Neil and Teri Hauser hosted a tour of archaeological sites in the Uncompahgre Valley near Montrose on September 21 and 22, 2013, and graciously offered to use their house as a basecamp for CAS members. I drove out from Denver Friday night and arrived at the Hauser farmhouse about 8 pm. Several CAS members had already arrived and were sitting around the dinner table, sharing stories and laughs. CAS was well represented, with Chapter members from Chipeta, Indian Peaks, Pikes Peak, and Denver.

**Eagle Rock Shelter - Tour 1:**
On Saturday morning, more than a dozen trip members met in Delta, then carpooled a few miles east on the highway, then south on a rough dirt road to a parking lot on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public land. For 1/3 of a mile, we hiked down a trail that meandered along the edge of a gulley. Eagle Rock Shelter faces southwest and overlooks the Gunnison River. The shelter is at the base of a small cliff and has a beautiful vista of the river valley and terrace to the south. Our guide for the tour was Dr. Glade Hadden, the BLM archaeologist from the Uncompahgre Field Office. Dr. Hadden is currently managing the site excavation with a team led by principal investigator Professor Dudley Gardner from Western Wyoming Community College (WWCC) in Rock Springs. Our group was presented with a lot of information over a 2 hour period as we looked at the rock art on the cliff face and engaged in a lively discussion with the people who were excavating that day. I asked Dr. Hadden to email me a synopsis of the history of Eagle Rock Shelter, and the following four paragraphs are his description. **Introduction.** Since 2007, the BLM and Western Wyoming Community College have collaborated on the excavation of the Eagle Rock Shelter (Site 5DT 813) in the northern portion of the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area. Excavations at the site have to date uncovered evidence of habitation within the shelter spanning the range of the human occupation of North America. **The Site.** Eagle Rock Shelter is a fairly large rock shelter located on the first bench above the Gunnison River. The site was originally recorded by the BLM in 1988 after it was reported as a looted site. After receiving the report, BLM archaeologists, along with staff from Alpine Archaeological Consultants, recorded the shelter and assessed the damage from looters. Their conclusion at the time was that the shelter may still contain some in situ deposits and that BLM should initiate an excavation to recover information missed by the looters. Their conclusion at the time was that the shelter may still contain some in situ deposits and that BLM should initiate an excavation to recover information missed by the looters. The shelter walls contain dozens of petroglyphs spanning the Archaic Period (ca. 7,000 years BP to roughly 2,000 years BP), the Formative Period (ca. 300 AD to 1,200 AD) and the Late Prehistoric (Numic or Ute) period. The BLM concluded at the time that there was a reasonable chance that some deposits from these time frames may still be intact inside the shelter. **Excavations.** In 2007, BLM archaeologist Glade Hadden and Dr. Dudley Gardner of Western Wyoming Community College...
visited the site with an eye to establishing a college archaeological field school. Our assessment then was that the site may prove to be an ideal field school project with a high probability of finding undisturbed Formative and Middle to Late Archaic occupation deposits. Excavations began by delineating the damage to the site from the looting episode. After the first year we had concluded that, while most of the later Formative and Late Prehistoric levels had been destroyed, there were good indicators of intact Late Archaic and Formative period levels still in place. Over the next few years, WWCC and BLM continued to excavate and uncovered numerous intact occupational levels including Ute, Fremont hearths (Formative period), and Archaic hunter/gatherer camps, with a degree of preservation that was remarkable. Perishable fibers, cordage, leather, and wooden artifacts were found, including a 3,000 year BP basket, dart foreshafts, an early archaic Pinto point with sinew wrap still in place, stone, bone, and wood tools, beads, including bone beads in both round and disk form, eagle bone beads, food preparation implements, ground stone, and ochre. By 2010, we had established that the shelter occupation dated back at least to 8,000 years BP and contained undisturbed occupations representing all phases of known human occupation for the area. In 2011, we excavated down through the intact Archaic levels and discovered hearths, with the first dating to ca. 9,000 years BP, well within the Paleo-Indian period, and finally a single hearth which yielded two individually certified dates of 12,800 years BP. The hearth contained charred bones (including one element of a late Pleistocene mammal), charred seeds, grasses, as well as stone tools and debris. The date from the older hearth places the early occupation of the shelter to the end of the last Ice Age, and represents one of the earliest Clovis sites in North America, placing it among a small handful of stratified Clovis/Paleo-Indian occupation sites in the western hemisphere. Excavations are continuing at the site, with completion of the current project anticipated by the spring of 2014. The site has generated considerable interest among American archaeologists and may well prove to be one of the most interesting, informative, and currently the oldest archaeological site in Colorado. Flint Cave - Tour 2: On Saturday afternoon, the CAS group drove southwest of the Hauser farmhouse onto BLM land, then followed the Dry Creek Rim Road and parked to the east of Flint Cave. We hiked about 1/4 mile to the east rim of Dry Creek Canyon. As we got closer and closer to the canyon rim, we walked through large lithic scatters with thousands of flakes. Neil had investigated the hard rock mine quarry known as Flint Cave for his thesis, with assistance from Chipeta Chapter members. He concluded that mining activity had probably ended about 1,900 years BP, based on radiocarbon and optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) studies. Flint Cave is a bit of a misnomer. The quarry is a source of a gray, fine-grained silicified sandstone that is the predominant tool manufacturing material in the immediate area. Across the valley, about a mile the northwest, we could see the cliff face where Neil discovered a cave shelter at age 10, while hiking with his father. The trail leading down to Flint Cave is steep and in a couple of places is a bit of a scramble over rocks and narrow ledges. Neil took two small groups down to the cave. The hike is well worth it if you can manage a couple of the dicey spots on the trail. There are two cave entrances and the one at the end of the trail is the smallest and one has to squeeze through to get in. Once inside, one can stand up, but the low ceiling is only 5 to 6 feet high. The cave is about 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, with a second, larger open-air entrance on the southwest side with a vertical drop-off into the canyon. The ceiling and walls are covered with historical graffiti and soot from fires. The gray silicified sandstone occurs in a vein that runs through the cave and was valued by prehistoric peoples for stone tool manufacture.

“The date from the older hearth places the early occupation of the shelter to the end of the last Ice Age, and represents one of the earliest Clovis sites in North America, placing it among a small handful of stratified Clovis / Paleo-Indian occupation sites in the western hemisphere.”

- Dr. Glade Hadden
Near the second entrance, there are several shallow, trough-shaped grooves a few inches long cut into the rock wall, possibly the result of stone tool sharpening. Dry Creek Canyon is a beautiful valley and the cave is an interesting archaeological site. Back at the farmhouse on Saturday evening, we had a blazing campfire. **Shavano Valley Petroglyphs - Tour 3:** The weather changed on Sunday morning. A cold front moved in and there was light rain with some beautiful rainbows. A large thunderhead was forming in the west. From the Hauser farmhouse, we drove south a few miles to the Shavano Valley Petroglyph site. The site has easy access and takes about 2 hours to see all of the panels. The Shavano Valley was named after the Ute Chief Shavano, an 1800s war chief and medicine man of the Tabeguache Band, the largest Ute band. The northern border of the Shavano valley is a low plateau with a shallow sandstone cliff face. The cliff face overlooks fields of corn and other agricultural crops in the valley below. A small spring is located at the end of a low, rocky ridge a short distance to the south. Carol Patterson, who is a member of the Chipeta Chapter, was our guide. Carol has studied the petroglyphs for many years and has consulted with Clifford Duncan, a local Ute elder, about the possible meanings of the well preserved iconography. The petroglyphs range in age from the Late Archaic era to Historic Ute. She explained the mythic themes represented by the many rock art panels along the cliff wall. According to Carol and Duncan, the images of bears and trees on one panel represents the mythology that surrounds the Ute Bear Dance which is still practiced today. Among the many amazing images on the wall was a stick figure using an atlatl and throwing a spear that passes through a horned animal and ends in a projectile point glyph with a diagnostic shape from circa 3,000 years BP or earlier. In her studies, Carol discovered that one panel’s glyph, when overlaid on a USGS topo map of the area, almost exactly mimics the river valley and side canyons and probably functioned as a map of the trails for the people that traveled in the area. There are also a few historic inscriptions found near the petroglyph panels. Additionally, a number of bullet holes pockmark the cliff face in some areas. The Shavano Valley Petroglyphs are a fascinating archaeological site, and not to be missed on a visit to the Montrose area. The entire weekend trip was educational and a great introduction to the variety of archaeology in the Uncompahgre Valley.

- Craig Banister

**Shavano Valley Gallery** (Craig Banister Photo)

“Carol has studied the petroglyphs for many years and has consulted with Clifford Duncan, a local Ute elder, about the possible meanings of the well preserved iconography. The petroglyphs range in age from the Late Archaic era to Historic Ute. She explained the mythic themes represented by the many rock art panels along the cliff wall.”

- Craig Banister

**Craig Banister • Denver Chapter**

I joined the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) in April 2012. I participated in as many CAS events as possible in 2012 and 2013, site surveys, the excavation at Blackfoot Cave, and lab curations, primarily at the Castle Rock Depository (Blackfoot Cave artifacts). I’m particularly interested in lithic materials and have enjoyed my experiences learning about the archaeology of Colorado.

craig.banister@comcast.net
Meetings & Contacts

2014 Colorado Archaeological Society
Quarterly Board Meetings

- January 18 - Denver (History Colorado)
- April 12 - Boulder or Pueblo
- July 26 - Montrose
- September - Colorado Springs

Colorado Archaeological Society
Officers and Contact People

President
Linda Seyfert
719.473.5126
lindaseyfert@live.com

Vice President
Karen Kinnear
303.917.1528
KLKinnear@hollandhart.com

Executive Secretary
Tom Hoff
970.882.2191
tthoff@hotmail.com

Recording Secretary
Bob Rushforth
303.795.2837
rrush4th@msn.com

Treasurer
Michele Giometti
303.986.6307
michgio@aol.com

Membership
Bev Goering
970.484.3101
bgoering@comcast.net

Education
Tom Sholes
303.681.2642
perrypop@comcast.net

Publications
Larry Evans
303.644.3318
evanslarry657@esrta.com

Southwestern Lore
Judith Halasi
303.447.9507
hallj225@aol.com

Website
Craig Banister
303.759.5015
craig.banister@comcast.net

PAAC
Kevin Black
303.866.4671
kevin.black@state.co.us

Alice Hamilton Scholarship
Phil Williams
719.594.0176
p2pwms@comcast.net
Kevin’s Breaking News!

The dates for the resumption of PAAC Laboratory Training for this coming winter have now been posted in a couple spots on the OAHP web site; the most direct path is http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/additional-laboratory-credit, but an announcement also is linked to that page at http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/whats-new. There are 15 days on this year's schedule, 8 in December and 7 in January. As usual, I have tried to schedule as many back-to-back dates as possible to make it more feasible for out-of-town volunteers to make the trip to Denver worthwhile. See the web page above for relevant details, including contact information.

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2013 PAAC Schedule

Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)

**November**

1-4  Cortez  Lithics Description & Analysis
6    Boulder  Ceramics Description & Analysis (5 of 7)
7    Denver  Colorado Archaeology (Session 2)
13   Boulder  Ceramics Description & Analysis (6 of 7)
14   Denver  Colorado Archaeology (Session 3)
15-17 Durango  Principals of Archaeological Excavation
20   Boulder  Ceramics Description & Analysis (7 of 7)
21   Denver  Colorado Archaeology (Session 4)
22-25 Alamosa  Basic Site Surveying Techniques

**December**

*3-20 Denver  PAAC Laboratory Project
5    Denver  Colorado Archaeology (Session 5)
6-8  Colorado Springs  Perishable Materials
12, 19 Denver  Colorado Archaeology (Sessions 6 & 7)

* Lab project occurs on intermittent dates at the North Storage facility in central Denver see the Denver Lab Project page for information.

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Kevin Black / Assistant State Archaeologist / History Colorado
1200 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
office: 303.866.4671| cell: 303.918.6974| fax: 303.866.2711
kevin.black@state.co.us
www.historycolorado.org/oahp
Hi all – This year CAS is celebrating its 78th year! And, as you know, the culmination of each year is our Annual Meeting. CAS was fortunate to have its 2013 meeting in conjunction with The Plains Conference. In the last newsletter I stated “this promises to be an extraordinary event...”...well, that was an understatement. The Joint Conference/Annual Meeting was absolutely fantastic! Over 200 papers and posters, workshops and other events were offered. The variety of themes and topics was outstanding. The Plains Conference itself drew a large audience from North America and CAS was most fortunate to hold its meeting right alongside. At the Plains Banquet, I was honored to present, along with Tom Hoff (CAS Exec. Secretary), two CAS achievement awards. The Ivol Hagar Award was presented to Peter Faris for outstanding long-time contributions to CAS. The C.T. Hurst Award was presented to Kevin Black for extraordinary contributions to Colorado archaeology. Congratulations Peter and Kevin! Many thanks go to Jason LaBelle, Conference Organizer. Jason not only put together a successful Plains Conference, but provided CAS with the opportunity for the joint meeting and for CAS members to participate in the Conference. We owe many thanks to Bev Goering, the Northern Colorado chapter, and Karen Kinnear, CAS Vice President, for their time in working with Jason to put together the CAS portion of the joint meeting. Thanks to your efforts, CAS had a very successful Annual Meeting! Since this is my last report as CAS President, I think the most important report I can give is to say “Thanks” to all those CAS members who participated at board meetings in 2013 as we worked through state CAS business. Chapter Presidents, PAAC reps and CAS reps – thank you for representing your chapters at the state level. Thanks to our state committee chairs who worked tirelessly throughout the year, not just at quarterly board meetings! They communicated on issues and ideas, chaired their committees and reported to the Board on their areas of responsibilities. These dedicated volunteers are: Bev Goering (Membership); Phil Williams (Alice Hamilton Scholarship Cmte); Terri Hoff (Alice Hamilton Raffle); Kevin Black (PAAC); Donna Morgan (PAAC Board); Larry Evans (Publications); Judith Halasi (SW Lore Editor); Bob Dundas (Newsletter Editor); Craig Bannister (State Website); Dennis Schiferl (Advisory Board); Rich Wilshusen (State Archaeologist); Jason LaBelle (Awards Cmte); Karen Kinnear (Education); Dick Sundstrom (Long Range Planning); Peter Faris and Bob Mutaw (CAS reps to History Colorado Board) and Terry Murphy (Archaeology and Historic Preservation). I could not have done my job as President without a great group of state officers to work with me – Tom Hoff (Exec. Secretary); Karen Kinnear (Vice President); Michele Giometti (Treasurer) and Bob Rushforth (Recording Secretary). Thanks to you for your service to the CAS Board. I really appreciate you working with me, not only at board meetings, but through the many emails and phone calls as we talked through issues and state business -- You are the Best!! The Road Ahead?? No crystal ball needed....I believe CAS will continue to grow and be a successful and meaningful organization. Our relationship with History Colorado, particularly with our state archaeologist, is stronger than ever. CAS will continue to partner with History Colorado in community events to provide valuable education on archaeology and preservation. The PAAC program, of which both CAS members and Colorado archaeology and preservation benefit, will continue thanks to Kevin Black, Asst. State Archaeologist, who is an ardent supporter of CAS. The Bylaws Committee will continue work revising the Constitution and Bylaws. Working with Holland and Hart attorneys, the committee plans to assure that the new documents meet 501c3 and other state statutes applicable to non-profits in Colorado. Final documents should be ready for approval at the 2014 Annual Meeting. Both Long Range Planning and Education Committees experienced renewed energy in 2013. LRP will work on specific goals for next year. The Education Committee is thriving and...
much discussion will continue on how to strengthen CAS’s role in providing public education and other endeavors. Perhaps networking with other states’ archaeological societies will occur. Chapters are communicating with each other like never before – They will continue sharing speaker lists, newsletters, information on field trips, and finding other ways to assist each other. Membership has been stable over the last two years (between 925 and 975 memberships). I believe through the efforts of the LRP and Education Committees, and individual chapters’ efforts, membership will eventually increase as young people, particularly college students, learn the benefits of CAS and importance of being involved. At the Annual Meeting it was decided that chapters will move towards an annual renewal date of the chapter’s choosing. This will help chapter treasurers as well as the state treasurer and is a good example of state CAS and the chapters working together. Our website is better than ever and will continue to expand under the talents of Craig Bannister. Last, but not least, is our newsletter. The Surveyor has become a valuable tool for information about CAS, chapters’ activities, Colorado archaeology opportunities, meetings and other events. The decision by the Board, at the encouragement of the Accounting and Review Team in 2011, to go to an all-electronic format, is one that many archaeological societies and non-profits in the state and U.S. have made. This provides the ability to share more information as well as provides a huge savings to the organization. Thanks to Bob Dundas for the many innovative improvements he has made to The Surveyor. It is a class act! I’m excited about the newly elected Officers for 2014: Jack Warner, Karen Kinnear, Preston Niesen and Kris Holien. Tom Hoff will continue as Executive Secretary. All Officers are long-time members with experience at both the state and chapter levels. These Officers and the Board will convene in January and I’m confident that CAS is “in good hands”. In 2014 I will resume my place on the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Committee (thanks to Phil Williams for saving my place while I was President!). I really enjoy reviewing and evaluating the scholarship applications. Thanks to all CAS members for all you do in support of CAS and its mission. It has been an honor to serve as the CAS President for the last two years.

- Linda Seyfert
Colorado Archaeological Society President
lindaseyfert@live.com

“Last, but not least, is our newsletter. The Surveyor has become a valuable tool for information about CAS, chapters’ activities, Colorado archaeology opportunities, meetings and other events. The decision by the Board, at the encouragement of the Accounting and Review Team in 2011, to go to an all-electronic format, is one that many archaeological societies and non-profits in the state and U.S. have made.”

- Linda Seyfert
Chaco Post Office

Chaco Canyon, New Mexico about 1900
Construction of the Wetherill ranch house at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. Note the flag flying over the house. The ranch was known as Putman, New Mexico and was an official United States post office.
Missing the Boat?

Your Chapter is Missing The Boat!
And it is FREE!

History Colorado has an on-line calendar that will publicize your chapters Lectures, Exhibits, Tours, Field Trips, Teas, Open houses etc. statewide, including photographs, and best of all it is FREE! Now you can reach people interested in what you are doing all across the state. It’s easy! Just follow the links below, fill out the online History Colorado Event Form, and have your event added to the History Colorado Event Calendar. Remember to give them the who, what, where, and when, and they will add your event to the Archaeology & Historic Preservation Calendar website.

We have a lot to offer and now have a FREE way to advertise it!

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“History Colorado has an on-line calendar that will publicize your chapters Lectures, Exhibits, Tours, Field Trips, Teas, Open houses etc. statewide, including photographs, and best of all it is FREE! Now you can reach people interested in what you are doing all across the state.”

History Colorado Event Form >>

History Colorado Event Calendar >>
Mimbres, Then and Now

The senior author’s introduction to Southwestern archaeology came not at Mesa Verde or Pecos Pueblo, but on the Gila River in southwestern New Mexico, in 1971. This was Mimbres country, named for a small river valley with many ancient villages. Mimbres was Chaco’s 11th century contemporary, and brilliant ceramic artists. Their pots are displayed at art museums and private collections the world over. Consequently, Mimbres sites have suffered badly from pothunting. But much remains to be learned. In the early 1970s, we knew very little about the ancient Mimbres. All the major excavations were in the 1920s – before tree-ring dating – in the Mimbres River Valley. (The Mimbres is east of the Gila; the next river beyond that is the Rio Grande; so the Mimbres region, from west to east: Gila, Mimbres, Rio Grande valleys.) No Mimbres archaeologist had ever done more than glance at the Gila (or the Rio Grande, for that matter). In 1971, a professor from Ohio brought Lekson and twenty other college students out to dig in the “upper Gila” – the Gila’s headwaters in New Mexico. Lekson was leaning towards Mississippi Valley archaeology; but one night under the bedazzling New Mexico sky – a trillion stars! the Milky Way! – changed that notion.”

- Steve Lekson

“Steve Lekson as a young man in 1972!
(Saige-McFarland site, upper Gila, 1972)
zling New Mexico sky – a trillion stars! the Milky Way! – changed that notion. This was an unusual introduction to Southwestern archaeology. Most archaeologists, back then, got their start in the Four Corners or the northern Rio Grande – famous places for archaeology. After the university field school, Lekson cobbled together projects on shoe-string budgets, and continued to work in the upper Gila until 1974, finishing with a survey of the 10-mile-long Redrock segment of the Gila River (downstream from Cliff) – the west edge of Mimbres. Work on the upper Gila in the 1970s exposed only the tip of the iceberg, cleared just the top of the pyramid: there was a great deal to learn about Mimbres on the Gila, much more to be done! But the siren call of the Four Corners could not be denied, and in the mid-'70s Lekson was lured, at last, to Four Corners. That detour lasted three decades: Chaco, Mesa Verde, and all that. And years of arguing about

Chaco...there are many Chaco archaeologists and each has an opinion, forcefully expressed. For rest and recuperation, Lekson dipped back into Mimbres, first in the early 1980s helping on other people’s projects and, a few years later, surveying 60 miles of the Rio Grande Valley along the east edge of Mimbres. Clearly there was (and is) still much to be done with Mimbres! The Four Corners is very well supplied with archaeologists. And, consequently, studied almost to death. The Mimbres region, in sharp contrast, is under-populated by archaeologists and (compared to Mesa Verde) still largely unknown, despite excellent recent projects by the Mimbres Foundation, Texas A&M, and University of Texas, Austin, and Arizona State University – all in the Mimbres Valley. No one had worked in the upper Gila since the 1970s. The Upper Gila! Now, there’s a place where a young archaeologist could get bang for the buck, and make his mark! Lekson, alas, is no longer a young man. So he was delighted when Jakob Sedig, a graduate student at the University of Colorado (with prior experience at Mesa Verde, Chaco and Casas Grandes sites) decided to tackle the biggest site in the Upper Gila and one of the biggest sites in the entire Mimbres region: Woodrow Ruin. Woodrow Ruin is a large and well-preserved archaeological site in the Mimbres region of southwest New Mexico owned by the Museum of New Mexico. Since 2011 Jakob Sedig has conducted research at the site to examine the social, demographic, and environmental transformations that occurred between AD 900 and 1000. Surface survey, geophysical testing, and test excavations have been part of that research. In 2011 Sedig directed a survey of artifacts on the surface of Woodrow Ruin. The survey conducted in 2011 took inventory of ceramics on the surface. The crews identified close to 16,000 sherds in just one week. The data from the survey was then analyzed in a mapping program called ArcGIS and Sedig was able to create maps of the site show where the highest densities of ceramics from a particular time period were located. In March 2012 Sedig conducted a magnetometry survey of Woodrow Ruin. This survey produced maps that reveal subsurface anomalies with a magnetic charge different from the natural geologic matrix. While the geophysical survey does not reveal what an anomaly is, or how deep below the surface it is located, it does tell us that something cultural—a pithouse, a hearth, burned material—is present. With data from the ceramic and geophysical surveys in hand, Sedig began excavation at Woodrow Ruin during the summer of 2012. After one final summer of research in 2013, a total of 9 different structures have now been excavated. These structures include parts of 5 different pithouses, 3 above ground stone rooms, and a great kiva. Analysis of artifacts from these structures and data from excavation is ongoing, but re-
search at the site has already revealed several important pieces of information. 1) Woodrow ruin had a very long occupation. Radiocarbon dates and initial ceramic data from the site indicate that Woodrow Ruin was occupied continuously from at least AD 550-1130. 2) The Late Pithouse occupation of the site was substantial, perhaps more substantial than the Classic period occupation. Every unit excavated at Woodrow Ruin produced Late Pithouse period artifacts. The Late Pithouse period lasted longer than the Classic period, so a lower density of Classic period artifacts is somewhat expected. However, at sites with Classic period occupations in the Mimbres river valley, Classic period ceramics dominate assemblages. This is not the case at Woodrow Ruin. Research at the site in 2011 Woodrow Ruin has more Late Pithouse than Classic period ceramics on the surface of the site. 3) Evidence of the Transitional 900-1000 AD period occupation is present at Woodrow Ruin. This is perhaps most important to Sedig’s dissertation research. For years, archaeologists have debated whether the switch from living in below ground pithouses to surface architecture was rapid, or happened gradually over many years. Excavations at Woodrow Ruin indicate that the transition was gradual, and more diverse than previously expected. Although much work remains to be done with the artifacts from Woodrow Ruin, it is already clear that data from the site will refine the way archaeologists think about the transformations that occurred between AD 900-1000 in the Mimbres region. Sedig will use data gathered from the site to thoroughly examine the social, demographic, and environmental changes, and expects to complete his dissertation by Spring 2015.

Editors Note: Jakob Sedig's research at Woodrow Ruin was funded in part by Colorado Archaeological Society Alice Hamilton grants. Jakob thanks CAS for all the support he has received throughout this project.

- Steve Lekson
- Jakob Sedig

Steve Lekson • University of Colorado
I am an archaeologist, working in the U.S. Southwest. Most of my fieldwork has been in the Mogollon and Anasazi regions. My principal interests are human geography, built environments, and government; but my current research projects have more to do with migrations and household archaeology. I am also interested in museums (I am Curator of Archaeology at the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History) and archaeology's role in American and global intellectual life.

lekson@colorado.edu

Jakob Sedig • University of Colorado
Jakob Sedig is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Colorado, Boulder. Jakob has worked at Homol’ovi Ruins, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Chimney Rock, Casas Grandes, and Woodrow Ruin. Jakob is currently working on his dissertation, which focuses on the environmental, demographic, and social transitions that occurred between AD 900-1000 in the upper Gila River valley of southwest New Mexico’s Mimbres region.

jakob.sedig@colorado.edu
And The Winners Are

Several awards were given this year during the joint meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society and the Plains Anthropological Society, held in Loveland from October 2-6, 2013. The banquet was held on Friday night, with over 200 CAS and Plains Society members in attendance for a full schedule of events. The evening began with a reception, followed by dinner, awards, and finally by a keynote address provided by Dr. Douglas Bamforth of the University of Colorado-Boulder. It was a special evening, as Tom Hoff (Executive Secretary of CAS) and Linda Seyfert (CAS President) were able to present awards to this year’s recipients. The Ivol Hagar award was given to Peter Faris, for all his efforts in serving CAS at both the chapter and state levels over the years, in particular Peter’s contributions to the formation of the Colorado Rock Art Association and to serving on various committees. The C.T. Hurst award was awarded to Kevin Black, the Colorado Assistant State Archaeologist. Kevin’s nomination documented his tireless efforts to Colorado archaeology, in particular his contributions to the PAAC program, field and lab projects throughout the state, and his efforts in recording and publishing on this archaeology and history. During the Annual Meeting on Saturday afternoon, five members were recognized for their contributions to their local chapters. “Chapter Achievement” pins were awarded to Tom Cree (Indian Peaks Chapter), Peter Faris (Rock Art Chapter), Jonathan Kent (Denver Chapter), Jason LaBelle (Northern Colorado Chapter), and Robert Tipton (Rock Art Chapter). The biographies of the Hagar and Hurst award winners will appear in an upcoming issue of Southwestern Lore. Congratulations to this year’s winners!

- Dr. Jason M. LaBelle
  jason.labelle@colostate.edu

Associate Professor, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology
Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, Colorado

“During the Annual Meeting on Saturday afternoon, five members were recognized for their contributions to their local chapters. “Chapter Achievement” pins were awarded to Tom Cree (Indian Peaks Chapter), Peter Faris (Rock Art Chapter), Jonathan Kent (Denver Chapter), Jason LaBelle (Northern Colorado Chapter), and Robert Tipton (Rock Art Chapter).”

- Jason LaBelle
Recently I had the opportunity to spend some time in Moab, Utah. My daughter and her fiancé chose to have their wedding in this beautiful location. The wedding ceremony was in a Utah state park rather than one of the nearby national parks, which were locked and barricaded at the time. We take for granted that our national playgrounds will always be available. Fortunately there are lots to see and do around the area that did not require access to the federal lands. After the festivities were over, I had the opportunity to do some exploring myself. My husband had graciously volunteered my services to act as a guide for a not-so-small group of relatives who were anxious to learn more about the local archaeology, of which I know only a little. I choose the very touristy rock art driving tour recommended by the local visitor center. This entailed visiting three sites along Potash road and the golf course site, home to “Moab Man”. Like most archaeologists, I am not a rock art expert; however, I have the good fortune to list Sally Cole among my BFF’s. Trekking alongside Sally through the crevices and crannies of Comb Ridge, Butler Wash, and the Grand Gulch or laboriously documenting hundreds of feet of rock art panels in the San Luis Valley, I have gained an appreciation for prehistoric iconography that supercedes its mere esthetic appeal. It is the “study” of rock art that propels the imagination through time to a place or to its creator or creators. Those artists who made the images on stone and then those who came along later and created new images or embellished older ones had messages to convey. Depending on where the rock art is displayed it was either public or it was private intended for select individuals. The rock art along the Colorado River was public and meant for anyone travelling the corridor to see which includes today’s tourists like myself. The Moab rock art is especially interesting due to its large size and to the series of figures with bows and arrows emanating from the nose, the bear petroglyph along Potash road is intriguing due to its large size and to the series of figures with bows and arrows emanating from the nose.

Icons On Stone

“Like most archaeologists, I am not a rock art expert; however, I have the good fortune to list Sally Cole among my BFF’s. Trekking alongside Sally through the crevices and crannies of Comb Ridge, Butler Wash, and the Grand Gulch or laboriously documenting hundreds of feet of rock art panels in the San Luis Valley, I have gained an appreciation for prehistoric iconography that supercedes its mere esthetic appeal.”

- Mona Charles
tail, and foot. If the bear were created at the same time as the human figures, it would have to date after about A.D. 400 or so when the bow and arrow became the primary weapon. The large scale of the bear in comparison to the diminutive human figures leaves one wondering if the figures were either added at a later date or if the creator or creators were expressing an epic kill of a creature of legendary size requiring a group effort to complete the hunt. Perhaps more interesting to me are the ubiquitous anthropomorphs. In these images one can see the different time periods represented by the Archaic Barrier Canyon style through the Basketmaker and/or Formative periods into the Fremont. Linked figures, “backpack” figures, almost life-size individuals with shields, clothing, headdresses, and elaborate jewelry are pecked and ground throughout the sandstone cliffs of the Moab area. One of my favorite images is just above the three-toed allosaurus tracks. An exceptionally well-executed petroglyph shows one horn and two horn figures linked in what may be some type of dance or procession. It is well worth the short hike beyond the dinosaur tracks to see these images. At the end of the day around a beer at the Moab Brewery I felt satisfied that this short excursion into Moab’s prehistory was successful. My relatives learned to identify images, to see them emerge and disappear with the day’s changing light, and to explore their imaginations to think about the intent of those long ago artists. I have heard the comment from at least one Southwest archaeologist that rock art is cool but it doesn’t mean much to the overall discipline of archaeology. I beg to differ; it means everything to the discipline. Rock art holds the key to unlock the messages and stories of prehistory and by doing so enhances our knowledge and understanding of the people in a way no other material culture or architecture can do. How fortunate we are in the American Southwest that nature provided the perfect palette to display these icons on stone. Thank you Sally!

- Mona Charles

"I have heard the comment from at least one Southwest archaeologist that rock art is cool but it doesn’t mean much to the overall discipline of archaeology. I beg to differ; it means everything to the discipline. Rock art holds the key to unlock the messages and stories of prehistory and by doing so enhances our knowledge and understanding of the people in a way no other material culture or architecture can do."

- Mona Charles

Mona Charles • CAS Member

After graduating from the University of Tennessee with a BA in Anthropology she attended the University of Nebraska and received her MA in Anthropology. She is employed by Fort Lewis College and directed the Fort Lewis College archaeological field school for 14 years. Her interests include geoarchaeology, remote sensing, and Basketmaker prehistory. Her current research is on the Eastern Basketmakers.

monaccharles@gmail.com
Black God & Coyote

Again and again Black God reached into his magic bag. With his long arm he placed the stars in the night sky, naming each group of stars for a living thing on Mother Earth. In this way Black God created beauty, order, and harmony for his people. But Black God did not see Coyote watching him from behind a thorn bush. Quick as a wink Coyote snatched the magic bag, pushed his nose into it, then howled in pain and angrily flung it away. The magic bag sailed into the night sky as fiery stars scattered every which way. And that is how Coyote hurled chaos into all the world. The stories of the Navajo are as numerous as the stars. At a recent Chipeta Chapter program in Montrose, David Casey shared Navajo origin stories along with Navajo rock art and sand paintings that illustrate those stories. From his home base of Aztec, New Mexico, David explores the Navajo landscape and culture. In the Navajo oral tradition, there are more than forty distinct origin events. Star constellations play a central role, with Orion’s belt, Pleiades, and the North Star Polaris all portrayed in rock art and sand paintings. A balance in the heavens was at the heart of Navajo religion. One very old pictograph portrays a circle around a star. The circle represents a fire hearth or home place enclosing Polaris, the North Star. To the Navajos, this is a representation of harmony. Over the years David Casey has led many popular Chipeta Chapter field trips into the land of the Dinetah.

-Laurie Labak
Chipeta Chapter / Montrose
labak@sopris.net

“Quick as a wink Coyote snatched the magic bag, pushed his nose into it, then howled in pain and angrily flung it away. The magic bag sailed into the night sky as fiery stars scattered every which way. And that is how Coyote hurled chaos into all the world.”
-Laurie Labak

View of Largo Canyon, New Mexico, from a Navajo pueblo.

Laurie Labak • Chipeta Chapter

Laurie Labak has been with Chipeta Chapter of Montrose since 2003. She has completed Kevin Black’s acclaimed PAAC program for avocational archaeology. Laurie and her husband Alex live in Cedar-edge. They enjoy exploring the archaeology of the Colorado Plateau. Laurie writes about Chipeta Chapter’s popular programs and field trips for the Uncompahgre Journal and now the CAS Surveyor as well.

labak@sopris.net
ANNUAL MEETING FUNDRAISING SUCCESS!

A heart-felt thanks to all of our CAS members and friends who bought raffle tickets, bid on Silent Auction items or bought our great new CAS t-shirts. Total raffle ticket sales were $2,254.00. Silent Auction sales totaled $1,723.00. We sold 41 shirts, of which $5.00 each goes to the Scholarship Fund, totaling $205.00. Plus, we received a generous Member’s donation of $300.00. Grand total for this fundraising is $4,482.00. We couldn’t support our new generation of archaeologists without your help -- Thank you all!

- Tom & Terri Hoff

thoff@hotmail.com

Curator’s Statement

This is not your grandmother’s Southwest. Her Southwest was crafted by Santa Fe civic leaders and culture-brokers around the time of World War I: serene, spiritual, communal – and eternal, unchanging. That spin on modern Pueblo Indians resonated in the aftermath of the Great War. It was comforting: we liked it. And today it sells by the quart in Santa Fe and Sedona, accompanied by endless, noodling flute music. The ancient Southwest was not like that. It had rises and falls, triumphs and tragedies, kings and commoners, war and peace -- in short, the ancient Southwest had history, like every other part of the human world. I wrote a first draft of that history in a book, A History of the Ancient Southwest. A History of the Ancient Southwest builds on a century of Southwestern archaeology. Acre for acre, the Southwest has seen a greater investment of archaeological energy, effort, brains, and money than any comparable region of North America. We know a lot about the Southwest. And Native traditions: over several decades, I’ve greatly enjoyed long, thoughtful, critical conversations with many Native Americans. Their ideas and insights shaped my narrative – although, of course, none would agree with all my ideas! A Pueblo statesman once remarked: “Lekson hasn’t got it right, but he’s close.” That’s good enough for me.

- Stephen H. Lekson
Curator of Archaeology
University of Colorado Museum of Natural History
http://cumuseum-archive.colorado.edu/Exhibits/AncientSouthwest/index.html

“Grand total for this fundraising is $4,482.00. We couldn’t support our new generation of archaeologists without your help -- Thank you all!”

- Tom & Terri Hoff
Archeological Southwest Links

Park Closures Divert Tourists to Native Lands
Keith Riddle and Merilyn Lassman had planned to celebrate their retirement with a visit to the Grand Canyon — “a lifelong dream of ours,” she said. But because of the government shutdown, and the closing of the entire national park system, they found themselves instead in this village on the Hopi Indian reservation, learning about a people they had known almost nothing about. [http://nyti.ms/17K3g75 - New York Times, and see http://bit.ly/GCT5qV - Durango Herald]

Crow Canyon Announces Archeological Field School for High School Students
The Crow Canyon Archeological Center announced this week dates for its three-week 2014 High School Field School: June 29–July 19, 2014. Crow Canyon, a not-for-profit research and education organization located in Cortez, Colo., offers the field school each summer for students seeking to experience archeology firsthand and explore the spectacular Four Corners area of the Southwest. [http://bit.ly/1a3vs2f - Digital Journal]

Archeological Organizations Respond to Eric Cantor’s Criticism of Funding Archeological Research
In a recent op-ed piece, Representatives Eric Cantor and Lamar Smith question the National Science Foundation’s support for social science research, and argue that such funding should be redirected toward “improving Americans’ quality of life.” Why they ask, should the government support research on Mayan architecture and Mongolian herding” [http://bit.ly/1aisgQ8 - Society for American Archeology]

Friends of Cedar Mesa presents 2013 Celebrate Cedar Mesa
Bluff, Utah – Friends of Cedar Mesa presents Celebrate Cedar Mesa at the Bluff Community Center on November 2, 2013. This year’s annual event includes a presentation by writer Scott Thybony’s on his work “The Disappearances,” which he describes as “a story of exploration, murder and mystery set in southeastern Utah during the 1930’s.” The event also features a new film about Everett Ruess by Corey Robinson, followed by a story telling session by local luminaries, including archaeologists Fred Blackburn, Bill Lipe, and Winston Hurst and law enforcement ranger Lynell Schalk and former San Juan County sheriff Rigby Wright. [http://bit.ly/1cL5maD]

More Sacred Objects Sold in Infamous Paris Auction Returned to Hopi
A New York art dealer has turned criticism into praise after he returned Hopi art objects he bought at a Paris auction to the tribe in Arizona. Monroe Warshaw had been criticized for exploiting Hopi culture after he paid $40,000 for two objects in April, The (Flagstaff) Arizona Daily Sun reported Sunday. [http://bit.ly/1cgQ9LG - UPI]

Archeological Community Continues the Struggle against Televised Looting
John Muir once observed that nothing “dollarable” was safe. He meant that no matter how important something was to our future, no matter if important to our nation as a whole, nor even sacred, if its ruination could bring someone a dollar, then someone would try to get that dollar. He spoke of giant trees in national parks, but his point is applicable to cable television, where anything that will draw viewers, quantified as “ratings,” is dollarable, and therefore not safe no matter how important. Today, the point applies to the archeological heritage of the United States, rendered dollarable by the ratings of tacky television programs. [http://bit.ly/16VBD7x - Santa Fe New Mexican]
Innovative Digital Archaeology Used to Document Rock Art in Texas
The work of photographer Mark Willis combines advanced imaging and fabrication technologies with archaeological exploration, often producing breath-taking images, 3D models, and highly accurate virtual environments from ancient sites in the U.S. Southwest. [http://bit.ly/19gXsyl - Gizmodo]

Did Ancient Puebloans Practice Mummification?
In the late 1800s and early 1900s, archeologists and plunderers excavated mummies of dozens of ancient Anasazi Indians buried in caves and rock shelters in southeast Utah and other Four Corners states. Experts have believed that they were mummified naturally by the area’s dry climate. But a Peruvian physician-anthropologist says that decades-old photographs and reports of two mummies from Utah and Arizona provide evidence that the Anasazi sometimes mummified their dead intentionally. [http://lat.ms/17f5X0m - LA Times]

Unusual Clovis Point Expected to Sell for Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars at Auction
The Rutz Clovis Point, a projectile head circa 10,000-9,000 BC, will lead Morphy Auctions’ November 9 sale of prehistoric American artefacts in Denver with a $200,000-400,000 estimate. The Clovis people were early inhabitants of North America who first appear on the archaeological record 13,000 years ago. The distinctive bifacial stone spearheads, known as points, were used to hunt big game such as mammoth. [http://bit.ly/1ayk12L - Archaeology]

“Hot Off The Presses”

“Nine Mile Canyon:
The Archaeological History of an American Treasure
By Jerry D. Spangler

With an estimated 10,000 ancient rock art sites, Nine Mile Canyon has long captivated people the world over. The 45-mile-long canyon, dubbed the “World’s Longest Art Gallery,” hosts what is believed to be the largest concentration of rock art in North America. But rock art is only part of the amazing archaeological fabric that scholars have been struggling to explain for more than a century. Jerry D. Spangler takes the reader on a journey into Nine Mile Canyon through the eyes of the generations of archaeologists who have gone there only to leave bewildered by what it all means. Scholars such as Noel Morss, Donald Scott, Julian Steward, John Gillin, and John Otis Brew all left their boot prints there. Through the words and thoughts of the archaeologists, as well as the more than 150 photos, readers will come to see Nine Mile Canyon as an American treasure unlike any other. As the first book that is devoted exclusively to the archaeology of this unique place, Nine Mile Canyon will evoke fascination among scholars and the general public alike. [http://www.amazon.com/Nine-Mile-Canyon-Archaeological-American/dp/1607812266]
The Links Have It

History Colorado
historycolorado.org/

Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)
historycolorado.org/oahp/program-avocational-archaeological-certification-paac

Colorado Archaeological Society
coloradoarchaeology

Colorado Archaeology Events
digonsite.com/guide/colorado

Land Use History of the Colorado Plateau
cpluhna.nau.edu/index.htm

Bureau of Land Management
blm.gov/wo/st/en.html

Mesa Verde National Park
nps.gov/meve/index.htm

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
crowcanyon.org/

Utah Rock Art Association
utahrockart.org/

Ute Mountain Tribal Park
utemountainute.com/tribalpark.htm

Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance
www.cparch.org/

Rock Art Blog—Peter Faris
http://rockartblog.blogspot.com
Raffle “Wow!”

2013 RAFFLE WINNER!

Pam Jacobson, Pueblo County Historical Society member, exclaimed “Wow!” Pam was delighted – who wouldn’t be – at her lucky win of the beautiful Teec Nos Pos Navajo rug. Her ticket #709 was one of the 60 or so bought by members who generously supported this year’s scholarship fundraiser. Congratulations, Pam!

Pam Jacobson—2013 Raffle Winner

Join Us!

We look forward to welcoming new members to the Colorado Archaeological Society! Join us in the education, scientific exploration and protection of Colorado’s archaeological heritage!

Joint CAS/Chapter Members- Contact Chapter • Student Individual*- $8.00 • Student Family*- $10.00 • Unaffiliated Individual- $20.00 • Unaffiliated Family- $23.00 • Institution- $40.00 • Supporting- $25.00 + • Contributing- $150.00 + • Life Individual- $400.00 • Life Family- $500.00

* Current Student ID Required

Make checks payable to: Colorado Archaeological Society and mail to: BEV GOERING, CAS Membership PO Box 271735, Fort Collins, CO 80527-1735 bgoering@comcast.net or 970.484.3101

“We look forward to welcoming new members to the Colorado Archaeological Society! Join us in the education, scientific exploration and protection of Colorado’s archaeological heritage!”

www.coloradoarchaeogy.org
Hilites

QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING HILITES
The Quarterly Board meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was called to order by President Linda Seyfert on October 4, 2013, at 3:07 pm in the John Q. Hammons Conference Center, Loveland, CO. Linda Seyfert read the CAS Mission Statement. Roll call was taken, with a quorum present. Chapters represented were: Chipeta, Denver, Hisatsinom, Indian Peaks, Northern Colorado, Pikes Peak, Pueblo, Roaring Fork, and Rock Art.

TREASURER (MICHELE GIOMETTI): Current assets are $37,245.28 and liabilities are $3,000.00. Authorization was approved for $155 for an iContact contract to send quarterly email announcements to the CAS membership when the Surveyor is published.

MEMBERSHIP (BEV GOERING): There are 920 chapter members and 660 chapter memberships. Unaffiliated members are 40 and unaffiliated memberships are 35. Institutional memberships are 63. A motion was approved to have CAS chapters have annual membership renewals on a single date, instead of throughout the year, to simplify the renewal process. Each chapter shall pick an annual membership renewal date for that chapter. Partial year renewals shall be prorated by ½ year intervals.

PAAC (KEVIN BLACK): One PAAC course (Montrose-Historical Archaeology) was held during the third quarter, 2013. Two PAAC courses (Craig & Ft. Collins) were cancelled, due to insufficient sign-ups. Attendance at Montrose was 17. One site form workshop was held on August 29 at OAH in Denver with four volunteers participating. A poster on the Pawnee Buttes project was presented at the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference in Taos, NM, and at the Plains Anthropological Conference in Loveland, CO. The PAAC Winter Laboratory Project will be held in December and January at the off-site facility in central Denver. Dates are: December 3, 4, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, and January 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 27. Scheduled times are 8:30 am to 4:30 pm. Volunteers should be prepared to attend for a minimum of two days. Interested volunteers should contact Kevin Black by November 24 for December dates, or by December 16 for January dates. Information is posted on the PAAC website (“www.historycolorado.org/oahp/additional-laboratory-credit”). Questionnaires will be sent to chapters later in October for suggestions for PAAC courses to be scheduled during the first half of 2014. Chapter PAAC Coordinators are listed on the PAAC website (www.historycolorado.org/oahp/local-paac-coordinators).

PUBLICATIONS / SOUTHWESTERN LORE (JUDI HALASI): The fall issue of Southwestern Lore is in progress at the printer. It is planned to make the Spring/Summer 2014 issue a double issue. It will be edited by Jason LaBelle and Chris Johnson.

PUBLICATIONS / WEBSITE (CRAIG BANISTER): An account has been set up with the bulk email company, iContact, which will send out quarterly email announcements when the Surveyor is published.

EDUCATION/COMMUNITY OUTREACH (KAREN KINNEAR): Each chapter should email a list of 2013 speakers to Linda Sand. A template will be sent to each chapter.

LONG RANGE PLANNING (DICK SUNDSTROM): There was a board consensus to pursue two items: #3 (provide more to aid students through the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Program); and #4 (improve communications among chapters).

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST (RICHARD WILSHUSEN): Normally in my annual report I try to summarize our accomplishments of the last year and our ambitions for the coming year. Given the significant effects of the September floods and the disastrous fires of the early summer I will focus on what my office has been doing in the midst of these disasters. Over a year and half ago, several of us in state government realized that our three-month summer fire season had increasingly over the last decade become a spring to late fall fire season of seven to eight months. These fires and the ensuing flooding and erosion that plague an area for years after a fire affect not only humans and the landscapes they use, but also historic structures, cultural centers, and archaeological sites. Thus,
several individuals including myself, the state’s archaeologist, a state librarian and an official with
the state’s Office of Emergency Management formed an alliance of state and local government
agencies, libraries, and museums to coordinate the immediate response to an emergency and the
long-term recovery efforts with a focus on cultural and historic resources. Over the last year and a
half there has been a volunteer to staff a cultural and historic sites position in incident control dur-
ing every major state emergency. We have helped museums with evacuations and recoveries,
alerted fire personnel to the locations of important cultural or historic places that merit protection,
and aided a number of facilities in developing emergency plans for the future. The need and effec-
tiveness of this organization has been especially evident in the recent flooding. Although the trage-
dies of this disaster are heartbreakingly, we were able to quickly mobilize aid and money to stabilize
threatened historic and cultural centers and sign agreements with groups such as FEMA and the
Corps of Engineers to incorporate historic preservation into their recovery efforts only days after
the end of flooding. Although archaeology seems like it sometimes is stuck in the past, it also can
have a big role in how we plan for and create the future of our communities. We have years of
work to recover from this and last year’s disasters, but at least we are learning how get better in our
emergency planning and response. I am very proud of the work we have done and I especially want
to thank my partners, my information management group, and the State Historical Fund for all
their efforts. As a quick endnote, I want to thank you for your support of our efforts to curate the
old CAS collection from Upper Plum Canyon Rockshelter, which was excavated in the 1980s. We
have all but one of the boxes repackaged and in our possession and will get the last box soon. Our
costs were minimal and I am certain that our bill will be far less than the maximum of $250 you
allotted us. I will share details in my next quarterly report. I am sure that we will need CAS mem-
bers as volunteers to help with the curation and analysis of old collections, disaster recovery and
the investigation or stabilization of threatened sites, and other important archaeological issues. I
always appreciate your support of our past and your commitment to creating a future that hon-
ors this past.

CHS / CAS REPS (PETER FARIS): There will be two grant rounds per year from the Colorado
Historic Fund.

ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (TERRY MURPHY): Moving the His-
tory Colorado Day to August, instead of May, is being considered. CAS Chapters are requested to
submit items for the OAHP archaeology calendar (“www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/ahp-
event-form”).

NEW BUSINESS:

Constitution and By-Laws: Several items contained in the Constitution need to be transferred to
the By-Laws. Holland & Hart will review the Constitution and By-Laws to recommend revisions
to bring both into compliance with Colorado statutes. A report will be made at the January Quar-
terly meeting.

2014 CAS Meetings: The schedule for 2014 CAS meetings will be as follows. January 18-Denver
(History Colorado), April 12-Boulder or Pueblo, July 26-Montrose, Mid-September-Colorado
Springs.

Pottery Sourcing Exchange Grant Request: A request was approved for an exchange grant for
$6,900 from the State Historic Fund to study San Juan Redware raw material sourcing.

President Linda Seyfert thanked the CAS Northern Colorado Chapter for hosting the meeting. The
meeting was adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

Robert Rushforth, 10/25/13
rrush4th@msn.com

“These fires and the ensuing flooding and erosion that plague an area for years after a fire affect not only hu-
mans and the landscapes they use, but also historic structures, cultural centers, and archaeological sites.
Thus, several individuals including myself, the state’s archaeologist, a state librarian and an official with the state’s
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seums to coordinate the immediate response to an emergency and the long-term recovery ef-
forts with a focus on cultural and historic resources.”

- Richard Wilshusen
richard.wilshusen@state.co.us
Hilites II

ANNUAL MEETING HILITE, Loveland, Colorado—October 5, 2013

The 2013 Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was called to order by President Linda Seyfert at 3:55 p.m. on October 5, 2013. A quorum was present.

ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP (PHIL WILLIAMS): Phil Williams thanked Linda Sand for donating the rug for the Alice Hamilton Raffle. An item is needed for 2014. The 2013 Alice Hamilton raffle winner was Pam Jacobson (Pueblo). Raffle ticket sales totaled approximately $1860, T-Shirt sales were approximately $205, and the Silent Auction totaled approximately $1,725 for a grand total of approximately $3,790.

PUBLICATIONS / SURVEYOR NEWSLETTER (LARRY EVANS): Publications sales at the Plains Anthropological Conference and the CAS Annual Meeting were $660.

AWARDS (JASON LABELLE): CT Hurst and Ivol Hagar Awards were made at the Plains Conference/CAS Annual Meeting banquet. CT Hurst – Kevin Black. Ivol Hagar Award – Peter Faris. Chapter Awards were made at the CAS Annual Meeting – Tom Cree (Indian Peaks), Jason LaBelle (Northern Colorado), Jon Kent (Denver), Peter Faris (Rock Art), and Bob Tipton (Rock Art)

CHS / CAS REPS (PETER FARIS): There was a discussion about the change in the structure of the History Colorado board reducing the membership from 40 to 20 members and eliminating designated organizational memberships. CAS will lose its designated membership. Action was deferred until the January CAS Quarterly Board Meeting.

NEW BUSINESS:

Election of 2014 Officers: The slate of nominations was presented by Tom Hoff. President-Jack Warner (Denver), Vice President-Karen Kinnear (Indian Peaks), Treasurer-Preston Niesen (Denver) Recording Secretary-Kris Holien (Indian Peaks). No nominations were made from the floor. Slate was approved.

Linda Seyfert thanked the CAS Northern Colorado Chapter and the Plains Anthropological Society for hosting the 2013 CAS Annual Meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 5:25 p.m

Nominations Needed for the Ivol Hagar and C.T. Hurst Awards

The Awards Committee, consisting of Jason LaBelle and Mark Owens, seeks nominations for the Ivol Hagar and C.T. Hurst awards. The Ivol Hagar award is named after an active and long time member of the Colorado Archaeological Society and is presented to those individuals who have made invaluable contributions to the Colorado Archaeological Society. The C.T. Hurst award is named after the founder of the Colorado Archaeological Society, who was a professor at Western State College in Gunnison. The Hurst award is presented to those who have made significant contributions to the study of archaeology in Colorado. As well, Chapters can nominate their own members for Chapter Service Awards, which recognize the efforts of members for keeping our local chapters busy, productive, and fun! For more information about any of these awards, please contact Jason LaBelle, the committee chair (jason.labelle@colostate.edu).
Wanted...Your Presentation

Do you have a presentation to offer? Are you willing to create a presentation to share with others? If so our Education Committee is looking for you! The Colorado Archaeological Society Education Committee is compiling a list of all CAS members who have put together, or are willing to create, presentations and who are interested in presenting at schools, clubs, or other public venues or at other CAS chapter meetings. If you are interested in being included in that list or have questions, please contact:

Karen Kinnear at:
klkinnear@hollandhart.com

ATTENTION CHAPTER PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERSHIP CHAIRPERSONS

Are your members missing out?

One of the perks of belonging to the Colorado Archaeological Society is getting our free newsletter “The Surveyor”. It is chock-full of information, photos, upcoming events, links and articles. It keeps your chapter connected with other chapters throughout the state. At your meetings please ask your membership to make sure their email addresses of record are current so they can enjoy “The Surveyor.” To add or update email addresses please contact:

Bev Goering
970.484.3101
bgoering@comcast.net

Do you have a presentation to offer? Are you willing to create a presentation to share with others? If so our Education Committee is looking for you! Please contact:

Karen Kinnear:
klkinnear@hollandhart.com
CAS Advisory Report

Colorado Archaeological Society Advisory Board Committee Report / 2nd. Quarter of 2013

The purpose of the Colorado Archaeological Society Advisory Board Committee Report is providing information to Richard Wilshusen, the State Archaeologist, about archaeological activities within the areas of the local chapters whether the chapter is involved or not. His office is aware of this most professional activity around the state, but we, as CAS, are eyes and ears on the ground. Since most of the information reported is about the activities of the chapters, the report is a good forum for sharing and gathering ideas for your own chapter activities. Nine chapters filed reports, with six of those reporting activities, this quarter. —Dennis Schiferl / zoiedog@hotmail.com

Chipeta Chapter

By 2010, We had established that the Eagle Rock Site shelter occupation dated back at least to 8,000 years BP and contained undisturbed occupations representing all phases of human occupation for the area. In 2011, we excavated down through the intact archaic levels and discovered hearths, the first dating to ca. 9,000 years ago, well within the Paleo-Indian period, and finally a single hearth which yielded two individually certified dates of 12,800 years BP. The hearth contained charred bones (including one element of a late Pleistocene mammal), charred seeds, grasses and stone tools and debris. The date from this hearth places the early occupation of the shelter to the end of the last Ice Age, and represents one of the earliest Clovis sites in North America, one of a small handful of stratified Clovis/Paleo-Indian occupations sites in the western hemisphere. Excavations are continuing at the site, with completion of the current project anticipated by the spring of 2014. The site has generated considerable interest among American archaeologists and may well prove to be one of the most interesting, informative, and certainly the oldest of archaeological sites in Colorado. In Southwestern Lore, Summer 2013, Vol 79 No. 2 issue Carol Patterson and Greg Williams published an article on a replica musical instrument (RASP) at a rock art site in western Colorado. Carol Patterson and Bob Dundas presented at the Utah Rock Art Research Symposium in Moab, UT in October 2013. Dennis DeVore and Randy Johnson led a field trip to Seven Mile. Bob Dundas presented at the 71st Annual Plains Anthropological Conference in Loveland, CO, in October 2013. Carol Patterson led a two day field trip through Canyonlands Field Institute. Twelve students did recording and survey. Carol Patterson also led the Denver CAS members on a field trip to the Shavano site.

Colorado Rock Art Association

An agenda and election form were emailed to all current (within the past two years) CRAA members. A slate of new officers was elected to begin January 2014. There is still a need for a newsletter volunteer. Peter Faris is setting up a blog and Bev Goering will manage the website.
Denver Chapter

A possible paleo activity level that may be Angustora or Jimmy Allen has been found at the Blackfoot site. We have charcoal from both above and below to bound the activity dates. We are hoping to go deeper to see if there are other activity levels below. The county has decided to have us continue investigating the paleo aspects of the site next year. We will close other grids after this season. Jack Warner and Anne Winslow have presented monthly tours and talks at the Lamb Springs Site since May. In cooperation with the Ken-Caryl Ranch Historical Society, we completed and published an internet video: Prehistoric Archaeology of Ken-Caryl Ranch.

http://ken-carylranch.org/community-news/history-of-ken-caryl-ranch/geological-history/

Hisatsinom Chapter

Scientific (Survey, Testing, Excavation, Lab): The Hisatsinom Chapter has nine volunteers at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (seven in the lab and two in technical functions). Duties during the reporting period included flotation analyses, artifact classification (ceramic and lithic), artifact classification data entry and research library data entry. Several members of the Chapter participated in excavations and field schools at both Champagne Springs and Mitchell Springs in the Cortez area. Season results will be provided by the Principal Investigator, Dave Dove. Chapter members continued to support the 2500 acre McAfee (private property) surface survey north of Cortez. Chapter member Bob McBride is coordinating this effort. To date, about 50% of the area has been surveyed. Many new BMIII through PII sites have been found and recorded. The property owners are thrilled with the results. The survey from late August and into the fall found some historic sites. All these sites will now be included in the data base of Puebloan activity east and north of the Yellow Jacket Pueblo. In early September, Chapter members went on a field trip related to the finding and documentation of wild potatoes in and around pueblos located in the general Montezuma County vicinity. Publications / Reports: Our monthly newsletter features reports on the speakers and field trips with photos. Site Stewardships: Currently, 19 Chapter members are Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) site stewards. Three Chapter members are Archaeological Conservancy site stewards. Five Chapter members are site stewards in SE Utah. Several Chapter members are involved in the SJMA Trail Information Specialist and Wilderness Study Area programs. Vandalism and Compliance Issues: A CANM Ranger position is still vacant. Chapter members who are site stewards on the CANM have been encouraged to pay special attention to their sites and surrounding CANM areas until this vacancy can be filled. Cross Organization Interactions: The Southwest Colorado Canyons Alliance (SCCA) has invited all Hisatsinom members to join their organization and assist in fulfilling the SCCA mission of supporting the Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) and Canyon of the Ancients NM (CANM) with volunteer and financial support. As of October 2012, SCCA took over coordination of the CANM site steward program - formerly performed by the San Juan Mountains Assn. Many Chapter members are involved in this effort. The missions of the SCCA and Hi-
Chapter Members were involved in a program “Museum on the Ground” with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and the Bureau of Land Management with a field trip for local schools provided at Lowry Pueblo in the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in which stewardship was emphasized.

- Hisatsinom Chapter

Pikes Peak Chapter

Member Eric Swab created an exhibit on Fred Barr at the Manitou Springs Historical Museum with assistance from member Laurie Lee. Pat Williams presented to museum docents in October.

Pueblo Chapter

PAHS members participated in Champagne Springs excavation, Baca Grande Tract Project, and other archaeological surveys throughout the summer. Members also continued ongoing stewardship at Picketwire Canyon. Several members of PAHS sit on educational committee for Southeastern Colorado Heritage Center, and are active in the archaeological/historical educational trunk program through the Southeastern Colorado Heritage Center. Two members helped Pueblo City County Library District teach "archaeology trunk" at summer schools for kids. PAHS members also clean and provide other services to the Southeastern Colorado Heritage Center on a weekly basis. Several members of PAHS have attended/participated in planning meetings with other organizations for the Commemoration of the Ludlow Centennial. PAHS collaborated with Pueblo City County Library District to bring Thomas Andrews (author of Killing for Coal) to Pueblo in September as part of a community wide Commemoration of the Ludlow Centennial.
ATTENTION CAS MEMBERS

If your chapter does not have your information listed and would like to be included in the next report and newsletter please have your CAS representative compile the information and email it to:

Dennis Schiferl:
zoiedog@hotmail.com
Depth of Field . . .

“Given this variability and diversity, what can we conclude about the Fremont? Above all they were people. They laughed, lusted, and lied. They were diligent and they were lazy. They fought, feasted, and feared the unknown. They worked and they played and raised as many children as they could. They were people, and by understanding them we can begin to understand ourselves.”

David B. Madsen  
“Exploring the Fremont, 1989”