



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

September, 2013

Lekson to Speak

On **September 12, 2013** the **September SJBAS Meeting** will be held at 7:00 p.m. in the, FLC Center for SW Studies Lyceum. Stephen H. Lekson will discuss *Mimbres and Casas Grandes: Civilizations of the Interactive Four Corners*. Steve received his Ph.D. in 1988 in Anthropology from UNM, with his dissertation on *Sociopolitical Complexity at Chaco Canyon, NM*. In 1978, he received his M.A. in Anthropology from Eastern NMU. His thesis was *Settlement Patterns in the Redrock Valley of the Gila River, NM*.

Steve has been the Curator of Archaeology at Colorado University (CU) Museum of Natural History since 2002. Since 2007 he has been a Prof. in the Anthropology Dept. From 1992-1995, Steve was the Pres. and CEO of Crow Canyon Archeological Center. From 1997-2002, he was Curator of Museum Studies, Museum of Natural History. and Assistant Professor in Dept. of Anthropology at CU. Steve received the Roy Chapman Andrews Distinguished Explorer Award in 2011 and the US Dept. of the Interior Excellence of Service Award in 2001. In 2012, he received numerous grants, contracts and fellowships..

He is a member of numerous professional associations, including American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science; American Assoc. of Museums; Society of American Archaeology; World Archaeological Congress. He was on the editorial board of *Kiva*, 1987-1990 and editor, 2006-2011.

He is currently Contributing Editor for *Archaeology* magazine.

(Continued on page 2)



There will be a celebration of the life of **John W. Sanders** on Saturday, September 21, 4:30 p.m., at the Center for Southwest Studies

Officers for 2013

President	Andy Gulliford
Vice President	Florence (Foxye) Mason, Peggy Morris
Vice President in charge of field trips:	Richard Robinson
Secretary	Diane Skinner
Treasurer	Mark Gebhardt
CAS Representative	Bob Powell
PAAC Co-ordinator	Need officer here
MOKI Editors	Jill Ward, Jan Sheffel, & Beverly Stacy Dittmer

What's Inside

Upcoming Field Trips.....	2
Field Trip Report.....	3
2013 Trip Committee Mtg.....	3
John Sanders Internship Fund.....	3
Welcome New Members.....	3
PAAC Classes.....	4
Cordage & Containers Class.....	4
Hisatsinom Chapter News.....	4
Crow Canyon Pres. Canceled.....	5
Denver Chapter News.....	5
CAS Annual Meeting.....	7
CAS Annual Raffle.....	7
Conferences.....	7
Museums/Exhibits.....	7
The Editor's Corner.....	8
Archeology Near & Far—SW.....	9

SJBAS September Meeting—Cont.

(Continued from page 1)

At CU, he has taught Introduction to Museum Studies, Seminar in Museum Issues, Practicum in Anthropology and Field Methods, Introduction to Archaeology, Archaeological Field Research, Environmental Archaeology, Anthropological Perspectives and Issues; Archaeology and Contemporary Society. He has been the principal investigator ("PI") for numerous studies: CU Woodrow Ruin Project, mapping and testing Mimbres phase site, Grant County, NM; CU Black Mountain Project, mapping and testing Black Mountain phase site, Luna County, NM; CU Chimney Rock Project, testing Chacoan Great House; Pinnacle Ruin, excavation of Mesa Verde migrant site; Human Systems Research Cañada Alamosa Project, Socorro County, NM; Yellow Jacket Analysis, analysis of Joe Ben Wheat collections from 5MT1, 2 & 3, Montezuma County; CU Aztec Ruins North Geophysical Prospection Project, San Juan County, NM.

Steve's publications include a dozen books, many chapters in edited volumes, and articles in journals and magazines. Most recently: *A History of the Ancient Southwest* (2009), *Architecture of Chaco Canyon* (2007), *Archaeology of Chaco Canyon* (2006); and *Archaeology of the Mimbres Region* (2006). His wife, Catherine Cameron, is also a professor and archaeologist at CU.

SJBAS Upcoming Field Trips

SJBAS Upcoming Field Trips: (DT=Day Trip; TL=Trip Leaders; TPL=Trip Limit)

9/5-8. History, Culture & Archaeology in Albuquerque. **Cancelled.**

9/19. Archaeological Conservancy Four Corners Sites. Day trip to visit Albert Porter site, (part of the Wood Canyon Community and occupied from 500 to 1300 AD) and newly acquired Carhart pueblos. This is considered the Northern most Chacoan Period outlier and has a Chacoan style great house, great kiva and other interesting features. TPL=20. TL: TBD. (Contact Mary Ann Hiller: 970-259-5170; johnhilldurco@durango.net.)

9/29 - 10/2. Capitol Reef and Horseshoe Canyon. Four-day, car-camping trip to visit some of best Barrier Canyon style rock art. Hike into Horseshoe Canyon: steep, 7 miles roundtrip. TPL=20. TL: Janice & Brooks Taylor; 970-382-0165; durangofolk@frontier.net.

10/16-18. Cedar Mesa. Three-day, car-camping trip to take moderately difficult hikes into variety of Ancestral Puebloan sites. Some off-trail hiking. Hikes up to five miles long. HC/4WD vehicles necessary. Carpooling to be arranged. TPL=12. TL: Barb & Lyle Hancock; 970-764-4531; lylehancock@bresnan.net.

10/26. Join Bud Poe, author of "*Trail Canyon, 6 Miles Long, 10,000 Years Deep*," for a day trip through the canyon. TPL=12. Preference for members not there before. TL: Bud Poe (contact Mary Ann Hiller; 970-259-5170; johnhilldurco@durango.net.)

11/2. Crow Canyon. Day trip, with BLM archaeologist Jim Copeland, to visit spectacular Crow Canyon petroglyphs, other sites. HC/4WC vehicles required. TPL=20. TL: Rhonda Raffo & Jim Mueller. 504-258-9564; rhondaandjim@msn.com.

12/24-25. Taos Pueblo. Two-day motel trip to see Procession of the Virgin Mary, other Rio Grande Pueblos to see dances. TL: Need Trip Leader. Contact, Richard Robinson.

**Free Entrance Days in National Parks: Sept. 28,
National Public Lands Day; Nov. 9-11,
Veterans Day Weekend.**

SJBAS Field Trip Report

On August 14, 2013, Bev and Bob Danielson led a fascinating one-day field trip for 19 SJBAS members to the new Mesa Verde Visitor Center (a brief stop); the Ames Power plant, the first A/C electric plant in the country; a picnic lunch looking up to beautiful Bridal Veil and other water falls, and the Telluride Historical Museum.

The generator at the Ames Power Plant wasn't operating because of the unavailability of water from the two plant water sources: Trout Lake had almost no water because of the need for the reconstruction of the new power plant penstock intake from the lake, and Howard Fork because of a leak in the second penstock. Our tour leader, the plant operator, Kyle Seiling, patiently answered many, many group questions with the help of Marlo Schulz and Bob Danielson -- SJBAS members with engineering backgrounds.

During our picnic lunch, Bob circulated pictures and told about the history of the power plant above Bridal Veil Falls. The Museum displayed not only the amazing "Telluride Blanket," but also a new exhibit on hydroelectric power in Colorado. Five vehicles made the magnificent trip back via Ophir Pass with a stop for breath and views at the top.

From: Bob Danielson

2014 SJBAS Field Trip Committee Mtg.

SJBAS needs 2014 member field trip suggestions, including a location, date, contacts and trip leader recommendations, if possible. Please email your suggestions to Richard at Robinson7150@gmail.com. The meeting is presently scheduled for **Oct. 27, at 6:30 p.m.**, at Diane Skinner's house, 2909 Balsam Drive, Durango. All SJBAS members who attend the meeting are customarily made field trip committee members. Details will be provided in the October Moki. Bringing snacks is customary. Please RSVP to Richard's email.

We need your ideas!!

John W. Sanders Internship Fund

At our annual SJBAS Picnic, we announced that the internship fund we began last December benefitting Fort Lewis College archaeology students doing projects and research at the Center of Southwest Studies had been renamed the John W. Sanders Internship Fund in honor of our recently departed friend, scholar, humorist, intrepid hiker, and chapter founder, John Sanders. We are accepting donations to build up this fund, and as of this writing, several members as well as friends of John have sent in checks.

If you wish to make a charitable tax-deductible donation to this worthy endeavor, please make your check out to SJBAS, indicate it is for this Fund, and send it to my attention (Mark Gebhart) at 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Jay Harrison of the Center of Southwest Studies will ensure that the funds go to the students, and we only ask that once a student has completed a project, he or she make a brief presentation to our group at one of our Thursday monthly meetings to tell us the results.

From Mark Gebhart

Welcome New Members

We have two new family memberships who are transferring from the Hisatsinom Chapter to SJBAS. They are Tom & Terri Hoff, David Dove, Bill & Dorothy Tarpley and Sandy & Larry Tradlener. **Welcome!!!**

PAAC Classes

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

SJBAS needs volunteer PAAC Coordinator, short term.

Contact Andy Gulliford.

Cordage & Containers—Do It Yourself

The Site Steward Foundation is excited to offer a **SPECIAL Course Offering**

Our ancestors and ancient people throughout the globe tied their world together.



Whether it was using cordage for fishing nets, attaching fletchings to an arrow, shelter, netted bags and clothing, cordage was critical knowledge. Spend a day regaining two of the many skills our ancestors used. Learn how to make cordage from Yucca and Dog Bane and gain knowledge of the techniques used such as splicing and reverse wrap, to name a few, for cordage. In addition, we will make a gourd water bottle from one of the oldest known cultivated plants, the Bottle Gourd, for your daily use. The call will be held Sunday September 29th, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 1 day. Participation is limited to 15 people.

Members Fee \$55, includes all materials and full day of instruction

Non-Members Fee \$65 (includes a \$10.00 Site Steward Foundation membership), includes all materials and full day of instruction.

Please e-mail Beth Parisi at osito@newmexico.com to reserve your spot in this class as soon as possible.

Instructor: Matt Brummett

www.mattbrummett.com

Hisatsinom Chapter News

Upcoming Hisatsinom Chapter Meetings: Sept. 11 - Steve Lekson - *Chaco Canyon, Capital of the Northern SW*, Anasazi Heritage Center as part of Four Corners Lecture Series.

July Hisatsinom Meeting. Drs. Mary L. Gillam and Lillian D. Wakeley, SJBAS August Speakers, Discussed *Are Utah's Sand Island "Mammoths" Late Pleistocene? A Geologic View*. (Hisatsinom Newsletter, July 2013) They investigated two petroglyphs on a cliff near Bluff that have been interpreted as images of living mammoths and, thus, late Pleistocene in age. Evidence for erosion of the cliff is not consistent with this age interpretation.

The nonprofit SW CO Canyons Alliance, dedicated to supporting the AHC and CANM, provides opportunities for cataloguing artifacts and other opportunities to members of the alliance. Annual 500-acre surveys are mandated on the Monument, but budget cuts have had an impact on their completion.

Crow Canyon Presentation Canceled

With regret, Crow Canyon has cancelled its “*Time Team America*” presentation, part of the Four Corners Lecture Series, scheduled for Friday, September 20 at the Anasazi Heritage Center. The center hopes to have a showing of this film sometime next year, but at present, the production schedule is behind.

Denver Chapter News

At the April CAS meeting, Jon Kent presented *A Tale of Three Caves: Archaeological Exploration & Excavation in the Northern Rio Grande Region of New Mexico* (also listing Maxine Brinn, who is currently in Santa Fe, and with contributions by David Hill and Jayson Gill). In 2008-9, the BLM was doing a fire inventory to determine possible risks in an area about 17 miles south of the CO border. In a volcanic caldera they found three lava tube caves with remains of human occupation -- including pottery, stone tools, bone -- in the middle of a public campground area, Cerro de la Olla. Two intact vessels were found. Looting was feared, and since site studies/excavations were needed, Maxine was invited by BLM to do so; she invited Jon, with his students, to participate. The area is on the west side of the Rio Grande River, in the Taos Basin. There appeared to be no natural source of water in the area, but a possible spring was identified last year. The water would have had to be carried up to the cave. The cave area provided good shelter and lookout over surrounding areas.

Settlement patterns in the area: one lithic was found from the Archaic period (8000-2500 BP). In this area of the Taos region, not much had been studied from caves dating to approximately 1100 BP, since mostly pueblos were being lived in during this period, however there were some hunter-gatherers during this time. During 1275-1300 CE, there was not much agriculture at Cerro because it had too cold of a climate. From 1400-1425 AD, there were not many agricultural people as most people there lived in pueblos. The Jicarilla Apaches later lived in the area.

The survey team got a lab trailer provided by BLM. During May and June 2012, they trenched into one of the caves, thinking the cave deposits would not be too deep. Some proved to be deeper than one meter, however. The team tried to excavate as much as possible each season. Students learned mapping skills, too. Hearths were found and from radio carbon dating it appeared that increasing depth did not prove older artifact age, non-sequential. Why? There was a lot of dead wood available for use long ago, plus lots of rodent poop was found, meaning things could get mixed around. Pottery was found, similar to Taos area pottery, also corrugated pottery and biscuit ware. Groundstone (residue analysis is ongoing currently) was found. A photo of a nice grooved axe was shown. Projectile points were found, mostly ca. 1000 AD, but other periods also. Chipped stone, including Jemez obsidian, rhyolite, and chert were found. Most of the deposits were removed from one of the caves. Plant material analysis is underway, using flotation.

If BLM is agreeable, the team will return to the area in 2015. In answer to a question from the audience, Jon stated that no historic artifacts were found and no rock art.

At the May CAS - Denver meeting, Jessica D. Hedgepeth spoke on *Pilot Study of Land Use History in Coastal Oaxaca, Mexico*. Archaeological research in the lower Rio Verde Valley of Oaxaca indicates that prehispanic urbanism in the area began around AD 100. At this time, population growth and settlement in the Valley reached its first peak, and a powerful, urban polity developed in the floodplain with Rio Viejo as its capital. According to interdisciplinary studies of ancient vegetation and soils, the floodplain is the most productive of the Valley's five physiographic regions. An important question is whether landscape fertility was the dominant factor behind settlement choice throughout the remainder of the prehispanic sequence (100-1522 AD). This paper discusses two important steps to investigate the research question. First, preliminary research during the spring of

(Continued on page 6)

Denver Chapter News—Cont.

(Continued from page 5)

2012 in the Valley consisted of archaeological survey. The project goals were to locate sites, document occupational history, and investigate the environmental context of settlement. Second, findings from the 2012 survey were integrated into a GIS database to explore the geospatial relationship of settlements to biophysical features such as soils, water, and flat landscapes. Initial conclusions of the GIS analyses will be presented and future directions of research in the Valley will be discussed.

Jessica Hedgepeth received her B.A. in Anthropology from Brandeis U. in 2003, and her M.A. at CU-Boulder in 2009. Currently, she is conducting her doctoral studies at CU-Boulder, where she is focusing on human land use in the lower Rio Verde Valley of Oaxaca, using GIS.

In June, Bob Dundas presented *Archaeological Border Wars -- Drug Cartels, Border Patrol, Illegal Immigrants, Tohono O'odham, Bombs, and Archaeologists*. His talk centered on his experiences in Mexico and how all of the things listed in the title have affected archaeological sites there, specifically the area of Ajo in the Sonoran desert. Many ancient cultures used the valleys between the granite hills for trade routes to the Sea of Cortez.

Bob worked with the military to have access to the Goldwater Bombing Range (USAF), so many resources there have been surveyed. Resources there have been protected because of limited public access, but drug smugglers still sometimes get through. The Air Force is restricting bombing and training activities at known cultural sites. At the US Fish & Wildlife Refuge (Cabeza Prieta) in the desert, drug smuggling occurs -- Bob showed a photo of a rock shelter with marijuana bundles stored there, and water bottles left strewn about. Most drug runners travel at night and cannot see the archaeological areas that they are affecting. He showed photos of trails and roads cutting through such sites. Bob explained how federal archaeological regulations/laws (Nat'l Historic Preservation Act, Antiquities Act, NAGPRA) can be ignored by Homeland Security -- for example, to build the border fence, which has a 60+' right-of-way. Some human bones were found during fence construction. Border Patrol chases also contribute to "wildcat" roads and destruction of archaeological sites.

Bob discussed the Tohono O'odham people who represent three cultures. The Papago "People of the Sand" live in a harsh environment. He showed photos of many kinds of artifacts at the end of his presentation: shell-related pieces, manos, obsidian tool, pottery shards, and a colorful metate with petroglyphs on it. He also showed photos of some geoglyphs. Artifacts are curated at the Tohono Museum in Sells, AZ, but the BLM policy is to leave most artifacts in place unless they are exceptional.

At the August CAS - Denver meeting, Holly Norton, Ph.D. spoke on *Historical Archaeology on St. John, US Virgin Islands*. The 20-square mile island of St. John is home to the Virgin Islands Nat'l Park. Historically, the island was Danish territory, and the plantation ruins that lie in the thick vegetation contain the history of the trans-Atlantic slave trade era. Beside the brutal history of slavery, the island also contains the archaeological record of a thriving free-black community, and the post emancipation industries of bay rum, ranching, and maritime trade to which the islands' residents turned. In this presentation, Dr. Norton discussed the history and archaeology of the Danish West Indies. Holly Norton received her Ph.D. from Syracuse University, where she focused on the trans-Atlantic trade era. She worked with the NPS on St. John in researching her dissertation "Estate by Estate: The Landscape of the 1733 St. Jan Slave Rebellion." Her research emphasizes political violence and utilizes spatial analysis of the built landscape. She also has worked extensively on other African-American archaeological sites, including studying maroons in St. Croix, urban slave sites in St. Thomas, and the Harriet Tubman House in Auburn, NY. She has also conducted research on loyalists in the American Revolution and the development of farming and agriculture in the US. Dr. Norton currently conducts historical archaeological and architectural research for SWCA, Inc., located in Broomfield, and is a professor of History and Politics at Regis University.

Colorado Archeological Society (CAS) Annual Mtg.

The CAS newsletter will be delivered electronically from now on.

Annual Meeting: Oct. 4, Loveland, a joint conference with the Plains and Central US is scheduled. There will be a raffle of a Teec Nos Pos rug.

CAS Annual Raffle

Once again CAS is holding its annual raffle for the Alice B. Hamilton Scholarship Fund, which makes annual awards to qualifying Colorado archaeology students. Our chapter has sold out the tickets we received from CAS in the past several years, and we hope to do the same again this year. If you have not had a chance to purchase a ticket yet, please contact Mark Gebhart (970-382-0518 or mark@virtbiz.com) and I can get you tickets. This year the grand prize is a beautiful Teec Nos Pos Navajo rug (see our website, www.sjbas.org for a photo of it) measuring 29" x 40" in red, cream, gray and black. It has a retail value of \$700-\$900 and was generously donated by Linda Sand of the Denver Chapter. Tickets are only \$3 each or 4 for \$10. Dennis Lopez ably assisted me in the last chapter meeting as I was unable attend and sold most of the tickets-THANKS DENNIS!!, but we still have a few left. The drawing itself will be at the CAS Annual Meeting in Loveland on October 5th, and you do not need to be present to win.

Conferences

Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conf., Sept. 26-29, Taos, NM, www.rockymtnanthro.org.

Plains Anthropological Conf & CAS Annual Meeting, Oct. 3-5, Loveland, CO.

Utah Rock Art Research Assoc.'s 33rd Annual Symposium, Oct. 11-14, Abstracts requested relating to the Moab area and SE UT and the Barrier Canyon Style. Send to Nina Bowen by July 1, 2013. nina_bowen@comcast.net, or (801) 499-0585.

Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference, Oct. 17-19, 2013, Santa Fe.

Museum/Exhibits

Maxwell Museum, Albuquerque, Features Exhibit of Curanderos (Mexican Healers).

Museum of the West, 462 Ute Ave., has New Look with 2013 Opening in Downtown Grand Junction. opens 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tues.-Sat.

Edge of Cedars Museum, Blanding, UT. *Upper Sand Island Rock Art Recording Project.* Thru Dec. 30, 2013.

Windsor Museum. *Bittersweet Harvest.* Wed & Sun, 12-4pm, 116 N. 5th Street. Exploration of 1942-1964 Bracero guest worker program. Free.

NM Museum of Art. *It's About Time: 14,000 Years of Art in NM*

Denver Museum of Nature & Science. *Mammoths and Mastodons: Titans of the Ice Age*". On loan from Field Museum.

Colorado University Museum of Natural History (Summary, [SW Arch Today](#))

Ancient SW: Peoples, Pottery and Place, curated by Steve Lekson. More than 100 rarely viewed ancient SW pots from one of the museum's SW collections and photographs of ancient SW ruins by aerial photographer Adriel Heisey provide a visual and dramatic frame of reference to the exhibit, divided in seven areas representing the primary cultural Groups that defined the ancient SW: Hohokam, Early Pueblo, Chaco, Mesa Verde, Mimbres, Casas Grandes and Pueblo. Takes visitors through more than 1,000 years of SW history from AD 500-1600. <http://bit.ly/Yoxupt>. Thru Feb. 14, 2014.

(Continued on page 8)

Museum/Exhibits—cont.

(Continued from page 7)

University of Neb. State Museum, Lincoln. Ongoing. *First Peoples of the Plains: Traditions of Land & Sky*. (402) 472-2642; www.museum.unl.edu.

Pawnee Indian Museum, Republic, KS. Thru Sept. 30. *Edward S. Curtis Photographs: A Sacred Legacy*. First, Plains Indians; second, SW tribes; third, NW tribes; fourth native Alaskans. (785) 361-2255, www.kshs.org/pawnee_indian

Western Museum of Mining and Industry. Adults \$8; Seniors 60+ \$6; Students 13+ \$6; Children 3-12 \$4; Under 3 - Free, with paid Adult, located at 225 North Gate Blvd., CO Springs. Phone: 719-488-0880.

Museum of Western CO's Dinosaur Journey Summer Exhibit Thru Sept. 8, Two of Largest Crocodilians to ever Live -- Sarcosuchus from Africa and S. Amer., and Deinosuchus from NW CO. 70 Million Years after Body Settled into Muddy Bottom of Western Interior Seaway (Mancos Shale), Jaws of 15-foot Xiphactinus on Display at Dinosaur Journey in Fruita.

Public Invited -- Behind-the-scenes Tours at Anasazi Heritage Center ("AHC"). (Durango Herald, May 24, 2013) The AHC houses collections representing 12,000 years of human history in the Four Corners, in the museum basement. More out of sight than on display. Every Thursdays at 2:00 p.m., through October, the public can take a behind-the-scenes tour of the artifacts in the museum's curated collection. The AHC is one of only three federal repositories for archeological materials managed by the BLM. Collections include artifacts from ancestral Puebloan sites that were excavated before construction of McPhee Reservoir and other indigenous Four Corners cultural material. The public will learn about the research projects supported by the collections, understand how they reflect the cultural landscape of Canyons of the Ancients Nat'l Mon. and learn about care and preservation. Reserve in advance by calling 882-5600. Tours included with the \$3 cost of AHC admission. Federal recreation pass holders and people under age 18 enjoy free admission. Tours limited to adults and upper-age children. AHC open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. seven days/week through October. For more information, see: www.co.blm.gov/ahc.

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Waking Durango: History, Sights, and Stories, Compiled, Written by Peggy Winkworth, Provides Lots New. (Durango Herald, July 30, 2013)

Under 100 pages, the book looks like a tourist pamphlet, but locals will get as much enjoyment and knowledge from it as visitors. The walking tour starts at the Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge RR depot, heads north on Main Ave. to 13th Street, doubles back on East Second and Third Avenues to end at College Drive. Winkworth gives tourists backgrounds on 35 buildings, homes and landmarks. Instead of providing street addresses, she provides close-up photos of interesting features on each building. The reader-walker must spot the item before continuing to that location and reading its history.

Some facts we might not know: (1) A Main Ave. store whose décor is only made possible by the discovery of a stash of rare Italian tile in a local storage shed. (2) A Third Ave. house made of wood that is one of Durango's oldest structures, miraculously surviving the fire of 1889 that razed many of its neighbors. (3) The first Safeway grocery store, next to *The Durango Herald* offices on Main Ave. (4) The business that occupies the Amy Mansion, built in 1888 at a cost about 20 times that of the going rate for houses in the neighborhood.

Winkworth introduces the people behind many of the familiar names from Durango's past but may have lost their meaning over time, including Thomas Graden (Mercantile) or Thomas D. Burns (Bank).



Archaeology Near and Far: Southwest

Code Talker Subject of Film Screened in Cortez. (Durango Herald, Aug. 11, 2013)

Sam Sandoval was one of 418 Navajo Code Talkers trained by the US government to send, receive and confirm military communications as the Allies battled the Japanese in the Pacific during WWII. To commemorate the Code Talkers and Sandoval's life adventure, a group of students from a community college in KS has produced "The Heart of a Warrior," an hour-long documentary screened in Cortez. Secretive, speedy and accurate, Sandoval helped design and memorize the 813-word Navajo code. It not only was faster and more reliable than Morse code, but it couldn't be broken by Japanese intelligence. "We were the first on land, and we were the first sent to the front lines, day and night," Sandoval said, adding that his heroes were the 13 fellow code talkers killed in action.

From March 26, 1943 to January 22, 1946, Sandoval served in the First Marine Division, taking part in five Japanese combat missions: the Battles of Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Guam, Pelelui and Okinawa. Sandoval is decorated with a Combat Action Ribbon, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, China Service Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with a Silver Star -- in lieu of five Bronze Stars, WWII Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal with Asia Clasp, and Rifle Range, Sharp-Shooter and Pitol badges.

Upon returning to America, veteran code talkers were ordered to remain silent about their service. Sandoval regrets never being able to tell either his father, nor his mother, of his service before they died. Even with his younger brother, Merrill, also a Navajo Code Talker, he never spoke about the war. In 1982, Pres. Reagan declared August 14, National Code Talker Day. The Navajo Code, even today, has never been broken.

Sandoval, who lives in Shiprock, NM, with his wife, was born in a hogan near Nageezi, NM, on October 24, 1923. His life has been affected by the wisdom and discipline shared by his great-grandfather, Hosteen Cly (a Navajo name meaning left-handed man). His great-grandfather used to sing his songs, say his prayers and tell his stories; teaching Sandoval what to do and not do, say and think.

"The Heart of a Warrior" was written, filmed and produced by students, faculty and staff a Johnson County Community College, Overland Park, KS. School officials discovered Sandoval while searching for a keynote speaker to address the school's Veterans Day celebration. The documentary honors Sandoval, the Code Talkers and the Navajo Nation. A book is in the works because a 55-minute documentary cannot capture the vast amount of information and stories.

Local History: In "Historic Durango," One Component of History Conspicuous by its Absence: Prostitution. (Summary, Durango Herald, July 27, 2013)

Historian Duane Smith, author of Sisters of Sin, said Nellie Spencer, perhaps Durango's most venerable prostitute, only "hung up her shoes in the 1970s. By that time she was mad that women were giving it away in cars -- plus, she was in her 70s. The City's only commemoration of prostitution is a plaque marking the spot where Spencer's house once stood. In the 1990s, Durango's City Council "came unglued, nearly had heart attacks," when Smith argued that a park positioned in Durango's then-defunct red-light district off the Animas River Trail, be named "Nellie Park" in honor of Spencer.

19th-century newspaper complaints about Durango being overpopulated by dogs, drunks and men will strike many modern readers as too familiar. All but dead today, between 1860 and 1960, prostitution flourished in Durango, dominated by madams such as Bessie Rivers in the 1880s and Betsy Hickey up until WW II. For decades, the shrewdest madams routinely bought the police and bedded "all the most prominent local politicians," as well as visiting dignitaries. Durango's red-light district was mostly located by the river, but many dens of iniquity thrived downtown, where Kroegers' Hardware store and south City Market now stand, and especially along the railroad track, with one bordello -- Angelo Dallabetta's Southern Hotel -- operating across from the train depot on Main Avenue. Rod Barker, owner of Strater Hotel, recalled that its housekeeper and part-owner, Hattie Mashburn, grew wealthy running the hotel's fourth floor, "Monkey Hall," as a brothel. It may have contributed to the early success of the hotel. Other madams became so prosperous that during the Great Depression they were the ones making loans.

When First National Bank started letting women have bank accounts, Bessie Rivers opened the second one. Susan Lander, interim director of the Durango Area Tourist Office, said the subject of Durango's painted ladies was fascinating and -- citing Telluride and Silverton -- a historic narrative with potentially tremendous commercial appeal. Jack Llewellyn, executive director of the Durango Chamber of Commerce, said

(Continued on page 10)

Archaeology Near & Far: Southwest—Cont.

(Continued from page 9)

he thought franker public acknowledgement of prostitution's history could add to the character of Durango.

Silverton places prostitution at the forefront of its history, giving it top billing in tourist materials. Click on the "history" section of its official website, and within three paragraphs you'll learn that in 1883, a grand jury brought 117 indictments against "lewd women." City signs denote that tourists are traipsing "Notorious Blair Street." Walking tours dwell on houses of former ill-repute. If Durango's "Iris Park" is a rather esoteric inside joke, the name of one Blair Street restaurant, "The Shady Lade," is flagrant, red-lipped, street-solicitation, bidding tourists to elope with a romantic, sanitized and historically inaccurate image of the happy hooker. Bev Rich, president of the San Juan History Society, said "What we market is Blair Street's notoriety -- that it was loud, never slept and that it was overrun by ladies of the night." Marks Esper, editor of *The Silverton Standard*, said "I really have a problem with the way the town has tended to glamorize it." While prostitution empowered some women, such as Rivers, to partake in capitalism at a time when women were near-uniformly denied professional opportunity and financial independence, working girls -- even those brave entrepreneurs' employees - fared far worse. Esper, Rich and Smith all said that for most prostitutes, the exchange of money functioned as a comma in a list, indifferently punctuating the misery, backbreaking labor, violence, deadly illness and social victimization so many experienced as life. To characterize them as captivating, gloriously naughty sexual libertines is to deny that they were captives of a shameful and misogynist legal system of men, of wholesale exploitation.

Silverton/ San Juan County, CO

Nonprofit Organizations Team Up with Columbine Ranger District to Turn Historic Farmer Cabin on San Juan Nat'l Forest into Educational Backcountry Learning Center. (Durango Herald, July 28, 2013)

The Cabin was constructed in the late 1950s on Cascade Creek on land leased from the US Forest Service (USFS) for use as a line camp from which to administer the Farmers' grazing permits on the nat'l forest. The Farmers ran several hundred head of sheep in the Cascade, Coal, and Deer Creek drainages from about 1960 to 1990. The log cabin had not been used for more than two decades. Neglect, vandalism and exposure to weather were taking a toll on the structure even though it was listed on the San Juan County Register of Historic Sites and eligible for placement on the Nat'l Register of Historic Places.

After grants were secured from the CO State Historical Fund and Nat'l Trust for History Preservation, San Juan Nat'l Forest Heritage Program lead by Julie Coleman contacted HistoriCorps, a program of CO Preservation Inc., to restore the Farmer Cabin, including improving foundation drainage, repairing flooring, restoring the roof and windows, sealing the exterior and replacing rotted logs. HistoriCorps does about 20 projects annually across the Mountain West. It oversaw the work of more than two dozen volunteers for five weeks at the Cabin. Volunteers signed up through Passport in Time, a program that helps the USFS conduct archaeological surveys and excavation, rock art restoration, archival research, historic structure restoration, oral history gathering and analysis and curation of artifacts. Volunteers receive a "passport," stamped to document each project they work on. The Farmer Cabin drew volunteers from as far as PA, VT, TX, IA, OR, OK, and Alberta, Canada.

The newly renovated Cabin has a new purpose. Four Corners Backcountry Horsemen will ensure it will remain a living historic structure to be used by the community as a rustic backcountry learning center. Under an agency agreement, the Backcountry Horsemen handled historical grants for the renovation and will now be cabin caretakers. The USFS will provide materials for yearly maintenance, and Backcountry Horsemen will help with upkeep, monitoring the use of the cabin and making sure it's not damaged, picking up trash, etc. In return, the Cabin will be available to the group to host packing clinics, cross-cut or chain-saw clinics, or youth educational events. Local nonprofits engaged in science or nature studies are eligible to reserve the cabin, beginning next year, for up to five consecutive nights for educational purposes or team-building exercises, except during the winter.

Montezuma County

Montezuma-Cortez School District Re-1 Seeks to Save Calkins. (Cortez Journal, Aug. 9, 2013)

The Board voted unanimously to officially nominate the Calkins Building be listed as one of CO's most endangered places. If approved, the measure would give the building added exposure to outside investors, said Linda Towle, director of the Cortez Historic Preservation Board.

Ute Mountain Ute ("UMUT") Tribal Park Offers Full, Half Day Tours Accompanied by Park Guide; Leave Park

(Continued on page 11)

Archaeology Near & Far: Southwest—Cont.

(Continued from page 10)

Visitor Center, 22 Miles S. of Cortez at US Hwy 491 and 160. (Durango Herald, Aug. 9, 2013)

The tribal park is generally open from April-October. Reservations are required and can be made by calling (800) 847-5485. While Mesa Verde Nat'l Park invested millions in a new visitor center and stabilization efforts to protect its ancient cliff dwellings, the UMUT Park has no such plans. Its visitor center occupies an old gas station. The UMUT facilities consist of picnic tables shaded by wooden shelters and two bathroom shacks. Beside the handful of daily visitors, accompanied by a guide, the Park's canyons are nearly empty. The appeal of the UMUT Park is exactly that it isn't another Mesa Verde Nat'l Park ("MVNP"). Without paved sidewalks, tour-bus turnoffs and interpretive signs, the experience has a rawness that minimizes the years separating modern tourists and the ancestral Puebloans.

At 125,000 acres, the UMUT Park forms a cup around MVNP. The 52,000-acre MVNP was one part of the UMUT Reservation. After realizing the historic value of the ancestral Puebloan ruins, Congress established MVNP in 1906, to preserve ancient dwellings such as Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House. The MVNP boundary arbitrarily sliced through ancestral Puebloan territory, leaving out major cliff dwellings. Fed. officials tried to expand MVNP's boundaries twice. They succeeded the first time but met even stronger resistance to a later request. Chief Jack House, the UMUT's last hereditary leader, realized the economic potential of a tribal park to protect the ruins on the Tribe's land. The UMUT Park, placed on the historic properties listing in May 1972, opened to visitors in 1981. Archaeologists estimate more than 100 cliff dwellings and up to 10,000 archaeological sites are within the UMUT Park's boundaries.

Besides managing the tribal park, the eight tribal employees oversee a project to rehabilitate and catalog artifacts excavated in the 1970s. The tribal office rehabilitated and properly stored more than 10,000 artifacts and is now in the middle of transferring paper records of those objects into an online database. The UMUT Park's operations have hardly changed in the three decades since it opened. The number of visitors has stayed steady. 2,500 people visited the UMUT Park in 1991. The Park now sees 2,000-3,000 visitors/year, compared with the more than 160,000 people who visit MVNP's most popular cliff dwellings.

Getting to the ruins from the visitors center requires a 45-minute drive that dead ends on the edge of Lion Canyon, which includes four of UMUT Park's most-visited cave dwellings. Down a set of three wooden ladders, a dirt footpath leads between the ruins. The geometric structures tucked into sandstone alcoves mirror the architecture of their MVNP neighbors. Everyday objects make poignant reminders of the patterns of daily life that unfolded here -- reminders that at many other places would have been swept into archives and museums long ago. The tour narrative intertwines history, native teachings, personal anecdotes and spiritual musings with a story of the Puebloan people, which differs from the history books that say the ancient people retreated to the cliff dwellings as a defensive measure as they struggled for survival against drought, famine and deforestation. Another version of the story is filled with beauty, love and abundance. The caves were cool oases where water was abundant. There have been efforts in the past to advertise the UMUT Park and bring in more visitors, but longtime Park staff members are more inclined to keep the Park under the radar.

Tribal Park Concept Proposed by Chief Jack House, Last Traditional Weeminuche Chief. (Summary, CAS *All Points Bulletin*, April 2013)

Chief House was born in Mancos Canyon in 1889; he died in 1971. His campaign to open a tribal park to share the unique archaeological treasures in the southern part of the Ute Mountain Reservation was met with some hostility. His hogan in Mancos Canyon was burned, a site still visited on Park full and half day tours. Tourists marvel at the sheep-dip paintings on the walls behind where the hogan stood. The Tribal Park saw its first visitors in 1981. The Mancos River runs through the Ute Mountain Tribal Park (UMTP) and provides a year-round source of water for ancient and modern peoples, plus the myriad of animals found there (wild horses, deer, mountain lions, bear, elk). The campground is primitive -- a 500 gallon water tank for fresh water and two vault toilets. There are picnic tables and plenty of room for campers and tents. It is very quiet at night, with only the sound of the wind in the pinions and junipers, and maybe the hoot of an owl or footsteps of a deer going through camp. Visitors can see ruins via the entrance from Mesa Verde Nat'l Park (Pool Canyon, Casa Colorado, Inaccessible House) and from mesa top roads to canyons seen only on topo maps and from the air. Most adventures involve driving and then hiking down into a canyon to see the ruins/rock art. In a couple of instances, it is a hike up to a ruin, then back down (Two Story House, Bone Awl House, 16 Windows House, Nordenskjold #3). Visitors can also explore ruins and rock art in the Barker Dome area. Porcupine House was heavily damaged in the heavy rains several years ago.

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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Editors of this newsletter are in alphabetical order:

Beverly Stacy Dittmer - mokibev@frontier.net or (817-266-5046 or 970-375-9568)

Janis Sheftel - jsheftel@mbsllp.com

Jill Ward - jward@peterpattison.com

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

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