



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

December, 2012

SJBAS CHRISTMAS PARTY AND ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday, **Dec. 13, 2012, 6 p.m.** (Social hour/cash bar, dinner and program), at the Dalton Ranch Club House, 589 C.R. 252 (off Trimble Lane), we will hold our Christmas Party. To get to Dalton Ranch Club House from Durango go North on US 550 to the traffic light at Trimble Lane; then go right (East) on Trimble Lane; then 1/4 mile past curve go left into the clubhouse driveway. The cost of the party is \$35/person. The dress is festive of your choice.

Reservations Deadline are Dec. 7. Send the reply form, below, and your check made out to SJBAS to Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango 81301. Attendance is limited to 60 and we have already had 40 reservations. Members may invite non-members.

For additional information contact Foxie Mason fmason@frontier.net; 247-0252. Dinner entrees include: Chicken Breast w/Sautéed Shrimp; Chicken Cordon Bleu; Roasted Pork Tenderloin or Vegetarian. The program will feature **information from Richard Robinson on 2013 field trips**; a photo presentation of 2012 SJBAS field trips and activities; introduction of new members; door prizes; and election of 2013 officers.

**Email your field trip photos ASAP, to Lyle Hancock at lylehancock@bresnan.net.
Come to enjoy a fun evening to celebrate the holiday!**

SJBAS Christmas Party & Annual Meeting Reply Form

Name(s) of attendee(s): _____

Address & Telephone No.: _____

Entrée choice for **Each** attendee (one selection/ attendee): Chicken Breast; Chicken Cordon Bleu; Pork; Vegetarian.

Prefer low sodium? yes; no. (We'll try to accommodate this request.)

Prefer to **car pool** to the party? yes.

We will contact you at your phone number above, or email address of _____

Proposed Officers for 2013

President	Andy Gulliford
Vice President	Florence (Foxie) Mason & Peggy Morris
Field Trip Vice President	Richard Robinson
Secretary	Diane Skinner
Treasurer	Mark Gebhardt
CAS Representative	Bob Powell
PAAC Co-ordinator	Awaiting a volunteer
MOKI Editors	Jill Ward, Jan Sheffel, & Beverly Stacy Dittmer

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SJBAS FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Trip to the Little Colorado River National Heritage Area

(by Richard Robinson)

Seven members of SJBAS traveled on Oct. 24-28, 2012 to this area. If the area is viewed only from a car along I-40, travelers miss fascinating countryside with stark contrasts. The Chinle formation, 225 million years old, presents various shades of red, purple, blue, green, gray and white. Great distances can be viewed. This 26,000 square mile area has been occupied by humans for 13,000 years, with many groups coming and going, who have left stories of their crafts, life survival, and culture. Many believe that the katsina religion practiced by the Hopi and Zuni people started along the Little Colorado River.

With only a few days for the field trip, we made several short jaunts from I-40 to view the area along the Little Colorado River drainage. On our first day, some people stopped at a trading post with high caliber Navajo and Hopi crafts. Amazingly, 24 of the 50 early trading posts on the southern Navajo Reservation were owned or operated by Hubbard, not just one.

After settling into our Holbrook motel, some of us sought to visit the Holbrook petroglyph panel near the golf course, only to find a new locked gate. So we headed south along the Old Woodruff Road looking for petroglyph sites, but darkness came on quickly. We did drive through Woodruff, a community settled in 1876 by the Latter-Day Saints led by Nathan Tenney. As we continued south, we came to a bridge and impressive rock dam that may have diverted water to a wooden flume system that followed the Little Colorado River and supplied water to large agricultural areas. The rock supports and walls for the flume can still be viewed at many locations, often seen as archaeological ruins. Cotton was an important crop for the Hopi and their ancestors until the 1900s.

Next, we spent a day at Petrified Forest National Park, with knowledgeable Chief Archaeologist Bill Reitze. The Park, well known for its "hard wood forests," is less appreciated for its several hundred archaeological sites and petroglyphs. We traveled to a portion of the newly acquired Park lands and viewed several petroglyph sites, including a petroglyph of a "hunting kill site." We found some beautiful B/W sherds, which looked Chacoan but could also have been from Hopi, Kayenta, Zuni, Snow Flake or several other areas.

After lunch along the almost dry Little Colorado River, we walked below the rim of the Puerco Pueblo, an area restricted to those with a Park Ranger, to see petroglyphs which can't be seen from above, including several of katchina. We walked through the Puerco Pueblo site, one of two large pueblos at the end of the Pueblo period. In 1250 it had 100 rooms, three kivas, an enclosed plaza and a population of about 200. We learned about a potential threat to the Park and surrounding areas from a mining company, which hopes to extract Potash (fertilizer). The following day we visited Homolovi State Park, occupied between 620 and 1400 AD. Seven large sites may have been occupied by Hopi ancestors on their way to Black Mesa between 1260 and 1400 AD. We visited Homolovi II, with a rectangular great kiva, a fascinating feature of this 1200 room site occupied between 1330 and 1400 AD, with 40 kivas and three plazas.

We were treated to an excellent pottery demonstration by Homolovi Park ranger Gwen Settalla, who told of harvesting her clay and the special treatments she uses to make her pots. She can tell the difference among clay sources by their taste. She had made and fired in sheep dung pottery of micaceous clay given to her by a member of the Santa Clara Pueblo. Her first try with this new clay was a resounding success and was given to a family member for her wedding the next day. A number of us purchased holiday presents.

We then toured Homolovi IV, access to which is restricted to those accompanied by a park ranger. It was built small and expanded to be impressive; having 150 rooms, and is built on several

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SJBAS FIELD TRIP REPORTS—CONT.

(Continued from page 2)

levels. It appears as steps down the south and east sides of a mesa, looking massive from a distance. It was occupied only from 1260 to 1290.

After staying one night in Winslow, Saturday morning we met our guide Gary Tso for a full day in the Land of the Hopi. He provided an extensive narration about being Hopi and the Hopi creation story, as he drove us to visit Walpi, Oraibi and the very special Awatovi site, which can be visited only with a guide. He provided his personal interpretation of the matrilineal system as it effects a single father following the death of his wife.

Walpi sits on a narrow strip of land 300' above the surrounding valley on First Mesa. It has been continuously occupied for 1100 years and still has no running water or electricity. The people here have an ancestral relationship with those at Betatan (Betataken?) as indicated by a Fire Clan pictoglyph on the wall there and oral histories. Old Oraibi has been continuously occupied since 1150 AD, but disagreements between two chiefs caused many to leave the site in the early 1900s. Some who left settled in Moenkopi adjacent to Tuba City. In Oraibi we met a skilled elderly potter. Our tour of Awatovi was a special, as Gary is the steward for this 500-room site, which had a Spanish mission complex. It was encountered by Coronado's men in 1540. Awatovi's welcome of the Spanish during their reoccupation after the pueblo revolt was not acceptable to other Hopi villages. The location is of great significance to the Hopi people. We found some exquisite polychrome shards, some with incised markings. While many think of the Hopi as one people, but there are 12 independent villages and more than 32 clans.

On our way home, we viewed important petroglyphs at Willow Springs through a chain link fence, left by many clans to mark their passage. This site is very powerful to the Hopi people. We give thanks to Bill Reitze, Kenn Evans, Chad Meunier, Gwen Setalla, the management of the two parks, and Gary Tso for making our trip special.

Upper Largo Canyon

(by Janice Sheftel)

On Nov. 17, 20120, under the expert guidance of Jim Copeland, Farmington BLM archaeologist, who has spoken to SJBAS, 17 SJBAS members, with field leaders Rhonda and Jim Mueller, toured three early homesteads and an old trading post in upper Largo Canyon.

The **Martin Apodaca Homestead**, at the head of a small canyon once known as Pollito (Little Chicken) Canyon, includes three buildings and a corral built between 1907-1918. This land was later acquired by the Berry Cattle Company. The historical record suggests the homestead was abandoned sometime prior to 1930. One of the buildings was used as a church, known as Nuestra Señora de la Buena Pastora (Our Lady of the Good Shepherd), which was served by the parish in Farmington and visited "every couple of months" by Padre Alberto.

The **Nester Martin Homestead**, one of the oldest in Upper Largo Canyon, is one of the few shown on the 1882 General Land Office survey map of the area. It is shown on the current USGS topographic map of the area as the "Old Rock Ranch," just NE of the mouth of Rockhouse Canyon. Although located along the main thoroughfare through Largo Canyon, very little is known about the site.

The **Margarita Martinez Homestead**, constructed between 1908 and 1922, consists of a four-room sandstone house, with original plaster still showing, a large corral, and an irrigation canal in Tafoya Canyon. Margarita Martinez was originally from the Corrales area where she lived with her husband. After his death, and then a flood destroyed her house, she moved to Largo Canyon in 1904 with her children. She passed away in 1919 following a wagon accident. Management of the homestead passed to other family members. A child born at the homestead, in his 80s, provided

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SJBAS FIELD TRIP REPORTS—CONT.

(Continued from page 3)

significant information to Jim about Upper Largo Canyon early homesteads. Although patents were filed on the homestead in 1935, the home remained on public lands due to an error in the patent's legal description. Historians and archaeologists are conducting historical and archaeological surveys in Upper Largo Canyon to better document the remains and history of the area. Once these studies are complete, the BLM will nominate several of the homesteads for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The group then visited the remains of Haynes Trading Post. A great trip!

PAAC CLASSES

[http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac.](http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac)

CAS SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund. The CAS fundraising raffle was held at the Annual Meeting in Boulder on October 6, with the lucky ticket for prize quilt, "Mimbres Daydreams," bought by Sarah and Bill Bedker of Cortez, at the Montezuma County Home & Garden show last May.



SJBAS INTERNSHIPS

New SJBAS Internships Available to FLC Anthropology and Public History Students.

(Summary, SJBAS Press Release, Nov. 8, 2012)

SJBAS is awarding its first ever internships to anthropology and public history students who qualify through the Center of SW Studies. SJBAS will provide a yearly donation of \$500 to the Center of SW Studies to fund an internship for an Fort Lewis College anthropology or public history student at the suggestion of Peggy Morris. Dr. Jay Harrison, the Center's director, and Jeanne Brako, the Center's curator, will direct a hands-on project involving some facet of prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, curation, or archiving of archaeological materials. Upon completion, the chosen student will provide a short presentation to SJBAS members about the project at one of their monthly meetings.

Interested students will complete an application that will be reviewed by Dr. Harrison and Dr. Andy Gulliford, president of SJBAS and professor of history and environmental studies at FLC. SJBAS will also be soliciting donations from its members who are interested in supporting and expanding this effort. SJBAS is a 501(3)(c) non-profit organization so any donations may be tax-deductible.

Contact: Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer (970-382-0518) or Peggy Morris, (303-980-5550) for further information

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

Press Release

New Internships Available to Fort Lewis College Anthropology and Public History Students

Durango, CO, November 8, 2012: The San Juan Basin Archaeology Society (SJBAS), the local Durango chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, is pleased to announce its first ever awarding of internships to anthropology and public history students who qualify through the Center of Southwest Studies at Fort Lewis College (FLC). SJBAS and FLC have a long history together. SJBAS has held its monthly meetings in FLC's classrooms and since the completion of the Center of Southwest Studies, in the Lyceum of the Center at no cost to SJBAS. In its most recent board meeting last month, the SJBAS board decided it was time to pay back in some way, and Peggy Morris, one of our longtime members, suggested the internships.

SJBAS will provide a yearly donation of \$500 to the Center of Southwest Studies to fund an internship for a Fort Lewis anthropology or public history student. Dr. Jay Harrison, the Center's director, and Jeanne Brako, the Center's curator, will direct a hands-on project involving some facet of prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, curation, or archiving of archaeological materials. Upon completion, the chosen student will provide a short presentation to SJBAS members about the project at one of their monthly meetings.

Interested students will complete an application that will be reviewed by Dr. Harrison and Dr. Andy Gulliford, president of SJBAS and professor of history and environmental studies at FLC. SJBAS will also be soliciting donations from its members who are interested in supporting and expanding this effort. SJBAS is a 5013C non-profit organization so any donations may be tax-deductible.

SJBAS, a chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, is open to anyone interested in archaeology in the Southwest. In addition to monthly meetings with informative presentations, we make frequent field trips to interesting sites and locations in the Four Corners area and beyond. To learn more, visit our website, www.sjbas.org.

NEARBY MEETINGS

SJBAS JANUARY MEETING: January 10, 7:00 p.m., at the Lyceum, Center for SW Studies, Fort Lewis College. Judith Reynolds will discuss "Troy and Schliemann," to be introduced by Shaila Van Sickle.

Hisatsinom Chap. Speaker: January 8, 2013, 7:00 p.m., Patricia Lacey.

OTHER UPCOMING MEETINGS

Southern Ute Cultural Center and Museum. *Santa Fe Trail*, Dec. 8, 10-11:30 a.m., by Otis Halfmoon, Santa Fe.

AIA Boulder. *Aqueducts and Ancient Waterworks in Southern Turkey*, Dec. 5, 7 p.m., Paleontology Hall, Henderson Bldg., 15th and Broadway, by Dennis Murphy.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science, *A Pompeii of the Americas*, Dr. Payson Sheets. Dec. 6, 7 p.m., Phipps IMAX Theater, 2001 CO Blvd.

AIA Denver. *What was that Horrible Thing that Happened around the World in AD 536*, by Dr. Payson Sheets, CU. Jan. 13, 2013, 2 p.m., Tattered Cover Bookstore, 16th & Wynkoop.

NOTES LECTURES PAST

At the **October Hisatsinom Meeting**, Tim Kearns spoke on Desert Varnish, the orange to black coating on the surfaces of cliff faces, boulders, and individual rocks. It is comprised of clay, silica, aluminum, manganese oxide, calcium, magnesium, sodium, silica, phosphorus, and other chemical agents. Varnish is one form of patina, caused by weathering, a geochemical, polygenetic modality. Its formation varies greatly between regions and sites. It grows 1/10,000 mm per 1,000 years and can be a relative indicator of age and indicative of area climate, but counter-intuitively, is not necessarily darker or thicker when older.

Tim described three sites in Blanding Basin: Flat Top Mountain, Lime Ridge (Clovis Point site), and Aneth. He studied quarry sites that in-

cluded tools with varying degrees of varnish in the individual areas. Flat Top Mountain is capped with the Morrison geologic layer and includes mudstone and siltstone. Seventy percent of the area was flakes, 9% cores, and 21% tools (of varying formality). The site was a procuring area where people also worked with tools. One of the two sites on Flat Top included two distinctive projectile points (San Jose, 3000-18000 BC and Armijo, 1800-800BC), as well as Hopi Jeddito Yellow Ware and Awatovi Black-on-Yellow (ca AD 1300-1350).

By using Cation Ratio Dating, a relative dating method, in all three areas, the ages of the many cores, choppers, tools, projectile points and conjoined artifact tool sets could be validated. They measure the positively charged ions leaching out from the varnish. A smaller value indicates an older surface. Three samples were taken from each surface studied and averaged. How and where the samples were collected was key for accuracy. The site on Flat Top Mountain that included the Hopi sherds and the Armijo point, a Late Pleistocene site, held a Pueblo IV shrine, thus the wide variety of temporal artifacts present.

A newer method for dating varnish is VML, varnish micro-lamination. Samples from Pleistocene and Holocene geomorphic sites produce a replicable series of dark and orange-ish layers in a consistent pattern, which has been seen in many locales, including CA, NV and AZ. The dark bands are linked to climatic events. The sequence correlates with deep sea sediment patterns. One layer, known as WPO, corresponds to the Younger Dryas marker for the Clovis culture. For more information, refer to Tanzhuo Liu's and Wallace Broecker's publications or check out the website www.vmldating.com.

Archaeologists need to recognize varnish in an archaeological context and note its existence on culturally modified stone tools, cores, flakes, or rock art to try to determine its age in the context of other indicators. Finally, archaeologists need to look for and recognize its existence in the larger context: paleo-environmental change.

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NOTES LECTURES PAST

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In November, Rheba Massey, Retired Local History Archivist, Fort Collins, Spoke to the Northern CO Chapter "On the Foundations of the Fort." (Summary, [CAS The Folsom Point](#), Nov. 2012)

Today, little visible evidence remains of the original "fort" of Fort Collins and few are familiar with its location and history. The City of Fort Collins has recently asked for public input on the redevelopment of the old Fort Collins site on the Poudre River. An informative slide program traces the historical development of fort site from 1862 to the present.

November Denver Chapter Speakers: Steven & Kathleen Holen, "Broken Mammoth Bones, Experimental Archaeology, and the Early Peopling of North America". (Summary, [CAS All Points Bulletin](#), Nov. 2012)

The question of when humans first arrived in the Americas is one of the most controversial subjects in American archaeology and has been for over 125 years. Evidence from broken mammoth bone sites, paleontological collections research, and experimental archaeology is used to develop a new hypothesis regarding the surprisingly early entry of humans in North America. Results indicate that human behavior is reflected in bone breakage patterns and human technology is therefore a sign of human presence.

Careful taphonomic analysis of Pleistocene proboscidean bone assemblages can reveal the timing of the earliest human dispersal into the Americas. Steven has been Curator of Archaeology in the Dept. of Anthropology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science since 2001. Kathleen has an MA in Archaeology from Exeter Univ., Devon, England, which she recently obtained after a long career as a Gerontological Nurse Practitioner and an avocational archaeologist.

CONFERENCES

114th Architectural Institute of America and American Philological Assoc. Jt. Annual Mtg., Jan. 3-6, 2013, Seattle, WA;

Soc. for Hist. Arch. Annual Conf., Jan. 9-12, Leicester, GB;

CO Preservation Inc. Saving Places Conf., Feb. 6-8, 2013, Denver;

Society for American Archeological Annual Mtg, Apr. 3-7, Honolulu, HI;

International Federation of Rock Art Organizations Congress, May 26-31, Albuquerque, NM.

2013 International Rock Art Congress, May 26-31, 2013, Albuquerque.

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

MUSEUMS/EXHIBITS

Global Village Museum of Arts: Native American Art of the Four Corners. Thru Jan. 5; Wed-Sun, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m., 200 W. Mountain Ave., Fort Collins, features extensive traditional and modern indigenous art from Four Corners region.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science: A Day in Pompeii. Thru Jan. 13.

Animas Museum: Law & Disorder. Tells the stories of rowdy elements that colored the early history of the area and of the lawmen who tamed them.

Museum of Indian Arts & Cult./Lab of Anthrop (Santa Fe), (505-476-1269; [indianartsandculture.org](#))

Woven Identities, 250 baskets by artists representing sixty cultural groups. [www.miaclab.org](#). (long term)

Here, Now and Always: explore SW's indigenous communities and landscapes.

Buchsbaum Gallery of SW Pottery.

Margarete Bagshaw: Breaking the Rules. Thru

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MUSEUMS/EXHIBITS—CONT.

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December 30, 2012.

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

Museum of International Folk Art. *Statehood: New Mexican Art from the Past 100 Years*, a NM Centennial exhibition, until March 13, 2013. (505-476-1200; internationalfolkart.org)

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

Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. (Long Term) "Encounters with the Americas" explores the native cultures of Latin Am. before and after 1492, considering 16th century native responses to military and religious missions; the introduction of new plants and animals; and the toll of new diseases. (617) 496-1027, www.peabody.harvard.edu/exhibits.

Autry Center thru June 23, 2013, Exhibits Highlight Katsinas as Window onto Hopi World; Brings together Katsinas, Spirits or Deities of SW Indians, Yearly Cycle Beginning in February and Ending in July. (Summary, *SW Arch. Today*) According to the Hopi, when human beings came to the American SW, the spirit Maasaw gave them a stick, seeds and a watering gourd -- gifts of agriculture by which they could sustain themselves. www.latimes.com.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science, *A Day in Pompeii*, running thru Jan. 13, 2013. Hundreds of exceptional artifacts offer an insider's glimpse into the daily life -- and tragic end -- of this ancient Roman city.

New American Museum of Western Art, Denver, Throwback to Earlier Age of Painting Exhibitions, before Museums tried to be Everything to Everyone. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, May 31, 2012)

The museum's mission is to showcase Western art and to teach about the history and art history of America during its physical and intellectual expansion. It is a stunning addition to the museum scene and will be open to the general public just two days a week, and visitors will not simply wander in and about as they do at every

other museum. Guests buy their tickets in advance; only 25 at a time and no one under 8 will be admitted.

The trip starts with a guided tour. But within that structure exists a rich opportunity to connect with American art, the likes of which haven't been seen in a long time. Giant, colorful canvases encased in grand, golden frames are stacked three high on the walls of the historic, and now fully renovated, 1880 Navarre Building downtown. Nearly each inch on every wall is crammed with art whose importance is hard to argue with. In this three-story museum, are the West's superstars: Frederic Remington's giant scenes of cavalry on horseback trekking through the dusty plains; Albert Bierstadt's luminous peaks; George Catlin's primitive, journalistic takes on native rituals.

Violent Motion: Frederic Remington's Artistry in Bronze, Sid Richardson Museum, 309 Main St., Fort Worth, TX. Part I: through Feb. 24, 2013; Part II: Feb. 28-June 2. (Summary, *Star-Telegram*, Nov. 9, 2012)

Frederic Remington's first sculpture, in 1895, was *The Broncho Buster*, a cowboy seated on a twisting horse. When the sculpture was put on display at Tiffany in NYC, sales began immediately. He sold over 150 of this sculpture during his lifetime. Remington created 22 sculptures over the next 14 years, before his death in 1909. They were financially more successful than his paintings.

The collection of Remington bronzes, many of them rarely seen, is spectacular. His ability to capture moments of danger and speed are unparalleled. He was known to say, "I can do more action than a camera." His first version of *The Rattlesnake* depicts a horse frightened by an encounter with a snake. The horse throws his body away from the reptile, with the rider, hanging tight, moving with the horse. The balance of the sculpture is weighted to one side, with only the horse's hind feet supporting horse and rider.

In *Coming Through the Rye*, a group of four drunken cowboys brandishing pistols and

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MUSEUMS/EXHIBITS—CONT.

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swaying in their saddles as their horses gallop is all but airborne. Of the 16 hooves, only six touch the base. Remington's sculptures have a fluid, cinematic quality. In the exhibit, several of the sculptures are positioned in front of Remington paintings with similar figures.

It is a testament to the quality of the exhibit that the Carter museum loaned *A Dash for the Timber*, one of its most important Remington paintings, to be placed near *Coming Through the Rye* and *The Wounded Bunkie*. In the painting, a group of cowboys is tearing away from camp, running straight out of the painting. Remington used several of these horsemen in subsequent sculptures.

Veterans Memorial Museum of Terre Haute had Grand Opening on Veterans Day. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, Nov. 11, 2012)

The museum will be open for tours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., without an admission charge. Brian Mundell, whose passion is war memorabilia, displays items including uniforms, helmets, practice shells, maps, radio equipment, pictures, flags and even WW II cigarettes, which he bought or that veterans have given to him.

The east section focuses on WW I and II, and the west section on Korea, Vietnam and modern-day wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Mundell has interviewed veterans as part of the Veterans History Project, and decided to take his large collection and create a museum.

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science Raises \$100 Million Toward Construction of New Museum, Reveals Design Concept for Nonprofit Facility. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, Oct. 19, 2012)

It will be the first major American museum dedicated to film and will occupy the historic May Company Wilshire building in L.A. The 300,000-square-foot museum will open in 2016. The organization plans to raise another \$150 million to support the museum.

Victoria and Albert Museum Brings Together more than 100 Hollywood Costumes, from Darth Vader's Suit to Ruby Slippers. (Summary,

Durango Herald, Oct. 19, 2012) This museum aims to tell the story of the process of costume design

and how it helps create believable characters. It's not about the clothes, it's about creating an authentic individual. Many of cinema's most legendary outfits are included: Charlie Chaplin's baggy suit, hat and cane ensemble; Holly Golightly's black Givenchy gown in "Breakfast at Tiffany's;" Scarlett O'Hara's green velvet dress from "Gone With the Wind;" and Indiana Jones' leather jacket and fedora from "Raiders of the Lost Ark." Among the show's highlights are Dorothy's ruby slippers and blue and white gingham pinafore from "The Wizard of Oz," which were united for the first time since the 1939 movie was filmed.

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Lowell F. Volk, Historical Fiction Author, Introduces Third Book, "Trevor Land and the Civil War". (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, Oct. 25, 2012)



The book describes the world of a young man from Pittsburg, whose trials and tribulations lead him to the PA Sixth Cavalry, a world that may have existed at the time of the Civil War. Volk resides in Pleasant View with his wife, Mary Lou, who doubles as his critic and editor. He's been retired since 2004, from software engineering, when the couple left CA for CO.

Trevor Lane is the third of a series. The first two books focused on a character named Luke Taylor, a southern man, who follows Stonewall Jackson through Shenandoah Valley before heading west. His next two will focus on Lane, a northern man of the union. Book one and three sort of parallel one another and the same with the second and the fourth.

In the last two, the men will meet and come together.

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Erica Olsen, Author of "Recapture," Fictional Collection of Her Experiences and Impressions of Moab, Arches NP and SE UT; SW CO and Grand Canyon. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, Nov. 1, 2012)

Olsen lives in Moab and has lived in Dolores and worked at the Anasazi Heritage Center. The stories have been written over the last 15 years and are stories that came from her experiences. They are fictional, not autobiographical, but stem from things that she has seen in the area, like stories told around a campfire. The stories fit in with telling about how the West has changed in recent years. Olsen was artist-in-residence at the Aspen Guard Ranger Station in 2004, and wrote about her experience there in an article for the *High County News*. She feels as though she has come full circle to this area. People in this area will be able to relate to many of the things that she has written about. Her stories relate to what the people in this area do, like visiting ancient sites, the desire to take away artifacts, camping in the desert and being an archaeologist. She also deals with universal subjects such as ex-boyfriends, relationships and living alone, told in a slightly different way. Her current project is a novel that takes place in the western part of the US, is fictional natural history that deals with the rivers of this area.

ARCHEOLOGY NEWS—SOUTHWEST

Dept. of Interior Designates Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Rail Road as National Historic Landmark. (Summary, *WWE Currents*, Nov. 2012)

The award recognizes all the hard work by many people to keep the railroad running with stewardship and preservation of the historic asset. The Cumbres & Toltec was built in 1880 and is considered the most outstanding and best-known example of its kind in N. America. The railroad joins twenty newly designated sites on the comprehensive list of over 2,500 other sites in the National Historic Landmark program.

Sign at Lowry Pueblo at Great Kiva, States that Stone Figures on Kiva Floor have been Interpreted as Symbols of Winter People and Summer People, which were Created by Ancient Visitor from Santa Clara Pueblo in NM. (Summary, *Daily Sentinel*, Nov. 7, 2012)

A moiety issue?

2012 Marks 150th Anniversary of 1862 Homestead Act, Federal Law that Provided New Start for Urban Emigrants, Immigrant Families and Single Women. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, Nov. 11, 2012)

Congress realized Jefferson's dream when it voted to provide 160 acres, a quarter section, of land free, provided the settler lives on it for five years, plants crops, and builds a 10' x 12' cabin to "prove up" the claim. In the American West, 57% of homesteaders made good on their claims for 600,000 patents on 80 million acres of what was public domain. Free land drew Americans in covered wagons. European immigrants crossed oceans and took railroads west. Peasants had no hope of acquiring acreage in countries controlled by kings, but in the US, land beckoned. A remarkable feature of the law was its openness. The law did not require that homesteaders be American citizens, or even that homesteaders be men. Any adult could take up free land in the West, and dozens of single mothers tried homesteading.

Over the decades, different versions of the law were passed, such as the Timber Culture Act (1873); the Desert Land Act (1877); the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1919, a stock grazer's law where ranchers, primarily sheep men, could own the surface, but the federal government kept the minerals; and even a special homestead law for WW I veterans. Under the Timber Culture Act, families received 320 acres if they planted 1/4 of it in trees. Over 65,000 claimants did so and patented 10 million acres. Ranchers received twice that acreage, or 640 acres, under the Desert Land

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ARCHEOLOGY NEWS—SOUTHWEST—CONT.

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Act once they paid an initial 25 cents/acre, irrigated part of it, and within three years paid \$1/acre. The Timber and Stone Act (1878) permitted the purchase of 160 acres of forest land for \$2.50.

Fraud did flourish. Conniving ranchers who knew they could control thousands of dry acres sent their cowboys to homestead key springs and land along streams, creeks and rivers. Once the homestead became patented, the ranchers quickly paid off their cowboys and sent them on. Tales are told of homesteaders swearing on the Bible that they had built their 10 x 12 cabin, without admitting that it was only 10" x 12" instead of feet. Brothers sought adjoining claims and thus built their cabins to straddle 320 acres instead of in the center of 160 acres. Between 1862 and 1934, when the Taylor Grazing Act greatly diminished homesteading, millions of acres of public land became private. But not without hardship. Many folks failed, although four million land grants averaging 160 acres were made in 30 states.

Mormon Church Stepping Up Efforts to Assist Genealogists by Sending Teams Around World to Photograph Important Documents. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, Nov. 11, 2012)

The Church sponsors the nonprofit family history organization FamilySearch, which plans to post 320 million microfilm images online this year. About 200 teams are visiting churches and archives in 45 countries, and photographing birth, death, church and immigration records, as well as wills. The images then are sent to Salt Lake City and made available to the public at no charge on FamilySearch.org. FamilySearch boasts the largest collection of family history records in the world. The Church first must obtain permission before filming documents, which is easier in some countries than others. But it continues to add more camera teams in Europe and elsewhere. Genealogy is a fast-growing pastime in the US, with between 18 and 23 million Americans taking part.

National Park Service Estimates about Ton of Petrified Wood/Month Stolen from the 220,000-acre Petrified Forest National Park. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, Nov. 5, 2012)

The estimate is based on the amount of rocks mailed back, picked up along the side of the road near the exits and seized. The rocks once had been wood, part of a large forest that existed 200 million years ago. Time and sediment had slowly turned the wood to stone quartz, preserving tree rings and bark so the modern world could marvel at the beauty. The rocks -- some pieces as big as a briefcase, others as small as a silver dollar -- make a pile weighing tons. There's no way to know for sure how much has been taken. The park has more petrified wood than anywhere else in the world. A museum technician at the park says that the museum's collection of letters sent with conscience rocks has about 1,200 pages written between the 1930s and the present. Packages dropped off at the fee-collection booths at the park sometimes come with letters. The Park gets three to six new letters a month.



Happy Holidays!

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
107 St. Andrews Circle
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FIRST CLASS

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

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

Individual (includes "Southwestern Lore")	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$16.00 = \$31.00
Individual (no SWL)	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$ 8.00 = \$23.00
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.

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