



THE MOKI MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chapter of Colorado Archaeological Society

October, 2012

SJBAS Upcoming Meeting

Our meeting will be held on **October 11**, 7:00 p.m. at the Center for SW Studies Lyceum, Fort Lewis College. **Bob Bernhart** will speak on "Evidence of Moiety Organization at Jackson's Castle, Southwest Colorado". Evidence will also be presented that supports the argument that ancestral Puebloans from the Mesa Verde area migrated to the northern Rio Grande area in the late AD 1200s.

Bob is an avocational archaeologist living in Cortez. He retired from the CO. Dept. of Transportation Durango Office in 2009. He has a Bachelors Degree from Ohio State University and an MBA from the University of Phoenix. He is Vice President of the Hisatsinom Chapter; a Site Steward in Colorado with the San Juan Mountains Association; and a Site Stewart in Utah with the BLM, where he monitors several sites, including Coal Bed. Bob volunteers in the Lab at Crow Canyon Archeological Center.

A shorter version of this speaking material, prepared in conjunction with co-author Dr. Scott Orman, was presented at the 2011 Conference for Archaeoastronomy of the American SW at UNM.

Our Field Trips

Oct 3-5, Cedar Mesa, 3-day car camping trip to hike sites in White Canyon and on Cedar Mesa. Hikes will be several miles long, moderately difficult, with some exposure on sandstone ridges. High-clearance 4WD vehicles required. Limit: 12. (TL: Barb & Lyle Hancock, 764-4531, lylehancock@bresnan.et).

Oct 13, Historical Ranches in Largo Canyon, "Wild, Wooly and Wonderful: The Upper Landscape of Upper Largo Canyon," day trip, with Jim Copeland, BLM archaeologist. Limit: 20. (TL: Rhonda Raffo & Jim Mueller, 259-8870, rhondaandjim@msn.com).

Oct 24-28, Little CO River Basin and Hopi Land. 4-day motel trip, but several members will be camping. Preliminarily we leave Durango at 8:30 a.m. on Oct. 24, and spend the first two nights in Holbrook, AZ, then Winslow, followed by the Hopi Visitor Center's Hotel. In Holbrook we will

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Officers for 2012

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visit the Petrified Forest Nat'l Park, an area known for its HARD wood forests but under appreciated for its many fantastic archaeological sites. The Chief Archaeologist will take us on a hike to explore some of these sites on Thurs. On Fri., Oct. 26, we will visit several of the Homol'ovi State Park's interesting ancestral Hopi sites with one of the park's rangers. Homol'ovi is operated by the Hopi People. On Sat., we will visit Hopi Land and visit an old village, several artists, petroglyph sites and learn about the Hop culture. Contact Richard at Robinson7150@gmail.com, or 970-259-1943, for additional information and reservations. Limit: 20.

Nov 11-13, Jemez Mountains, 3-day motel/car camping trip to attend San Diego Feast Day at Jemez Pueblo, with food and dances. See sites and petroglyphs on east side of Jemez River. Limit: 20. (TL: Janice and Brooks Taylor, durangofolk@frontier.net.)

For **Hisatsinom Chapter** field trips, call Jane Williams, trip coordinator, 565-8867, jswill@frontier.net. Some are limited to only Hisatsinom members.

SJBAS Field Trip Reports

(Provided by Richard Robinson)

On July 11, 2012 eight SJBAS members met Rudy Davison at the Silverton Visitor center to travel over Cinnamon Pass and up a rough road to Carson City. Rudy has a radio receiver/mike system allowing for communication along the way. We made stops for explanations about mines, geology and flowers, and at Burrows Park and Sherman Town sites as well. The area, rich in mining activity, happens to be scenic as well. We visited the Tabasco mine and mill which operated around 1901–1904. Sherman Town site was a convenient way station for traffic between Animas Forks and Lake City. A 150 ft. dam collapsed in 1900 and removed most of Sherman.

Burrow Park Town was a mining camp around 1877 near Tellurium, White Cross, and Sterling. Hopes were high, both in altitude and dream-wise, but few aspirations ever materialized. Carson City was another active mining town, with Carson #1 mine built in 1881 after the discovery of silver over the divide, to be followed by Carson # 2 on the north side of the continental divide, where gold was the item of interest in 1896. There, we walked through a large motel/boarding house with many outside entrances and walls covered with the names and initials of recent visitors, to the disgust of our crowd.

Four of us camped and took Engineer Pass back to Animas Forks the next day. We only had one flat tire, but the break allowed for lunch and a rest stop. It was a long trip to see some unique sites and scenery. Rudy as always adds something special that no one else can provide.

SJBAS Field Trip Planning

It's time to hold our 2013 SJBAS field trip committee meeting. Gail and Marlo Schultz will have this year's event on Tuesday, **October 16** at their home, starting at **6:30 p.m.** RSVP by calling Gail and Marlo at 259-3249. Please plan to bring a tasty treat to share at this event. It is a critical step in determining our field trip schedule. Come with ideas about locations to visit, best dates, and trip leaders so that our schedule can be prepared. If you have some good ideas, but can't make this annual event, please e-mail them to Richard Robinson at Robinson7150@gmail.com ASAP. We can't have field trips without your input!

Speakers/Lectures

Hisatsinom Chapter Speakers:

At the **September 4** Hisatsinom meeting, Dr. James Potter discussed *Early Village Development and Collapse: The Case of Ridges Basin*. Migration into the present-day Durango area in the early A.D. 700s produced a landscape of clusters of pit structures, one of which was large enough to be considered one of the earliest settled villages. This process created a social environment in which some community members occupied a village with highly visible communal ritual architecture and others settled in dispersed hamlets. Dr. Potter explored the social dynamics in the Ridges Basin community and some of the consequences that appear to have resulted from a lack of social integration in this early village. Dr. Potter is Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator with PaleoWest Archaeology in Tucson. Before coming to PaleoWest in 2011, he was the principal investigator for the Animas La Plata ("ALP") Project, the results of which are the topic of this presentation. In the early 2000s, ALP was the largest publicly-funded archaeology project in the US. Seventy-four sites were excavated and sixteen monograph volumes resulted from the work. Currently, Dr. Potter is the principal investigator of the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project in NW NM.

Future Hisatsinom Chapter meetings are at **7:00 p.m.**, Cortez Cultural Center and will be held as follows:

October 2, Tim Kearns (patination/"desert varnish");

November 6, Joel Brisbin (kilns).

2012 Four Corners Lecture Series. Dr. Laurie Webster presented "Pueblo Weaving and the Tenacity of Tradition: The First Two Thousand Years," at Crow Canyon Archeology Center. Dry preservation conditions of the arid American SW have yielded an unbroken record of Pueblo weaving spanning two thousand years. Laurie provided an overview of ancestral Pueblo weaving traditions, and discussed the impacts of Spanish and American colonial contact on Pueblo textile production and the continuation of this ancient craft among contemporary Pueblo communities. Laurie is an anthropologist from Mancos who specializes in SW perishable material culture; a visiting scholar in the Dept. of Anthropology at the U of AZ and a research associate at the American Museum of Natural History and the Crow Canyon Archeology Center. Her publications include the edited volume "Beyond Cloth and Cordage: Archaeological Textile Research in the Americas" and the book "Collecting the Weaver's Art: The William Clafin Collection of Southwestern Textiles," as well as numerous journal articles about archaeological perishables. For more information on the Four Corners lectures, call 564-4396 or 800-422-8975, ext. 136.

Denver CAS: Dr. Richard Wilshusen, CO St. Archeology, spoke in April 2012, on *The Beginnings of Chaco and Mesa Verde, More Tangled Up with One Another than you Might Think*. (Summary, CAS All Points Bulletin, May 2012)

In the SW when the Spaniards arrived, there were seven to ten different languages among 30,000 people, and the cultures were fluid. The 13th century was the Great Pueblo Period. There were numerous well-populated villages and there had been experimentation going on with different types of ceremonial structures and social organization. Population curves, some of which were discovered through NAGPRA compliance, showed a "baby boom" in Mesa Verde after 700 AD, probably due to subsistence farming (especially when beans were introduced along with the corn staple), which allowed people to be more stable and to be able to store grains. He later mentioned that there was also a large population after 1100 AD. Dr. Wilshusen showed the connection between pit houses and pueblos, with people starting to build surface rooms while still living some of the time in the pit houses. This later led to development of room blocks along with the pit houses. Some large "u-shaped" villages (room blocks) have been found, surrounded by pit houses with unique floor features. Dr. Wilshusen thinks that these were the original model for the great kiva and great house. Based on pottery styles, it appears that two or three cultural groups may have been living in the same areas. Larger populations, larger sites, and the original great houses were present in Mesa

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Speakers/Lectures—Cont.

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Verde (in 9th century), prior to Chaco Canyon development of great houses, which began ca. 925 AD. Some of the founders of Chaco Canyon may have moved there from the Mesa Verde area. Procession panel rock art photos show what could be symbols of community and cultural leadership in village vicinities. Some patterns show villages that appear to be divided in half, as are modern Rio Grande Pueblos. People moved from one area to another for various reasons: leadership (or lack of such), relatives, and/or competition among villages. Dr. Wilshusen, along with two others, has a book coming out soon, entitled *Crucible of Pueblos -- The Early Pueblo Period in the Northern Southwest*. Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde are usually considered as separate cultural developments. Chaco Canyon's great houses are multistoried, with up to 500 rooms that reach their peak between A.D. 1050 and 1150. In contrast, Mesa Verde's cliff dwellings are different from those in Chaco Canyon. Mesa Verde dates almost a century after Chaco Canyon was largely depopulated. Research over the last decade has shown that the villages at Chaco and Mesa Verde share common beginnings in the Mesa Verde region, so the two are much more entangled than previously conceived.

Anasazi Heritage Center: Sally Cole Discusses Anne Axtell Morris' Under-appreciated Contributions to Science of Documenting Ancient Art during Lecture and Slideshow Entitled, *Art in Archaeology: The Influential Work of Anne Axtell Morris in the Southwest and MesoAmerica* (Summary, *Cortez Journal*, April 19, 2012)

The importance of Ann Morris' work is often eclipsed by that of her better-known husband, early CO archaeologist Earl Morris. He excavated and reconstructed the Great Kiva at Aztec Ruins in NM, and the Temple of the Warriors at Chichen Itza on Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. Anne was an archaeologist in her own right who wrote two books, *Digging in Yucatan* and *Digging in the Southwest*. During the 1920s and 1930s, she accompanied her husband on lengthy expeditions across the SW and in Mexico, sponsored by the Carnegie Institution. She recorded architecture, rock art, murals and landscapes, as well as the daily chores of expedition life through watercolors and drawings. Her works provide context for important sites, including Canyon de Chelly and Mesa Verde. Ann Morris developed methods and standards of pictorial documentation that are still in use today. Her watercolors captured information about ancient colors that were invisible through the black and white photography of her era. She also made ethnographic studies of the indigenous people and communities who historically lived around the archaeological zones.

Chimney Rock, An 11th Century Chacoan Great House: Export or Emulation?, (Summary, *CAS All Points Bulletin*, September 2012)

September 10, 2012, Denver Chapter, by Brenda K. Todd, based on her 2009 dissertation research at Chimney Rock Great House, which asks the question: was Chimney Rock Great House an "export" or an "emulation" of Chaco Canyon? This question was addressed by a controlled comparison of specific variables of the architecture and ceramic assemblages from Chimney Rock Great House, Pueblo Alto in Chaco Canyon, and the Bluff Great House in UT. Each Great House is compared to an associated, smaller community site (29SJ 627 in Chaco Canyon, the Ravine Site near Chimney Rock, and the Corral Canyon Site near Bluff) to determine if there are significant differences in architectural traits or ceramic assemblages warranting their designation as disparate site types (Great House v. community site). New perspectives on Chimney Rock and its place in the Chaco World are also explored. Brenda Todd received her M.A. in anthropology from CU-Boulder. For her Master's degree, she completed cultural affiliation research under the NAGPRA for the NPS. Her Ph.D. research focuses on the archaeology of the American SW, and particularly the regional system centered at Chaco Canyon that flourished around AD 1000. Todd directed excavations at the Chimney Rock Great House for her dissertation. She is a cultural resource specialist in the Denver Service Center of the NPS.

Conferences

Plains Anthropological Society. Conference, Oct 3-6, Delta Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; www.ou.edu/cas/. To address recent research in the Plains region through papers, poster sessions, and symposia. Guided tours to the Herschel Petroglyphs and Tipi Ring Sites, the Heron-Eden bison kill and butchery site, and other areas. Contact Margaret Kennedy at marg.kenney@usask.ca, or visit www.pacsk2012.com.

The First Floridians: First Americans Conference, Oct. 4-6, Opera House, Monticello, FL. To address the history and prehistory of Jefferson County, FL, including the arrival of the Spanish and the establishment of local mission sites, how remnants of FL's tribes and GA Creeks formed the Seminoles, and how people lived in the area 14,000 years ago as revealed by Archeology excavations in the Aucilla Basin where researchers with TX A&M have been working Aucilla Basin. Artifacts will be on display, and participants can visit nearby sinkholes and cultural mounds. Contact Anne Holt at (850) 576-0721, ahholt@ahholt.com, or visit www.firstfloridians.com.

Mogollon Archaeology Conference, Oct. 4-6, Western NMU, Silver City, will focus on Mogollon archaeology, including Jornada Mogollon and Northern Chihuahua. Papers and mini-symposia, Friday and Saturday. Special mini-symposium "Celebrating the Nan Ranch Collection: The Past, Present and Future" on Friday, highlighting the vast collection of Mimbres pottery recently donated to the Museum. Contact Cynthia Bettison at bettisonc@wnmUniversity.edu or (575) 538-6386, or www.wnmuMuseum.org.

CAS Annual Meeting, Oct. 5-7, Boulder, CO. www.coloradoarchaeology.org/BULLETINBOARD/htm. Bill Lipe will be the banquet speaker: *Before Lake Powell: Memories of Glen Canyon Archaeology*. When the Glen Canyon Dam was completed in 1963, Lake Powell started to fill, eventually extending over 180 miles up the Colorado River from the dam site. From 1958 through 1961, archaeologist Bill Lipe worked for the University of UT, leading field crews engaged in studying some of the many archaeological sites to be destroyed or otherwise affected by the Lake and the visitors it would bring. Bill will draw on his recollections, and use a selection of 50-year-old photos and films, to discuss the significance of flooding Glen Canyon, and what was learned about the area's archaeology before it was forever affected by the development of Lake Powell. Bill is Professor Emeritus at WA St. Univ. and a Trustee of the Crow Canyon Archeology Center in Cortez.

Great Basin Anthropological Conference., Oct. 17-20, Stateline, NV, Symposia, paper and poster presentations, as well as field trips to the Tallac Historical sites and Hidden Cave.

Midwest Archaeology Conference., Oct. 17-21, MI St. U, East Lansing. Papers, poster sessions, symposia, and workshops will focus on the latest research in Midwest archaeology. Fieldtrips to local sites on Sunday. www.midwestarchaeology.org.

Pueblo Indian Studies Symposium, Oct. 25-26, Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque. Hosted by Cultural Center, School for Advanced Research, and Leadership Inst. at the Santa Fe Indian School, to highlight current research in Pueblo Indian studies in honor of Pueblo Historian Joe Sando. (505) 954-7205, iarc@sarsf.org, <http://sarweb.org>.

Eastern States Archeology Federation Annual Meeting, Oct. 25-28, Holiday Inn - French Quarter, Perrysburg, OH. Hosted by the OH Archeology Council, includes papers, posters, thematic sessions, and workshops on topics related to archaeology in the Eastern US. Martha Otto of OH Archeological Society at fm3542@aol.com, or <http://esaf-archeology.org>.

Southeastern Archaeology Conference., Nov. 7-10, Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center, Baton Rouge. Papers, poster presentations and symposia focus on latest regional reseArcheology Saturday afternoon field trips to local archaeological sites. Rebecca Saunders at (225) 578-6562, rsaunders@lsUniversity.edu, or www.southeasternarchaeology.org.

Anthropology Association of America, Nov. 14-18, San Francisco, CA;

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Conferences—Cont.

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

Pecos Conference, Pecos, NM, August 9-12, 2012. (Summary, [Hisatsinom Newsletter](#), September, 2012)

- Gary Brown talked about Aztec. The first evidence of McElmo-style blocky architecture was not in McElmo, but at Aztec.
- Linda Wheelbarger's summer field school opened the north half of the Great Kiva. Many ornaments were recovered.
- Charly Gullett was back with more information about fractal alignments in D-shaped pueblos.
- Paul Reed discussed Salmon and Aztec in the post-Chacoan Pueblo III Period.
- Cory Breternitz discussed the huge Navajo water pipeline project, with a 400-foot wide right-of-way, 280 miles long, an estimated 750 sites from a Class 1 survey, working in six-mile segments, a buried juniper forest to be analyzed by Jeff Dean, large BMIII and PII sites.
- Jason Chiupka presented a history of data collection management and his part in the project to create digital, real-time data to allow more time for analysis.
- Winston Hurst discussed patches on cliff faces (ovoids, usually four, of uniform shape and size) *not* associated with rock art, which seem to be areas where something, perhaps oxycylic acid, leached the iron from the stone. Winston is experimenting with boiling dock leaves and smearing them on the rock face to recreate the ovoids. The ovoids may have been the result of processing datura. Tom Windes and the "wood rats" recovered wood from prehistoric kivas in UT as well as mission churches in NM.
- James Allison from BYU worked in Montezuma Canyon, UT, at two sites: Wolf Village and Bru's #13, a late 700s site. Wolf Village is a Fremont site with 6-7 pit structures and a 75-square-meter community structure, with tunnels to the east and west and several hundred sub-floor structures. The discovery of over 100 shell beads accounts for 10% of shell beads found in Fremont sites.
- Laurie Webster discussed her work with the Lange and Green Collections at the Field Museum.
- Jason Chiupka, presenting for Jim Potter, discussed the work at the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park. PaleoWest and Crow Canyon have teamed up to remap some of the estimated 20,000 sites on the tribal land, including the PIII Cowboy Wash site to create an impact assessment because it is badly eroded. Jason reported on the Barker Arroyo Great House (approx. AD 1020-1100) and noted the need for documentation of the surrounding settlements.
- Rich Wilshusen discussed the need for creating online publications, such as the *Context* series that can be updated easily when new information is found. Technology should provide tools for freeing them to better analyze and report.
- Cathy Caeron reported on the work of several grad students, and her husband, Steve Lekson. Jacob Sedig has been working in the upper Gila; Katy Putsavage has been NW of Deming at LA49 where good transitional materials of post-Mimbres have been recovered; Brenda Todd is finishing up at Chimney Rock; Steve is finishing work at Pinnacle Ruin and has been working with Winston on the Comb Ridge Heritage Project.
- There was a remembrance of Dave Breternitz with his wife Barbara presenting a great human interest story about their lives together.
- Severin Fowles, a professor at Barnard writes on Puebloan issues such as moieties, migration, sacred landscapes and native organization. This talk was on *Comanche Imperialism*, a discussion of the influence of the Comanche in the Pecos area probably, beginning in the late 1600s. The Comanche originated as hunter-gatherers in northern CO and WY, originally without guns. They could, however, muster over 2,000 mounted warriors on short notice almost anywhere from LA to NM and TX to Canada. They subsequently obtained guns via trade in the New Mexico valley area. By 1706, they were an equestrian warrior society. Around 1730, they split with their

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allies, the Utes, and moved onto the southern Plains, ruling over trade and travel in the SW for over 100 years, and absorbing many of their neighbors into their culture.

Museums/Exhibits

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, UNM, Returns Artifacts Believed to be Pre-Columbian to Mexico Officials. (Summary, [SW Archeology Today](#)) Items include beads made of shell, estimated to be 700 years old. www.abqjournal.com.

100 Years Pueblo Exhibit: History of NM's Native Americans. Thru Feb. 4, 2013 at Indian Pueblo Cult. Center, 2401 12th St. NW, Albuquerque.

Treasures at San Juan Historical Society Pagosa Springs. Open Daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

AZ State Museum, U of A, Tucson. (Thru June 1, 2013) View 500 pieces of world's largest collection of American Indian basketry and other woven wonders in "Basketry Treasured," which represents the depth of the Museum's collection of some 25,000 woven items

Field Museum of Natural Historicalory (Long Term) "The Ancient Americans" journeys through 13,000 years of human ingenuity and achievement in the Western Hemisphere, where hundreds of diverse societies thrived before the arrival of Europeans. Discover how and why certain cultures changed over time, developing farming, creating new forms of artistic expression, and forging empires. Step into the world of Ice Age mammoth hunters; walk through a replica of an 800-year-old pueblo dwelling; explore the Aztec empire and its island capital Tenochtitlan; and see more than 2,200 artifacts, fantastic ice-age reconstructions, and dozens of videos and interactive displays that depict the amazing ingenuity with which ancient peoples met the challenges of their times and places. (312) 922-9410, www.fieldMuseum.org.

Pueblo Grande Museum Archeology Park, Phoenix. New exhibit "Living in the Desert: Decisions and Consequences" explores the trade-offs made in the quest for desert sustainability in ancient, Historical, and modern times. A collaboration between the Museum and ASU, which focuses on water use from the Hohokam canal system through the allocation of CO River water today. (602) 495-0901, www.pueblogrande.com

Boulder Historical Museum (Thru Nov. 25) Chief Niwot Exhibit. 1206 Euclid Ave., Boulder. Adults \$6; Seniors \$4; Students/children \$3. **Oct. 18**, Sand Creek in Historical Context; Native Coloradoan and scholar, Tom Thomas. **Oct. 25**, An Arapaho Woman's Perspective on Local Historical, Boulder resident and filmmaker, Ava Hamilton; **Nov. 8**, Urban Rez; Filmmaker Lisa Olken for a preview screening and discussion of her latest project; **Nov. 13**, Colorado's Real Natives: The Ute, Arapaho & Cheyenne, Thomas J. Noel, Prof. of History and Dir. of Colorado Studies at CU-Denver.

Poudre Landmarks Foundation - Water Works Open House, **Oct. 13**, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., 2005 N. Overland Trail, Fort Collins.

Historical CO Center - **Oct. 1, 7 p.m.**, 1200 Broadway, Denver. Author Tony Horwitz discusses his latest book: *Midnight Rising: John Brown and the Raid That Sparked the Civil War*. Book signing follows. \$10 general public; \$8.50 HC members. Reservations required: 303-866-2394. **Oct. 9, 1 - 2 p.m.**, Before Old World contact, some 500 separate groups of native peoples traded with each other, although they spoke nearly 350 discrete languages. Their trade routes existed for 1,000 years and provided the paths that Europeans used from Canada to Mexico and from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Discussion by Deborah Martinez author of *Trade on the Taos Mountain Trail*. \$5 non-members, plus Museum admission; \$4 HC members.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Oct. 11, 7 p.m., Ricketson Auditorium, 2001 Colorado Blvd.. "Alpine Archaeology in the American West: Indians in Unexpected Places." Archeologist David Hurst Thomas will tell the story and shares images of how his tea from the American Museum of Nat'l History came upon Alta Toquima, an ancient village tucked 11,000 feet atop Mount Jefferson, NV's third highest mountain.

THE EDITORS' CORNER

Book on History of Denver Water Dept. (*A Ditch in Time: The City, the West, and Water*). (Summary, Colorado Water: Newsletter of Water Center of CSU, August 2012, Vol. 29, Issue 3)

The chapters of this book contain madcap comparisons and analogies, connecting Denver Water to Gulliver's troubles with the Lilliputians, to the Delphic Oracle's crypticness, and to mischaracterized banshees, with original limericks between chapters. The author hopes *A Ditch in Time* will prove to be a precedent-setter for demonstrating that the use of humor in studies of natural resources makes possible a more productive, problem-solving public discourse.

The book covers a lot of ground, beginning when Indian people in the area guided their movements and activities by their knowledge of streams and springs. It moves on to a consideration of the impressions of the early-19th-century explorers Zebulon Pike and Stephen Long, who felt certain that the Plains along the Front Range were simply too arid to support American settlement. Pike and Long did not foresee the gold discoveries, and so, the founding of Denver as a mining supply town.

The book tracks the competitive era of private water companies, and, starting in the late 1800s, the movement to replace private companies with a municipal agency. The range of covered actions, developments, and initiatives is daunting: the first diversion to Denver from the Western Slope through the Moffat Tunnel; the complicated negotiations of the Blue River Decrees that opened the way for Denver's second big diversion through the Roberts Tunnel; the 1970s controversy over the Foothills Treatment Plant in the context of revolutionary federal environmental laws; the struggle over the proposed Two Forks Dam; the striking change in the agency's operations signaled by the appointment of Chips Barry as manager; and the recent proposal to increase the diversion from the Fraser River through the Moffat Tunnel and to expand Gross Reservoir for greater Front Range storage.



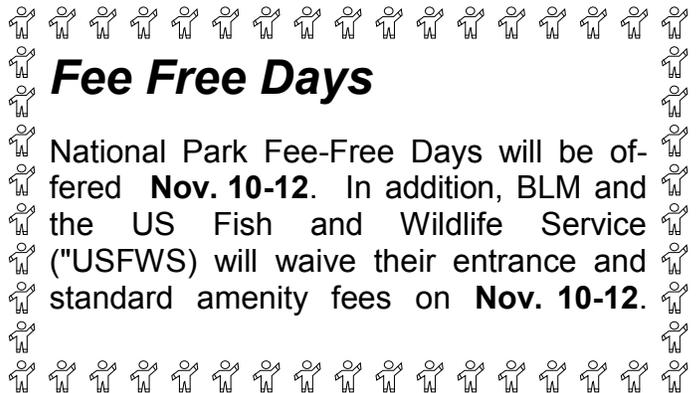
Chimney Rock Introduction Events

"An Introduction to Chimney Rock," will be held from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. on the third Sunday of the month in the upper parking area. Arrive at 4:30 p.m., Reservations recommended, 883-5359 or www.chimneyrockco.org.

Fund Seeks Gift to Raffle

The Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund committee of the **CAS** seeks a "treasure" with an estimated retail value of at least \$700 and appeals to CAS members. This "treasure" is to be raffled in 2013 to raise scholarship monies. Contact Terri Hoff at SwedishGirl20@gmail.com or 970-882-2191; or Phil Williams at p2pwms@comcast.net or 719-594-0176.

This is a wonderful opportunity to "pass it forward!"



Fee Free Days

National Park Fee-Free Days will be offered **Nov. 10-12**. In addition, BLM and the US Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS) will waive their entrance and standard amenity fees on **Nov. 10-12**.

PAAC Classes

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

Nov. 2-5, Dolores, *Basic Site Surveying Techniques*.

Archeology Near and Far: SW

McElmo Creek Flume, off Highway 160 near Montezuma Cnty. Fairgrounds, Assessed Twice to Determine Condition and Next Preservation Steps. (Summary, Cortez Journal, July 26, August 9 & 21, 2012)

The CO's Scenic and Historical Byways Program received more than \$1.5 million for ten projects as part of the 2012 federal funding cycle from the Federal Highway Admin. The McElmo Creek Flume overlook is one of the ten sites approved for funding, a \$252,631 grant that must be matched, to provide a safe highway access for a proposed interpretive stop along the byway providing information on the importance of irrigation to the development of Montezuma Valley. The flume is the only one left of the 104 originally constructed in the late 1800s to bring irrigated water to the community.

Chimney Rock Archaeological Area ("Chimney Rock") High Mesa Home to 200 Structures Built by Ancestral Puebloans. (Summary, Daily Sentinel, August 19, 2012)

Volunteers with the Chimney Rock Interpretive Society offer programs and guided walking tours of the area's major excavated sites: Great Kiva, Ridge House and Great House. The latter two sites only can be seen on guided tours, and the trail to the Great House area is remote and narrow with no barriers between hikers and the edge of the ridge. Chimney Rock is open from May 15 through September 30, and self-guided tours are available on the 1/3-mile Great Kiva Trail Loop that includes the Great Kiva site. As of this month, President Obama has declared Chimney Rock a National Historical Monument.

"Darkmold" Dig Reshapes Understanding of Basketmakers. (Summary, Durango Herald, September 2, 2012)

New evidence gathered from an archaeological dig at an upper Animas Valley site, Darkmold, indicates that it was inhabited much earlier and longer than previously estimated. This changes how we look at the Basketmakers. Radiocarbon dates from corn indicate they inhabited the Animas Valley as early as 700 BC -- 500 years earlier than previously thought. They lived here 100 years longer than previously believed, through about 500 AD, which is about the same time as the end of the Roman Empire. After 500 AD, there seemed to have been a migration out of La Plata County, although two radiocarbon dates from Darkmold suggest that at least a few people were still around in 670 AD.

Darkmold is located on private property. From 1998 to 2008, archaeologists and students from FLC excavated the Darkmold site, recovering artifacts such as a hundred projectile points and more than 1,000 shards, or pottery fragments, which probably are from the later 670 AD dates. Because one day in the field is equal to three weeks of follow-up study, researchers just now are reaching some conclusions about their findings. Shell artifacts would have originated from the Pacific Coast and Baja CA, perhaps evident of a trading network. Maybe they were specializing in baskets and trading them out. Other unusual artifacts included a "notched deer rib," which probably was used for processing yucca fibers for making baskets. No baskets have been found at Darkmold, but they have been found in natural rock shelters around Durango.

There was plenty of evidence of the Basketmakers changing to a more settled lifestyle of growing corn and other vegetables. Signs of domesticity include the outline of a ground floor of a house, a pit room and roasting pits. They found burial sites for 11 people, including two human burials in the same pit. Because of the absence of skeletal lesions as the result of a vitamin B-12 deficiency, it is believed the Basketmakers ate a varied diet of vegetables and game. The adults appeared to have lived into their 50s, which was an old age for the time period.

Mona Charles spends much of her time cataloguing the artifacts. When funding becomes available, materials are shipped off for testing and carbon dating. To be sensitive to Native Ameri-

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Archeology Near and Far: SW

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can culture, the human remains have not been dated or photographed. One mystery is where the Native American migrated between 500 and 750 AD, when the Pueblo 1 period boomed in Durango. There has been much evidence of Puebloans in areas around town such as FLC and Bodo Park. The Basketmakers might have lived north of town for access to the hot springs. The early inhabitants dug out pools to fill up with hot spring water. There is a Basketmaker site close to Trimble.

More than 150 Natural Arches Documented in San Juan County, NM. (Summary, [Cortez Journal](#), August 14, 2012)

Larry Beck, 66, discovered his first arch in 1981 outside Durango, a sandstone arch formed during millions of years by erosion. Beck expects there are more arches to be documented in San Juan County. He has documented more than 300 in NM. For each arch, he has taken a picture and noted the arch's location, how to get there, and its GPS coordinates, which he posts online. Beck, president of the Natural Arches and Bridges Society, a global network that supports the interests of both amateur and serious researchers of natural arches and bridges, invited the society in May to see San Juan County's arches. The City of Aztec also provides information about its arches on its tourism page.

Researchers Speculate One of Largest Anasazi Ruins in Area Buried on Banks of San Juan River on Tommy Bolack's B-Square Ranch. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), August 26, 2012)

San Juan College offers students and community members the opportunity to participate in an archaeological dig each summer. For program director Linda Wheelbarger, her students and Bolack, it offers an opportunity to change the way we think about San Juan County, NM's past. The Totah Archaeological Project 2012 Field School completed excavation in mid-July on the Point site, one of the only active Chacoan great kiva sites. The six-week field school session, led by Wheelbarger, contributes to research on Chacoan Anasazi culture in NW NM. Most of the sites were excavated in the 1920s and 30s, like the Aztec great kiva excavated in 1921 by Earl Morris. The dig unearthed more than 30 beads and a ring made of a coal-type material, perhaps a Chaco outlier, but made by people that lived here rather than by people from Chaco Canyon. Linda speculates that the great kiva at the Point site was the centerpiece of a large settlement mirroring the ruins found at Chaco Canyon, and that many large sites may still lie buried where the San Juan River passes the bluffs.

Across Country Measures Taken to Curb Trade in Looted Artifacts, Makes it more Difficult for Antiquities Collectors to Donate, Sell their Treasures. (Summary, [SW Archeology](#))

Museums generally no longer want artifacts that do not have a documented history stretching back past 1970, a date set by the Society of Art Museum Directors, whose guidelines most institutions have adopted. Drawn up in 2008, the rules have been applauded by countries seeking to recover their artifacts and by archaeologists looking to study objects in their natural settings. [www.nytimes.com](#).

Explore Lesser-known Chacoan Outliers with New Archeology Blog. (Summary, [SW Archeology](#))

The intent of the blog is to highlight authors' favorite sites to convey to the interested layman or the involved avocational archaeologist the wonder at arriving at places of history and prehistory for the first time. [www.tucsoncitizen.com](#).

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Archeology Near and Far: SW

Undercover Officer from BLM Witnesses Digging up Grave; Now Two Montezuma County Men Face Prosecution for Tampering with Archaeological Resources on Federal Land in SW CO. (Summary, [Durango Herald](#), June 16, 2012)

Howard Drake and Harry Hance are negotiating plea bargains with prosecutors and are due in federal court in Durango on July 3. The misdemeanor charge carries a maximum penalty of a year in jail, but most other recent prosecutions for similar crimes have not brought jail sentences. The BLM got a tip about a human grave being excavated in June 2010, according to BLM agent Randall Carpenter, who wrote an affidavit in support of a search warrant on Drake's trailer in Pleasant View. Agents recovered several pieces of pottery when they searched Drake's home in May 2011.

An undercover officer joined the May 2011 hike to Pedro Point, McLean Canyon and the "Dead Man" site, all within Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. During the hike, Drake said a previous hiker had reported him to the sheriff, and he thought law enforcement might be waiting to catch him digging up pots. The undercover agent told Drake he would really like to see the skull. Drake laid on the ground and, using his hands and a stick, dug up the skull of an ancestral Puebloan and showed it to the group of four people. He told the group that he had found the skull four or five years earlier. The hike was promoted on the website of Seniors Outdoors!

Hance had served as a volunteer site steward for Canyons of the Ancients, patrolling ancestral Puebloan sites to make sure artifacts are not stolen. Monument volunteers and employees get mandatory training about the treatment of artifacts and ancient sites every year. Hance, of Mancos, was featured in December in a [Cortez Journal](#) story about his work in sending mice into orbit during the early days of the US space program. Anyone who finds human remains should contact a ranger if the remains are on federal land, or the local sheriff if they are on state or private land.

Robert Redford's Plea to Preserve Desolation Canyon. (Summary, [SW Archeology](#))

Few places are left that represent the raw beauty and history of the American West like Desolation Canyon, UT. It was designated as a Natl. Historical Landmark in 1968 for good reason. John Wesley Powell explored Desolation Canyon a century earlier, one of the last uncharted places in the lower 48 states. For thousands of years, the region was home to American Indian tribes, including Hopi, Fremont and Ute. Their pictographs and petroglyphs still line the canyon walls, silent reminders linking us to the most fundamental roots of civilization. Now much of that is at risk. www.sltrib.com.

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society
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FIRST CLASS

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society

A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

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

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

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