



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

September, 2009

SJBAS September Meeting

On September 10 at 7:00 p.m. in the Lyceum in the Center for Southwest Studies at Fort Lewis College, Dr. Roy "Ben" Brown, will discuss The Archeology of Northern Chihuahua. Dr. Brown is no stranger to a number of SJBAS members. He was our guide for four days of our SJBAS trip to Mexico this year and also organized the 2003 Pecos Conference in Casas Grandes, Mexico, the focal point of an earlier SJBAS trip. Dr. Brown received his M.A. in Anthropology from the Universidad de las Americas (Cholula, Puebla), and both an M.A. and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. His dissertation topic was "The Paleoecology of the Northern Frontier of Mesoamerica".

In the spring of 1988, Dr. Brown began a 5-year term directing the conservation of Paquimé, the largest adobe city in northern Mexico. He became an expert in the conservation of earthen architecture by studying in France and in England. He then moved to the offices of Centro INAH Chihuahua where he helped to organize many conservation and international meetings. Since 1993, Dr. Brown has directed a number of archaeological, historical, and paleontological projects in northern Mexico. He has also participated in research on the formation of the Isthmus of Panamá.

In 2001, Dr. Brown joined the staff of the Museo Historico ex-Aduana Fronteriza de Ciudad Juarez. In both 1991 and 2003, Dr. Brown organized the Pecos Conference at Casas Grandes, Mexico. The 2003 Conference was a focal point of an earlier SJBAS trip. Dr. Brown's research has been published in many places and in several languages. Dr. Brown is currently editing a book on the introduction and impact of the

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SJBAS August Meeting Notes

By Jeff B. Davis

Jill Seyfarth & Ruth Lambert were scheduled to present their survey of LaPlata County properties at the San Juan Basin Archaeological meeting August 13th, but there was a mix-up in communication. The report will not be ready until October when it will be an SJBAS program.

Announcing a full schedule, Pres. Andy Gulliford directed the meeting as follows:

- ◆ Treasurer Mark Gebhardt distributed an illustrated flyer and discussed the sale of raffle tickets for a handsome quilt. This is the annual state archaeological group's fund raiser.
- ◆ Gulliford's asked for the chapters consent to speak for the members in two letters, one opposing Tamarron/Forest Service trade of lands which would obliterate a historic wagon road to Silverton, and another to Rep. Salazar in support of the work to make Chimney Rock a national monument.
- ◆ SJBAS field trip leaders described their upcoming trips. They are an overnight petroglyph excursion to Montrose, a historic mining district trip (Summitville), the Mayflower mill exploration near Silverton, a cancellation of a Front Range trip but substitution of a tentative Webb Ranch visit, a

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Trip Information

SJBAS FIELD TRIPS:

Front Range Museums - September 9-12. A four-day motel trip to visit the Western Museum of Mining and Industry, the Manitou Cliff Dwellings and other activities as time permits. Leader: Richard Robinson, 239-1943, robinson@frontier.net;

Range Creek - September 18-21. Either a camping trip or motel trip to visit Fremont Culture sites 400 AD to 1300 AD. Follow the link on the SJBAS web-site for detailed trip plans: Range Creek Trip Notes. Trip leaders: Gail and Marlo Schulz 259-3249 mschulz@frontier.net;

Cedar Mesa and Hovenweep Area - October 2-4. Camping or hotel trip will visit many Anasazi sites on the Cedar Mesa and provide insight to their significance. Arches can be seen with short walks from car. Trip leaders: Kathleen and Jim Shadell, 247-5597, shadk@durango.net;

Tonto Basin in Arizona: - October 11-20. Four-day, either camping or moteling, to visit archaeological sites of the Salado Culture. High clearance vehicles are needed over a short section, but carpooling will be available. There will be easy to moderate hikes from several hundred feet to a mile roundtrip. Trip participation limit is 20. Trip Leaders: Bob Danielson, 385-1058, bnbdan@bresnan.net; and Richard Robinson, 239-1943, robinson@frontier.net.

Hisatsinom Field Trips. Call Larry Tradlener, 565-7804; insitu@fone.net. Hisatsinom Chapter members have first preference for trips. Lancaster House, Tom Hoff, September, Day Trip; Cedar Mesa, Larry & Sandy, September, Day/Overnight; Range Creek, No date or leader yet, Overnight; Dinetah sites/Gobernador Larry & Sandy, October, Overnight; Gallina sites, no date or leader yet, Overnight.

Denver Chapter Field Trip: Contact Ken Andresen (303) 278-0855; gandresen@earthlink.net.

Rock Art: Lander, Wyoming area, September 4-7.

Northern Peru -- The "Other Peru."

(This is a summary of February 2009 Denver Chapter CAS Newsletter article by Teresa J. Weedon.)

Teresa plans to organize a trip that features Reefs to Rockies to Northern Peru, as well as Machu Piccu, for the summer of 2010. The trip will visit the mud-brick pyramids of northern Peru where the cultures of the Chimu, Chavin, Moche, Lambeyeque, and Wari ruled before the Incas conquered them, as well as the museums that house the artifacts found in the rich tombs. The trip will include 4-5 star hotels, its own English-speaking guides, breakfasts, lunches and some dinners. For more information, contact Teresa at (303) 366-7843 (weedon@comcast.net).

Peru's north coast is one of the richest and most diverse archaeological zones in the Americas and was home to pre-Inca civilizations such as the Moché, Chimú and Sicán, who built elaborate cities over 1500 years ago and were conquered by the succeeding peoples. Since there was less rock available for building in these regions than in mountainous regions, religious and secular structures were built from adobe, using the sandy soils with shells and reeds as binders in fertile valleys near the ocean and rivers. The Incas sought to erase the memory of older cultures to consolidate their own power. In the 1980s, archaeologists unearthed royal tombs from the Moché and Sicán cultures that had been overlooked by generations of grave robbers. These tombs were filled with metal artifacts like gigantic earrings, breast-plates, and delicately worked spiders perched on webs of gold that gave archaeologists their first understanding of the complex social and religious structure of these northern empires.

Museum of Western Colorado Trips: See [www.museumofwesternco.com/programs and events/trip and tours/](http://www.museumofwesternco.com/programs%20and%20events/trip%20and%20tours/).

No one submitted to us any field trip reports this month. Therefore this section did not appear. We, the editors, think that the newsletter is more interesting when we see pictures of our members on actual field trips. We love to hear the "news" of these trips. Don't forget that anyone can write these reports. If you cannot write and want to enter a report on your trip in the Moki, just call Beverly at 970-375-9568 in Colorado or in Texas at 817-266-5046. I will be happy to write your report for you. I just need the information. Thank you so much for your help.

Upcoming Events

Denver CAS Chapter Lectures (should you be in Denver): Richard Wilkinson - *Funerary Temple of Queen Tausert (Egypt)* - September 21, 7:00 p.m., Ricketson Auditorium, Denver Museum of Natural Science.

PAAC Classes are as follows: Alamosa, "Perishable Materials", November 20-22; Montrose, "Perishable Materials", November 13-16; Cortez, "Ceramics Description & Analysis", November 6-9; Durango, "Rock Art", December 11-13; Grand Junction, "Lithics Desc. & Analysis", September 18-20; Gunnison: "Lithics Description & Analysis, December 4-7.

CAS Meetings: October 2-4 - Pueblo (Annual Meeting); Steve Lekson will be the featured speaker at Saturday's banquet.

Hisatisnom Chapter Meeting: September 9 in Cortez; Dr. Roy "Ben" Brown will speak.

Cortez Cultural Center: Open from 12:00 to 4:00 p.m. during the summer.

Conferences, etc:

Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference: October 8-10, Western State University, Gunnison, with field trips on October 11. Call for papers by September 1, 2009, to DByears@missouristate.edu;

Plains Anthropological Conference: October 14-17, Norman, OK. (www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth.html);

Southwest Traders Rendezvous: September 25-27, Cortez Cultural Center.

Museum Exhibits:

Fort Lewis Center for Southwest Studies: August 22 – September 21st. The exhibit includes information about the history of the mountain lion, including its long relationship with people. It offers different perspectives on the cats, blending together science, history and art to create a holistic view of mountain lions. (Durango Herald).

Anasazi Heritage Center: through October 31, "The Old Spanish Trail: A Conduit for Change", (970) 882-5600, www.co.blm.gov/ahc;

Santa Fe Museum: 113 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe. 1680 Pueblo Revolt exhibit. 300 replica arrows hang in a mass from the ceiling via nearly invisible fishing line, pointing toward a mock-up burned and crumbling building -- in real life, the Palace of the Governors. Artists and religious leaders from New Mexico's 19 pueblos provided handmade arrows. 505-476-5200;

Pointe-À-Callière/Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History: *Pirates, Privateers and Freebooters*, (through January 2010); 16th to 19th century sea adventurers along the North American Eastern seaboard and the Caribbean. 514-872-9150, www.pacmusee.qc.ca;

Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian: *Return to a Native Place: Algonquin Peoples of the Chesapeake* (Long-term exhibit). Overview of the history from the 1600s to the present. 202-633-1000, www.americanindian.si.edu;

Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock, AR. (permanent exhibit) *We Walk in Two Worlds: The Caddo, Osage & Quapaw in Arkansas*, the story of Arkansas' first people. 501-324-9351, www.arkansashistory.com/exhibits;

Ohio Historical Center: Columbus, OH. *Windows to Our Collections: Ohio's Ancient Past*, (long-term) includes significant artifacts such as the Adena Pipe, the mica hand, and the Wray figurine. 614-297-2300, <http://ohsweb.ohiohistory.org/places/c09>.

**Send in your news and trip reports to the editors
at mokibev@frontier.net!**

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Moki Survey

Thanks to all of you who responded to our Moki survey. So far we have had a representative number of responses, but we would be delighted to hear from those of you who have not as yet given us your evaluations.

In general the input has been very positive and most of you seem to be enjoying the Moki pretty much as it is. Some of you have indicated that you are most interested in reading about local events and trip reports. Others have indicated that they would like to see more local issues covered in our "Archaeology Near and Far" section. As always, we will try to bring you a newsletter that is informative as well as fun to read. Please don't hesitate to send any thoughts or comments to jward@peterpattison.com. In the meantime, thanks to all of those who took the time to respond.



A New Machu Picchu map is available from Wright Water Engineers. The 1:1000 scale map represents Ken Wright's measurements and observations at Machu Picchu over a period of nearly 15 years. Obtain a free copy by calling Deana at 303-480-1700.

Recommended Reading:

Lt. Col. William H. Lewis: Duty, Honor, Country by Ann Oldham.

(Summary, *Durango Herald*, March 23, 2009)

William Henry Lewis was born in Alabama in 1829, graduated West Point Military Academy in 1849 and served in the U.S. Army the rest of his life. He was stationed in New Mexico during the Civil War and was twice cited for gallantry and meritorious service. In 1862, he helped capture a Confederate supply train. After the war, Lewis served at several outposts, including posts in the Dakotas, the Wyoming, and Utah territories.

In 1878, he was commanding Fort Dodge in Kansas when several hundred Northern Cheyennes left their reservation and headed for their former Montana homeland. U.S. troops gave chase, and when the Cheyennes neared Fort Dodge, Lewis joined in and commanded the pursuit. On September 27, 1878, Northern Cheyenne leaders Dull Knife and Little Wolf laid a trap for the troops in the ravines of Punished Woman's Fork on the Smoky Hill River just north of present-day Scott City, Kansas. During the skirmish late that afternoon, Lewis was shot in the right thigh. He died in a wagon the next day. Several weeks later infantrymen heading up the San Juan River arrived near Pagosa Springs to establish a permanent post. On October 26, 1878, about a month after Lewis' death, this new post was named Camp Lewis on the recommendation of Lewis' fellow officers, whose respect he had garnered. In January 1879, once it became a permanent establishment, it was renamed Fort Lewis.

Two years later, on January 21, 1881, a new Fort Lewis was officially designated several miles south of Hesperus. When the military abandoned this fort in 1892, it became the site of a Native American boarding school. In 1911, the state purchased the site and turned it into a rural high school and then a junior college, according to *A Time for Peace*, by Duane Smith, the story of Fort Lewis' military history. The junior college moved to Durango in 1956. Fort Lewis College became a four-year school in 1962.

We think you will enjoy this biography of Lewis— **Lt. Col. William H. Lewis: Duty, Honor, Country**, by Ann Oldham. www.pagosason.com/wilson/pfeiffer www.swcenter.fortlewis.edu/FLC_Guide/LewisBio.

Archaeology Near and Far

New Eyes on Old American Indian Site. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, June 21, 2009)

Cochetopa Pass between Saguache and Gunnison provided a haven for travelers on foot for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Evidence of their passage sits above Highway 114 in the form of wobbly, stone foundations and long-buried campfire sites, along with the arrowheads or pottery sherds. The stone foundations -- the indications of repeated, if temporary, community sites from 200 A.D. to 900 A.D. -- often full or half circles of vertically laced stones that once supported wood huts -- have drawn the attention of researchers for their similarity to others found as far east as the Apishapa and Purgatoire Rivers and as far south as Cimarron, NM. The far-flung huts, if proven correct, could dispel the idea that native peoples were tied to certain areas.

Mobility in the 1900's and the 18th and 19th centuries, where people were moving all around the plains and the Rocky Mountains, is a long-time phenomenon. The succession of American Indians who passed through the region include the Utes, Pueblos, and Athabaskan-speaking tribes such as the Apache and Navajo. The BLM in the San Luis Valley said identifying who built the huts or who came before those groups is difficult. Doing so would be easier if researchers came across the stories, world views, and basketry of the earliest groups. One signature of Ute presence on the site is a series of ponderosa pine trees with patches of peeled bark. Core samples from the trees will be analyzed to determine when the trees were peeled. Utes used the bark for tea and flour and harvested the pitch from the peeled part of the tree to use as an adhesive.

Ludlow Massacre Site Dedicated as a National Historic Landmark ("NHL").

(Summary, *Denver Post*, June 28, 2009; *Durango Herald*, June 29, 2009)

It took an act of vandalism, followed by a six-year crusade for this site to achieve the NHL designation. The southern Colorado site, 13 miles north of Trinidad (now a ghost town), where 19 striking coal miners and family members were killed in 1914 in a confrontation with state militia was recently dedicated as an National Historical Landmark. Ludlow was the site of 14 months of strikes in 1913-14 by some 1,200 coal miners who were fed up with low wages, unsafe conditions, and company towns that kept the miners deeply in debt. More than 100 people died in the strikes. The site, about 180 miles south of Denver, commemorates miners and their families who suffocated on April 20, 1914, when the tent in which they were hiding under was set afire. Colorado National Guard and private security guards took part in the attack on the tent city. The tent colonies were set up after miners' families were evicted from company-owned houses when the miners went on strike. Two women and 11 children were among those killed in the massacre.

On May 7, 2003, vandals broke off and stole the heads of the male and female statues, as well as the female's left arm from the on-site monument. As word of the vandalism spread nationally, a group of labor historians took up the case of honoring labor strife as part of our national heritage. Ludlow was an important site because it represents "a crusade that cost many workers their lives."

N. M. Tourism Department Launches Billy the Kid Web Site: www.newmexico.org/billythekid.

(Summary, *Daily Times*, July 24, 2009)

Aficionados will travel to celebrate the annual Old Lincoln Days and the Billy the Kid Pageant. The Web site is aimed at those who won't be able to make the trip. The Web site is aimed at those who won't be able to make the trip. Visitors will be able to retrace the steps of the famous outlaw and the sheriff credited with shooting him.

Rift Divides Group Over Alamo.

(Summary, *Cortez Journal*, July 25, 2009)

The Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the century-old group of caretakers of the historic Alamo grounds, challenges two rebelling members and the Alamo's former director who believe the 18th-century mission needs a better financial plan, and want the Alamo run more like a modern museum with national accreditation and a business plan that includes foundation funding, licensing, and marketing. The Daughters have never operated the Alamo in the red. Neither side is backing down in the dispute over who knows what's best for Texas' most popular, and most revered, historic site. The Daughters say history proves they are doing just fine.

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Archaeology Near and Far—Cont.

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Sally Cole Discusses New Approach to "Rock Art" in Cortez. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, July 23, 2009)

"Rock Art" probably reflects deeply-held communal values and may represent prayers, messages, or records of important events. To the Hopis, the images are historical accounts or "songs". Rock Art is best seen as "applied tradition and knowledge" that reflects the world view and traditions of its makers. Cole has been exploring regional rock art for more than three decades. She is an adjunct faculty member at Fort Lewis College and a research associate with the Utah Museum of Natural History. The first edition of Cole's book "Legacy on Stone" has been a standard reference for rock art researchers since the 1980s. The revised and newly-published version features extensive color photography, a wider geographical scope, an updated biography, and a wealth of new insights gleaned from Native American sources and consultants.

Oxford, Alabama Bulldozes Native American Site. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, July 23, 2009)

Equipment will be tearing apart a hill that researchers call the foundation of an ancient Native American site to provide fill dirt for a Sam's Club store. Tribal advocates and state officials say a large stone mound that tops the 200-foot rise was put there a millennium ago by Indians during a religious observance. It is similar to rock mounds found up and down the Eastern Seaboard and likely dates to the Woodlands period that ended in 1000 A.D. Despite a city-commissioned study that found tribal artifacts in the red clay that makes up the mound, the Oxford mayor denies the work by the city is damaging anything important. The rock mound perched atop the hill is mostly undisturbed so far, though it is denuded save for a few spindly trees. The state lacks the power to halt the project. Officials plan to remove the top of the hill eventually to create an eight-acre site.

Hundreds of Tiny Footprints Left by Mammals 190 Million Years Ago Found on Canyon Wall in Remote Part of Dinosaur National Monument. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, July 25, 2009)

The tracks are a rare find, mostly because they were left when the area was a vast Sahara-like desert where towering sand dunes seldom preserved signs of animal life. Most of the tracks are the size of a dime or smaller. A few include impressions of up to four toes. The mammals -- perhaps the size of a rat -- were among the few species that were able to survive between large sand dune fields where there was water, dinosaurs, and a few plants. Because they were living in a forbidding desert environment, most animals probably came out at night, including the small mammals. It is reasonable to assume the tracks were preserved by a layer of moisture that created a slight crust on the dune and kept the prints from blowing away. There were likely once thousands more tracks in the area that have since been lost to erosion. Similar track sites have been found elsewhere, but not so many individual footprints. The next steps will include mapping and counting the tracks and creating a cast that can be displayed at the monument's visitor center.

Food Granary Dates Back 11,000 Years. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, July 7, 2009)

People were storing grain before they learned to domesticate crops. A structure used as a food granary discovered in recent excavations in Jordan dates about 11,300 years ago, according to a report in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. That's as much as a thousand years before people in the Middle East domesticated grain. Remains of wild barley were found in the structure, indicating that the grain was collected and saved even though formal cultivation had not yet been developed. The granary was between two other structures used for grain processing and residences, discovered in excavations at Dhra', near the Dead Sea. The granary was round with walls of stone and mud. The researchers said it had a raised floor for air circulation and protection from rodents. The ability to store food is essential for the development of farming. The granaries represent an evolutionary shift in the relationship between people and plant foods, which precedes the emergence of domestication and sedentary communities.

Small Skull Imprint of Grouse-like Bird 45 Million Years Old. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, July 6, 2009)

The birds foraged for shoots and roots, and occasionally insects, along the shores of Lake Uinta. This small skull imprint is the first of its kind from the Green River Formation as it outcrops in western Colorado. The imprint, which still contains tiny bits of fossilized bone, fills in some of the picture of what the land area now known as western Colorado looked like during the Eocene Epoch. The shale beds left behind by Lake Uinta have yielded some fish (mostly warm water gar), crocodilians, insects, the occasional feather, and bits of twigs and leaves.

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Archaeology Near and Far—Cont.

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Evidence of Basques in North America. (Summary, *Smithsonian*, February 2009, by Anika Gupta)

After Bill Fitzhugh, director of the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center at the National Museum of Natural History, found curved red tiles unique to Basque buildings beneath wet moss at Quebec's Hare Harbor, in the summer of 2001, he led archaeological digs there for the next seven summers. Though the Basques, who originated in the mountainous region of southwest France and northwest Spain, were a major presence in Canada and South America from the 16th to the 18th centuries, physical evidence of their activities is scant. They were master mariners and were some of the first travelers between Europe and the New World. Basque traders set up summer camps on Canada's east coast, fished cod, and hunted whales, harvesting the meat and oil to sell in Europe. Unlike later British, French, and Dutch explorers, the Basque interest in the New World was purely commercial, not territorial.

Archaeologists previously had found evidence of Basque outposts at Red Bay on the Strait of Bell Isle in New Foundland, where the Basque harvested whales well into the late 16th century. Because Hare Harbor is only 150 miles west of Red Bay, Fitzhugh assumed he'd find remnants from the same period. Instead he found: (1) colorful glass trade beads, used as currency by the Basque and other Europeans in their dealings with indigenous tribes, which lab studies revealed were manufactured between 1680 and 1720, mixed in with distinctive Basque iron implements -- the first archaeological evidence that the Basques had continued to travel to Canada into the early 18th century; and (2) a Basque blacksmith shop with charred floors and walls, suggesting a fire. Under the floor's stone paving slabs, Fitzhugh found another charred wooden floor, with scattered toys carved from soapstone, a form of Inuit handiwork.

The newly-discovered Inuit dwelling suggests that the two peoples might have lived together cooperatively on occasion. The Basques could have hired the Inuit family to help in summer, acting as site guardians in winter. The partnership was probably short-lived. By 1700, French traders had arrived in Canada. The Inuit raided their isolated outposts. The French then allied with local Indians to attack the Inuit. In 1728, a French commander recorded the death of an Inuit family in such a raid, which could have been the Inuit family found at Hare Harbor. The massacre was so notorious the place became known as "Eskimo Harbor."

Ape Study Provides Insight Into Evolution of Laughter. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, June 19, 2009)

Using tickles, researchers made a variety of apes and some human babies laugh. After analyzing the sounds, they concluded that people and great apes inherited laughter from a shared ancestor that lived more than ten million years ago. The work gives very strong evidence that ape and human laughter are related through evolution. As far back as Charles Darwin, scientists have noted that apes make characteristic sounds during play or while being tickled, apparently to signal that they are interested in playing. Ape laughter doesn't sound like the human version. It may be rapid panting, or slower noisy breathing, or a short series of grunts. The study analyzed the sounds evoked by tickling three human babies and 21 orangutans, gorillas, chimps, and bonobos. After measuring 11 traits in the sound from each species, they mapped out how these sounds appeared to be related to each other. The result looked like a family tree. Significantly, that tree matched the way the species themselves are related, the scientists reported online in the journal *Current Biology*. They also concluded that while human laughter sounds much different from the ape versions, its distinctive features could well have arisen from shared ancestral traits. It's the first formal study of how chimps and other apes respond to tickling, a highly detailed examination that compares an unusually wide range of species to humans. Even rats produce a version of laughter in response to play and tickling, with chirps too high-pitched for people to hear. Laughter may go even farther back in the mammalian family tree than the new paper proposes.

Utah Grave-Robbing Arrests Highlight Old Conflict Between Locals and Feds.

(Summary, Opinion, *Durango Herald*, June 21, 2009)

In San Juan County, Utah, which borders Colorado, the BLM, the FBI, and tribal governments executed the largest sting in U.S. history over the theft and sale of ancient artifacts and nabbed members of some of the most respected southern Utah families for possession and attempted sale of artifacts taken from the public and tribal lands. Ancient artifacts are not only prized by collectors, but have become a source of ready cash for drug users. The call by Utah's U.S. senators, Orrin Hatch and Bob Bennett, for a congress-

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Archaeology Near and Far—Cont.

(Continued from page 7)

sional hearing on the conduct of the two-and-a-half year investigation and the June 10 arrests, smacks of a serious double standard when it comes to law enforcement on federal lands in Utah.

Federal land managers have been subject to various forms of coercion and interference from local officials over everything from road and trail designations to grazing management, off-road-vehicle enforcement and recreation permits. BLM and Forest Service managers have struggled to find a balance between open access and resource protection. There is documentation of the connection between looting of archaeological sites and off-road vehicle access. The current situation may not change that attitude in many of the older generation in San Juan County, but it does send a strong signal that the federal government will stand behind its managers there as they strive to enforce the law of the land.

Pottery in a Cave in Southern China may be Evidence of Earliest Development of Ceramics.

The find in a Yuchanyan Cave dates to as much as 18,000 years ago and supports the proposal that pottery making by foragers began in south China, according to Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Pottery was one of the first human-made materials and tracing its development opens a window on the development of culture. Pottery initially served as a cooking and storage containers. Later, some pottery vessels became symbols of power and social status, as well as examples of art. The dates in this paper are slightly older than the dates [of pottery found] in Japan. However, the accuracy of radiocarbon dates in the limestone area has been under debate for many years. Pottery could have been produced more or less contemporaneously in several places in East Asia -- from Russia, Japan to North and South China by foragers living in different environments.

Front Page—Cont.

(SJBAS August Meeting—Continued from page 1)

Range Creek excursion, and a much later trip including Cedar Mesa and Hovenweep. Those interested are urged to contact trip leaders.

Member Gail LaDage was then introduced to report on her findings concerning Chaco Chocolate & Scarlet Macaws. She showed a picture of Chacoan-made cylinder vessels, 10" high & 4" in diameter, the residue of which was found by Hershey, PA scientists to be chocolate. There were 187 of these vessels found, most at Pueblo Bonito. Were cacao beans and macaws - native-grown 1,200 miles south by Mayans - trade goods? Was the drinking of chocolate (sans sugar) ritualistic by Chacoan officials? Were scarlet macaws and their culture part of the mystery? It's a puzzle deserving further research. And thanks to Gail (who underwent some good natured heckling) for enlivening the meeting.

Because the program which had been announced would not be presented, Andy Gilliford dedicated to John Sanders a truly spectacular set of views taken in eastern Utah. (John couldn't attend, because he was caring for his wife, Shaila, at home recovering from very recent surgery.) Many of the slides were taken in and around Comb Ridge, Butler Wash, and the Bluff area. Among the slides shown were some showing a scary defensive Tank Mesa site, the Moon House, amazing Basketmaker II rock art panels, Monarch Cave, Perfect Kiva, Eagle Nest, the Brain (which Andy's wife says should have been named the Butt), the Citadel, and Inscription House. The travelogue concluded with Andy and friends tip-toeing or crawling on hands and knees along narrow ledges to get up or down.

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railroad in Chihuahua and Northern Mexico, to be published by the UACJ this fall.

Dr. Brown will travel from his home in El Paso to speak to us with SJBAS paying for his gas costs. For those who feel so inclined, a suggested donation of \$5 per person would be appreciated to defray this cost.

Dr. Brown will also speak to the **Hisatsinom Chapter** at its meeting on September 9.

CAS RAFFLE

DON'T MISS OUT-BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW!

CAS (Colorado Archeological Society) is holding its annual raffle to benefit the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund. Alice Hamilton was a member of the Denver CAS chapter with an avid interest in archaeology. This fund was created in her memory to award Colorado university and college students majoring in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology with scholarships ranging from \$200 to \$750.

We need your generous support. This year's winner will receive the pictured award-winning "Mimbres Dreams" queen-size hand-made quilt. Tickets may be purchased at our next SJBAS meeting – or contact me, Mark Gebhardt, (mark@virtbiz.com or 970-382-0518) and let me know. Tickets are \$3 each or 4 for \$10.

Mark Gebhardt, your faithful Treasurer

Colorado Archaeological Society
2009 RAFFLE
for the Benefit of the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund

"Mimbres Dreams"



A queen-size custom-made quilt with inset panels of Mimbres pottery designs, in colors of cream, taupe, charcoal and black. Value Estimate: \$ 1000

Quilt top piecing by Claudia Berner and Terri Hoff (Hisatsinom Chapter)
Quilting by Gail Braunn, Sunflower Quilting, Mancos, CO
With financial contribution from Iris Evans (Denver Chapter)

Pattern Inspiration: "BQ" by Debbie Bowles
Mimbres Bowl Designs documented by Hattie Cosgrove
Screenprints by Sanpete Publications

TICKETS ARE \$3 EACH or 4 for \$10

Contact your Chapter Rep or Terri Hoff (Raffle Mgr) 970.882.2191 or thhoff@hotmail.com

If you haven't answered our Questionnaire, please do so and email or snail mail this back to Jill Ward. We, the editors, thank you for your input. We will strive to make the Moki better and better, with your help.

MOKI QUESTIONNAIRE

Now that your new Moki team has been able to put together several editions, we need your help to make the Moki more helpful and interesting to you. Please take the time to fill out this short questionnaire. Add more pages as necessary.

Thank you - Bev, Janice and Jill

1. What section of Moki do you turn to first? _____
2. Are there sections of Moki you do not read? If so, which ones? _____
3. Please describe any topics which are not covered by the Moki that you would like to see covered: _____
4. Are there sections of the Moki we should eliminate? _____
5. What do you think about the Moki format? Please make any general comments on type, size, and organization. _____
6. Other comments: Kudos or Boos (We're tough.) _____

Return to: Jill Ward, 480 Cottonwood Creek Road, Durango CO 81301 or
Email to mokibev@frontier.net

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.

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