



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

November, 2013

Rudy Davison on Marshall Basin Mines

November 14, 2013, SJBAS will hold its regular meeting at 7:00 p.m. in the Center for SW Studies, Lyceum. Rudy Davison will discuss *Discovery of the Marshall Basin Mines above Telluride*, a lecture and multiple power point slides that show the discovery and development of mining in Marshall Basin.

Currently Rudy is a board member of (1) the Telluride Historical Museum, (2) the Visiting Committee for the Arthur Lakes Library at the CO School of Mines, and (3) the Mining History Association. He has written *Rudy's View, A Driving Guide from Telluride to the Top of Imogene Pass; In Search of Colorado's Silver Heritage*; and *The Alpine Tunnel*. The latter two were written as companion pieces to historical field trips he led for the Telluride Historical Museum.

Regarding mining history, he has presented multiple power point talks at (1) the annual Mining History Association conferences; (2) the International Organization for Transportation by Ropes symposium in Silverton (these are the people that design chair lifts, gondolas and aerial trams for mining); (3) the Telluride & Ouray Historical Museums; and (4) the Durango & Silverton Nar-

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SJBAS Christmas Celebration and Party It's Time to Plan to Attend

Thursday, December 12, 2013

6 p.m.

Dalton Club House, Dalton Ranch

\$35.00 per person.

Complete information on page 3

John W. Sanders Internship Fund

The internship fund SJBAS began last December benefitting Fort Lewis College archaeology students doing projects and research at the Center of SW Studies has been renamed the **John W. Sanders Internship Fund** in honor of our departed friend, scholar, humorist, intrepid hiker, and chapter founder,

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Officers for 2013

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

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row Gauge RR Rail Rangers, volunteers sponsored by the US Forest Service. Rudy graduated with a BA in Geography from CU-Boulder.

He calls himself a "Generalist", because he knows a little bit about a lot of subjects but never became an expert in one field. He worked as (1) a mining geologist at the Old Hundred Mine in Silverton, (2) a zookeeper at the Denver Zoo and the Wellington Zoo in New Zealand, (3) a technician for the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries on a brucellosis eradication scheme, (4) the publisher of the Telluride Times newspaper in Telluride, and (5) the part owner of Telluride Travel Connection, where he organized and led international trips to Australia, Africa, and South America. His main occupation is as a mining historian.

He has been married to Andie Davison for 27 years. Rudy is willing to lead an SJBAS field trip to Marshall Basin next summer

(Continued from John Sanders Memorial Fund page 1)

John Sanders. We are accepting donations to build up this fund. If you wish to make a charitable, tax-deductible donation to this endeavor, please make your check out to SJBAS, indicate it is for this Fund, and send it to Mark Gebhardt, 107 St. Andres Circle, Durango, CO 81301.

Jay Harrison, Director of the Center of SW Studies, will ensure that the funds go to worthy students. Once a student has completed a project, he or she is to make a brief presentation to SJBAS at one of our monthly meetings to tell us of the results.

CONFERENCES

79th Annual Society for the American Archeological Annual Mtg., Austin, TX, April 23-27, 2014.

Free entrance days in National Parks—November 9—11, Veterans' Day Weekend.

SJBAS FUTURE TRIPS

SJBAS Upcoming Field Trips:

(DT=Day Trip; TL=Trip Leaders; TPL=Trip Limit)

11/2. Crow Canyon, near Largo Canyon, NM. Day trip, with BLM archaeologist Jim Copeland, to visit spectacular petroglyphs and other sites. This may be Jim's last field trip with SJBAS. HC/4WD vehicles required. TPL=20. TL: Rhonda Raffo & Jim Mueller. 504-258-9564; rhondaandjim@msn.com.

12/24-25. Taos Pueblo. Two-day motel trip to see Procession of the Virgin Mary, other Rio Grande Pueblos to see dances. TL: **Need Volunteer Trip Leader or the trip will be cancelled.** Contact, Richard Robinson, Robinson7150@gmail.com.

SJBAS TRIP REPORT

SJBAS Cedar Mesa Camping Trip Oct.16 – 18

Barb and Lyle led a wonderful trip to the beautiful Cedar Mesa area in south-eastern Utah. Eight SJBAS members participated in this camping and hiking trip. The U.S. government was in shut down mode, but our group had a Letter of Agreement from the BLM authorizing our activities, and the visitor information center in Monticello said dispersed areas managed by the BLM were still open to public use.

We camped at the dispersed camping area in Comb Wash, just south of Utah Highway 95. After setting up camp and having lunch, we headed over to North Mule Canyon and hiked about five miles to visit several Ancestral Puebloan sites. We returned to camp for happy hour, dinner, and much discussion around the campfire.

Thursday morning brought freezing temperatures in camp, but we spent a beautiful day exploring Lower Fish Canyon. On Friday morning we broke camp and drove to a P-I hilltop site and great kiva along Cottonwood Wash, visited a petroglyph panel on the top of Comb Ridge, and hiked into a P-III site in the headwaters of Butler Wash.

Both Barb and Lyle need to be complimented for their diligence in obtaining a permit for this area. This area is the topic of a recent film "Death of Place" produced by Larry Ruiz in Durango and is the location of many interesting research projects at this time. The 2014 Pecos Conference is presently scheduled for Blanding.

SJBAS Christmas Celebration and Party - It's Time to Plan to Attend

**Thursday, December 12, 2013 6 p.m.
Dalton Club House, Dalton Ranch
\$35.00 per person.**

Send your reply form and check made out to SJBAS to Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Deadline December 1, 2012.

Please indicate entrée choice (chicken, pork or vegetarian) when sending in reservation. Members may invite non-members to attend.

For additional information: Foxie Mason fmason@frontier.net 247-0252

The Christmas Party will begin with a social hour at 6:00 p.m. with a cash bar followed by dinner and program activities.

The dinner menu will include

Passed appetizers,

Salad,

Entrée choices of Chicken Breast with Sautéed Shrimp, or Chicken Cordon Bleu, or Roasted Pork Tenderloin or Vegetarian selection

Bread/butter, Ice Tea and Coffee

Dessert

The Party will feature a photo presentation of 2013 SJBAS field trips and activities; introduction of new society members; door prizes; election of 2014 chapter officers, and good holiday cheer. Join your friends for this fun party and hope to see you there!

Reservation Reply Form:

Send form and check to: Mark Gebhardt, Treasurer, 107 St. Andrews Circle, Durango, CO 81301. Deadline December 6, 2013.

Questions: email fmason@frontier.net, Phone 247-0252.

SJBAS Christmas Party and Annual Meeting. Thursday, December 12, 2013 Dalton Club House, Dalton Ranch. 6 p.m. \$35.00 per person, to SJBAS.

Name(s) of each attendee: _____



SJBAS Christmas Party and Celebration—Cont.

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Please indicate entrée choice (chicken, pork or vegetarian) for each attendee when sending in reservation. Provide one selection per attendee:

Number of Entrees Requested:

- _____ Chicken Breast
- _____ Chicken Cordon Bleu
- _____ Pork
- _____ Vegetarian

Do you prefer low sodium? ☐ yes ☐ no

We will attempt to accommodate your request to the extent possible.

We need your field trip photos for the photo presentation! Please email your field trip photos ASAP to: Lyle Hancock at lylehancock@bresnan.net.

HISATSINOM MEETINGS & REPORTS

Hisatsinom Next Meetings:

Nov. 5, Mark Varien - Update on the Village Ecodynamics Project.

Past Hisatsinom Meetings:

March Hisatsinom meeting: Gail LaDage spoke on her recently published *Zeke Flora: Legacy in Rings*, discussing how she came to research his archives at the Center of SW Studies, decided to write "to set the record straight" about this avocational archaeologist, and received encouragement and numerous files and other unpublished resources from Zeke's family and from Dr. Jeffrey Dean, Lab for Tree Ring Research, who wrote the foreword for the book after being LaDage's mentor for the last three years. They plan to co-author an article on Flora's contributions to the archaeology and dendrochronology of the SW. All profits from the sale of the book will go towards a Zeke Flora memorial scholarship at the U of AZ. Copies are available on Amazon, at Maria's Bookshop in Durango, or from the author (259-8074).

Gail toured the new Lab of Tree Ring Research ("LTRR") on the U of Arizona Campus, which, along with exhibits and tree-ring science, has hands-on activities for kids, and demonstrations on coring trees, at the dedication of the Bryant Bannister [Tree-Ring] Building ("BBB"). The "temporary" LTRR, located under the football stadium bleachers, existing for 75 years, has been the main depository for wood samples from all over the globe as well as for all the offices for the tree-ring lab. There Jeff Dean, in 1974, dated Zeke Flora's wood samples from the Falls Creek Rock Shelters, extending the chronology to 322 BCE. It is the oldest officially dated archeological site in the SW today.

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Thanks to a \$9 million gift by Agnes Haury, widow of Emile Haury (who trained Zeke in dendrochronology in the 1930s), the \$12 million BBB is now the official world headquarters for dendrochronology. This success was conceived by astronomer A.E. Douglass, who teamed with Haury to compare tree rings on archeological site timbers to standing ancient trees.

Dominating the lobby is a 10-foot diameter, two ton 1,700 year old giant sequoia section, a gift to Douglass after he dated the tree. It had to be divided into three sections for moving into its permanent home. Decades ago, every school-aged child in Tucson viewed the slab when it was housed in the AZ State Museum. While the BBB has excellent displays, along with numerous labs, offices and meeting rooms, the bulk of the old wood remains under the football stadium, including original beams collected at Chetro Ketl, Pueblo Bonito and other archeological sites in the SW. While new storage walls continue to be installed in the basement of the new LTRR, these and the labeled boxes in the old quarters await their move to the more climate-controlled BBB.

August: Speaker Jason Chuiпка Presented his Current Investigations: *Whiskey is for Drinking, Water is for Fighting: Water Projects and Archaeology in the Desert West 1950-present*.
Hisatsinom Newsletter, Aug. 2013)

He examined the relationship of archaeological research to development of the western states, which hinges on water. Chuiпка is currently the Principal Investigator for the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Cultural Resources Project for PaleoWest Archaeology, the largest archaeological project in the US, bringing water to the Navajo Nation. It is about three times the economy scale of the Dolores Archaeological Project and ten times the size in terms of cultural sites and components.

Dr. Stephen H. Lekson Presented *Chaco Canyon: Capitol of the Northern SW*, as Part of Four Corners Lecture Series. Lekson Says Ancestral Puebloan Site but One Town in Much Larger Trading Network Stretching to Mexico. (Hisatsinom Newsletter, Oct. 2013; Cortez Journal, Sept. 20, 2013)

Chaco as a mystery bothers him. The mystery of the great houses of Chaco Canyon are greatly exaggerated. The NM ruin is really just an ancient city. "Archaeologists seem not to want to solve Chaco, as if it is abhorrent to us to think we might be able to figure it out." Lekson speculates that "probably hundreds of millions of dollars" has been spent investigating the well-known ruins occupied by ancestral Puebloans from 850-1250 AD. Chaco is often described as a vortex, a mecca for religious pilgrimage, a trading center, or an archaic center of astronomical science established to worship the moon, sun and stars, but it was also just an ordinary city.

Lekson believes that an erroneous, hundred-year old theory that there were no city states north of Mexico during the ancestral Puebloan periods is partly to blame. American archaeology taught that. It has become an article of faith. The word Chaco can be traced to a Castilian word for city, or "which ever town has the largest population." But not all cities are dense. Chaco fits the definition of a large permanent center that serves and transforms a region. Just as in other pre-colonial cities, there were the nobles living in the great houses and there were the farmers and laborers living on the outskirts serving the rich. The evidence is the Chaco great house of Pueblo Bonito -- 40,000 tons stacked 30' tall over a major league baseball field. It was an elite residence or palace.

One of the most compelling aspects of Chaco is the evidence that it was a signaling station. The open terrain for hundreds of miles in every direction made line-of-sight communication using signal fires a probable technique. A mother-daughter team tested the theory using mirrors. One of them climbed Huerfano Peak (Sangre de Cristo range in CO) and the other went to Chaco and could see the mirror's reflection. Far View at Mesa Verde may have been a repeater site. Chacoans used fires to communicate, probably about trade opportunities.

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"If we had not taken over the SW from Mexico, they would have seen it as just another Mayan site." The Chaco people traveled to Mesoamerica, and visa versa. Chaco can be discussed from an archaeological perspective, documented as scientific fact. Steve credits Gwinn Vivian as the Chaco expert, its salient factor being its architecture, the Great Houses in particular. While people lived in small, unit pueblo rooms, huge pueblo centers like Yellowjacket, had spectacular Great Houses revealing Mesoamerican influence and even artifacts. Macaw feather sashes, cacao residue found in cylinder vessels (see Patricia Crown's *Chaco Chocolate*), copper bells and other exotics have been excavated from sites as far north as Shields Pueblo. The Mayans created mosaic treasures using turquoise from the American SW. Trade routes have been clearly documented. The macaw feather sash at Edge of the Cedars museum in Blanding probably came from Chaco. It originated in what is now southern Mexico. Chacoans thought they were Mesoamerican noble families. Steve argues that there is evidence, such as artifacts and elite burials, as well as the above-mentioned trade goods -- that Mexican influence is fact.

Mexico had nobles 2,000 years before Chaco slaves raised the crops. Pueblo Bonito, with walls 30' tall, was an elite residence. Downtown Chaco had six of these huge buildings, clustered on a north/south alignment. An extensive road system and platform mounds challenge the comments of some that there never were any north of Mexico. Cahokia, the largest pyramid north of Teotihuacan, is well-documented. On an old Spanish map, Chaco is called Canon de Charco, which means Big Chaco, "the largest population or a great place". Chaco's roads, a regional system in which roads radiate like spokes on a wheel, extend to the SE as far as Magdalena. Line-of-sight signaling from Chimney Rock Pueblo to Huerfano Mesa, perhaps even to Far View site at Mesa Verde, show a likely system of repeater stations. Was Chaco a palatial city? A polity? A pueblo? A pilgrimage center for ritual celebrations? Was there militarism? Lekson spoke of the Post-Classic (900-1520) centers of Cahokia with 50,000 people, the Chumash, Cholula and Chichen Itza. All had population growth, small polities, long-distance exchange, commercialization of the economy, and new iconography. All that happened north of the border with Chaco. Lekson compared Chaco with the Mesoamerican Altepetl, where 5-8 noble families rotate kingships, extract tribute and taxes from commoners, in a city of 3000-5000 people. The Chaco-sized influence would be a polity that could include 30-50,000 people. Lekson contends that Chaco is a Mesoamerican world. He believes Chaco moved its capitol to Aztec, where it ended badly due to a big drought. But Chaco worked; it was a success.

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Author Erica Olsen Presented *Writing the Four Corners* at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, part of Four Corners Lecture Series.

(Cortez Journal, Oct. 4, 2013)

Four Corners resident Erica Olsen is the author of *Recapture*, a collection of short fiction about the West. Her essays and stories have appeared in publications such as the *High Country News* and the *High Desert Journal*.

She uses the subjects of place, landscape, and history to write fiction that reflects on the relationship between nature and culture. Her work has received awards including the Barthelme Prize for Short Prose, a WI Institute for Creative Writing fellowship at the U of WI-Madison, and a residency at the Center for Land Use Interpretation. Olsen holds a MFA in Creative Writing from the U of MT. She has worked as an archivist at Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum. Olsen read from *Recapture* and talked about the role of archaeology, artifacts, national parks, and public lands in her stories.



OTHER'S NEWS

Center of Southwest Studies ("CSS") Fall Programs

Lectures:

Nov. 7, 6 p.m. CSS Lyceum: *Fort Lewis College Indian School: Re-counting the History, Restoring the Mission*. Native American and Indigenous Studies professor Dr. Majel Boxer and writer Esther Belin present this talk in partnership with the Four Corners Lecture Series.

Nov. 13, 3:30-5 p.m. CSS Lyceum: Documentary screening moderated by Prof. John Baranski, who will host a viewing and discussion on the state of immigration in the US. Film TBD, discussion to follow.

Events & Exhibits:

Nov. 7, 4-6 p.m. Delaney SW Research Library and Archives ("Delaney Library"). Fort Lewis Legacy Exhibit Opening and Book Sale. The Delaney Library presents a continuing exhibit of FLC's history as a military fort, an Indian boarding school, and its development into an institution of higher learning. The library will also offer a book sale with all proceeds to fund future book purchases.

Nov. 30, 1-3 p.m. Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores. *Mountain Lion!* Exhibit Opening. Exhibit was developed by the CSS.

Dec. 7, 7-10 p.m. *Black Boots, Black Bolos Holiday Gala*. The CSS hosts its holiday event featuring local artists and dancing by FLC's Ballet Folklorico.

Pikes Peak Chapter.

At the Oct. meeting, Dr. Mark Gose, retired USAF Lt. Col., and most recently chair of the Dept. of History and Political Science at CSU-Pueblo, presented *A Discussion with Colonel Benjamin Grierson: Champion of the Buffalo Soldier*. Ride back to the 1870s with Col. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry commander, in this Chautauqua-style presentation. While on the trail of Apache renegade, Victorio, Col. Grierson discussed the controversies and politics of the Buffalo Soldiers, as seen through the eyes of their leader. Col. Grierson embraced his role as their commander and used it to further the cause and perception of the black soldier. His career -- and reputation after his death -- suffered for his advocacy of the Buffalo Soldier. Dr. Gose participates in numerous encampments and reenactments throughout the SW.

Denver Chapter Meetings.

Jack Warner, Denver Chapter President, Spoke at the **Feb.** meeting on CAS Prehistoric Archaeology of Ken-Caryl (K-C) Ranch 1973-1998. (Summary, CAS All Points Bulletin, Mar. 2013)

Archaeological survey opened up prior to the K-C recent development, west of the Dakota Hogback. Ancient Indians occupied the area >8,000 years BP. There were 12 sites researched. Jack stated that there were beneficial living conditions on the hogback, re: food sources, water (Deer Creek), milder climate (SW facing rock shelters), wood, and rock for tools. He briefly explained each archaeological period and how the people lived in the various areas of K-C. Jack discussed seven sites, ranging from Early Archaic to Ceramic Woodland:

- 1) **Bradford House II Site**, backfilled after the work done by CAS;
- 2) **Bradford House III**;
- 3) **Twin Cottonwoods Site**, which probably served as a game lookout camp. In the South K-C Ranch site area, with Deer Creek running through it, four other sites were discussed. (Note that this area is open to the public and the Swallow Trail runs here); (
- 4) **Falcon's Nest Site**, where many tools and artifacts as well as three burials were found;
- 5) **Southgate Site**, probably a permanent camp;
- 6) **Crescent Site**, a rock shelter, with 7099 BP being the oldest charcoal dates found; and

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7) **Swallow Site**, a sheltered camp, periods ranging from 9380 to 1027 BP, Folsom to early Ceramic. The Swallow Site (where a Folsom point was found) report is to be published. The talk ended with an overview of CO sites and dates. Some of the artifacts found at the sites are at DU and some are on display in the Ken-Caryl Ranch House. Study is still ongoing.

Dr. Jason LaBelle Spoke at Denver Chap. **March Meeting**, re: *On Top of the Great Divide: Ancient Game Drives and Camp Sites of Rollins Pass, Colorado* (Summary, CAS All Points Bulletin, Apr. 2013)

Jason explained how people migrated to the game sites, using an "up and down system" as well as a rotary system. Evidence of wikiups, temporary brush shelters, has been found in game drive areas and was shown in some of his photos. Rock rings have also been found. Old photos also showed wooden traps, as well as remnants of hunting blinds and game drives. Some of the game drives areas are currently being used as natural trails.

What were people doing in the mountains? By the Basketmaker II and III periods, the low-land resources were being diminished. What kinds of animals were pursued in the mountains? Bison and bighorn sheep. The history of Rollins Pass was found in old newspapers. Even in the late 1800s it was being debated as to what caused the rock walls. Animals and people used easily-crossed passes for railroads, recreation, game drives, and trails. Jason is trying to finish the work of Byron Olson and Jim Benedict. They worked with collectors, visited sites, did tool counts, and excavated some blinds, most from approximately 3,000 years ago, but also more recent, even during historic contact.

Many rock walls and evidence of game drives were found, about 4.4 miles of rock walls at Rollins Pass alone. Think of game drives as a product of use, re-use, and remodeling. Game drives were a communal effort, and an "arrow shot zone" appeared to be a factor around at least one of the blinds (Olson site). This was a 20 meter buffer, so that several hunters could shoot arrows at the same time and not overlap.

Upcoming Chipeta Chapter Lecture. The Deep History of the Pueblo Indian Society in the Mesa Verde Region: by Dr. Mark Varien, Research and Education Chair, Crown Canyon, **Nov. 19**, at 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., History CO Center. www.historycolorado.org.

PAAC CLASSES

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

SJBAS needs volunteer PAAC Coordinator. Contact Andy Gulliford.

The State has posted a link to download the final technical report on the PAAC Training Survey held in the Antelope Gulch area in 2008-2011, conducted with over three dozen CAS volunteers from many chapters. The link can be found at www.historycolorado.org/oahp/summer-training-survey.

Schedule.

November: 1-4 - Cortez, Lithics Description & Analysis; 6 - Boulder, Ceramics Description & Analysis (Sess. 5); 7 - Denver, CO Arch. (Sess. 2); 13 - Boulder, Ceramics Description & Analysis (Sess. 6); 14 - Denver, CO Arch. (Sess. 3);

15-17 - Durango, Principles of Archaeological Excavation; 20 - Boulder, Ceramics Description & Analysis (end, Sess. 7); 21 - Denver, CO Arch. (Sess. 4); 22-25 - Alamosa, Basic Site Surveying Techniques.

December: 3-20 - Denver, PAAC Laboratory Project (Occurs on intermittent dates at North Storage facility in central Denver); 5 - Denver, CO Arch. (Sess. 5); 6-8 - Colorado Springs, Perishable Materials; 12 & 19 - Denver, CO Arch. (End, Sess. 6 & 7).

MUSEUMS/EXHIBITS

Museum of the West, 462 Ute Ave., Open in Downtown Grand Junction. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tues.-Sat.

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

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

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

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

Governor's Gallery, NM State Capitol, 4th Floor, Santa Fe. *NM Art Tells New Mexico History. Treasures Seldom Seen, Landscapes, Portraits and Georgia O'Keeffe.* Continuing. *Red or Green? The Origins and Cultural Significance of the Chile Pepper in NM.* July -Oct. *Plein Air Painting.*

NM Historical Mus/Palace of Governors, *Telling NM Stories from Then and Now; 500 years of history.* Long term; *Santa Fe Found: Fragments of Time,* Historical and arch. roots of oldest capital city. Long term; *Tesoros de Doción,* Bultos and retablos dating from late 1700s to 1900. Long term; *Segesser Hide Paintings,* Earliest known depictions of colonial life in the US. Long term. *Cowboys Real and Imagined.* Learn about history of NM cowboys and how they shaped the present SW.

Museum of Indian Arts & Cultural/Lab of Anthropology, *Buchsbaum Gallery of SW Pottery,* Long term.

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

CU Museum of Natural History (Summary, *SW Arch Today*)

Ancient SW: Peoples, Pottery and Place, 500-700 AD, curated by Steve Lekson. More than 100 rarely viewed ancient SW pots from one of the museum's SW collections and photographs of ancient SW ruins by aerial photographer Adriel Heisey. <http://bit.ly/Yoxupt>. Thru Feb. 14, 2014. cumuseum_archive@colorado.edu.

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

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

Behind-the-scenes Tours at Anasazi Heritage Center ("AHC") Shows Off Millions of Stored Artifacts. (Durango Herald, May 24, *Cortez Journal*, Aug. 20, 2013)

AHC's basement houses collections representing 12,000 years of human history in the Four Corners, the working end of Museum Science. More out of sight than on display. Conservation labs and offices produce new research and restore pieces of the past. Rows upon rows of shelving stacked to the ceiling are packed with every imaginable relic of the Ancestral Puebloans who thrived in the area for 1,000 years before disappearing by 1300 AD. Every Thursday at 2:00 p.m., through October, the public can take a behind-the-scenes tour of the artifacts in the museum's curated collection. The AHC is one of only three fed. repositories for arch. materials managed by the BLM. Collections include artifacts from ancestral Puebloan sites that were excavated before construction of McPhee Reservoir and other indigenous Four Corners cultural material. The public will learn about the research projects supported by the collections, understand how they reflect the cultural landscape of Canyons of the Ancients Nat'l Mon. and learn about care and preservation. Space is limited, so reserve in advance by calling 970-882-5600. Tours were ended in October. Hopefully they will be offered again sometime. For more information, see: www.co.blm.gov/ahc.

From 1978-1986, the Dolores Archaeological Program ("DAP") employed more than 500 people and retrieved artifacts from 1,600 prehistoric households and villages in the Dolores Valley. The

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DAP was the largest public archaeology project ever undertaken in the US. In the Dolores Valley, research revealed that people began settling in small villages around AD 500. The settlements were heavily populated between AD 600 and AD 900, when conditions were most favorable for ag. But by the 1200s, the Four Corners settlements were in decline, the people migrated to southerly areas settling in the Rio Grande pueblos, and those of Acoma, Laguna, and Zuni. The Hopi people also say that their clans came from this region. A unique collection is the many game pieces found during the DAP excavations at a site called Grass Mesa Village, a pueblo village inhabited AD 700-925 that was home to as many as 184 households. Shaped, decorated bone may have been used for gambling or games of entertainment, but exactly how they were used is a mystery. The flat, ovoid pieces are usually engraved on one side with incisions, smooth on the other, and measure one inch long. They were discovered in sets of seven, eight, or nine, and often accompanied by one or two circular disks with a hole through the center. The pieces remind a member of the Zuni Tribe of games his grandparents and uncles played, "Dasholi:we," which was a stick game. You dropped it, and you add them up, and the stones move around in a circle. The cross-hatch incisions on the pieces could have been symbolic of corn. Because so many of the gaming pieces were found at Grass Mesa, researchers speculate that it may have been a gambling center, or the items were made and traded from there. The archives of the AHC are expanding. Occasionally, AHC offers amnesty for drop-offs of relics illegally collected from public lands by people who feel guilty and want to turn them into the museum.

Petersburg, KY Museum where Dinosaurs, Biblical Characters Coexist Rolls Out New Exhibits, Attractions to Try to Bring New Visitors. (Durango Herald, Aug. 17, 2013)

The Creation Museum has added a bug exhibit that would fit right in at a nat. science center, an outdoor zip-line course and a display examining whether the dragons of ancient tales were actually dinosaurs. Since its opening six years ago, the museum -- built with \$27 million in private donations -- has become an epicenter for the creationist message. The museum, just south of Cincinnati, has long been criticized by scientists for dismissing evolution and asserting that Earth's age is in the thousands, not billions, of years. The museum co-founder said he knew when it opened to big crowds in 2007 that new features would need to be added. Total attendance since the opening is approaching 1.9 million. This was the end of the sixth year, and it is felt it is time to do some significant things, which had been planned for quite some time. Steel-cable lines soar over the rear portion of the museum's property, part of a 2.5-mile zip-line and sky bridge course billed on the museum's website as a family-friendly outdoor adventure. Unlike the inside of the museum, the course lacks any religious teachings. Inside, at the new Insectorium, brightly lit displays showcase hundreds of beetles, butterflies and other bugs donated by a museum supporter. A life-sized animatronic professor who appears to be working in a research lab tells visitors the insects are too complex and varied to have evolved over millions of years. Near the entrance, a series of displays explores ancient dragon and monster myths from around the world and asks the visitor to consider whether the ancient people who told these tales had actually seen dinosaurs. The new exhibits have gone in as the ministry's ambitious Noah's ark-themed park has stalled. The Ark Encounter project, which would include a massive replica of the vessel, was unveiled about two years ago, but its opening has been pushed back indefinitely

ARCHEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHWEST

Ice Age Animals in SW US Rock Art. Original photos of SW rock art support the idea of humans being in the Americas much longer than traditionally taught, as they appear to show either extinct animals or animals which have never been known from the area even in the fossil record. Petroglyphs were of animals that appear to be antelope, ibex, or gazelle -- animals with straight or long sweeping horns -- which are known from

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Asia, Europe and Africa. www.pleistocenecoalition.com.

North America's Oldest Petroglyphs Dated to 15,000 BC. (Uncompahgre Journal, Chipeta Chapter, Sept. 2013)

Ancient N. Americans gouged elaborate rock art into big boulders NE of Reno, NV, more than 10,000 years ago, perhaps 15,000 years ago, making the carvings the oldest known petroglyphs on the continent, according to a paper published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*. Experts have known about these petroglyphs and believed they were old, but not how old until paleoclimatologist Larry Benson used his expertise in the history of the climate of the West to date them. <http://n.pr/14S0z1M>.

Lidar's Impact in Archeological Research. Lidar, also known as Laser Imaging, Detection, and Ranging, works by illuminating a target zone with lasers affixed to an aircraft. The light is reflected off target objects -- whether foliage, buildings or even clouds -- and captured by a receiver that measures the duration of each pulse's trip to the target. The data is then used in conjunction with GPS to create a digital, 3D map. Lidar technology was initially developed in the 1960s and used for atmospheric research, meteorology and geological surveys by gov't agencies like NOAA and USGS. And NASA has since 1994 been experimenting with orbital lidar systems to help scientists better understand climate patterns. More recently, NYC used lidar to create a 3D map of Manhattan that served as the framework for updated flood plans. <http://bit.ly/11AVW7S>.

Spread of Bow Technology Across N. America Sparks Debate for More than 100 Years. Experts have proposed various ideas about how, why bow technology spread out of Asia between 4,000 and 2,000 years ago, including warfare, hunting strategies and migratory paths. www.archaeologysouthwest.org.

Animas Museum Wins \$130,000 Grant in Nat'l Competition to Fund Two-year Project to Preserve Collections, Make them Accessible for Research. (Durango Herald, Oct. 8, 2013)

The Institute of Museum and Library Services funded only 26% of applications -- 186 out of 707 -- this year. The grant will be split two ways, between preservation and documentation. The preservation component will pay for cleaning, numbering, cataloging and packaging more than 500 items for moving from an environmentally unsound basement storage room to modern quarters. The remainder of the museum's 35,000 items already have been rehoused in the new storage area. Photographs and a description of the current cluttered and substandard basement storage room attached to the museum's grant application caught the eye of the institute's evaluators. The storage room is hot and dry in the winter because steam pipes from the boiler that run through the room overheat it. In the summer, the room is cool and damp because the boiler is off and the room absorbs moisture through the floor and the back wall, which extends into an embankment. Neither condition enhances the preservation of collections.

Plan to Build Road, Utility Corridor Across Land in Vicinity of Ancient Arch. Sites N. of Durango Alarms Neighbors. (Durango Herald, Sept. 26, 2013)

Ed Zink has asked the USFS for a half-mile easement to reach 30 acres he owns south of Falls Creek Ranch between C.R. 205 and 203. Zink wants to enter the property from CR 205, and would have to push a road through an area occupied for nearly 1,000 years by ancestors of modern Native American tribes. Dr. Gary Ruggera, a Falls Creek resident, said Zink could get to his acreage from C.R. 203 on an old right-of-way. Cutting a road through Hidden Valley would open the area to potentially significant abuse of archeological sites, negatively impact wildlife and wetlands, and damage the trail system. Zink said there's no way to access his holding from C.R. 203. If he followed an old wagon road of C.R. 203, he would have to cross the lots of five owners. The ranger/manager of the Columbine District plans to visit the area with various experts to get a lay of the land to look at the final route proposal. When USFS releases the assessment there would be a 30-day public comment period. As for archeological sensitive areas, Zink said the major points of interest are found on a cliff west of C.R. 205. He paid for an arch. survey of his 30 acres. It found nothing. The 1,500-acre Falls Creek Archeological Area just outside Durango contains, among other things, sacred burial grounds. A grass-roots effort headed by the La Plata Open Space Conservancy in 1992 scuttled plans for a subdivision there.

Ignacio Marks Centennial Sept. 28-29. (Durango Herald, Sept. 27, 2013)

Ignacio celebrated its centennial with a great feast sandwiched within a series of raucous events that included music, face-painting, bouncy castles and a greased-pig chase. A rock launch signaled the start of a 5-mile run at Shoshone Park. Townsfolk opposed to exertion were treated to the musical stylings of the Ignacio High School Band, Tom Givon and the singing group Women's Prerogative. The really exciting stuff started at 5 p.m., when the feast began of brisket, rolls, sides, chips and drinks, with 1,500 people. Ignacio residents were charged a nominal sum to throw pies at city officials, who recently voted to impose a permanent ban on the sale of marijuana within city limits.

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
107 St. Andrews Circle
Durango, Colorado 81301

FIRST CLASS

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

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

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. Please submit them before the 20th of each month to Janis Sheftel at address above.

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