



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

January, 2011

SJBAS May Meeting Speaker

Jim Copeland, will present "The North Road: Recent Investigations Along A Regional Chacoan Feature," at the May SJBAS Meeting, to be held at 7:00 p.m., May 12, 2011, at the Center for SW Studies, Lyceum.

Jim received a B.A. in anthropology from FLC in 1976 and an M.A. in anthropology from CSU in 1986. For the past 20 years, he has served as senior archaeologist for the BLM, Farmington, NM field office. His previous work includes extensive survey, excavations, laboratory/museum research, and assisting law enforcement in archeological criminal investigations for the Navajo Nation, the National Park Service (Mesa Verde), the U.S. Forest Service, the BIA, Western WY College, and private contracting in NM, AZ, UT, CO, NV and WY.

Jim has previously served as president of the San Juan Archaeological Society (NM), and on the board of the San Juan County Museum Association.

SJBAS Trip Reports

Pictured Cliffs at Waterflow, NM, April 2, 2011. (Gail LaDage, Trip Leader)

On April 2, 11 SJBAS members visited the Pictured Cliffs, a 2.3 kilometer-long petroglyph site, which predominantly represents P-II and P-III imagery, including geometric, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic imagery. Being located along Route 64, a busy four-lane highway linking Farmington to Shiprock, has resulted in graffiti and other human damage to the spectacular site, including more recent chiseling of images (most likely Navajo, as the "power" of anthropomorphic figures has been blamed for ill-

(Continued on page 3)

SJBAS TRIPS

May 7-8, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park Service Day. 2-day car camping trip is annual service outing to Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park. Day of manual labor and day of touring sites not often seen by general public. Leaders: Kathleen and Jim Shadell, 970-247-5597, shadki@durango.net.

May 13, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Limit 25. How Crow Canyon has obtained data to support its many papers. The trip will include touring the lab, curation room, outdoor classrooms and a dig in progress. Prepaid lunch for \$10. Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170, johnhilldurco@durango.net.

May 21, High Sage Plains. Limit 7. High clearance 4WD needed. Several short hikes with Jerry Fetterman to visit rock inscriptions and prehistoric villages near Utah/Colorado border. Diane Skinner, 970-247-0849, skinnerkatz@durango.net.

May 26, Tallus Village, north of Durango. Limit 15. Leader: Gail LaDage, gladage@yahoo.com.

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Nearby Lectures, Meetings

Hisastsinom Chapter

Sunday, May 15, 1:00 p.m. at the Anasazi Heritage Center, Anna Sofaer and Rich Friedman will discuss *New Insights into Chaco Roads with New Technology*, as part of the Four Corners Lecture Series. The speakers will discuss LiDAR (aerial laser scanning), which they used to detect and record the subtle features of sections of the Chacoan Great North Road, and share thoughts on the significance and possible purposes for the network of Chacoan roads, how their research sheds light on this aspect of Chacoan culture and how the research may aid in the archival preservation of sections of the roads.

Anna Sofaer is the founder and president of the Solstice Project, a non-profit organization focused on the astronomical achievements of the ancient Pueblo culture centered in Chaco Canyon. She has authored and so-authored numerous publications related to Chacoan architecture and archaeoastronomy. She produced, directed and co-wrote *The Mystery of Chaco Canyon*, an hour-long film narrated by Robert Redford and broadcast on PBS. In 2010, Solstice Project research, funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, resulted in a technical DVD: *The Chacoan Great North Road LiDAR Project*.

Richard Friedman is a geologist and archaeologist who has done extensive work with GIS, GPS and remote sensing. He has co-authored numerous papers and publications on Chacoan archaeology and the use of technology for cultural resource documentation, management and research. For more information, call Bob Bernhart, (970) 739-6772.

Friends of Crow Canyon

Presentations begin at 7:30 pm. **May 20** (DCC) Dr. Patricia Crown, Distinguished professor, Dept. of Anthropol, U. of NM, *Science and Serendipity: The Discovery of Chocolate at Chaco Canyon*. Call 970-564-4341 for reservations.

Southwest Seminars Lecture Series.

Through May 23, Mondays, 6 pm, Hotel Santa Fe, Santa Fe. "Ancient Sites, Ancient Stories II" is a series of lectures by noted scholars, archaeologists, historians and tribal leaders to honor the

scholarship of the School for Advanced Research. (505) 455-2755; See: www.southwestseminars.org.

Loveland Archaeological Society

Spring Into Archaeology at the Estes Park Museum, May 7, 2 pm, 200 Fourth Street, Estes Park. The talk will be "Sacred Landscapes Research Project: Anthropology Lecture." The Rocky Mountain Natl. Park (RMNP) area has been visited by Native Americans for thousands of years. Anthropologists have verified three dozen religious sites so far and are using computer modeling to predict others. In August 2010, Dr. Robert Brunswing, Anthropol. professor from UNC, used GIS to predict where sacred sites in RMNP occur and supported the findings with field research. www.estesnet.com.

Florence Lister: "The Treasures of Pueblo Bonito"

This lecture will occur on May 17, 6:30 to 8:00 pm, Durango Public Library, cosponsored with SJBAS. Florence will discuss unusual artifacts recovered during various excavations at Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon. Gail LaDage applied for a CO. Hist. Society mini-grant to help bring Ms. Lister for "Preservation Month."

Seating may be tight, so arrive early. Florence and Robert Lister met and courted at Chaco Canyon. Their *Chaco Canyon: Archaeology and Archaeologists (1981)* is among numerous publications that Ms. Lister has authored. Her book on Chimney Rock will be reprinted in June by the [Durango Herald](http://www.durangoherald.com) Small Press.

Four Corners Lecture Series.

This lecture series continues on June 26 at 1:00 pm. David Sucec, curator of the Center for Documentary Arts of Salt Lake City, where the exhibit "Sacred Things" was organized, will speak. For more information, call 882-5600, or visit www.co.blm.gov.

National Park Fee Free Days: June 21; National Public Lands Day (Sept. 24); and Veterans Day weekend (Nov. 11-13).

SJBAS TRIPS - Cont.

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June 9, Old Fort Lewis. A day trip on June 9. No trip limit but reservations requested by trip leaders Bev and Bob Danielson at 970-385-1058 or bnbdan@bresnan.net.

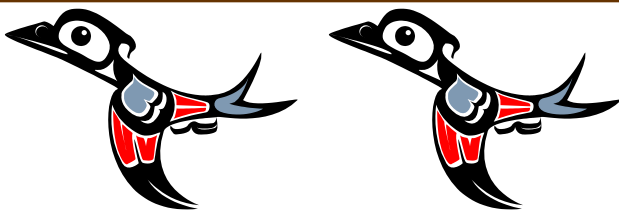
We will meet at Santa Rita Park at noon to car-pool to the site. Mona Charles will update us on research, changes in plans for the site, and student projects this year. We will observe students using sensing devices and mapping and they will discuss their work with us. We will finish in time to get to our annual "weinie roast" in the late afternoon.

June 23, Silver Lake. No limit. High clearance 4WD. Strenuous day trip, led by Jim Shadell, shadki@durango.net.

July 13, The Tram Towers of Animas Mining District. Limit 20. HC/4WD. Leader: Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170, johnhilldurco@durango.net. Rudy Davison to explain tram towers, with emphasis above Eureka and in Arastra Gulch.

July/August, TBD. Southern Ute Cultural Center. Limit 20. Museum curator Lynn Britner will guide us through the new Center, and provide behind-the-scenes insight. Restaurant on-site. Leaders: Jan & Ralph Blanchard, 970-382-9058.

August 21-23. Historic Mining Districts. Limit 20. HC/4WD. 2-day CCT or a day trip. Visit several historic mills and mining sites in the Cunningham Gulch. Leader Dave McCrillis, relying on many years of mining experience, will interpret the mechanics and processes of these sites. Contact Mary Ann Hiller, 970-259-5170.



Recent Death.

Longtime SJBAS member and Mancos native Robert Beers passed away in Cancun, Mexico at 96. Robert was deeply interested in archaeology and for years served on the board for the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

SJBAS Trip Reports - Cont.

ness among local tribal residents).

After enthusiastic viewing of many panels, we found a quiet canyon retreat for lunch and a presentation by John Sanders on the geologic history of the site. We toured the "museum" of local prehistoric artifacts and traditional Native American textile and ceramic art at the nearby Big Rock Trading Post. A stop for ice cream refreshed SJBAS members after the 83-degree sunny hike.

A few of us stopped along the La Plata Highway to view the apparent remains of a hilltop kiva and a possible associated tower overlooking the backfilled ruins of a large pueblo village.

Two Chacoan Outliers Sites on the Great North Road, April 16, 2011 (Bob Estes, Trip Leader)

Seven intrepid explorers toured two Chacoan outliers on the Great North Road. The first stop was at Halfway House, a P-III ruin in the Gallegos Wash drainage, several miles west of Huerfano Mountain. This is an unimposing six-to-eight room structure situated on a small rise adjacent to the western edge of a swale representing the Great North Road. Most of the ruin is buried in aeolian sand, with only intermittent wall outlines visible. There appears to be no kiva associated with the ruin. A sparse midden lies to the south and southwest. The minimal excavation here indicates that cultural material lies about 40 centimeters below the surface. Halfway House is located (guess what) about half way along the road between Chaco Canyon and Salmon Ruin and is assumed to be a way station on the road.

The group lunched at the Twin Angels overlook near the head of Kutz Canyon. It is here that the North Road plunges down a purported stairway into Kutz Canyon and its spectacular badland terrain. No traces of the road have been discovered in the Canyon; but it is assumed that the road passes down the canyon, which enters the San Juan River

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SJBAS Trip Reports - Cont.

Other's Trips

(Continued from page 3)

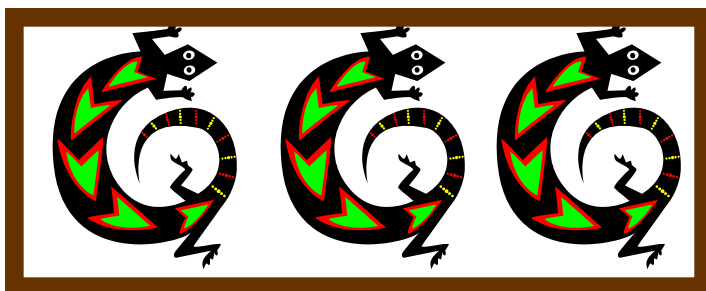
across from Salmon Ruin.

The next goal was the Twin Angels ruin, a P-III site located on a spectacular, defensible, steep-sided finger of stone that overlooks the western edge of Kutz Canyon. This site was partially excavated by Earl Morris in 1915 and his excavations remained open until the late 1980s. Presently, portions of several walls and half a kiva remain visible, displaying several materials and masonry styles. Two of the rooms appear to have fallen off the eroded cliff at the eastern point of the site. A 1966 report prepared by Roy Carlson, based upon Morris' unpublished notes, gives a good description of the site. An intact sweat lodge near the entrance of the ruin may have been constructed for purification by Morris' Navajo workers.

The group enjoyed a cool, sunny day with manageable wind. Participants besides Bob Estes were Don Weinig, Irene Wanner, Jim Shadell, Linda & Richard Robinson, and Robert Powell.

Dinetah, April 9. (Andy and Marion Simon, Trip Leaders)

All of us watched the weather with great concern, but decided to proceed into the Dinetah area of northern New Mexico with our trust land archaeologist, David Eck, as guide. It turned out that 12 intrepid souls enjoyed a wonderful day inspecting Navajo defensive structures and learned a lot from David about the hard times in the 1600s when these buildings were erected to fend off the raiding Utes. The most spectacular structure was the "citadel", which perched on a rock similar to the towers of Hovenweep. You will see some of the sights at the Christmas party presentation and will be sorry to have missed this memorable trip!



Hisatsinom. CAS. June 7-9, Rafting & Rock Art, Bluff to Mexican Hat, (including Butler Wash panels and seldom-seen Chinle Wash on the Navajo Reservation), with Sally Cole. Trip is full, with 10 on waiting list. Contact Tom Hoff, CAS Exec. Sec., 882-2191, tthoff@hotmail.com, 27505 Road U.6, Dolores, CO 81323-9409.

New Mexico Friends of Archaeology:

May 7, Cultural resources at Pecos Natl. Monument, including interpretative walks through Pecos Pueblo, Forked Lightning Ruin and Glorieta Battlefield. Attendees to receive copy of "Bioarchaeology on a Battlefield: The Abortive Confederate Campaign in New Mexico", by Douglas W. Owsley. Limit: 20; FOA members \$45, non-members \$55;

May 21, Socorro area, with interpretative walk through Fort Craig, discussion of the Valverde Battle and visit to an otherwise inaccessible Piro village; Lunch provided. Limit: 20; FOA members \$85, non-members \$95. For reservations for all, call 505-982-7799, ext. 5.; For reservations call 505-982-7799, ext. 5.

June 5, Pueblo Largo at San Cristobal Ranch, atop ridge overlooking many of the Galisteo Basin pueblos, is one of the seven big Basin pueblos made famous by Nels Nelson's excavations in 1912, and excavations in the 1950s and 60s by Bertha Dutton and her girl scouts. Roomblocks and plazas are reached by a 1.5 mile roundtrip walk from the parking and lunch area with interpretive stations within the site. (More information available later.)

Ute Mountain Tribal Park Open Houses

to be held as follows:

May 28: Porcupine House Tour, 9:10 a.m.; Anasazi Sun Calendar & Petroglyph tour, 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.; Native American Stories by Norman Lopez at 8:30 a.m. Transportation is free, first come/first served. No reservations required. "Nordenskiold Cliff Dwellings Tour," in Pool Canyon,

July 2, 8:15 a.m.; "Inaccessible, Casa Colorado, and Casa Blanca House Cliff Dwelling Tour,"

July 23, 8:15 a.m. Reservations required.

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Other's Trips - Cont.

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"Turning Red Tail Hawk Tour to Morris Three Cliff Dwelling" in Johnson Canyon, **August 30** and **September 3**, 9:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (Departure times are from UMTF Visitor Center). Reservations required. UMTF tour information: (970) 565-9653, 800-847-5485, or utepark@fone.net.

Denver Chapter Trip (Summary, *All Points Bulletin*, April 2011, by Jann Dillon)

Tentatively, October 1-10, the Denver Chapter will visit a premiere rock art site: Little Petroglyph Canyon and the Coso Range, the Mojave Desert, in the Naval Air Weapons Station outside of Ridgecrest, CA, and also other rock art sites in California and Nevada. Research involving the local Indian tribes of the Southern and Northern Paiute and the Shoshone has allowed archaeologists to identify some rituals and symbols of the Coso Range petroglyphs.

These Numic-speaking People probably created the rock art found in the region, over thousands of years. To create the rock art, the Shaman, or Medicine Man, would enter into a trance to acquire supernatural power from his animal spirit helper. These powers were used to cure illnesses, bring rain, control animals and predict the future. To enter a trance (vision quest) the shaman would fast, use tobacco and other hallucinogens, and meditate until sacred visions appeared to him. Animal spirit helpers guided and guarded the shaman on his journey into the other world. At the end of the vision quest, the shaman made the petroglyphs, in solitary rituals, to remember every detail. If a shaman forgot his visions and, therefore, lost his powers that had been given to him by the supernatural experience, it was certain to cause illness and death. The resulting visionary images were then on permanent display.

At Coso, desert bighorn sheep petroglyphs are associated with special spirit helpers of the Rain-shaman. Rattlesnakes, depicted as wavy lines in rock art, are associated with the rattle-snake shamans who were able to cure rattle-snake bites. Hundreds of large anthropomorphic figures were pecked and painted onto the Coso

Canyon walls. Many geometric patterns were pecked onto shamanic figures, both human and animal. The patterns may represent supernatural powers and spirits. Some figures are seen in a line, dancing. Some are shown killing bighorn sheep. These "hunting scenes" represent complex metaphors for making rain, based on the fact that the Rain-shaman was believed to change into a bighorn spirit when he went into the supernatural realm to make rain, and symbolically "died" when he went into a trance.

Chronometric techniques have been used to date rock art in Little Petroglyph Canyon by analyzing the desert varnish, composed of different dark or reddish minerals, coating the petroglyphs. The oldest rock art in the canyon was created 16,500 years before present, with the average glyph 1,000-2,000 years old. Priority to Denver Chapter members. E-mail Teresa Weedon, weedon@comcast.net.

Archeology News from Afar

Human Use of Fire Emerged in Europe Relatively Late, According to New Study

(Summary, *Durango Herald*, March 16, 2011)

A review of 141 archaeological sites across Europe shows habitual use of fire beginning between 300,000 and 400,000 years ago. Most archaeologists agree that the use of fire is tied to colonization outside Africa, especially in Europe where temperatures fall below freezing. While there is evidence of early humans living in Europe as long as a million years ago, researchers found no clear traces of regular use of fire before about 400,000 years ago. After that, Neanderthals and modern humans living in Europe regularly used fire for warmth, cooking and light, they found.

The results raise the question of how early humans survived cold climates without fire. The researchers suggest a highly active lifestyle and a high-protein diet may have helped them adapt to the cold, adding that the consumption of raw meat and seafood by hunter-gatherers is well documented. Before that period, there is a single site in Israel with earlier evidence of regular fire use, and there are sites in Africa indicating sporadic fire use.

PAAC NEWS

Summer Training Survey at Antelope Gulch, June 21-28.

See: <http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/summersurvey2.htm>. **Deadline** to apply to Kevin Black is **May 13**. Selection criteria posted on Web site. Being closer to earning a PAAC certificate helps. If space is available, no classroom experience is required. Another crew may expand opportunities. Antelope Gulch lacks public facilities and involves hiking across somewhat rugged terrain. Prospective participants must be in reasonably good physical condition, supply their own transportation, room and board, daypack and personal gear, such as canteens. No fee for participation. The Office of the State Archaeologist supplies all surveying, recording and mapping equipment as well as supervising professional archaeologists. Participants must submit or have submitted a signed PAAC application form, and evidence of completion of the Basic Site Surveying Techniques. Historical Archaeology and Prehistoric Lithics Description & Analysis classes are highly recommended prior to field training. Applicants should identify specific dates they prefer to participate (two days minimum) and provide their mailing address, phone/fax, and e-mail address.

Class Schedule:

May 4, Boulder, Basic Site Surveying Techniques (session 5);

May 7-8, Colorado Springs/Fountain, Field and Lab Photography;

May 11, 14, 18, Boulder, Basic Site Surveying Techniques (session 6-8);

May 20-22, Glenwood Springs

June 3-5, Craig, Prehistoric Ceramics.

Contact **Eliane Viner**, 970-382-2594, j_e_viner@frontier.net for more details.

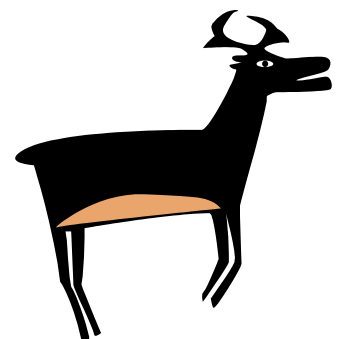
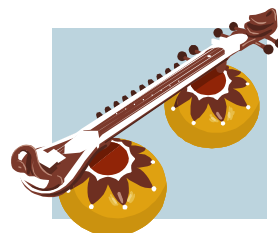
New "History Colorado" Web site.

<http://www.historycolorado.org>. Check out the new History Colorado (formerly the Colorado Historical Society) web site. To get PAAC information, click on "Archaeologists and Preservationists" on the home screen banner. PAAC is about midway down.

Reduction in PAAC "In Person" Courses for State fiscal year, July 2011-June 2012.

Because there will be a decrease in the State Archaeologist's travel budget, there will be a significant reduction in the number of PAAC courses. The "Distance Learning Platform" will be upgraded as a pilot project to evaluate this distance learning option and to improve future course offerings. Artifact-oriented courses (e.g., lithics, ceramics, perishable materials) will remain in-person classes, which are taught in the coming July-December period. They will likely rotate to four different towns, preliminarily schedule sites as follows: Cortez: *Research Design & Report Writing*; Denver: *Introduction to Laboratory Techniques*, followed by the lab training at Lowry in Dec.-Jan.; Glenwood Springs: *Archaeological Dating Methods*; Pueblo: *Principles of Archaeological Excavation*. Give your comments and suggestions to Eliane Viner at 970-382-2594 or j_e_viner@frontier.net, regarding weekend dates.

The next PAAC Board meeting will be held on July 23 in Cortez, where you will have an opportunity to express your views on the direction of the program. The PAAC web site has changed to <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac>.



Conferences

2011 Pecos Conference, August 11-14,

This conference will be held at Mile-and-a Half Lake, Arizona. For more information see www.swanet.org/2011_pecos_conference.

World Atlatl Open, May 20-22, Saratoga, WY. www.worldatlatl.org;

American Rock Art Research Association Conference, May 27-30,

Shilo Inn Conference Center on the Snake River, Idaho Falls, ID includes workshops, presentations, reports and posters concerning latest in rock arts research. Tours to local rock art sites planned. www.arara.org.

Rock Art Training Seminar-Workshop, May 1-5,

JE Canyon Ranch, SE CO, training in the use of rock art recording procedures. Lectures for half a day, field training the other half, with some evening lectures. Open to CAS members, with preference for individuals who also belong to CRAA. \$30 fee for materials, payable upon acceptance and registration. Participants to supply their own breakfast and lunch and bring parts of dinner meals. Some indoor beds available at JE Canyon with bathroom and shower facilities. www.coloradoarchaeology.org;

2nd Biennial Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest, June 16-18,

Albuquerque, NM, www.caasw.org;

Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference, October 6-8, Missoula, MT;

Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Meeting, October 15-16, Boulder, CO;

Plains Anthropology Conference, October 26-29, Tucson, AZ, www.pac69.com.

Southern Ute Cultural Center and Museum needs volunteers for the following events:

May 14, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., The Circle of Life: Tribal Dedication to honor all Southern Ute Indian, Ute Mountain Ute and Northern Ute tribal members with a feast and blessing ceremony. The new museum will open to the general public on **May 21 and 22**. Volunteers needed to help with event setup, transportation and guest relations, in two or four hour shifts, after receiving four hours of training. For more information, call 259-7738 or e-mail Karen@c2creatingconnections.com or Chris Warren at 375-1246 or wjwcjw@frontier.net. For more information about the museum, visit www.southernutemuseum.org.

Historic Preservation of Old Clay Mine, San Juan-Rio Grande NF, CO, June 6-10. For more information: www.passportintime.com.

Exhibits

"Sacred Images: A Vision of Native American Rock Art", April 1-October 30, Special Exhibit Gallery at the Anasazi Heritage Center. The photo exhibit will feature Utah rock art in vintage chromogenic prints by photographers Craig Law, Tom Till and John Telford.

Museum of N. Arizona, Flagstaff. "Native Peoples of the Colorado Plateau" documents 12,000 years of occupation in the 130,000 square mile region, by ancestors of today's Hopi, Utes, Navajos, Zuni and others. (928) 774-5213, www.musnaz.org (new permanent exhibit).

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, UNM. Photo exhibit "Look Close, See Far: A Cultural Portrait of the Maya" delves into the land of the Maya, with collection of images by American fine art photographer Bruce Martin, from his travels in Central America. Since 1987, Martin has taken more than 10,000 photographs of ruins, landscapes and people portraying this culture whose identity is intertwined with their land. (505) 277-4405, www.unm.edu. (Through December).

Facilities Restoration and Maintenance at Historic Mountain Park Campground ("Campground" and Arrowhead Lodge ("Lodge")), May 16-20. Volunteers join HistoriCorps and National Forest staff in Arapahoe-Roosevelt Nat. Forest. HistoriCorps will provide tools and safety equipment, and three supervisory instructors. Near Bellevue, Laporte, and Fort Collins. Details at www.passportintime.com.

THE EDITORS' CORNER



MOKI Survey Summary

The editors appreciate receiving 27 completed surveys, both at the meeting and via e-mail. NOTE that not all people completed all sections or made comments and some people marked more than one MOKI section as a 1, 2 or 3.

The following are the survey participants' favorite sections of the MOKI -- those marked 1, 2 or 3: Upcoming Speaker - 21; Upcoming SJBAS Field Trips - 21; Trip Reports (when we can get them) - 18; Archaeological News of the SW - 13; Conferences and Exhibitions - 7; Archaeology News from Afar - 6; Lectures of other Groups - 6; Editor's Corner - 3; PAAC News, Volunteer Opportunities and Field Trips of Other Groups - 2. Graphics and seasonal color were liked by 19, not by 6. Two respondents were concerned regarding holiday graphics since these are generally Christian holidays, not Native American. Eighteen respondents liked the articles in the Archaeological News section, but two did not.

While most people didn't provide comments, 10 people made such comments as "great job," "keep it up," "read whole thing", "keep as is" and "like the balance." Five people suggested shortening the MOKI; two suggested adding jokes; two suggested adding field trip pictures; and four suggested focusing more on SJBAS activities. The editors will be glad to provide more information and a picture or two on SJBAS field trips if the trip leaders send in the information. We will shorten non-SW information after articles already summarized have been printed.

Montezuma County Historical Society's "Great Sage Plan to Timberline," Volume 3, Chronicles Region's Heritage. (Summary, Cortez Journal, March 31, 2011)

The story of a pioneer in 1880 who tried to stop a wedding with a shotgun is described in Volume 3. Based on a 1934 interview with Elbert Nunn, the story describes, among other things, how Dove Creek got its name. It's one of many accounts in Vol. 3 to preserve this region's heritage. Volume 3 describes the experiences of pioneers and their families before and after they settled here. The stories offer readers the chance to find out what the pioneers had to go through when they first came to the Montezuma Valley. Vol. 1 was published in November 2009; Vol. 2 in April 2010; and Vol. 3 in March 2011. Each is 200 pages/volume.

The historical society built on a foundation of the stories of area residents who wanted to help. History is told through the voice of the pioneers, settlers and founders of the region -- either directly or through the recollection of their descendants. As an example, circa winter 1910, about the new District No. 9 schoolhouse, located about six miles north of Arriola, described by Sonora Lewis Porter: "FIRE! FIRE!" shouted the Brown brothers, as they burst through the door in a cloud of snow. Smoke and flames were licking at the flimsy boards of the ceiling. It was all over too soon. Books, desks, the wall map, and even the lunch pails -- gone. Anything goes in the books if it is of historical value and happened before World War II.

Funds from the sale of "Great Sage Plain to Timberline" go to the Society's Museum and Learning Center Fund. The Society is working on Vol. 4, and there might even be Vol. 5. To purchase volumes, or to learn how to submit accounts of your family's history, contact Virginia Graham at 565-7776 or June Head at 565-3880. Vol. 3 is also available at Let It Grow Nursery, 90 Mildred Road, Cortez, 565-3099; Books, 124 Pinon Drive, Cortez, 565-2503; and Ponderosa Restaurant, 108 S. Eighth St., Dolores, 882-7910.

Charles Wilkinson: "The People Are Dancing Again: The History of the Siletz Tribe of Western Oregon." (Summary, Cortez Journal, April 7, 2011)

When the U.S. Congress began terminating Native American tribes during the 1950s -- ending the special relationship between formerly sovereign tribes and the federal government -- many Native Americans thought they would be better off without the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. They didn't understand the consequences of "termination" until tribal land was sold off; individual allotments passed from Indian hands; communities broke up and dispersed and economic and social conditions worsened. The Siletz people and the members of 108 other terminated tribes lost hunting, fishing, gathering and water rights. The search for em-

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THE EDITORS' CORNER – Cont.

(Continued from page 8)

ployment scattered family groups, further decimating language, social and cultural traditions that had somehow survived the long Indian Wars of the 1800s as well as the government assimilation programs of the early 20th century. Worst of all, people from terminated tribes were no longer considered Indian. Then, in 1966, Robert Bennett, an Oneida Indian from Wisconsin, became BIA commissioner and things began to change. In the early 1970s, a small group of Siletz re-formed the tribal government and began the legal process of seeking restoration, opposed by commercial and sport-fishing organizations and legislators who worried that other terminated tribes might use the Siletz as precedent for their own restoration. The Siletz Tribe was restored, but the Siletz had to re-establish their identity and create a governing structure in a new time. "The People are Dancing Again" is a history of the Siletz people, who had asked Charles Wilkinson to write their story. It's also the story of all terminated tribes. Hardcover, \$35; U of WA Press, 2010 .

Archeology News of the Southwest

Effort Begins to Revive 19th-century Adobe Amador Hotel in Las Cruces. (Summary, Durango Herald, March 27, 2011)

The restoration of a 400-square-foot room is the start of a long-term revitalization for the building, constructed in the 1800s. History buffs would like each of the eight side rooms on the building's first floor to be finished by Jan. 6, 2012 -- in time to host a centennial ball for the 100th anniversary of New Mexico's statehood. The work will get rid of additions made to the building when it was home to a bank in the 1970s, which hid a lot of the original architectural features, added dropped ceilings and added plaster to the walls. Volunteers began the effort recently in one room where the plaster is up to 1.5 inches thick. When the restoration is finished, the original adobe will show and the original wood flooring will be exposed. The structure was built by the Amador family, but there's some uncertainty about the date. It began as a single-story home that morphed into a hotel over the years, with a second floor added. The building remained under Amador family ownership until the 1960s. Doña Ana County bought the building in 1985 and gave the building to the City of Las Cruces in 2007. The city accepted it on the condition the Amador Museum Foundation raise money for restoration.

Per-room cost of restoration could run as high as \$15,000. For instance, period-specific doors likely will have to be purchased and installed. Antique furnishings eventually will be added. The larger-scale revitalization, which could cost \$6 to \$10 million, includes creating a museum, demolishing drive-through lanes from when the building was a bank, tearing down an addition on the east side and building a restaurant to recreate an Amador Hotel bar and patio that was once a prominent social spot in Las Cruces.

After Josepha Burns Escaped Injury when She Lost Control of her Horse and Buggy Down a Hill into Los Ojos, NM more than a Century Ago, She and Her Children Built Our Lady of Lourdes Grotto between 1915 and 1919. (Summary, Durango Herald, April 10, 2011)

That Sunday, Mr. Burns, who owned several stores throughout northern NM, vowed to build an Italian-style grotto and shrine because his wife believed she had been saved by divine intervention. The architecture includes a unique northern New Mexican folk vernacular style of high-pitched roofs with projecting, narrow, gabled windows. But during World War II, most left Los Ojos. The village shrank to one-fifth of what it once had been. The houses and boardwalks gradually disappeared. People abandoned or sold their homes.

Local New Mexicans always raised borrega sheep because in the 17th and 18th centuries, Spanish families moved north from Santa Fe with long-wooled churro sheep that possessed two horns on each side of their skulls. The silky wool fibers made excellent weaving, and a strong tradition developed of wooden looms and families weaving blankets, serapes and mantas by firelight. After the US military introduced a different kind of sheep with better meat but a greasy, tighter wool, in the 1850s, the weaving tradition declined. Thirty years ago, a search began for any descendants of the original rams and ewes and a few churro were discovered in remote pastures. Los Ojos is now home to Tierra Wools and Pastores Lamb, a local cooperative em-

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plying herders as well as weavers who use churro sheep wool, perfect for hand spinning. The tapestries are of vibrant colors, with rich earth tones and zigzag patterns, some of which are family designs. Hand-dyed colorful yarns and local handspun wool can be purchased along with blankets, jackets, vests, rug runners, shawls and even woolen bookmarks. There are weaving classes and casitas with kitchens that can be rented for a weekend or a month from Tierra Wools, a grower/spinner/weaver-owned company.

Archaeologists Excavating around San Miguel Mission in Santa Fe Find Everything from Animal Bones and pre-Columbian Artifacts to Quarter-real Spanish Coin from the 1820s and 20th Century School-tax Token. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), April 10, 2011)

San Miguel Mission was built in 1610, destroyed by fire in 1640, rebuilt in 1645, destroyed again in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and rebuilt in 1710. The nonprofit Cornerstones of Santa Fe began working on the mission last year. The work by volunteers is expected to continue for two more years. A 75-foot trench on the south side of the church will allow water from the roofs of the mission and adjacent buildings to flow into a storm sewer.

The excavation of this trench turned up human remains, according to the *Santa Fe New Mexican*. Most were disarticulated bones, which indicated they had been disturbed by previous excavations for utility work. A nearly complete skeleton also was found, but it was not known whether the person was Native American or of European descent. The excavators will meet with tribes and the Archdiocese of Santa Fe to determine what will happen to the bones. NAGPRA regulates human remains and funerary objects and items considered part of a tribe's cultural patrimony. So far neither of those types of artifacts have been found.

What has been found are pieces of Santa Fe black-on-white pottery from the 1300s, Tewa polychrome pottery from a more recent era, ceramics with the imprints of corncobs and a tiny Pedernal chert dart point used to hunt boards. One intriguing item blends Old and New World technology: a whorl from a Native American hand spindle, made from a piece of talavera pottery.

The trench is as deep as five feet in some areas, with layers of previous construction and a parallel drainage ditch of brick with flagstone over the top. The old ditch still functions, but its leaks cause water to seep into the foundations of the adobe church.

Fruitdale Elementary School in Wheat Ridge may Fall Unless Last-minute Rescue by Colorado Preservation Inc. Accepted by Jefferson County Public Schools. (Summary, [Denver Post](#), March 27, 2011)

Colorado Preservation, which would like to find a way to return the school to community use, has asked the school district to delay demolition to allow the group to apply for a grant from the State Historical Fund to pay for a historic structure assessment. As part of its campaign to save historic schools, Colorado Preservation published a study last year that concluded about 25 percent of the school buildings in use today are at least 50 years old. Just 79 schools built in the 1920 -- including the Fruitdale school -- are left. Jeffco Schools chose not to apply for historic landmark designation, which would have opened the way for state grants funded by limited-stakes gambling. Renovation will cost about \$225 per square foot. The district for years has tried to sell the building, even offering it in 2007 to the Wheat Ridge Foundation for \$10. But the foundation's own assessment said it would cost \$350,000 to rehab it, so the group backed out.

The old brick school is both a point of pride for many in the community and significant to state history. It's an early Temple Buell school and really shows the evolution of his work as a master architect and builder. Buell moved to Denver in 1921 for treatment of tuberculosis, and he established the largest architectural firm in the Rocky Mountain region. He designed more than 300 buildings. His first public school was Denver's Asbury Elementary, circa 1921. He was hired to build an elementary school in Fruitdale, a farming community in Wheat Ridge, after its two-room brick schoolhouse burned down in December of 1926. He hired some of the farmers to do the work. Some of the brick from the school that burned down was cleaned and re-used for Fruitdale, down in the basement. It was built on the footprint of the original school. It's a very important part of the history of the city of Wheat Ridge.

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Fossils May Remain at Quarry where the Longest Dinosaur was Found in 1900. (Summary, [Daily Sentinel](#), April 7, 2011)

When Elmer Riggs dug in the Morrison Formation on the Redlands in 1900, he disgorged the largest known dinosaur, which he took to Chicago -- without making a quarry map. The director of paleontology for the Museum of Western Colorado's Dinosaur Journey, began rectifying that with a 2.5-pound bundle of carbon fiber, six rotors, and a camera hovering more than 100 feet above the rocks overlooking the quarry. This bird's-eye view of the 111-year-old quarry could yield enough new information to justify reopening Riggs' original dig. Where Riggs fell short as a cartographer, he might have recovered with photography. Many of the boulders that showed up in the photos that Riggs commissioned remain recognizable enough so that they can be marked with white blocks and flags to help identify them on aerial photos.

Examining the quarry from the air will help the museum's team piece together information from the old photos along with new ones and determine more about how the animal lay when it died some 148 million years ago. With that, they might learn more about what else could be expected a few feet beneath the surface. A series will be of small, high-quality photos, stitched together to end up with one big, high-quality photo.

Montezuma County Historical Society Displays Antique Buggy Collection. (Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), April 9, 2011)

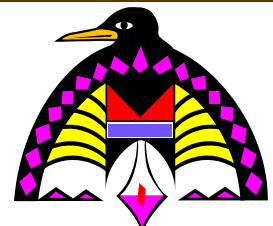
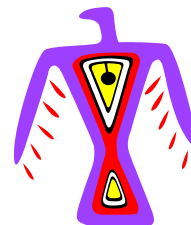
At the recent gun show, a photographer took photos of people with the buggy of their choice for a fee, to help fund a permanent museum space and learning center where the buggies and other treasured collections and historic information -- now in storage -- could be seen and enjoyed by the public. Memberships to the Montezuma County Historical Society are available at \$25 per family and \$15 per individual.

Repositories of History, Culture and Knowledge Remain Relevant. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), April 16, 2011)

More than 100 museum directors, curators and volunteers from the Colorado Wyoming Association of Museums met in Durango to learn how to make museums more relevant. The key will be to embrace new technologies and change the way they view their overall missions. Museums have a lot going for them. In a place like Durango, museums that focus on the area's history and culture can be a big part of the tourism package. The economic impact of local museums on an area's economy is strong.

The Durango Discovery Museum did an economic impact study on how much the museum would benefit the local economy. It projected it would boost the economy by more than \$3.2 million annually by increasing the length of visitor stays and their spending when they are here. Annual visitation numbers were projected to reach 30,000 people.

The Southern Ute Cultural Center and Museum in Ignacio, which opens in May, is working on a study to evaluate the economic impact of museums with the Southwest Colorado Small Business Development Center. The museums around Durango are working on producing a culture card where one ticket would grant admission to several museums. The heritage tourism industry, which includes museums, also attracts a high-value traveler compared with the general traveling public. Heritage tourists tend to be better educated, more affluent and, on average, stay longer and spend more. Museums need to focus on becoming part of the broader tourism package, and be a part of other heritage tourism industries.



San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
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FIRST CLASS

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

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

Individual (includes "Southwestern Lore")	SJBAS \$15.00 + CAS \$16.00 = \$31.00
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Family (with SWL)	SJBAS \$20.00 + CAS \$20.00 = \$40.00
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We welcome your comments, reports, pictures, and news to include in this newsletter.

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