years ago, ancestral Pueblo people were drawn to Chimney Rock's twin rock pinnacles, in what was likely a spiritual center for the ancient society. A rare and dramatic celestial event is the site's most fascinating feature. As president and CEO of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, I applaud efforts of congressmen and senators to provide national monument status to protect Chimney Rock's treasures. It would remain a unit of the USFS, but its nationally significant archaeological, cultural and scenic resources would be preserved and protected.

Volunteers with Historicorps Restore Historic Harris Ranch Cabin, Vital Part of La Plata County Ranching History. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, September 11, 2011)

The Harris cabin was constructed originally in 1880 as a stage stop or toll station between Rockwood and Rico, at 9,300 feet along the East Fork of Hermosa Creek, just northwest of Durango Mountain Resort below Lift 8. The cabin was disassembled and moved when it and 480 acres were purchased in 1934 by John E. Harris & Sons. Much of the homesteaded pasture became part of the San Juan National Forest in a 1991 land swap that included 320 acres, the building, a small barn and pole corral. Historicorps crews stabilized the structures using hand tools.

When the Harris family ran 300 head of cattle on the summer range, the cook and two hired cowboys earned about \$30 a month and board. The Historicorps 14-member crew, mainly college students and post-graduates, volunteered and paid their own travel expenses. Historicorps capitalizes on the 1930s CCC programs and trains young people in historic preservation. The volunteers started by digging a 24-inch-deep, 3-foot-wide trench around the cabin to rebuild the stone foundation and then filled it with gravel so it can drain better. Archaeological artifacts surfaced during the foundation "dig", including rusty hinges, horseshoes, nails, "church keys," paintbrushes and a brass nose ring for a bull. The rebuilt foundation raised the cabin nine inches and was built from new spruce logs that were cut from standing dead trees by a San Juan National Forest fire crew when they replaced old ones. Stabilization methods required saddle notches for logs and matching green paint on windows and doors. The project's scope featured stabilizing the cabin and tack room, repairing damaged logs and chinking the outside walls with mud and organic material that came from Hermosa Creek.

The crew also rebuilt the pole corral to Abe Lincoln's standards: "horse high, hog tight and bull strong." Workers wired horizontal aspen poles to upright piñon posts the way the cowboys did it. There are correct angles to cut replacement logs needed to find clues to learn how the cabin was built: Part aesthetics, and part the crew understanding a pioneer mentality. Volunteers learned the lifestyle of the cowboys who lived here. Homemade touches inside the cabin include a built-in chuckwagon box, now secured with metal straps,

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Archeology News of the Southwest - Cont.

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that features a fold-down table to save space. Miniature cattle brands adorn a bedroom wall, and newspapers glued to logs reduce cold drafts. Metal can lids patch holes in the scarred wooden floor. Pencil notes on wooden window frames date from the 1940s. An original Malleable Monarch Iron & Steel Stove No. 226 uses coal or wood. The logs themselves had been reused and one wall plate had been a roof beam notched for rafters. The four corners of the building were off by about four inches, so workers put straps down and cinched it up. The cabin was stabilized with financial support from the State Historical Fund and a U.S. Forest Service match.

Clues of Region's Earliest Inhabitants at Rock Overhang Found at Mouth of Small Canyon in Salt Creek Valley North of Loma. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, August 25, 2011)

This overhang holds clues about the earliest inhabitants of western Colorado, what their daily life might have been like and the sort of climatic cycles that occurred several millennia before the Grand Valley was settled. Two months of digging this summer yielded artifacts and sedimentary evidence inside a rock shelter indicating human occupation seven to eight thousand years ago. A concentration of charcoal recovered in older deposits at the site may indicate the presence of a culture from the Late Paleoindian time period known as the Foothills-Mountain people, who first appeared in western Colorado about ten thousand years ago. The site, whose exact location is secret, was first recorded in 1980. Scientists revisited the site and conducted archaeological tests in 2009, which led to its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The Dominguez Anthropological Research Group's current work there is part of a cultural resources mitigation plan approved by the BLM and was triggered by proposed energy development on nearby land. Archaeologists excavated more than ten feet of soil and rock deposits and found stone tools, remains of small invertebrates, remnants of a post hole where a wall might have been erected and evidence of fire hearths. A tool, made of obsidian and known as a McKean point, came from Idaho, providing insight into how far and wide prehistoric peoples' habitats ranged.

The discovery of invertebrates, which prefer a cool, moist environment, suggests the climate of now-arid western Colorado was once much different. Officials are analyzing the data recovered from the rock shelter and will use it to interpret the site's cultural history. Dominguez Anthropological Research Group has found evidence of an even older occupation on the Western Slope, on Battlement Mesa, which yielded tentative evidence of human occupation as far back as 15,000 years. The data obtained thus far are inconclusive, and the research group is looking for additional funding to return to the site and conduct additional testing. Conclusive evidence of earlier inhabitants would challenge the prevailing archaeological theory that the first human inhabitants of the New World were the Clovis people roughly 13,500 years ago.



A Time of Harvest and Thanksgiving

SJBAS NEEDS HELP FROM YOU!

We have openings for 2012 SJBAS officers in the Vice-President (or co-Vice-Presidents) and Secretary offices. Andy Gulliford will continue as President, Mark Gebhardt will continue as Treasurer, Eliane Viner will continue as PAAC coordinator and Bob Powell will continue as CAS representative. Our fine volunteers that produce the newsletter, publicize our meetings, coordinate our trips and run our website are continuing to serve.

Vice-President (or co-VP) duties include arranging the June picnic and the December Christmas party, plus occasionally running the monthly SJBAS meetings when the President is unable to attend. Retiring co-VPs, Bill Cagle and Gail Schulz, will be happy to fill you in on the duties and help you by providing all the planning information they have amassed in the last three years. Please contact Bill Cagle at 970-385-4566 or cagle81301@yahoo.com or Gail Schulz at 970-259-3249 or mschulz@frontier.net for details or to volunteer to serve as the 2012 Vice-President (or a co-VP).

Secretary duties include any correspondence required by SJBAS, which is minimal, and assisting in mailing out the monthly Moki Newsletter. Jeff Davis has served as Secretary for several years and would be happy to tell you more about this position. Contact Jeff Davis at 970-385-7310 or jeffd@durangolive.net. To volunteer to serve as the 2012 Secretary, please contact Bill Cagle at 970-385-4566 or cagle81301@yahoo.com or Gail Schulz at 870-259-3249 or mschulz@frontier.net. We really do need to fill these two positions, as they are required for SJBAS to meet the requirements of a Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society. These jobs are fun and rewarding and you get to meet and interact with many of your fellow SJBAS members. You are never alone, many volunteers help with the picnic and, if needed, with the Christmas Party. We vote on 2012 officers at the December 8th Christmas party and need to have candidates in place as soon as possible so we can publish this information in the December 2011 Moki newsletter. Search your heart and volunteer!

More PAAC Class News

There is an opportunity to take the *Introduction to Laboratory Techniques* course in Denver [details at <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/introduction-laboratory-techniques>], a 15 hour class. Contact Anne Winslow, the Local PAAC Coordinator, by November 9 at [<http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/local-paac-coordinators>].

The resumption of PAAC lab training [click on the "OAH News, Stories & Awards" link at <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp>] will be held in a different location, in central Denver, easily accessed from both interstates. Information packages will be sent to participants. There will be 16 total lab days this season, eight in December and eight in January:

Friday, December 2 and Saturday, December 3;
Wednesday, December 7 and Thursday, December 8;
Saturday, December 10 and Sunday, December 11;
Thursday, December 15 and Friday, December 16.
Monday, January 9 and Tuesday, January 10;
Friday, January 13 and Saturday, January 14;
Tuesday, January 17 and Wednesday, January 18;
Wednesday, January 25 and Thursday, January 26.

The schedule emphasizes back-to-back dates to facilitate participation of out-of-town volunteers. More information can be found at <http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/additional-laboratory-credit>



San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
107 St. Andrews Circle
Durango, Colorado 81301

FIRST CLASS

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

If you're not a member of our group and would like to receive our newsletter, attend our monthly meetings, join us on our outings, and participate in our many other activities and those of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), call our President Andy Gulliford (970-375-9417) and ask for information about our organization. Annual dues, including those for membership in the Colorado Archaeological Society, are listed below and are payable by checks made out to SJBAS and mailed to our Treasurer Mark Gebhardt, 107 Saint Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Dues cover membership for the calendar year. With SWL means that the membership includes a subscription to CAS's quarterly journal "Southwestern Lore" (SWL). No SWL means that the journal is not included with your membership, hence the difference in the dues.

Individual (includes "Southwestern Lore")	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$16.00 = \$31.00
Individual (no SWL)	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$ 8.00 = \$23.00
Family (with SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00 + CAS \$20.00 = \$40.00
Family (no SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00 + CAS \$10.00 = \$30.00

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We welcome your comments, reports, pictures, and news to include in this newsletter.

www.sjbas.org