



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

October, 2011

“Alhambra—the Engineering and Art of Water” in Granada, Spain

SJBAS October 13, 2011 Meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. at the Center for SW Studies Lyceum, Fort Lewis College. The speaker, Patricia Flood, P.E., will discuss "Alhambra -- the Engineering and Art of Water." The Alhambra is a complex of palaces, fortresses and beautiful grounds created by the Moors in the mid-14th century, which sits on a hilltop overlooking Granada, Spain. Its intricate Islamic architecture, complemented by impressive water features showcase the mathematical and engineering abilities of the Moors.

Patricia, a senior consultant with Wright Water Engineers, Inc., is a registered professional engineer in Colorado. She has a B.S. in Civil Engineering from the U. of KS (1974) and graduate studies in water resources at the U. of CO (1976-78). In addition to her water rights work, she performs all phases of water system and drainage design from the preliminary planning stage through construction administration. Patricia co-authored chapters "Water Rights of the 50 States and Territories" and "Summary of Water Rights Law in the 31 Eastern States" for the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manuals on the same subjects. In 2006, she was named an Outstanding Woman Engineer in Colorado, by the Colorado Consulting Engineers Council.

SJBAS TRIPS

Oct. 10-12 **Cedar Mesa Canyons and Canyon Rims**, 3-day car-camping trip to explore upper Fish Creek and other Cedar Mesa canyons and mesa tops for archaeological sites. Trip Leader: Jim Shadell, 970-247-5597, shadj@durango.net.

Oct. 15 **Outlier on the Chacoan North Road**, with Jim Copeland, BLM ranger, as the guide. Contact Rhonda Raffo & Jim Mueller regarding the waiting list, 970-259-8870, rhondaandjim@msn.com. The group will meet at 8:00 a.m. at Santa Rita Park to meet Jim at 9:00 a.m. in Bloomfield at the Farmers Market Grocery Store, at the intersection of US 64 and 550. The trip will last 5-6 hours. Limit 20. Bring lunch, suntan lotion, hat, rain gear, and other appropriate clothing for the weather conditions.

Oct. 20-23 **Winslow Area and Hopi Mesa**, 4-day motel trip to visit many archaeological sites and petroglyphs of significance to Hopi people, with a Hopi cultural guide. High-clearance 4WD vehicle required. Limit 20.

Nov, 15-20 5-6 **Day Field Trip**. Visit "Little Petroglyph Canyon" ("Lower Renegade Canyon"), Ridgecrest, CA, with about 6000 petroglyphs in 1.5 miles, for a 3-mile round trip hike in a sandy wash at 5000 ft elev. The group will also visit the Blythe Intaglios and other sites en route. US Citizens only, with proof of

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Nearby Meetings



Hisatsinom Chapter: 7:00 p.m., Cortez Cultural Center. At the October 4 meeting, Sally Cole will discuss her ongoing research into the chronology and social identity of the Basketmaker II Falls Creek Rock Shelters community, which was first excavated and written about by Dr. Earl Morris in the late 1930s, a complement to our September discussion by Mona Wood and Dawn Mulhern. Sally is an adjunct faculty member of the Dept. of Anthropology at Ft. Lewis College; research associate with the Utah Museum Of Natural History; and a consulting archaeologist working on the Colorado Plateau for over thirty years. She is well known for her work on rock art, entitled Legacy on Stone: Rock Art of the Colorado Plateau and Four Corners Region. On November 8, Kristi Arrington will discuss "New Discoveries at Cannonball Mesa."

CAS, Denver Chapter - Monthly talks/tours on Saturday mornings at the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve in Roxborough area of Douglas Co., through October. See www.douglas.co.us/lambspring.

CAS 2011 Raffle of Polychrome Olla by Loretta Joe, an Acoma Potter, valued at \$850, to Benefit CAS's Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund. The drawing will be held at 7 p.m., October 15, 2011, during the CAS Annual Meeting. Winner need not be present. Tickets are \$3 each or 4 for \$10. For additional information, contact Terri Hoff, 970-882-2191, thhoff@hotmail.com; or www.coloradoarchaeology.org.

CAS Annual Meeting: Oct. 14-16., hosted by Indian Peaks Chapter. Free day-time conference attendance for any full-time student who registers by October 5. For CAS members, the pre-registration price is \$22. Cost for the banquet is \$30 for CAS members and students. Conference will be held at A Spice of Life conference facility in Boulder, known for excellent food.

CAS Quarterly Board Meeting: Oct. 14, 6-9 pm; Olive Garden, 2685 Pearl St., Boulder, CO 80302; 303-546-6506 (will include five entrees to choose from; cost w/tax & tip: \$20);

Conference, Oct. 15: 8 am to 4 pm; A Spice of Life, 5706 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder, CO (on Flatirons Golf Course); free parking; coffee, tea, fruit, bagels.

Banquet, Oct. 15, Cash bar 6 pm, dinner 6:45 pm; A Spice of Life. Speaker: Doug Scott, 7:30 pm. Topic: "The Sand Creek Massacre of 1864: Finding the Site and Resolving the Issue with Physical Evidence." After Gov. John Evans ordered two units of the Colorado Volunteer Cavalry to subdue Cheyenne and Arapaho bands, the volunteers charged the camp killing around 160 Indians, mostly women and children. The National Park Service reassessed the documentary records and concluded that the traditional monument location did not overlook the precise site of the village. Using a new historical assessment, archeologists found physical evidence of the village and ordnance materials used during the attack, which show the line of attack by the volunteers and their extensive firepower. Cheyenne and Arapaho related evidence shows almost no evidence of resistance, rather a chaotic flight for survival. The physical evidence supports the contention that the Indian camp suffered a surprise attack and the evidence is consistent with the conclusion the attack was, indeed, a massacre.

Conference Hotel: Best Western Golden Buff Lodge, 1725 28th St., Boulder; 303-442-7450; Conference rates: single queen - \$85.49 + tax/night; double queen \$94.49+ tax/night; when making reservations, ask for Colorado Archaeological Society rate. To register, follow the link on the SJBAS Web site.

SJBAS Trips - Cont.

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citizenship. Forms must be mailed in well prior to trip. Trip max and min limit, with no substitutions. To sign up, contact Richard Robinson at robinson@frontier.net, IMMEDIATELY!

The SJBAS 2012 Field Trip Planning

Committee will meet at 6:30 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 16, 2011, at the Robinson's resident, 615 Hogan Circle. Call 970-764-7029 (CP) for more details and RSVP, please.



SJBAS Zuni Field Trip



Our Chapter enjoyed the Zuni Trip on September 16-18, 2011. Thanks to the great planning of Bruce and Olga Howard, 14 SJBAS and two Hisatsinom group members enjoyed a truly educational and enjoyable weekend at Zuni. On the 16th, the group ate an early dinner at the El Rancho Hotel in Gallup and arrived at Zuni to check into the charming Halona Inn, with its eight unique rooms. Both Saturday and Sunday mornings, guests experienced the super Halona breakfasts. Saturday, September 17, the group visited the home of potters, brothers Milford and Randy Nahohai, together with conservators from the Smithsonian, to hear a discussion about modern Zuni pottery and answers to the many group member questions about Zuni pottery and culture. After enjoying a traditional Zuni posole and tamale filling lunch at a Zuni tribal member's home and learning about the Zuni use of "horno" ovens, we visited the de-consecrated San Miguel church for a discussion of the magnificent Katsina murals and a short walking tour of the old town. We shared a dinner at the Halona Inn, after some of the group did some very successful shopping. Sunday, we met with Zuni Tourism Director, Tom Kennedy, for an introduction to the Hawikku Pueblo, the subject of the First Spanish Entrada, and then a visit to the site. We enjoyed lunch at a local restaurant and listened to an introduction to the afternoon's site visit, the City of the Great Kivas. While some headed home, others enjoyed the field trip that afternoon, which was complete with modern Zuni pictographs. We hope to have Tom Kennedy speak to SJBAS next September.

PAAC NEWS

PAAC Classes: Oct 14-15, Boulder:

PAAC Board meeting at CAS annual meeting; October 21-23, Pueblo:

Principles of Archaeological Excavation; Nov 5-6, Cortez:

Research Design & Report Writing, followed by lab training at Lowry Dec-Jan; Nov 19-20, Denver:

Intro to Lab Techniques; Dec 2-16, Denver:

PAAC Lab Project, on intermittent dates at the Museum Support Center in east Denver.

For more information, contact Eliane Viner at 970-382-2594 or j_e_viner@frontier.net, regarding dates. See PAAC Web site

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

College Credit for PAAC Classes: Adams State College, Alamosa, Extended Studies Program (http://www2.adams.edu/extended_studies) offers credit for PAAC classes. Those who want college credit must register with Adams State College in addition to enrolling through Eliane.

Lectures

AIA Lecture: October 5, 7-8 p.m., CU Museum of Natural History, Boulder. "Human Impact on the Landscapes of Ancient Oaxaca, Mex.", as part of the AIA 2011-2012 Lecture Series, sponsored by the CU Museum. Free, open to the public.

Lecture-Denver Museum of Nature and Science: October 6, 7 pm, Phipps IMAX Theater, 2001 Colorado Blvd., Denver. Archaeologist Brian Fagan talks about his new book "Elixir: A History of Water and Humankind." Tickets: \$12 for DMSN members; \$15 non-members. 303-370-6000 for reservations.

Fort Collins Natural Areas Program - What's So Special about Soapstone? Walk, October 8, 9 am. Meet at north parking lot, Soapstone Prairie Natural Area. 1/2 mile on paved sidewalk. www.fcgov.com/naturalreas.

Wyoming State Museum - Lecture, October 13, 7 pm. Barrett Bldg, 2301 Central Avenue, Cheyenne, WY. "Cow Town Victoriana", Melanie O'Hara, Centennial, WY.



Conferences

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

Biennial Jornada Mogollon Archaeological Conference, October 7-8, El Paso Museum of Archaeology, TX. Archaeologists working in the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon culture area in the American Southwest present papers on their recent research. Hosted by the Museum and El Paso Archaeological Society (915 755-4332, www.elpasotexas.gov/arch_museum).

CO Arch Society Annual Meeting, October 15-16, Boulder, CO;

Plains Anthropol Conf, October 26-29, Tucson, AZ, www.pac69.com.l;

NM Arch Council's Fall Conference, Nov. 12, Hibben Center, UNM, Albuquerque. Conference will explore the theme "Pre-Ceramic Hunters, Foragers, and Early Farmers in New Mexico," providing an opportunity to share new discoveries of New Mexico's pre-ceramic past. Contact Jim Railey at jrailey@swca.com, or www.nmacweb.org.

Thirteenth Southwest Symposium, "Causation and Explanation: Demography, Movement, Historical Ecology," January 2012:

The event, organized by Cynthia Herhahn and Ann Ramenofsky, will seek explanations of the long-term potential causes of change, which may be multiple. The conference focus will be on demography, historical ecology and movement, each of which figures significantly in Southwestern archaeology regardless of theoretical orientation. The emphasis on these variables is supported by 100 years of research in the Southwest and offers the opportunity to explore the intersections and tensions between them. www.unm.edu. Society for Am Arch, April 18-22, 2012, Memphis, TN; www.saa.org/call.

Museums / Exhibits

Migration Exhibit, "Journey Stories," at Aztec Museum.

(Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011) The exhibit showcases stories of those who settled this area. Aztec is the second six-week stop for the traveling exhibition, sponsored by the New Mexico Humanities Council, before heading to Raton, Carlsbad, Fort Sumner and Las Cruces. www.daily-times.com.

Chapin Mesa Archaeological Museum Shows Works of Norman Lansing, Babe Lansing, Judy Knight-Frank.

(Summary, *Cortez Journal*, September 15, 2011) Norman Lansing specializes in ceramic glaze etchings, ink drawings and multimedia illustrations, which convey a message of balance. Work with ceramic etching can involve 20 -30 layers of colored and black glazes etched in as human hair into intricate illustrations. Large vases can take 42 to 72 hours, while smaller ones can be completed in four hours. Inspired by her father, Babe Lansing studied art at FLC, with graphic design as an emphasis. She hopes to find a career in graphic design, while creating art on the side. A set of three landscapes are featured at the Mesa Verde show, which depict the four seasons, while another represents a storm. Judy Knight-Frank practices beadwork taught to her by her mother and grandmother. She sells her work out of her home or at Ute Mountain Indian Pottery in Towaoc. She crafts cardholders, earrings, pouches, billfolds, checkbooks, mirrors, tribal seals and regalia, and does orders for jingle dresses. Using tiny beads, Knight-Frank weaves intricate patterns on leather, canvas or craft materials. A card holder pouch can take two days to bead.

Anasazi Heritage Center, through October 30. Sacred Images. Rock art photos.

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, U of NM, through February 2012. New photography exhibit "Chaco Uncovered: The Field Schools 1929 to Present"; www.unm.edu;

Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, George Gustav Heye Center, NY, NY., long-term exhibit, "Infinity of Nations: Art and History in the Collections of the National Museum of the American Indian," includes 700



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The 2011 Pecos Conference Report



The 2011 Pecos Conference held at Mile-and-a-Half Lake in Arizona, in the Kaibab National Forest, had 350 registrants. The food and camping area were magnificent. There was some late-night revelry and a Telluride Bluegrass Award-Winning band -- and dancing. Paul Reed talked on the Las Ventanas site in NM. There was a presentation on spectroscopy methods being used to date pictographs. Dave Breternitz ran the business meeting.

The crew from Mesa Verde gave updates on the extensive survey projects of the past year, on some of the damage the ruins are suffering because of visitation, and on some of the poor preservation efforts made in the past. A partial list of the presenters included:

Mesa Verde: "A view from the Mesa: Recent and Ongoing Research and Preservation Projects at Mesa Verde National Park," Julie Bell;

"Mesa Verde National Park's Pueblo II Neighbors in the Montezuma Valley," Patricia Flint-Lacey;

"Evolution of a Cultural Landscape through Time: Upper Morefield Canyon at Mesa Verde National Park," Christine McAllister and Danielle Sheptow;

"Toehold Trails to Tourist Tales: Recent Research as a Result of Section 106 Compliance Projects at Mesa Verde National Park," Danielle Sheptow and Christine McAllister;

"Large Villages in Upper Soda Canyon: An Update on VEP Field Work," Donna Glowacki, Timothy Kohler, Kay Barnett, R. Kyle Bocinsky, Stefani Crabtree, Kelsey Reese, Elise Alonzi, and Andrew Steir;

"Posters: Three Unusual Features at Mesa Verde National Park," Andrea Gass and JoAnne Young; and

"The History of Spring House, a Pueblo III Alcove Site at Mesa Verde National Park," Nancy Eisenhower and JoAnne Young.

Other Four Corners Research included: "Introduction to the Basket maker Communities Project," Shanna Diederichs;

"New Research with the Earliest Collections from Southeastern Utah, Laurie Webster;

"Leave Only Footprints: The Dating and Context of Pueblo III Sandal Imagery in the Comb Ridge and Cedar Mesa Areas, Ben Bellorado.

The 2012 meeting will be in Pecos, NM and 2013 tentatively in Prescott, AZ.



Volunteer Opportunities



Cortez Cultural Center. Call Shawn Collins, Director, (970) 565-1151;

email: scollins@cortezculturalcenter.org; (or visit www.cortezculturalcenter.org);

Chimney Rock Interpretive Assoc. Email Helen Richardson, 1218HL1944@century.net or go to www.chimneyrockco.org; **Colo. Hist. Society.** Contact Kevin Black at Kevin.Black@chs.state.co.us;

Center of SW Studies. Contact Julie Tapley-Booth at 247-7456 to volunteer;

Mesa Verde. Visit www.mesaverdevolunteers.org, email Cheryl and Chuck Carson, volunteer coordinators at cccason@aol.com, or phone at 259-2699;

Aztec Ruins. Call Tracy Bodnar, 505-334-6174, ext. 232, or tracy_bodnar@nps.gov.

Anasazi Heritage Center, Call David Kill at 882-5621 or dkill@blm.gov.

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works of native art from North, Central and South America, www.americanindian.si.edu.

Global Village Museum, Tue-Sat, 11 am - 5 pm, 200 W. Mountain, Fort Collins. Learn more about other cultures -- people, arts, history, food, living environment.

<http://globalvillagemuseum.com>

Poudre Landmarks Foundation - Fort Collins Waterworks Open House; Oct 1. 10 am - 3 pm, 2005 N. Overland Trail, www.poudrelandmarks.com.

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Steve Lekson Launches New Blog Re: Writing New Book: The Southwest in the World.

(Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

The blog posts excerpts -- draft sections -- of the book, which will remain up for a few weeks, to be replaced by another draft section, until the book is finished. The first post is from a chapter on secondary states: "Chaco as Altepetl" looks beyond the Southwest's familiar spaces -- geographic and intellectual. Lekson believes this analysis "solves" Chaco. <http://stevelekson.com/>

Book Explores Life, Death of Butch Cassidy. (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, August 18, 2011)

Did Butch Cassidy, who most historians believe perished in a 1908 shootout in Bolivia, actually survive to old age in Washing-



ton State? Did he pen an autobiography detailing his exploits while labeling the book a biography under another name? A rare books collector says he has obtained a manuscript with new evidence that may give credence to that theory. The 200-page manuscript, "Bandit Invincible: The Story of Butch Cassidy," which dates to 1934, is twice as long as a previously known but unpublished novella of the same title by William T. Phillips, a machinist who died in Spokane in 1937. A Utah book collector and a Montana author say the text contains the best evidence yet -- with details only Cassidy could have known -- that "Bandit Invincible" was not biography but autobiography, and that Phillips himself was the legendary outlaw. Others aren't convinced. Historians more or less agree that Cassidy was born Robert LeRoy Parker in 1866 in Beaver, UT, the oldest of 13 children in a Mormon family. He robbed his first bank in 1889 in Telluride, CO, and fell in with cattle rustlers who hid out at The Hole in the Wall, in northern Wyoming's Johnson County. He left the area before cattle barons hunted down cattle-rustling homesteaders in the 1892 Johnson County War. Cassidy then served a year and a half in Wyoming Territorial Prison for possessing three stolen horses. But for most of the next 20 years, his Wild Bunch gang held up banks and trains across the West and in South America. "Bandit Invincible's" author claims to have known Cassidy since boyhood and acknowledges changing people and place names. But some descriptions fit details of Cassidy's life too neatly to have come from anyone else, including a judge's meeting with Cassidy in prison in February 1895, with the judge offering to "let bygones be bygones" and to seek a Cassidy pardon from the governor. Cassidy refused to shake the judge's hand. Wyoming's state archives contain an 1895 letter by the judge who sentenced Cassidy, which relates how Cassidy seemed to harbor "ill-will" and didn't accept the "friendly advances" of another judge, who had visited Cassidy in prison. Cassidy had sued the Judge's ranch two years earlier for taking eight of his cattle. Gov. William Richards pardoned Cassidy in 1896. "Bandit Invincible" also describes how Ed Seeley, a rustler and prospector, told Cassidy's gang how to find a remote hideout in northern Wyoming's Big-horn Canyon. The Wild Bunch may have hidden there more than at Hole in the Wall. Records show that a rustler named Edward H. Seeley was imprisoned at Wyoming Territorial Prison while Cassidy was there.

Pleasant View Writer, Lowell Volk, Continues Civil War Series with "Luke Taylor: Westward Bound". (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, August 4, 2011)

The book continues the story of his first book, *The Taylors' Civil War*, about a family struggling with hardship during the Civil War. The title's main character starts out on the run from Union soldiers after killing a carpetbagger threatening to seize the Taylors' land. Luke races against time, Union soldiers and bounty hunters on his way to join a wagon train in Independence, MO. Before retiring

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and moving to Pleasant View, Volk managed software engineers for General Dynamics. As a result of traveling, Volk read a lot of Louis L'Amour books and liked the actual history involved in L'Amour's fictional stories and characters. Authentic battles and well-known people such as Stonewall Jackson and Jesse James are mixed in with fictional characters and stories in Volk's books. Volk is editing the fourth book of the series. The third book is already under contract. The fifth, and final, book in the series has yet to be typed. An additional main character is added in the third novel, who meets up with Luke Taylor in book four, and in book five, they leave Independence and travel west, ending up, most likely, in Montezuma County.



Archeology News In the Southwest



After Raids, Artifact Dealers Slowly Regain Trust. (Summary, *Durango Herald*, August 20, 2011)

It's been two years since federal agents nabbed what they believed was a criminal element robbing Native American grave sites and illicitly selling or trading artifacts. Prosecutors are nearly done working their way through the list of defendants charged after those raids, having negotiated plea agreements with most that have resulted in probation. For legitimate dealers and collectors of Indian artifacts, the sting in the Four Corners has them struggling to rebuild their reputations. Members of the Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association organized a discussion on the raids during the Whitehawk Antique Show, the nation's largest and longest-running Indian artifacts show. The concern raised echoed what dealers and collectors first brought up a year ago: that the federal government should not have relied on undercover informant Ted Gardiner to make their case. One trader was armed with federal court documents that he obtained while working on the cases as part of an effort to determine the market value of some of the items that Gardiner purchased with government funds as part of the sting. The value was key in determining whether the defendants would be charged with federal felonies, rather than misdemeanors.

In one case, Gardiner paid \$2,800 for four stones that looked like nothing more than skipping rocks. At best, the stones could have fetched \$100 on the open market. The FBI evidence list referred to the stones as three prayer sticks and a mountain lion fetish. The markup for the 25 items reviewed averaged more than 700%. It appeared that the government may have brought felony charges based on erroneous values. People were harassed and the case was blown out of proportion. People took their lives. The FBI, the BLM and other agencies involved in the raids are standing behind their investigation, but they have declined to comment since a civil lawsuit is pending and a handful of defendants have yet to get their day in court. All 24 of the government's cases hinged on the work of Gardiner, an artifacts dealer who secretly recorded more than \$335,000 in purchases over two years from people later accused of digging, collecting, selling or trafficking in artifacts taken from federal and tribal lands. In March 2010, three weeks before the 52-year-old Gardiner was scheduled to testify, he committed suicide.

Curation Department, Anasazi Heritage Center ("AHC") and the Cortez Safeway Partner on Recycling.

(Summary, *HisatsinomNewsleter*, September 2011)

More than 30,000 plastic bags, which did not meet museum archival standards and were otherwise destined for a landfill were recycled up by Safeway. The deteriorating plastic bags previously held some of the more than 1.5 million Ancestral Puebloan artifacts— including pottery, stone tools, and fragile animal bone implements—excavated during the Dolores Archaeological Program in the 1970s and early 1980s prior to the completion of McPhee Dam and Reservoir. The recycling project is part of a two-year grant, awarded by the Colorado Historical Society-State Historical Fund, to the AHC in partnership with the nonprofit McElmo Canyon Research Institute. The grant provides more than \$100,000 to improve artifact storage conditions and record them in a modern computer database to allow researchers to more easily access and study the artifacts. State Historical Fund grants encourage ecologically sustainable practices, including the recycling of old cardboard boxes, paper, and plastic. Safeway allowed AHC to drop off the bags to be recycled, for pickup by its recycling contractor. "Keeping It Green" was Safeway's employee topic of the month. Safeway supports the global drive toward zero-waste business practices. In 2010, the combined recycling programs diverted 8,000 tons of plastic from landfills.

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Archeology News In the Southwest - Cont.

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US Dept of Agriculture Report Finds Government does Poorly Regarding Native Sacred Sites. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

American Indians are correct that the federal government and the U.S. Forest Service, in particular, are doing poorly on understanding sacred site issues from Native viewpoints, and it calls for improvements to foster change in how Indian tribes and the Forest Service interact on land management decisions. <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com>.

National Park Service ("NPS") Considering Reversing Reagan-Era Ban on Collection of Traditional Plants and Minerals by Native Americans. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

The agreements facilitate continuation of tribal cultural traditions on ancestral lands now included within units of the NPS without impairing resources. The proposed rule (1) respects tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the US and the tribes; (2) provides system-wide consistency to this aspect of NPS-tribal relations; and (3) provides opportunities for tribal youth, the NPS, and the public to understand tribal traditions, without compromising Park values or significantly altering Park management. <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com>.

Nevada Petroglyph Stolen in Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in 2008 Restored in Place. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

The petroglyph wound up on display in a remote Pahrump front yard until an alert narcotics detective spotted it while serving a search warrant. www.lvrj.com

McElmo Canyon Grower Trying to Revive Heirloom Fruits Once Abundant in County to Bring Back Forgotten Part of Area's Past. (Summary, Daily Sentinel, September 11, 2011)

Mighty fruit orchards once dominated the southwest Colorado landscape. The fruit industry of Montezuma County was massive. Jude Schuenemeyer and his wife, Addie, co-founders of the Montezuma Orchard Restoration Project, own Let It Grow Nursery and Garden Market, a nearly 300-tree grove located where one of the County's historical orchards once stood. Jude wants to propagate rare fruit and vegetable genetics found in Montezuma County. The Schuenemeyers provide a laboratory for grafting pieces of historic trees and creating whips to give back to the original tree's owners, bringing a piece of living history back to the place where the parent tree has stood for more than 100 years. He found a raspberry apple tree in the county, which might be the only tree of its kind in the world. From the mid-1800s up through the early 1900s, there were more than 17,000 apple varieties in the US. Today there are roughly 6,000 in the world. A lot of that work to develop many of those varieties has just simply disappeared, especially in Montezuma County. McElmo Canyon in particular, was the premier spot for orchard development in the early 1900s. In 1914, Colorado was awarded three Gold Medals in fruit production from the World Fair, and two of those went to orchards in McElmo. Schuenemeyer hopes that by gathering the oral histories of the orchard industry in the county, finding historic trees and using grafts to bring those varieties back to life, the county can begin to reclaim part of its history and to restore orchard culture.

Utah Department of Transportation ("UDOT") Archaeology Program Tours People through the Past. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

The UDOT is nearing successful completion of archaeological fieldwork on a portion of Southern Utah's newest road following a rare firsthand view of archaeology-in-action by the public. Archeologists have methodically exposed five Virgin Anasazi habitations at one of the sites located within the corridor of state Route 7, known as the Southern Parkway, including one that may have been built as early as two thousand years ago. www.stgeorgeutah.com

Archaeologist Develops 3D Views of Ancient Hopi Settlements. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

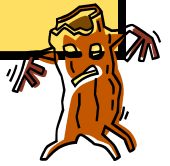
Associate Prof of Anthropology and Sociology at the U of Redlands has been working with the university and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office on mapping software, to let users travel through 3D reconstructions of 32 Hopi villages. <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com>.

Mesa Grande Community Updates Plans for Visitor's Center. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

One of Mesa's pioneer discoveries was a mound larger than a football field that was the cultural center of the

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Hohokam. Now Mesa will boost the site's profile by opening a visitors center next year that will improve public access and allow the site to accept visitors on a regular basis, following years of it being open only one day a year. www.eastvalleytribune.com.

Digging Deeper into the Past: New Research Project Focuses on Basketmaker Period. (Summary, [Crow Canyon Archaeological Center Newsletter](#), Spring 2011)

In preparation for fieldwork, Crow Canyon's Basketmaker Communities Project analyzed a Mesa Verde-region database of 9,000 sites to identify all Basketmaker III farmsteads in the region. It is the only settlement cluster that contains both habitations and a great kiva. The group of sites is unique in the region and ideal for research into Basketmaker III communities. Initially, Crow Canyon's excavations will focus on the great kiva, located at the Dillard site and known on the basis of earlier archaeological research to date from the Basketmaker III period (A.D. 500-750), a pivotal time in Pueblo history -- one that saw the introduction of pottery, the bow and arrow, and cultivated beans. It was also a time of rapid population growth, probably as a result of immigration into what was, until that point, a virtually uninhabited landscape. In addition to conducting excavations at the Dillard site, Crow Canyon will investigate a number of smaller residential pithouses in the surrounding areas. Earthen architecture is an exciting challenge. Basketmaker people removed soil to create pithouses; plastered surfaces and compacted earthen floors and plaza areas by walking and storing heavy materials on them; added items to the soil, like charcoal, ash and broken artifacts, which alter the deposits on a site and leave evidence for interpretation. The upcoming excavations will offer new learning opportunities. Most of the pithouses at the smaller sites will likely be pretty shallow, so the digging will not be so much vertical as horizontal. It should reveal the earliest pottery made by Pueblo people. For more information on the project, visit www.crowcanyon.org.

In Snowmass, Praise for "Finest Mastodon Site in the World". (Summary, [Daily Sentinel](#), July 8, 2011)

Scientists and volunteers spent an intensive 51-day excavation push at a world-class Ice Age fossil site. Gov. Hickenlooper and a scientist from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science talked at a news conference about the importance of the site, particularly for its proliferation of mastodon bones. Parts of at least 30 mastodons, juvenile and adult, have been found, and about 80% of the bones in total from the site come from mastodons: the finest mastodon site in the world. Ziegler Reservoir work will not resume, but the reservoir water will help protect remaining fossils from oxygen and preserve them for possible further excavation in the future. The bones of 26 different vertebrates have been found at the site. Among them are seven large mammals, which besides the mastodon include the giant bison, ground sloth, Columbian mammoth, deer, horse and camel. Bat, otter, muskrat, frog, bird, rabbit, beaver and other animal bones also were discovered. With many recovered fossils still not identified, 30 to 40 different animals may eventually be represented in the collection. In spring 2011, 50 people with shovels worked at the site each day. Altogether, more than 230 museum staff, volunteers, interns, outside scientists and others were involved in this year's excavation, and moved 8,000 tons of dirt by shovel. Crews focused on removing all of the fossil-bearing layer beneath what will be the site of the reservoir dam. Researchers think some of the fossils date back 100,000 years or more. Their work now shifts to the museum, where they will carefully unpack and analyze bones to try to learn answers to questions. One question scientists hope to answer is exactly what caused the bones of so many animals to end up in the Ice Age lake. The lake itself may have held dangers such as predators or steep walls that could have imperiled the animals. Research will also focus on the Ice Age Rocky Mountain climate record yielded by the site. Previously no such record existed, and scientists had to extrapolate from evidence in places such as Greenland. The fossil dig shifted the very direction of the museum. It is the largest discovery that the Denver Museum of Nature & Science has ever been involved with. The museum, Snowmass Village and the Snowmass Water and Sanitation District are jointly working to raise \$1.03 million to cover costs related to excavation, research, education and other activities, and more than half of the goal has been met.

Genealogy Rewards Librarian. (Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), August 27, 2011)

Tim Blevins, manager of special collections for the Pikes Peak Library District, spends most days poring over documents, gumshoeing on the computer and examining brittle, yellowed history books in a climate-controlled vault in the Carnegie wing of Penrose library. The National Genealogical Society recently honored him with the prestigious Filby Award for support of family-history research. Tim is cutting-edge, but also an easygoing

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guy who has been able to build loyalty and camaraderie with the community to get a lot done. Blevins says the award really belongs to his library colleagues, the society and volunteers, who tackle incredibly detailed and laborious projects to make the past come alive. Genealogy may be more popular than ever, perhaps in part due to several TV shows devoted to the subject, such as NBC's "Who Do You Think You Are," in which genealogists help celebrities research ancestors. Another favorite is "History Detective" on PBS, in which teams investigate old found objects.

Moonlick Meadows and the Sheep Men of Blanco Canyon. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), August 28, 2011)

To an outsider, Blanco Canyon, near Blanco, NM, may seem a harsh place, but there are cool water seeps and springs there, elk and coyotes, canyon songbirds and dry-land flowers. In some hidden places, there are rare Navajo "constellation" petroglyphs, giving rise to theories of ancient Navajo archaeoastronomy. In Thief of Time, Tony Hillerman has Sgt. Chee searching Blanco Canyon for a pot-hunter.

Why did so many shepherders from Blanco Canyon, sons of the isolated Navajo families who lived there, find their way to Moonlick Meadows to leave their names carved on the soft-barked aspens ringing the meadows? Men like Fred Jaquez, Harold Sosie, George Atencio, Pablo Gonzales, Manule Martinez and Juan Panin. Perhaps the answer is as one Blanco resident commented: "Wasn't much else a poor boy from up in that canyon could do for a living 'cept herd sheep."

Named after its natural seeps and mineral licks so attractive to sheep and other animals, Moonlick Meadows was a way station for sheep and cattle moving along the nearby Pine-Piedra Stock Driveway. From around 1900 to the 1950s this historic 26-mile corridor linked winter pastures in New Mexico to summer pastures in Colorado. In the grassy meadows, the men of Blanco Canyon came to rest their flocks, their dogs and themselves -- to sit on a shaded log, smoke a good pipe, and have a hot meal cooked under the stars. On the aspens around the meadows are more than a thousand carvings, called "arboglyphs," that these men left. They are pictorial musings left by men far from home, longing for a warm meal, a woman and a dry bed out of the rain. There are carvings of animals, birds, brands, boundary markers, declarations of love and anger, poignant "remember me" initials, as well as urgent messages to be passed from one man to the next, messages like Water Below, Stop Here, Froggy Went This Way and This is it!

In the 1950s, two Blanco Canyon men, curiously with the same name, herded sheep to Moonlick Meadows. Many years later, research that attempted to connect one of them, Billy Armenta, to some erotic carvings found nearby revealed an altogether different Bill Armenta. Bill Armenta was born in 1903 in Blanco Canyon. His father, Navajo Charley, raised sheep, and his mother, Lula, was a weaver of fine wool rugs. Like their father, Armenta and six of his brothers became shepherders. Toward the end of his life he gave up herding and settled down in a trailer. He died in 1981, aged 78, and was buried in one of the small cemeteries in rural New Mexico, the St. Rose de Lima Catholic Church in Blanco. There are homemade shrines in the cemetery, bouquets of plastic flowers, and expressions of love carved onto crude wooden grave markers - a wooden gathering of arboglyphs in the churchyard. Unlike the notorious Billy Armenta, Bill left no carvings. While he could write his name well enough, he could not otherwise read or write. And Billy Armenta? There seem to be no records of him other than his carvings.

The era of shepherding is fading in the Southwest as it becomes harder to find herders willing to spend stormy summers and freezing winters alone in high pastures. Nowadays, shepherders are imported from places like Peru. Esther Greenfield, estgreen@sisna.com, has produced a hand-tinted journal of nearly 700 arboglyphs that she has found in the Durango area.

AIA Urges Support For State Archaeologists Since Many States Are Facing Budget Woes. (Summary, Hisatsinom Newsletter, September 2011)

In two states, the process has disproportionately targeted archaeology. In Utah, the positions of State Archaeologist, Assistant State Archaeologist and State Physical Anthropologist were eliminated. In New York, the State Archaeologist/Director of Cultural Resource Survey, the Curator of Archaeology, and the Curator of Historical Archaeology were fired. www.archaeological.org

Early Pioneers in Mancos Included Civil War Soldiers: Cemeteries have History of Civil War. (Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), August 5 and September 3, 2011)

In the fall of 1874, men started coming into the Mancos Valley and remained. In 1875, more settlers started

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clearing the land and improving homesteads. Cattle came into the valley in 1876 and the summer of 1877 brought more people to make homes. In 1885, Mancos saw businesses established. During these years many Civil War Veterans established homes, businesses, farms, ranches, etc. As a result, Civil War soldiers are buried in Mancos' Cedar Grove Cemetery. The stories of soldiers buried in other cemeteries (Disappointment Valley, Pleasant View, Lewis, Arriola, Yellow Jacket and the Old Dolores Cemetery) may be found in the July/August issues of "Looking Back" in the Cortez Journal. The government markers for the Union soldiers have a large shield engraved with the name, grade rank and unit, while the government markers for the Confederate soldiers have a "cross type of emblem with a circle," the name, grade and rank, followed by the letters "C.S.A." to signify their service in the Confederacy. The Union Soldier, if injured, received a small pension for his injuries (\$6 to \$22) and received a discharge from the service. The Confederate men may have received a small pension from the state in which they served. "A pardon was granted" when a man served in the Army of the Confederacy in lieu of a discharge being granted. The Montezuma County Historical Society is publishing the stories on the Civil War veterans. The upcoming volume of "Great Sage Plan to Timberline" will have information about Civil War men who came here. Book #4 will be available for sale in the fall.

Montezuma County Historical Society offers information on the Civil War soldiers who came into Cortez area as the early pioneers. Series One may be found in the July 2 issue of the Cortez Journal. The August 6 issue continued with the men buried in the Sunnyside Cemetery at Lewis. Several old soldiers are buried at the Peoples Cemetery (Old Dolores Cemetery next to the river). They came from all walks of life. Carpenter, stonemason, bull-whacker, scout, traveler to South America, medical doctor, hospital nurse and cattleman are just a few.

Carpenter Steve Wilderson Helps Restore Historic Aspen Guard Station his Grandfather, Charles, Built as Part of CCC.

(Summary, Cortez Journal, July 30, 2011)

The cabin was restored in 1994, after sitting idle for decades. It now inspires and houses people during the summer. Wilderson was at the cabin for a week to make minor repairs and restorations, including some work in the kitchen, stabilizing the chimney on the roof and evaluating the irony of some damage done by carpenter ants. Any work has to be approved by an archaeologist who helps make sure the cabin stays in its original condition. Wilderson didn't find out his grandfather helped build the guard station until Ann Bond, public affairs specialist for San Juan Public Lands Center, first asked him to come to the cabin and install skylights. His grandmother then told him that his now deceased grandfather helped build it. It is believed his grandfather may have been a foreman on the project.

"Father Escalante" Appeared in 2011 Escalante Day Parade.

(Summary, Cortez Journal, August 9, 2011)

There are many things with the name Escalante: Escalante Ruins in Dolores; the town of Escalante, UT; and the Escalante River that runs through the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Father Escalante was a Spanish explorer, and in 1776 he set out to find a northern route to the mission in Monterey, CA from Santa Fe. The party of 14 left Mexico and made their way into Dolores on August 13. They named the Dolores River, camped and explored. They were the first explorers to reach this valley, and a marker in Flanders Park shows the party's possible campsite.

City of Cortez Commissioning Inventory of Historic Buildings on Montezuma Avenue.

(Summary, Cortez Journal, August 2, 2011)

The city council approved a grant application last fall allowing the Cortez Historic Preservation Board to pursue funding for the inventory. The board's receipt of a \$21,800 grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was the final piece in putting a study together. The Montezuma County Historical Society has never really officially looked at the individual properties to see how old they are and whether or not they are significant for the local history of Cortez.

Remaining National Park Fee Free
Days:
Veterans Day weekend (Nov. 11-13).



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.

www.sjbas.org