

SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society



www.sjbass.org

The Moki Messenger

May 2015

May SJBAS Meeting

Our next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, May 14th at 7:00 p.m. in the Lyceum at the Center of Southwest Studies. After a brief business meeting, Dr. Arthur Joyce will present: "Lord 8 Deer," "Jaguar Claw," and the Journey to the "Land of the Sky:" Archaeology and History of the Tututepec Empire, Oaxaca, Mexico.

The site of Tututepec has long been known from Early Colonial documents as the capital of a powerful Late Postclassic (A.D. 1100-1522) imperial center in the lower Río Verde Valley of Oaxaca. Until recently, however, little has been known of the archaeology of the site. Dr. Joyce will discuss the origins, founding, extent, chronology, and aspects of the internal organization and external relations of Tututepec based on the results of a regional survey, excavations, and a reanalysis of ethnohistoric documents. He will also summarize the archaeology of the lower Río Verde Valley beginning with the earliest agricultural villages dating to 1800 B.C. and tracing the rise of the city of Río Viejo at 100 B.C.

Dr. Joyce's geographical focus is Mesoamerica, especially the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca. Joyce directs two interdisciplinary archaeological projects in Oaxaca: A regional project in the lower Río Verde Valley that examines the history of complex societies from ca. 1500 B.C. to A.D. 1522 and an interdisciplinary project investigating the history of human impact on the environment along the Río Verde drainage system. He draws on theoretical and methodological inspirations ranging from the social sciences and humanities to the natural sciences. An important component of Joyce's research is the training of graduate students who collaborate with him on field projects and carry out independent research in Oaxaca. His MA and Ph.D. students have carried out research involving excavations of residences and public buildings, geoarchaeological studies of agricultural terraces, archaeological survey, and laboratory studies of ceramics, figurines, and lithics. His two most recent Ph.D. students have gone on to tenure track positions at research universities.

SJBAS Annual Picnic - June 11th

The SJBAS Annual Picnic "semi-potluck" will be held Thursday, June 11th, at 5:00 p.m. at the Edgemont Ranch Picnic Ground on Florida Road. Thanks to our member David Wright, an Edgemont Ranch resident, we are allowed to use this facility again this year.

The picnic grounds are on the right past the Edgemont Ranch main entrance. The access road is across the highway from the giant pine cone sculpture and it will be marked. The club provides brats, hot dogs, buns, condiments, disposable tableware, bottled water, iced tea and lemonade. Members whose last names begin with A through F should bring a side dish; last names G through K a dessert; L through R an appetizer; and S through Z a salad. You may bring adult beverages, if you wish.

If you do not sign up for the picnic at the May meeting, please RSVP to Foxie Mason at fmason@frontier.net by June 8th, so we have a fairly accurate head count for our food order. You may bring family members, friends and prospective new members.

If you would like to volunteer to be on the set up or the cleanup crew, please email Jim Mueller at rhondaandjim@msn.com or phone 504-259-9564.

Feel free to contact Foxie Mason at fmason@frontier.net or Jim Mueller at rhondaandjim@msn.com or 504-259-9564 if you have questions or need additional information.

Field Trip Report – Cedar Mesa and Natural Bridges National Monument – April 20 - 22

Eleven SJBAS members took part in this camping/motel trip in SE Utah. On our first day, some of us stopped at the Shiloh Bakery in Cortez for their delicious cinnamon rolls right out of the oven, and then drove to Cedar Mesa where we set up camp and had lunch at the dispersed BLM campsite in Comb Wash. We carpooled to Road Canyon for an afternoon hike to a popular ancestral Puebloan site known as Fallen Roof ruin (see photo in NYT article below). The weather was perfect. We returned to camp in time for happy hour, dinner under the stars, and a cheerful campfire.

We spent the second day in Natural Bridges National Monument hiking to several PI and PII habitation sites and older petroglyph and pictograph panels in White Canyon above Sipapu Bridge and at Kachina Bridge. We ran into a Park Service archaeologist who was supervising a small crew doing stabilization work at one of the sites we visited. She provided some good insights to the sites we were exploring.



On the last day we ventured into an unnamed canyon west of Highway 261 to find the Shield House complex. After some demanding hiking, scrambling around a number of pour offs and huge boulders that filled the canyon, we reached the site. It was a fascinating place that is visited by very few people. We made it back to our vehicles later in the afternoon than planned, but everyone made it home by dark. -- Lyle

Upcoming Field Trips and Activities

We have some wonderful field trips coming up. Our complete 2015 Field Trip Schedule is available on our website at www.sjbas.org/Trips.htm. Please check the website schedule periodically to check for trip updates and contact the trip leaders directly by phone or email for trip details and to sign up.

May 3 - 6	<p>Moab, Green River and the Northern San Rafael Swell – Utah</p> <p>This well-researched, four-day camping or motel trip includes visits to a wide variety of rock art sites near Moab, Green River, and the northern San Rafael Swell in Utah. We will also visit the John Wesley Powell River Museum in Green River. Some of the more notable rock art panels include the Buckhorn Wash and Rochester Panels. All walks are short and on level ground with the exception of the ¼-mile paved trail to the Rochester Panel. There are options of one, two, or three days of camping or no camping at all. Trip participation limit is 16 people. Carpools will be arranged. For more information or to signup, contact trip leader Bob Powell at robertlpowell@durango.net or 970-385-8949</p>
May 14	<p>SJBAS meeting - speaker Arthur Joyce - "Oaxaca, Mexico"</p>
May 15 - 17	<p>Salinas Pueblo Missions – New Mexico Trip Cancelled due to scheduling conflicts and lack of interest.</p> <p>During this three-day motel trip, we will visit the ruins of three mission churches at Quarai, Abó, and Gran Quivira and the partially excavated Gran Quivira pueblo. We will also visit the Petroglyph National Monument near Albuquerque. The trip participation limit is 20. For more information or to signup, contact trip leaders Andy and Marion Simon mandyandarion@gmail.com or 970-749-2927.</p>
May 16	<p>Historic Preservation Month Driving Tour of La Plata County Historic Cemeteries</p> <p>This public tour will be led by Dr. Ruth Lambert of the San Juan Mountains Association. It will begin at the Bayfield Library and last 3 to 4 hours. For more information, contact Andy Gulliford gulliford_a@fortlewis.edu.</p>
May 27 - 29	<p>Navajo National Monument - Keet Seel Backpack – Arizona</p> <p>Backpack to one of the best preserved ancestral Puebloan sites in the Southwest. This 3-day trip includes car camping one night in the developed campground at Navajo N.M. and the second night in the backcountry campsite at Keet Seel. The hike is a rugged and strenuous 17-mile round trip hike with 1,000 feet of elevation loss and gain. The Park Service trip participation limit is 10. For more information or to signup, contact trip leaders Lyle and Barb Hancock at lylehancock@bresnan.net or 970-764-4531. This trip is full, but we do have a waiting list.</p>
June 9	<p>SJBAS annual picnic</p>
July 9	<p>SJBAS meeting - Fred Moeller, Old Vero Man Site; Alex Wesson, SWCA</p>
July 25	<p>Ute Mountain Tribal Park Tour</p> <p>This will be a day trip to visit Inaccessible House, Casa Colorado, and Casa Blanca cliff dwellings in a rarely visited area of the Tribal Park. The tour will take about five hours, with only a couple miles of hiking. The tour fee is \$35 per person. We will carpool from Durango. For more information or to signup, contact Lyle Hancock at lylehancock@bresnan.net or 970-764-4531.</p>
July 31 – August 2	<p>Winslow area – Homolovi, Petrified Forest, Painted Desert - Arizona</p> <p>This will be a three-day camping or hotel trip to the Winslow area. We will visit sites in the Painted Desert, Petrified Forest N.M., and at Homolovi State Park and take part in the August 1st Suvoyuki Day celebrations. For more information or to signup, contact trip leader Rusty Chamberlain chambrke@aol.com</p>

PAAC Courses in Durango

Basic Site Surveying Techniques

Assistant State Archaeologist Kevin Black will be teaching a PAAC class on “**Basic Site Surveying Techniques**” from May 29 - June 1 at the Center of Southwest Studies at Fort Lewis College in Durango. This 25-hour course is part of the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification, and is open to the public. No prior classes are required. The course will discuss site identification, surveying methods, recording procedures, basic equipment usage, reading topographic maps, and field procedures. At least one half day will be spent in the field putting to use the information discussed in class. This course provides valuable information for any prospective archaeological field worker, or a volunteer on a dig. Total cost is \$12. Details can be found at www.historycolorado.org/oahp/basic-site-surveying-techniques. For further information or to register, contact Tish Varney at (970)259-4099 or tishvarney@att.net prior to May 11th.

Site Form Workshop

Kevin Black will also teach a one-day PAAC class at the CAS annual meeting on October 11th. This will be a free, “**Site Form Workshop**” offered for the first time outside Denver. It should run about 8 hours, starting at 9 a.m. and ending before 5 p.m. It is not a formal course, but instead focuses on how to transform field survey forms into final forms for our statewide database. For further information or to register, contact Tish Varney at (970)259-4099 or tishvarney@att.net.

PAAC Course Planning Questionnaire

Tish needs information from SJBAS members to assist Kevin Black in developing the next PAAC schedule. She would like to know which courses SJBAS members are interested in attending in the next six months or year. ***Please reply to Tish, tishvarney@att.net, by May 10th with the courses you are most interested in attending.***

PAAC Course List:

Provisional Surveyor

Basic Site Surveying Techniques
Colorado Archaeology
Historical Archaeology

Certified Surveyor I

Lithics Description & Analysis
Ceramics Description & Analysis
Perishable Materials

Certified Surveyor II

Archaeological Dating Methods
Field & Laboratory Photography
Research Design & Report Writing

Scholar

Archaeological Practice in Colorado
Principles of Archaeological Excavation

Laboratory Program

Archaeological Laboratory Techniques

Specialty Surveyor

Rock Art Studies

****List in order of interest
the top **three** PAAC
courses you are interested in:**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

All course outlines are on the History Colorado website at <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/class-description-introduction>; one can browse the course details by clicking on the course headings.

Hisatsinom Meeting – May 5th

The Hisatsinom Chapter is pleased to present William Reitze on Tuesday, May 5th at 7:00 PM at the Methodist Church, 515 Park Street, Cortez, CO to discuss “The Petrified Forest National Park Boundary Expansion Project: Re-assessing Occupation and Land use in *El Desierto Pintado*.” William will discuss archaeological research on the newly expanded Petrified Forest National Park, including preliminary results on several recently discovered, large Basketmaker sites. Contact Kari Schleher at 505-269-4475 with questions.

Hisatsinom May Newsletter [Hisatsinom Newsletter May 2015.pdf](#)

New CAS Chapter in Grand Junction



Gotta like it --- the newly formed

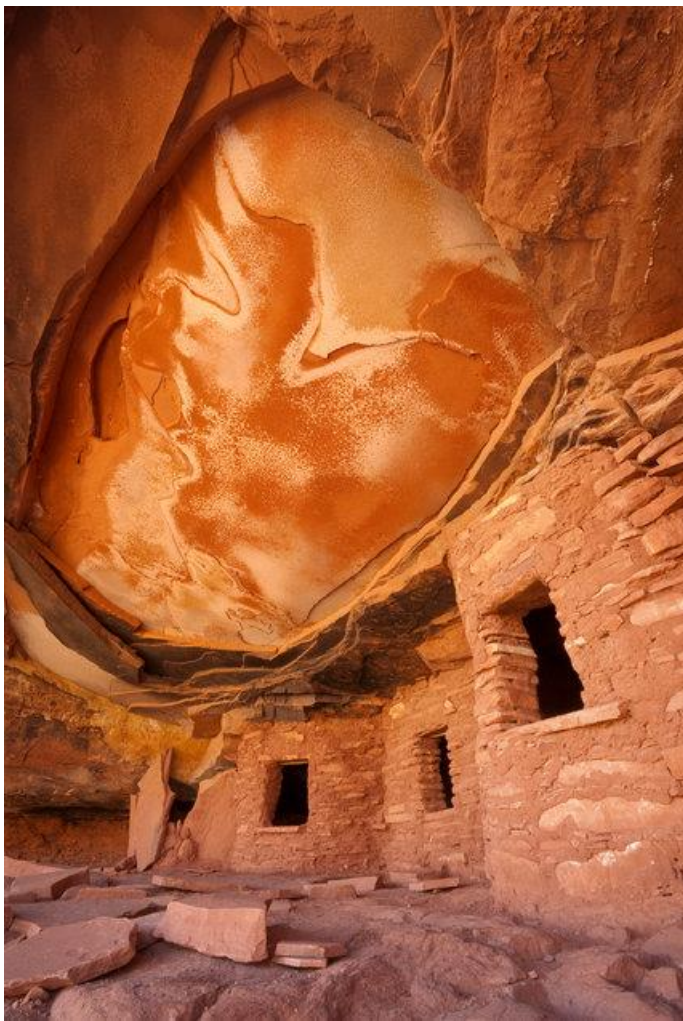
Colorado Archaeological Society - Grand Junction chapter (CAS-GJ) made it in the newspaper today announcing our first lecture meeting,

Tuesday April 21 7-9 at GJ City Council Chambers, 5th and Rood.

Read more details here . . .

<http://www.gjsentinel.com/.../articles/your-town-april-12-2015>

[Please pass this information along](#) and ask clubs and groups that you know or participate in if they will please help spread the word for us



NY TIMES

[SundayReview](#) | Opinion

Saving What's Left of Utah's Lost World

By DAVID ROBERTS APRIL 11, 2015

An Ancestral Puebloan ruin on Cedar Mesa, in southeastern Utah. Credit Grant Ordelheide/Aurora Open, via Getty Images

ST. GEORGE, Utah — CEDAR MESA is one of the most sublime and culturally evocative landscapes on Earth. Since 1987, I've made more than 60 trips to that outback in southeastern Utah, hiking, camping and backpacking on forays lasting as long as 10 days. Nowhere else in the Southwest can you find unrestored ruins and artifacts left in situ in such prodigal abundance. And though roughly 75,000 enthusiasts visit Cedar Mesa each year, that's a drop in the bucket compared with the four and a half million who throng the Grand Canyon. By wending my way into the more obscure corners of the labyrinth, I've gone days in a row without running into another hiker, and I've visited sites that I'm pretty sure very few or even no other Anglos have seen.

Hiking through such slick-rock gorges as Grand Gulch, Fish, Owl and Slickhorn Canyons would immerse the wanderer in breathtaking scenery in its own right, even if those places were devoid of prehistoric human presence. But to stand beneath the dwellings, kivas and granaries of the Ancestral Puebloans, as well as the hogans in which Navajos once lived, and to stare at hallucinatory panels of rock art engraved and painted on the cliffs as long as thousands of years ago, is to plunge into a spiritual communion with the ancients, even if the meanings of those sites and panels lie in the limbo of the lost.

What's still there may soon be lost, as well. Cedar Mesa embraces tens of thousands of archaeological sites that chronicle a 13,000-year history, from Paleo-Indian times until the late 19th century. Administered by the woefully understaffed federal Bureau of Land Management, the mesa is hammered every year by rampant looting that a small number of rangers are powerless to stop. The plateau and canyons remain, in the words of Josh Ewing, executive director of the group Friends of Cedar Mesa, "undoubtedly the most significant unprotected archaeological area in the United States."

More ominously, perhaps, the Utah State Legislature has its eye on the roughly 500,000 acres of pinyon and juniper forests and its twisting sandstone canyons.

Last month, Gov. Gary R. Herbert, a Republican, signed a resolution passed by the Republican-controlled Legislature opposing additional protections for Cedar Mesa and another area, the equally pristine San Rafael Swell, and asserting that livestock grazing and energy and mineral extraction could be done in a way that would preserve the area's "scenic and recreational values." Before it was amended, the measure had declared livestock grazing and "environmentally sensitive energy and mineral development" as the "highest and best use" for those two areas.

Utah lawmakers are worried that [President Obama](#) might declare both areas [national monuments](#). Such a move would be in the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt, who as president in 1906 signed the [Antiquities Act](#).

The law empowered presidents to create monuments to protect "objects of historic or scientific interest" and, indeed, two years later Roosevelt created Grand Canyon National Monument. It became a national park in 1919. Roosevelt also used the Antiquities Act to reduce out-of-control looting of prehistoric sites, mining, prospecting and land-grabbing throughout the West.

In that same spirit, President Bill Clinton in 1996 created the [Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument](#) in south-central Utah, in part to forestall an extensive coal-mining operation that had been about to start on top of Kaiparowits Plateau.

In last month's resolution, the Utah Legislature urged Congress to amend the Antiquities Act to curtail the president's free hand to declare national monuments.

The bitter antagonism between the United States government and Utah goes all the way back to 1851, when Brigham Young, governor of the newly formed Utah Territory, declared that "any president of the United States who lifts his finger against this people shall die an untimely death and go to hell." Locals and lawmakers deplored the establishment of Arches National Monument — now National Park — in 1929, and Canyonlands National Park in 1964, both now revered as crown jewels of the park system as well as moneymakers for the nearby communities.

Three years ago, Governor Herbert signed a measure that demanded the return of millions of acres of federal lands in Utah (except five national parks, six national monuments and some wilderness areas) to the state. After the federal government ignored Utah's deadline of Dec. 31, 2014, the Legislature set aside \$2 million of taxpayers' money to prepare a lawsuit, as yet not filed, to force a resolution.

That sort of action by the state government was not unexpected. What's more worrisome is that the [United States Senate](#) recently voted 51 to 49 on a [nonbinding resolution](#) to sell or give away nearly all federal lands: national forests, Bureau of Land Management land, wilderness areas and wildlife refuges — everything except the national parks and monuments. An earlier House resolution called for reducing federal land holdings.

Against this tide, three environmental and cultural lobbying groups — Friends of Cedar Mesa, the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and the Navajo Diné Bikéyah — have put forth proposals to protect Cedar Mesa. But this is not just about preserving wilderness.

Native Americans all over the Southwest still have powerful ancestral links to the mesa. Navajos have hidden out on Cedar Mesa at various times since 1863, when many avoided capture by the United States Army under Kit Carson, during the roundup that forced 9,000 Navajos to walk 300 miles to a genocidal concentration camp on the eastern New Mexico plains.

The alliance advocates protecting the wilderness remaining at the heart of the Colorado Plateau in Utah, about 9.5 million acres now under the aegis of the Bureau of Land Management. In 2009 a similar proposal was presented to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Natural Resources.

Utah's entire House delegation opposed it at the time, though Representative Rob Bishop, a Utah Republican and now the chairman of that subcommittee, has been working to strike a deal that would set aside new wilderness areas while also opening up other lands for such activities as oil and gas exploration. Some wilderness advocates say they are guardedly optimistic about this effort.

I wish I were. In the 28 years I've been visiting Cedar Mesa, I've seen too many sites destroyed by looters, too many others trampled by cattle, too many all-terrain-vehicle tracks in remote canyons, and just last year, a new oil rig drilled deep among Ancestral Puebloan sites on Cyclone Flat on the north end of the mesa.

There's a showdown looming. Congress should designate Cedar Mesa a [National Conservation Area](#), which would provide enhanced protections to the area's natural and cultural treasures, but without the fanfare and throngs of visitors that often accompany the creation of new monuments or parks.

But it seems highly unlikely that the Republican-controlled House and Senate would take such a step. President Obama remains the best hope. He should use his authority to set aside Cedar Mesa as a national monument. Doing so would mean more visitors and new regulations, as happened at Grand Staircase-Escalante. But it would also protect the wonders of the ancients and the environment itself for future generations to explore.

At Canyons of the Ancients, Wetherill legacy lives and Rare Truce in Land-Use Wars – wilderness in SE Utah

[Wetherill.pdf](#)

Article from the Native American Encyclopedia



[Osceola ~ A Seminole Warrior](#)

Posted: 13 Apr 2015 02:00 PM PDT

Osceola

Osceola (1804 – January 30, 1838), born as Billy Powell, became an influential leader of the Seminole in Florida. Of mixed parentage, Creek, Scots-Irish, and English, he was raised as a Creek by his mother, as the tribe had a matrilineal kinship system. They migrated to Florida when he was a child, with other Red Stick refugees, after their defeat in 1814 in the Creek Wars.

In 1836, Osceola led a small band of warriors in the Seminole resistance during the Second Seminole War, when the United States tried to remove the tribe from their

lands in Florida. He became an adviser to Micanopy, the principal chief of the Seminole from 1825 to 1849. Osceola led the war resistance until he was captured in September 1837 by deception, under a flag of truce, when he went to a US fort for peace talks. Because of his renown, Osceola attracted visitors as well as leading portrait painters. He died a few months later in prison at Fort Moultrie in Charleston, South Carolina, of causes reported as an internal infection or malaria.

Early life

Osceola was named Billy Powell at birth in 1804 in the Creek village of Talisi, now known as Tallassee, Alabama, in current Elmore County. “The people in the town of Tallassee...were mixed-blood Native American/English/Irish/Scottish, and some were black. Billy was all of these.” His mother was Polly Coppinger, a Creek woman, and his father was William Powell, an English trader. Polly was the daughter of Ann McQueen and Jose Coppinger. Because the Creek have a matrilineal kinship system, Polly and Ann’s other children were all considered to be born into their mother’s clan; they were reared as traditional Creek and gained their status from their mother’s people. Ann McQueen was also mixed-race Creek; her father, James McQueen, was Scots-Irish. Ann was probably the sister or aunt of Peter McQueen, a prominent Creek leader and warrior. Like his mother, Billy was raised in the Creek tribe.

Like his father, Billy’s maternal grandfather James McQueen was also a trader; in 1714 he was the first European to trade with the Creek in Alabama. He stayed in the area as a fur trader and married into the Creek tribe and became closely involved with this people. He is buried in the Indian cemetery in Franklin, Alabama, near a Methodist Missionary Church for the Creek.

In 1814, after the Red Stick Creek were defeated by United States forces, Polly took Osceola and moved with other Creek refugees from Alabama to Florida, where they joined the Seminole. In adulthood, as part of the Seminole, Powell was given his name Osceola (/ˌpsiːˈoʊlə/ or /ˌoʊseɪˈoʊlə/). This is an anglicized form of the Creek Asi-yahola (pronounced [asːiːjahoːla]); the combination of asi, the ceremonial black drink made from the yaupon holly, and yahola, meaning “shout” or “shouter”.

In 1821, the United States acquired Florida from Spain. More European-American settlers started moving in, encroaching on the Seminole. After early military skirmishes and the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek, by which the US seized the northern Seminole lands, Osceola and his family moved with the Seminole deeper into central and southern Florida. As an adult, Osceola took two wives, as did some other Creek and Seminole leaders. With them, he had at least five children. One of his wives was an African American, and he fiercely opposed the enslavement of free peoples.

1830s Resistance and war leader

Through the 1820s and the turn of the decade, American settlers kept up pressure on the US government to remove the Seminole from Florida to make way for their desired agricultural development. In 1832, a few Seminole chiefs signed the Treaty of Payne’s Landing, by which they agreed to give up their Florida lands in exchange for lands west of the Mississippi River in Indian Territory. According to legend, Osceola stabbed the treaty with his knife, although there are no contemporary reports of this.

Five of the most important Seminole chiefs, including Micanopy of the Alachua Seminole, did not agree to removal. In retaliation, the US Indian agent, Wiley Thompson, declared that those chiefs were deposed from their positions. As US relations with the Seminole deteriorated, Thompson forbade the sale of guns and ammunition to them. Osceola, a young warrior rising to prominence, resented this ban. He felt it equated the Seminole with slaves, who were forbidden to carry arms.

Thompson considered Osceola to be a friend and gave him a rifle. Later, though, when Osceola quarreled with Thompson, the agent had the warrior locked up at Fort King for a night. The next day, to secure his release, Osceola agreed to abide by the Treaty of Payne's Landing and to bring his followers into the fort.

On December 28, 1835, Osceola and his followers ambushed and killed Wiley Thompson and six others outside Fort King, while another group of Seminole ambushed and killed a column of US Army troops marching from Fort Brooke to Fort King, in what Americans called the Dade Massacre. These nearly simultaneous attacks began the Second Seminole War.

Capture

In October 1837, on the orders of General Thomas Jesup, Osceola was captured when he went for peace talks near St. Augustine, Florida. He was initially imprisoned at Fort Marion before being transferred to Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, outside Charleston, South Carolina. Osceola's capture by deceit caused a national uproar. General Jesup and the administration were condemned by many congressional leaders. That December, Osceola and other Seminole prisoners were moved to Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina. They were visited by townspeople.

George Catlin and other prominent painters met the war chief and persuaded him to allow his picture to be painted.

Robert J. Curtis painted an oil portrait of Osceola as well. These paintings have inspired numerous prints and engravings, which were widely distributed, and even cigar store figures.

Osceola died of quinsy (though one source gives the cause of death as "malaria" without further elaboration) on January 30, 1838, three months after his capture. He was buried with military honors at Fort Moultrie.

Legacy and honors

- Numerous landmarks, including Osceola counties in Florida, Iowa, and Michigan, were named after him.
- Florida's Osceola National Forest was named for him.
- Mount Osceola, located in the White Mountain National Forest of New Hampshire.

Legacy and descendants

Direct descendant, Great Great Great Grandson, Chief Joe Dan Osceola who is Ambassador of the Seminole Tribe.

Three Villages Robe [When Beauty Meets Utility.pdf](#)

SJBAS Elected Officers

President	Janice Sheftel	jsheftel@mbssllp.com
Vice President	Florence (Foxie) Mason	fmason@frontier.net
Vice President	Jim Mueller	rhondaandjim@msn.com
Vice President Field Trip Program	Lyle Hancock	lylehancock@bresnan.net
Secretary	Barb Hancock	barbhancock@bresnan.net
Treasurer	Mark Gebhardt	mark@virtbiz.com
CAS Representative	Terri Hoff	tthoff@hotmail.com
PAAC Representative	Tish Varney	tishvarney@att.net

Other Positions

Moki Messenger contact	Lyle Hancock	lylehancock@bresnan.net
Programming Chair	Janice Sheftel	jsheftel@mbsslpl.com
Publicity Chair	Jill Tripp	jtripp51@yahoo.com
Webmaster	Lyle Hancock	lylehancock@bresnan.net

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society – Membership Renewal

Membership renewals are due by January 31st each year. Please complete the SJBAS application form, <http://www.sjbas.org/Application.pdf>, make your check payable to 'SJBAS' and mail with the application form to our chapter treasurer: **Mark Gebhardt, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301.**