There are dinosaurs in Dinosaur National Monument – and archaeology, too. For years I’ve wanted to visit the Monument’s most famous archaeological site, Mantle’s Cave. The University of Colorado Museum of Natural History holds collections from the cave; I wanted to see where they came from. Dinosaur National Monument is in the northwest corner of Colorado (http://www.nps.gov/dino/). The monument was originally created to preserve a fantastic “quarry” of dinosaur bones, and later expanded to encompass about forty-five miles each of the Green and Yampa rivers, which cut deep canyons through some of Colorado’s most colorful country. Along with two of the most spectacular rivers in the West, the NPS acquired thousands of Fremont sites: villages, rock art, caves and alcove shelters. After a recent raft trip down the Green River from the Gates of Lodore (look it up!) to its confluence with the Yampa, a few of us stayed an extra day and walked into Mantle’s Cave: Cathy Cameron, Jenny Adams, Bill Gillespie, Cory Breternitz and me – a contingent with strong CU ties! Mantle’s Cave is a short stroll from boats on the Yampa, but it was too late in the season (low water) to float in on the river. So we got hiking directions from the Park Service, and walked in from the cliffs above. The trail ran two miles down a side canyon, from the Yampa Bench to the river. It is not maintained. We probably were the first people on the trail in years. We couldn’t really get lost walking down a narrow canyon, but we certainly misplaced the trail a few times. Or it misplaced us. Either way, we bushwacked through head-high squawbush and sagebrush in the July heat, until we popped out onto the deep sandstone canyon of the Yampa, about a mile below the cave. Mantle’s Cave (named for Charley Mantle, who homesteaded a nearby ranch) is a sandstone alcove 250’ above the river. The alcove is big: about 100’ tall and 300’ wide. It’s as deep as it is tall and its floor is flat, so there’s a lot of sheltered space. But no one lived at Mantle’s Cave: no houses, no middens, no burials. Around 1000 CE, native people carefully constructed over fifty large storage pits (or cysts), sealed them, and walked away. A millennium later (1939), two gentlemen from Boulder opened a couple of cysts. They found baskets, fish hooks, game snares, and more; and they brought their finds to the CU Museum to show Earl Morris. Morris couldn’t go himself, but the Museum sent Charles Scoggin (a student assistant at the Museum) and Edison

**Mantle’s Cave**

There are dinosaurs in Dinosaur National Monument – and archaeology, too. For years I’ve wanted to visit the Monument’s most famous archaeological site, Mantle’s Cave. The University of Colorado Museum of Natural History holds collections from the cave; I wanted to see where they came from. Dinosaur National Monument is in the northwest corner of Colorado (http://www.nps.gov/dino/). The monument was originally created to preserve a fantastic “quarry” of dinosaur bones, and later expanded to encompass about forty-five miles each of the Green and Yampa rivers, which cut deep canyons through some of Colorado’s most colorful country. Along with two of the most spectacular rivers in the West, the NPS acquired thousands of Fremont sites: villages, rock art, caves and alcove shelters. After a recent raft trip down the Green River from the Gates of Lodore (look it up!) to its confluence with the Yampa, a few of us stayed an extra day and walked into Mantle’s Cave: Cathy Cameron, Jenny Adams, Bill Gillespie, Cory Breternitz and me – a contingent with strong CU ties! Mantle’s Cave is a short stroll from boats on the Yampa, but it was too late in the season (low water) to float in on the river. So we got hiking directions from the Park Service, and walked in from the cliffs above. The trail ran two miles down a side canyon, from the Yampa Bench to the river. It is not maintained. We probably were the first people on the trail in years. We couldn’t really get lost walking down a narrow canyon, but we certainly misplaced the trail a few times. Or it misplaced us. Either way, we bushwacked through head-high squawbush and sagebrush in the July heat, until we popped out onto the deep sandstone canyon of the Yampa, about a mile below the cave. Mantle’s Cave (named for Charley Mantle, who homesteaded a nearby ranch) is a sandstone alcove 250’ above the river. The alcove is big: about 100’ tall and 300’ wide. It’s as deep as it is tall and its floor is flat, so there’s a lot of sheltered space. But no one lived at Mantle’s Cave: no houses, no middens, no burials. Around 1000 CE, native people carefully constructed over fifty large storage pits (or cysts), sealed them, and walked away. A millennium later (1939), two gentlemen from Boulder opened a couple of cysts. They found baskets, fish hooks, game snares, and more; and they brought their finds to the CU Museum to show Earl Morris. Morris couldn’t go himself, but the Museum sent Charles Scoggin (a student assistant at the Museum) and Edison
Lohr out to investigate. The two young men stayed at the Mantle ranch. They worked into the winter and it was a rough winter: the temperature dropped to 30 below. But Mrs. Mantle fed them and baked them cookies, and with many layers of clothes, the boys could work. And they worked, excavating about one-fifth of the alcove. They found wonderful things, and brought them back to Boulder. Then came World War II. Charles Scoggin was killed at Anzio, in Italy. He never had the chance to study and analyze his finds. (Ed Lohr went on to a successful career in the Park Service, but not in archaeology.) A few years after the war, Robert Burgh (a long-time colleague of Earl Morris) returned to map the excavations, and to test other sites near Mantle’s Cave. Working with Scoggin’s detailed field notes and journals, Burgh assembled a brief report, published by the University of Colorado in 1948 (thoughtfully credited as Burgh and Scoggin, *Archaeology of Castle Park, Dinosaur National Monument*). In the 1940s, CU returned to Dinosaur National Monument with Robert Lister’s excavations at open sites near Mantle’s Cave; and again in the 1960s when David Breternitz directed excavations at sites throughout the Monument. Those collections are curated by the Park Service. Collections from Mantle’s Cave (and from other near-by caves investigated by Scoggin, Lohr and Burgh) are held by the CU Museum of Natural History. And they are amazing: [http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/research/anthropology/collections/mantles-cave](http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/research/anthropology/collections/mantles-cave). They are not currently on display. I’ve shown the collections – which we recently upgraded with new cabinets and artifact mounts – to archaeologists and Indians. Archaeologists call Mantle’s Cave a storage site, and of course that makes sense. But what wonderful things were stored there! Scores of Tribal representatives have seen the collections, offering insights and ideas about Mantle’s Cave. The interpretation which most appeals to me is this (and I paraphrase a Tribal elder): Mantle’s Cave was like a drug store – his words. Each cyst represents a ritual, with the objects needed for that ceremony. They were stored at the cave because they were too “dangerous” to keep near people in a village. Or they were “retired” to the cave when the ceremony was completed, or when the ceremony could no longer be performed because knowledge had died with its last practitioner.”

* - Steve Lekson

Curator of Archaeology
University of Colorado Museum of Natural History
lekson@colorado.edu
From Scoggin’s Journal

...the most unusual object of the dig. The finds each passing day seem to be that, I note, glancing back through the pages. April 2, 1940

Flicker feather "headdress" (UCM 6178)
Photo by Francois Gohier

One of the most beautiful objects recovered from Mantle’s Cave is a flicker feather object resembling a headdress. The headdress is intricately constructed and was found in a buckskin pouch. It is made of flicker feathers, ermine, and buckskin. More than 370 feathers are in the headdress. Six feathers at the center of the crest are from the yellow-shafted flicker and the rest of the feathers are central tail feathers of the red-shafted flicker. Interestingly, the red-shafted flicker is native west of the Rockies, while the yellow-shafted flicker lives east of the Rockies. The feathers are carefully trimmed and the quills sewn together with very fine cordage. They are placed between strips of ermine and sewn into place. Rawhide thongs at either end of the ermine may have been used to hold the headdress in place when it was worn. Long wing feathers adorn the ends. This artifact also contains two types of cordage: two-ply, S spin, Z twist and two-ply, Z spin, S twist. The original excavators of Mantle's Cave dubbed this object a headdress, although its use remains uncertain. It dates to 996-1190 A.D. This is the average of two samples from the headdress that were radiocarbon dated (Truesdale 1993). Some researchers believe this is the transitional time period between the Fremont people and Numic-speaking people in this area, so it could have belonged to either cultural group, although the majority of researchers believes it is a Fremont artifact. The headdress is well preserved and hopefully future researchers will be able to discover more about its origin and use.

- Charles Scoggin

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
Meetings & Contacts

2013 Colorado Archaeological Society
Quarterly Board Meetings
October 4 - Loveland

ATTENTION
The October 4th meeting is a joint meeting with the Plains Anthropological Conference that runs October 2-6.

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www.coloradoarchaeology.org

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PAAC

2013 PAAC Schedule
Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)

**August**

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<tr>
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<td>Craig</td>
<td>Archaeological Laboratory Techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>10,17</td>
<td>Fort Collins / Greeley</td>
<td>Rock Art Studies (Sessions 1-2 of 7)</td>
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<td>20-23</td>
<td>Montrose</td>
<td>Historical Archaeology</td>
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<td>Loveland</td>
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<td>Archaeological Dating Methods</td>
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<td>Alamosa</td>
<td>Basic Site Surveying Techniques</td>
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**December**

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<td>6-8</td>
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<td>12, 19</td>
<td>Denver</td>
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* Lab project occurs on intermittent dates at the North Storage facility in central Denver. See the Denver Lab Project page for information.
President’s Corner

I hope you all have had a great summer! One item of business at our July Quarterly Board meeting was the appointment of a Bylaws Committee. The CAS Constitution and Bylaws were last reviewed/amended in 2003. I appointed a committee of CAS members who are not only long-time CAS members, but also have experience in different elected or appointed capacities within the CAS organization. I believe they are all very qualified to review these documents which address the governance of our organization. The appointees include three Past CAS Presidents: Terry Murphy (Current Chair of Anti-Vandalism Task Force); Tom Hoff (Current Executive Secretary); Joel Hurmence (Current President of Northern Colorado chapter). Additional appointees are Sharon Murphy (Member, Alice Hamilton Scholarship Committee); Bob Rushforth (Past President/Denver Chapter and Current CAS Recording Secretary); Karen Kinnear (Current CAS Vice President), as well as myself (current CAS President and Past CAS VP). Tom Hoff will chair the Bylaws Committee. Most of these appointees also worked on the 2003 amendments so they are familiar with the Bylaws and Constitution. Karen will act as the committee’s liaison with Holland and Hart, attorneys for state CAS. H&H will review all recommended revisions as well as to assure that CAS continues to meet our 501©3 status requirements and any other applicable statutes. We hope to get the revised documents to the chapters as soon as possible, either prior to the Annual meeting, or early 2014. One of the many things I love about being a CAS Board member (besides all the great people) is the opportunity to travel to the various CAS chapter locations for quarterly meetings. Each location has its own unique areas which contribute to our knowledge of Colorado archaeology and which are also rich in history. In July, the Board met in the Cortez area. For those of us on the Front Range this is quite a drive, but well worth the trip! Once again CAS was hosted by the Anasazi Heritage Center(AHC) in Dolores. This museum is at the foot of the San Juan Mountains and about 17 miles from Mesa Verde. The grounds overlook McPhee Reservoir and Montezuma Valley. The AHC displays the history and culture of the Ancient Pueblo people. It preserves artifact and records from excavations in the Four Corners region. Many objects are displayed in the museum and over 3 million other objects and records are available for study! The building itself was completed in 1984 as part of the Dolores Archaeological Project – the largest single archaeological project in the U.S. A short interpretive trail leads from the AHC to two 12th century settlements – Dominquez and Escalante Pueblos which were named after Spanish friars who explored the area in 1776 and who were the first to record archaeological sites in Colorado. Escalante Pueblo is one of the northernmost Chacoan outlier communities. Another enjoyable aspect of our quarterly meetings is the field trip. We were treated to a field trip at Mitchell Springs Ruin Group courtesy of CAS member Dave Dove. These ruins were originally described in 1870 by Lewis Henry Morgan. In the late 1890’s Clayton Wetherill assisted with archaeological excavations of unit pueblos. Occasionally CAS members have an opportunity to work in the field at Mitchell Springs. Many thanks to Dave Dove for this fantastic field trip! Our 78th CAS Annual meeting is coming up in early October. This year it is a joint event with The Plains Conference, which is being developed by Dr. Jason LaBelle. This promises to be an extraordinary event and I encourage all CAS members to attend the joint conference and help us celebrate 78 years of CAS! See you in October!

- Linda Seyfert
CAS President
lindaseyfert@live.com
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

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).
A rock art visit at equinox or solstice can be pretty daunting. Get the date right, find the site, set up camp, set the alarm. Uh-oh, a cloudy day. It’s a bust. Next time, bring your CAS friends. Explore the area. Have a good time. At September 2012 equinox, Chipeta Chapter member David Casey led a field trip to Largo Canyon in New Mexico. For many years David Casey has explored the land of the Dinetah. A Navajo singer once told him, “Equinox is the most important event of the year for us.” David suspected that a Navajo rock art panel he’d recently discovered might be an equinox marker. The panel includes a rare depiction of Changing Woman. “She becomes a young maiden in spring, she gets old in winter, and then she rejuvenates the next spring. This is about fertility. This is about life.” So now it is early morning of September 22. We stumble out of our tents and campers with no time for a jolt of coffee. In the chilly pre-dawn we clamber up a nearby slope to the Changing Woman panel. A canyon towhee trills. The first rays of the sun strike three yei figures that face directly east. Talking God, Born for Water and Monster Slayer begin to glow red-orange as the sun slowly emerges behind the mesa top. But what about Changing Woman? She is still wan and ghostly, still all in shadow at an oblique angle to the three yei figures. Suddenly audible gasps, ooooh’s and aaaaahhs fill the air. Changing Woman’s body begins to shimmer as the rising sun strikes her rock-rippled surface, perfectly highlighting her slender trapezoidal shape. For once David Casey is struck speechless. Only at equinox does the sun exactly light up the figure of Changing Woman. On a nearby ledge is a companion rock art panel that depicts Humpback God and other sun and fertility deities. David believes the panel might have been a ceremonial initiation site for young Navajo men. After several days of exploring with David Casey, we broke camp and made our way home through a September filigree of golden aspen.

-Changing Woman’s Dawn

Laurie Labak • Chipeta Chapter
labak@sopris.net

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 Cedaredge. 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
Kevin’s Breaking News!

I have breaking news from the world of PAAC. Today, we have posted a link to download the final technical report on the PAAC Training Survey held in the Antelope Gulch area in 2008-2011. The survey was conducted with the help of over three dozen Colorado Archaeological Society volunteers from many chapters.

The link can be found at:
Also, the announcement appears on our What’s New page at:

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Denver, CO 80203
office: 303.866.4671 | cell: 303.918.6974 | fax: 303.866.2711
kevin.black@state.co.us
www.historycolorado.org/oahp

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

“Today, we have posted a link to download the final technical report on the PAAC Training Survey held in the Antelope Gulch area in 2008-2011. The survey was conducted with the help of over three dozen Colorado Archaeological Society volunteers from many chapters.”

- Kevin Black
The Way We Were

Editors Note: Jim Shaffner who’s maternal grandfather was Richard Wetherill contributed the 1918 newspaper clipping below. For more information on the Wetherill’s visit this link to their website. Wetherill “A History of Discovery”

Clayton Wetherill and Charles Mason, two members of the original party of six Coloradan’s who discovered and explored the cliff dweller ruins in the Mesa Verde in the past, are in Denver today.

Wetherill and Mason procured the cliff dweller exhibits now in the state museum, the University of Pennsylvania and the National Museum of Sweden.

Together the two men now in Denver began an extensive exploration of the Mesa Verde ruins that extended over many years. They discovered the first mummy, the first pottery made by “the old people,” the supposed prehistoric forbears of the cliff dwellers; the first cliff dweller baskets, and they named many of the ruins that are now famed in archeological and tourist circuits.

“In making these explorations,” said Mason today; “we were among the first to learn much of the cliff dwellers time of life. They were agriculturists and raised crops of corn, beans and squashes and kept tame turkeys, and almost every house had it’s pen in which the birds were probably fastened at night. They also used the seed of lamb’s quarter and other wild plants for food as the Navaho do today. Their clothing seems to have been limited to feather blanket and sandal. They were, no doubt successful hunters as most of their implements were made of deer bones. Beads and many of their awls were made of turkey bones.”
Archaeology Southwest Links

Paris Auction House Sells Contested Objects Sacred to Hopi Tribe
A contested auction of sacred Hopi Indian artifacts went forward on Friday in Paris and generated more than $1 million in sales, despite the presence of protesters inside and outside the auction house who urged patrons not to take part. One featured item, a headdress known as the Crow Mother, drew intense interest. Bidding on this 1880s artifact, which had a high estimate of $80,000, soared to $210,000, drawing applause from a crowd of some 200 people in the sales room and protest from a woman who stood up and shouted: “Don’t purchase that. It is a sacred being.” [http://nyti.ms/15dMAoB](http://nyti.ms/15dMAoB) - New York Times.

Did Protesting the Sale of Sacred Objects Compound the Sacrilege and Increase Auction Profits?
I used to work in a Native arts gallery in Tucson. I quickly learned potential buyers of Native art want a story to go with their purchase. The better the story, the quicker the sale. The articulate pleas to stop the auction and return the kokko friends created a dramatic stage for the auction. The kokko friends sold in the auction have tribal, museum professional and legal protests, Hollywood big-wigs, and the international press telling a passionate story. It’s a disgusting and disturbing realization that our collective efforts to stop the auction increased the visibility of the kokko friends and most likely contributed to their swift sale at higher-than-expected prices. [http://bit.ly/151QNfR](http://bit.ly/151QNfR) – Indian Country Today

Canyon of the Ancients Selects Two Artists in Residence
Today, the Bureau of Land Management selected Jeff Potter of Alameda, N.M., and Lewis Williams of Montrose, Colo., to share their artistic vision of Canyons of the Ancients National Monument through the 2013 Artist in Residence program. Each artist spends a weeklong residency absorbing and experiencing the monument’s landscape, creating a work of art in response to the experience and then sharing their vision and techniques with visitors. [http://on.doi.gov/10LTals](http://on.doi.gov/10LTals) - BLM’s Canyon of the Ancients

Obituary for Linda Cordell
Linda S. Cordell, former longtime director of the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History and a preeminent archaeologist of the American Southwest, died last week in Santa Fe, N.M. The reported cause of her March 29 death was a heart attack. She was 69. [http://bit.ly/100wLAC](http://bit.ly/100wLAC) - Colorado Daily

Forrest Fenn’s Treasure Hunt Leading People to Serious Legal Problems
A collection of gold and jewels that a retired Santa Fe art dealer says he stashed in the mountains north of Santa Fe has generated so much interest from amateur treasure hunters that some have put their lives in jeopardy or been cited for illegally digging on public lands. [http://bit.ly/14nLV13](http://bit.ly/14nLV13)
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

"Surveyor"

Link of the Month

For much of its length, the slow-moving Aucilla River in northern Florida flows underground, tunneling through bedrock limestone. But here and there it surfaces, and preserved in those inky ponds lie secrets of the first Americans. For years adventurous divers had hunted fossils and artifacts in the sinkholes of the Aucilla about an hour east of Tallahassee. They found stone arrowheads and the bones of extinct mammals such as mammoth, mastodon and the American ice age horse. Then, in the 1980s, archaeologists from the Florida Museum of Natural History opened a formal excavation in one particular sink. Below a layer of undisturbed sediment they found nine stone flakes that a person must have chipped from a larger stone, most likely to make tools and projectile points. They also found a mastodon tusk, scarred by circular cut marks from a knife. The tusk was 14,500 years old.

When Did Humans Come to America
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

Plains Anthropological Conference
71st. Annual Plains Anthropological Conference
October 2-6, 2013
Loveland, Colorado

Joint Meeting with the Colorado Archaeological Society

(For More Info. See Pages 22 & 23)

Symposium Abstracts due August 23
General Paper and Poster Abstracts due August 30

• Wednesday night: Early Bird reception
• Thursday, Friday, Saturday: Full day paper sessions
• Thursday night: Reception at the newly opened Fort Collins Museum of Discovery
• Friday night: Banquet and Keynote Speaker
• Saturday: Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Meeting
• Wednesday afternoon, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday: Archaeological tours to local sites
• Book sales, lithic raw material exchange, suggestions on the local breweries, and more!

For registration and additional information see website:
71st. Annual Plains Anthropological Conference
For more information, please contact
Jason LaBelle (conference organizer)

Jason.labelle@colostate.edu
970.491.7360

Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center
4705 Clydesdale Parkway
Loveland, Colorado
970.593.6200 (be sure to mention PAC2013 if registering over the phone)
Room Rates: $129 a night for a single/double suite, with complimentary breakfast

Hotel Reservation Website:
Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center

71st. Annual Plains Anthropological Conference
October 2-6, 2013
Loveland, Colorado

Joint Meeting with the Colorado Archaeological Society
Hilites

QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING HILITES
Dolores, Colorado
July 27, 2013

The Quarterly Board meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was held on July 27, 2013, in the Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO. Roll call was taken, with a quorum present.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
Linda McBride, of the Hisatsinom Chapter, made a presentation on the Southwest Canyons Alliance.

TREASURER:
Current assets are $36,520.74 and liabilities are $3,000.00.
An internal audit was conducted of the 2012 financial records. It was verified that all inflows and outflows were in order. There were two recommendations. (1) Give the Executive Secretary an entire book of checks at the same time to enable a consecutive numbering of checks. (2) Set a deadline for Alice Hamilton Fund recipients to cash their award checks.

MEMBERSHIP:
There are 937 chapter members and 670 chapter memberships. Unaffiliated members are 45 and unaffiliated memberships are 39. Institutional memberships are 64.
There was a suggestion that chapters have annual membership renewals on the same date, instead of throughout the year, to simplify the renewal process. Motion for the chapters to prepare for transitioning to a single annual membership renewal date for State CAS dues was unanimously approved. No date was established.

ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP:
The rug for the 2013 Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund Raffle will be circulated among the Front Range Chapters prior to the CAS Annual Meeting. Denver will get the rug first. Colorado Springs will get it second. Sharon Murphy will coordinate.

PAAC:
Six PAAC courses were held during the second quarter: Boulder and Greeley (from first quarter), Denver, Fountain, Eagle-Vail, and Montrose. Average attendance was 15-1/2. One course was cancelled (Alamosa-Historical Archaeology). The new PAAC courses schedule for the second half of 2013 was distributed at the meeting. It is also posted on the OAHP website.
Three PAAC Certifications were awarded at the meeting: PAAC Scholar-Gretchen Acharya (Indian Peaks), Cynthia and Mark Vodopich (Roaring Fork). The PAAC laboratory project was held in January at the History Colorado warehouse in central Denver with 12 participants. The PAAC Training Survey was held at Pawnee Buttes for the second season. Kevin Black supervised 23 PAAC volunteers, who surveyed three land parcels. Three OAHP Information Management staff archaeologists (Anne Winslow, Bob Cronk, and Aaron Theis) supervised separate crews of 2-5 volunteers. Volunteers were from the following chapters (Denver-6, Indian Peaks-5, Pikes Peak-4, Pueblo-3, Northern Colorado-3, Roaring Fork-1, unaffiliated-1).

PUBLICATIONS / SURVEYOR NEWSLETTER:
A motion was made “to continue sending out the Surveyor by electronic means only. Individual chapters may send out hard copies of the Surveyor at the chapter’s expense. Abridged versions of the Surveyor may be sent out by the chapters, as long as the abridged version is identified as such.” Motion was approved by a roll-call vote of 15-1.

AWARDS:
CAS chapters are reminded to submit names of candidates for chapter awards to Jason LaBelle.
EDUCATION/COMMUNITY OUTREACH:  
Two speakers lists projects are being created to provide a list of chapter speakers for use by other chapters and a list of CAS members who are willing to speak at other chapters.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST:  
Kevin and I try to get out, to visit our partners, teach classes, give talks, or see field projects at least once and sometimes three times a month. I often see CAS members as volunteers on these trips and I truly appreciate all the aid you provide in terms of archaeological research, heritage education, and preservation efforts. For example, the CAS hands-on activities were very popular at our May celebration of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month at our museum and they were the only organization represented in three different areas of our facility. We could not have done this without your aid. I anticipate that next year’s celebration will be even bigger and we are already reviewing what we learned this year and beginning plans for next year. To reaffirm the numerous volunteer efforts listed by Dennis Schiferl in his Advisory Committee, I want to emphasize that I have regularly seen CAS members involved in fieldwork, lab analysis efforts, stewardship or conservancy efforts this summer. It is great you can bring the skills you get in PAAC classes back to be of service. Thanks! In late November the Living West exhibit will open—which will have artifacts, interviews, and displays on the archaeology of Mesa Verde, as well as exhibits on the Dust Bowl years in southeastern Colorado and water issues. We can begin to make plans for this at the board meeting in October. We are working with Diane Rhodes to get an old CAS collection from Upper Plum Canyon Rockshelter in the 1980s ready for curation. As I work on creating a meaningful curation network for the state’s artifacts I will need CAS members as volunteers and your input on various matters. I also need to get your advice on how to seek CAS donations to get the Upper Plum Canyon Rockshelter collection curated. It is important research and I do not think it will take much money to get the collection ready for museum storage. Motion to authorize up to $250 grant to History Colorado for curation of the Upper Plum Canyon Rockshelter and give CAS recognition for the donation was unanimously approved.

OLD BUSINESS:

2013 Annual Meeting
The 2013 CAS Annual Meeting will be held in Loveland on October 4-6 in conjunction with the Plains Conference (Embassy Suites). CAS will be co-host along with the Plains Conference. Plains Conference speakers will be Thursday through noon on Saturday. CAS speakers will be on Saturday afternoon. A joint CAS/Plains Conference banquet will be held on Friday night. Speaker will be Doug Bamforth. The CAS quarterly board meeting and CAS annual meeting will be on Saturday. Registration will be through the Plains Conference. Registration forms will be sent out in the near future. Alice Hamilton raffle will be at 12 noon on Saturday.

Roaring Fork Chapter Status
The Roaring Fork Chapter has 18 members, which is above the required minimum 15 members for an active chapter. The chapter plans to meet quarterly. Therefore, the chapter is retained as active.

Pikes Peak Grant
Motion to authorize a $250 grant to the Pikes Peak Chapter for education was unanimously approved.

Holand & Hart Issues
A waiver/release form for use by CAS was distributed. Electronic copies will be available to chapters. A copy of the legal position on the Denver Chapter not needing to provide a Deaf Translator was distributed to the Denver Chapter. Holand and Hart suggested the revised CAS Constitution include references to Revised Colorado Statutes 7-128-402 (2012) and 13-21-115.7 (2012), which

“...reaffirm the numerous volunteer efforts listed by Dennis Schiferl in his Advisory Committee, I want to emphasize that I have regularly seen CAS members involved in fieldwork, lab analysis efforts, stewardship or conservancy efforts this summer. It is great you can bring the skills you get in PAAC classes back to be of service. Thanks!”

- Richard Wilshusen
richard.wilshusen@state.co.us
limit liabilities of directors and officers of non-profit organizations. Holand and Hart will review the draft revised CAS Constitution and Bylaws before they are balloted.

NEW BUSINESS:

Appointment of Nominating Committee
Nominating committee for 2014 officers will be: Tom Hoff (Chmn), Linda Seyfert, and Sandy Tradlener.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee
Constitution and By-Laws Committee will be: Tom Hoff (Chmn), Joel Hurmence, Terry Murphy, Sharon Murphy, Bob Rushforth, Linda Seyfert, and Karen Kinnear. The committee’s first focus will be the CAS Constitution, which must be balloted at the CAS Annual Meeting with 30 days notice.

CCPA Joint Meeting
It was suggested CAS not hold its Second Quarter Board Meeting jointly with the CCPA Annual Meeting in March, 2014, because there isn’t sufficient time to hold CAS committee meetings and there is only two months, instead of the usual three months, between the first quarter and second quarter CAS board meetings. No decision was reached. This topic will be discussed at the October CAS board meeting.

President Linda Seyfert thanked the Hisatsinom Chapter for hosting the meeting.

Robert Rushforth, 8/11/13
rrush4th@msn.com

“It was suggested CAS not hold its Second Quarter Board Meeting jointly with the CCPA Annual Meeting in March, 2014, because there isn’t sufficient time to hold CAS committee meetings and there is only two months, instead of the usual three months, between the first quarter and second quarter CAS board meetings. No decision was reached”
The Surveyor

CAS Raffle

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
2013 RAFFLE

This raffle is a fund-raiser for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund – making annual awards to qualifying Colorado archaeology students.

COLOR YOUR WORLD
TEEC NOS POS

This bold, exciting Navajo rug is made in the Teec Nos Pos tradition. Surrounded by a wide border containing a lightning path, it is filled with an exuberant variety of stylized feathers, arrows, diamonds, hooks and more. The harmonious color combination of red, cream, gray and black is often considered a Red Mesa variation. It measures 29” x 40”.

Our gratitude to Linda Sand (Denver Chapter) for this generous donation!

Retail value estimated by Notah Dineh Trading at $700-900.

DRAWING:
Noon, OCTOBER 5, 2013
CAS Annual Meeting
Embassy Suites Conference Center in Loveland, CO.
Winner need not be present.

RAFFLE TICKET PRICES
$3 each or 4 for $10

For additional info, contact Terri Hoff, 970.882.2191
tthoff@hotmail.com or www.coloradoarchaeology.org

“This bold, exciting Navajo rug is made in the Teec Nos Pos tradition...
This raffle is a fund-raiser for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund.”
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

The Chipeta Chapter in cooperation with Alpine Archaeological Consultants completed a survey of the 110 acre Cerro Summit property owned by the city of Montrose. The survey was done for construction of a trail system. Results of the survey will appear in a forthcoming report, but the survey did find what is thought to be the remains of a primitive rope tow used for skiing in the 1930’s.

Colorado Rock Art Association

“Work continues at Blackfoot Cave with artifacts still being found at 160cm. Excavation work at the site will be concluded this season. A preliminary draft of part of the Swallows Site Report has been prepared and distributed for review.”

- Denver Chapter

Denver Chapter

Work continues at Blackfoot Cave with artifacts still being found at 160cm. Excavation work at the site will be concluded this season. A preliminary draft of part of the Swallows Site Report has been prepared and distributed for review. Additional research and analysis needs to be done. Members from the chapter joined members of two other chapters at the Lindemeier Site where Brian Carrol, Gary Roham, and Deborah Price gave presentations. Jack Warner and Anne Winslow have presented monthly tours and talks at the Lamb Springs Site since May, and additional tours and talks for the History Colorado Archaeology Day and for the Douglas County Cultural Planning Committee. Jack has also presented his “Prehistoric Archaeology of the Ken Caryl” to 120 people in July.
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, in due course. 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, 1143 acres (48%) have been surveyed. Many new BMIII through PII sites have been found and recorded. The property owners are thrilled with the results. Survey ended in early July due to heat but will resume again in late August and continue until late Fall. Findings from this survey are welcomed by the Crow Canyon VEP (Village Ecodynamics Project) and Dillard BMIII site scholars in hopes of extending their data base of Puebloan activity east and north of the Yellow Jacket Pueblo – currently a void. Chapter volunteers performed surface survey activities at the site of the proposed new Cortez high School. One Chapter member is involved with the finding and documentation of wild potatoes in and around pueblos located in the general Montezuma County vicinity. Site Stewardships: Currently, 19 Chapter members are 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 currently 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: Dr. Scott Ortman (formerly of Crow Canyon and soon to be professor at CU – Boulder) led a Chapter field trip to Yucca House (SW of Cortez) in July. The event was attended by 22 Chapter members. Dr. Ortman, with great knowledge and fondness for the site, provided the group with his detailed analysis of the site and how it tied in to the Pueblo migration propositions that are further detailed in his recent book “Winds from the North: Tewa Origins and Historical Anthropology”. The Q&A continued long after we left the site. 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 Hisatsinom are complimentary. The Archaeological Conservancy has invited Hisatsinom members to participate in the backfilling the Carhart Pueblo west of Dove Creek, CO. Dr. Kari Schleher, Laboratory Manager at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, provided an advanced ceramic identification class to members of the Chapter’s McAfee survey team. This class was designed to enhance the team’s skill set so that the best data possible would be made available to Crow Canyon, VEP and - Hisatsinom Chapter
John Sanders died on May 18 at the age of 92. He was one of the founding members of the San Juan Basin Chapter, a President for several years, editor of the "Moki" for 20 years, and a field trip leader up until the last year. In addition to his vast knowledge of archaeology in the southwest, he was also knowledgeable and informative about local geology. He was very pleasant and always an enjoyable friend on trips. Our scholarship fund for Fort Lewis students is now named the John Sanders fund.”

-San Juan Basin Chapter

Dillard scholars. Seven team members attended. The SCCA (which includes numerous Chapter members) is organizing a clean-up program on the CANM. Public Education / Outreach: In conjunction with our 501(c)(3) status and our mission and bylaws, the Chapter presents monthly speakers on topics pertinent to Southwest, upper San Juan and Four Corners archaeology which are free and open to the public. During this reporting period our speakers were: April: Dr. Paul Reed of Salmon Ruins: The Chuska Valley: Chacoan Colony or Ancient Puebloan Heartland. May: Kelly Jenks: Living on the Edge: Five Centuries of Cross-Cultural Contact in the Upper Pecos Valley. June: Dr. Rich Wilshusen, CO State Archaeologist: History and the Navaho Homeland: Creation of the Dineta. Demonstrating the power of name recognition, Dr. Wilshusen drew a crowd of 81 to his presentation – our largest. July: Dr. Mary Gillam (Geologist): Are Utah’s Sand Island “Mammoths” late Pleistocene? A geological view. This is the flip side to Joe Pachak’s AHC presentation in June on the same subject. Dr. Gillam will be our expert on an upcoming Chapter field trip being planned to Bluff, UT, to have a closer view and discussion of the mammoths. We are hoping to get Joe Pachak to again join us for a lively discussion. We also hope get Jonathan Till of Abajo Archaeology in Bluff to join us to discuss the many other examples of Glen Canyon and others styles of pictographs that populate the Sand Island panels. The Hisatsinom Chapter is also a co-sponsor of the Four Corners Lecture Series. In May at the Anasazi Heritage Center, we presented a lecture by Dr. Ray Williamson, noted archaeoastronomer: Watching for the Sun: Pueblo Astronomy and Lifeways. In September we will present Dr. Steve Lekson on a topic yet to be decided. Other: The Chapter has made an effort to encourage its speakers, when appropriate, to also lead a field trip to demonstrate their presentation thesis. So far this has happened for patination and kiln sites. Later this fall will be the planned trip to Bluff to view and discuss the petroglyph mammoths.

Indian Peaks Chapter

Sue Struthers, US Forest Service, provided site stewardship training for eleven IPCAS members. Several of these members have sites in the Pawnee Grassland and seven members met with Larry from the Forest Service for a tour/orientation of those sites. Sixteen IPCAS members joined the Denver Chapter on a field trip to the Lindenmeier Site.

Pikes Peak Chapter

Members of the chapter attended the Pawnee Buttes Survey and the Champagne Springs Field School. Members presented a Historical Archaeology program at the Holly Library and participated in the History Colorado Day.
Pueblo Chapter

Several members participated in the Pawnee Buttes Survey, Baca Grande Survey, Renaud Revisit Survey, and the Mitchell Springs and Champagne Springs Field Schools. Members continue site monitoring work in the Picketwire Canyon. Members attended the Boggsville History and Birding Weekend and visited the Dry Site and the chapter offered field trips to Boggsville and Fort Massachusetts. Carla Hendrickson and Warren Nolan presented the Anasazi Archaeology Trunk at a kids program at the library.

Roaring Fork Chapter

One or more members attended the Pawnee Buttes Survey, the Mitchell Springs Field School, and the San Luis Valley Stone Enclosure Survey and Mapping project.

San Juan Basin Chapter

A few members of SJBAS are cultural site stewards in the program managed by the San Juan Mountains Association. Stewards monitor their sites at least once a quarter. Some sites are monitored monthly, depending on expected site impact. Several SJBAS members continue to participate in the volunteer program at Mesa Verde. Several SJBAS members volunteer at the Anasazi Heritage Center on a regular basis. Several SJBAS members assist on a weekly basis with curation efforts for the artifact collections at the Center of Southwest Studies. Joint meetings are held with the Life Long Learning Program and the Center of Southwest Studies of Fort Lewis College several times a year. Members of the chapter took extended trips in southern Arizona and southeastern Utah and two extended trips in New Mexico along with three one-day trips to sites in SW Colorado. There was also a service weekend at the Ute Mountain Tribal Park.

Special Note: John Sanders died on May 18 at the age of 92. He was one of the founding members of the chapter, a President for several years, editor of the “Moki” for 20 years, an Ivol Hagar Award recipient, and a field trip leader up until the last year. In addition to his vast knowledge of archaeology in the southwest, he was also knowledgeable and informative about local geology. He was very pleasant and always an enjoyable friend on trips. Our scholarship fund for Fort Lewis students is now named the John Sanders fund.
The 2013 CAS Annual Meeting will be held at the Embassy Suites Hotel, 4705 Clydesdale Pkwy, Loveland, Colorado, on October 2nd-6th. The meeting will be in conjunction with the 71st Plains Anthropological Conference (PAC). The Northern Colorado Chapter of CAS is the hosting chapter. Registration for this year’s annual meeting will be on-line. To register, go to the CAS website www.coloradoarchaeology.org and click on the “Bulletin Board” tab. Here you will find the links to the registration information.

You will have 3 options to register:
1) Regular Registration $85;
2) Student Registration $60
3) CAS one-day Registration $25.

Choose #1 if you wish to attend the whole conference (Wednesday - Sunday). Choose #3 one-day registration if you are only interested in attending the CAS events (Friday-Sunday). Note: The CAS one-day registration will include the Friday afternoon Board Meeting (3-5 pm), Saturday presentations (8:30 am – 12 noon & 1-3 pm), Saturday afternoon CAS Annual Meeting (3-5 pm), and a Sunday fieldtrip. You will need to register for the Friday banquet ($42) if you plan to attend the dinner (and presentation by Dr. Doug Bamforth) on Friday night. CAS registration will begin at 8 am on Saturday. Please bring your items for the Silent Auction on Saturday. Winners will be announced at 3 pm on Saturday prior to the CAS Annual Meeting (3-5 pm). Saturday will include morning and afternoon refreshments. The drawing for the CAS raffle will be at noon on Saturday following the morning presentations. Saturday afternoon presentations will be from 1-3 pm. The CAS Annual Meeting will be on Saturday from 3-5 pm. Attendees will have Saturday evening free to patronize any of the many restaurants located within the surrounding area, and a dining guide will be provided. The Northern Colorado Chapter is planning a fieldtrip for Sunday morning. Details will be announced later. The Northern Colorado Chapter of CAS is pleased to be hosting the 2013 Annual Meeting in conjunction with the Plains Anthropological Conference. We are honored to work with Dr. Jason LaBelle, CAS/NCC member and PAC Conference Chair.

We understand this year’s annual meeting is a bit different from past events. It’s exciting to partner with the Plains Anthropological Conference and to extend the opportunity to CAS members to attend this conference. Register early as the cost will increase after Sept 16th. The deadline for on-line registration is Sept 23rd. After this date, conference registration will be in person only, either on Friday or Saturday.

- Bev Goering, Co-president CAS/ Northern Colorado Chapter
- Joel Hurmence, Co-president CAS / Northern Colorado Chapter
Call For Papers

Call for Papers
The 2013 Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society
(Meeting in conjunction with the 71st Plains Anthropological Conference)

October 4th-6th, 2013
Loveland, Colorado

The Colorado Archaeological Society is seeking presenters for its 2013 Annual Meeting, to be held October 4-6 in conjunction with the Plains Anthropological Conference, in Loveland, Colorado. Paper and poster sessions will be held on Saturday, October 5. Paper presentations can range between 15-20 minutes, depending on the amount of information the presenter would like to present. Contributed papers and posters may cover any topic in Colorado archaeology or the archaeology of our neighboring states. Professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and students are welcome and encouraged to apply – this includes all CAS Members who are encouraged to participate as presenters. Please complete the attached submission form and email to Christopher Johnston (Program Organizer) by August 30 (Christopher.Johnston@colostate.edu). Hope to see you in Loveland!

For Submission Form follow link below:
Paper / Poster Abstract Submission Form

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

“Contributed papers and posters may cover any topic in Colorado archaeology or the archaeology of our neighboring states. Professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and students are welcome and encouraged to apply – this includes all CAS Members who are encouraged to participate as presenters.”
Let The Games Begin

In my first piece for the Surveyor, I touched on the popularity of bone artifacts to the Durango Basketmakers. Since that issue, I have expended considerable energy researching, photographing, looking at, and in general pondering one group of these artifacts—bone gaming pieces. What a simple term for these esthetically pleasing, scintillating yet enigmatic little artifacts. Just what are they and why are they so intriguing? The vast majority of what are called gaming pieces in the literature are made from pieces of bone whittled and thinned to a final shape. Rarely, they are made from antler or shell. Gaming pieces come in a variety of shapes, but lozenge shaped or lenticular, round, square, and rectangular are the most common. Some are thought to be more like buttons with convex backs and concave fronts while others are simple flat. One side, the front, is usually etched while the back is smooth and often polished perhaps as much from wear as from manufacture. On the flat round pieces, an intentional dimple is usually present in the center of the backside. On the front, etchings are finely executed as designs or they are sloppy and consist of random lines or simple straight lines. One could envision their makers striving to autograph each piece. Gaming pieces are most often found as isolated occurrences not usually associated with burials, although I know of at least three instances near Durango where they were associated with burials. They occur as single items or as sets or groups sometimes with other types of artifacts. At Talus Village, Earl Morris found a group of 13 with a burial and a group of 9 in a cist. A group of 7 were found with a male burial in Bodo Park near Durango. Other items in close proximity to the gaming pieces included a large obsidian biface, 2 large bivalve shells, and a bone awl. It is probable that all of these items were together in a pouch of some kind. Kidder and Guernsey describe the contents of a small prairie dog skin bag from Kinboko Cave I in Arizona, which contained 8 lenticular and 3 circular gaming pieces among other items such as horn flakers, dart preforms, notched projectile points, a bone awl, lumps of uranium, and turkey feathers. An AMS date on separate components in the bag with the gaming pieces produced radiocarbon dates from A.D. 80 – A.D. 330. Bone gaming pieces are found at Basketmaker and Pueblo sites and they were found at Penasco Blanco in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. However, the apex of bone gaming pieces seems to have occurred during the Basketmaker II period and wanes with the transition to the fully sedentary puebloan lifestyle. I know of no other region where gaming pieces are as prevalent as in the area surrounding Durango. As many as 150 are documented from Basketmaker II sites near Durango. They have been recovered from Basketmaker III/Pueblo I sites in this area as

“Kidder and Guernsey describe the contents of a small prairie dog skin bag from Kinboko Cave I in Arizona, which contained 8 lenticular and 3 circular gaming pieces among other items such as horn flakers, dart preforms, notched projectile points, a bone awl, lumps of uranium, and turkey feathers.”

- Mona Charles
well. These later occurrences might suggest that their function continued but given their proliferation during the Basketmaker II period, they could represent items curated or passed down with little memory of their original function. The only means to determine if they were manufactured after the Basketmaker II period, about A.D. 500, would be to directly date some of the pieces. Although these small enigmatic bone objects are referred to in the literature as bone gaming pieces, their exact function(s) remains inconclusive. Stewart Culin in *Games of the North American Indians* writes about many versions of historic Indian dice games played by both men and women. Citing ethnographic analogies with the Zuni and Hopi tribes, Culin sees a long antiquity for games of chance using items such as bone gaming pieces. Could the bone objects of my study have been used as dice or as counting chips in games similar to the ones played by the Native tribes described by Culin? If so there should be a stronger continuum from at least as early as the Basketmakers through to the 20th century Native Americans. This does not seem to be the case. I hypothesize that gaming pieces were an early iteration of a communal game like that of Pogs ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pogs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pogs)), and similar to the Pogs of the 1990s; they gained a huge popularity but faded somewhat quickly. Although I bet more than one of us still has a few Pogs stashed away somewhere.

- Mona Charles

*Colorado Archaeological Society*

monaccharles@gmail.com

(Gaming Pieces Photos courtesy of Mona Charles)
Both Sides Now

The Hopi and eagle share a long relationship. . .

By Peter Whiteley

Understanding another religion is no easy business. Americans nowadays often fool ourselves that religions can be put on or off like a suit of clothes, and that our own world-view is not religious unless we say so. We -- especially secular humanists -- also claim superiority for our idea of “nature,” an abstract space separate from everyday life, for leisure, imagination, or scientific observation. Here, we can safely root for our favorite charismatic species, while ignoring the destruction of others. Moreover, our recent arrival in the West, displacing and often destroying native species - - *Homo sapiens*, birds, and others -- makes explaining unusual Native religions even more problematic. But arrogantly judging Hopi eagle-gathering without objective evidence or any personal knowledge does little for mutual understanding of people or environment. The Hopis have dwelt on the Colorado Plateau for at least a millennium, and probably much longer. Their adaptation to a landscape of little water requires near-legendary toughness and respect for the natural environment. Hopi religion is fundamentally attuned to the environment and its metaphysical underpinnings. “A farmer in the desert never forgets God,” as Vernon Masayesva puts it. The strongest surviving indigenous tradition in North America, Hopi religion focuses on seasonal and daily attention to preserving the world in balance. Appeal to deity operates through prayer, song, and ritual. Like wafers and wine for Christian communicants, certain material elements are basic: cornmeal, tobacco-smoke, honey, and feathers. *Pahos* that include eagle feathers are perhaps the *sine qua non*, carrying human prayers to deities and ancestral spirits. Those prayers highlight renewing life for all species, including eagles. “Eagles are our lifeline,” as Percy Lomaquahu (whose name, coincidentally, means “beautiful eagle”) used to put it. Without them, Hopis are cut off from their means to renew life forces. From a Hopi perspective, the world itself -- not only locally, but globally -- suffers serious problems without their religious intervention. Unsurprisingly, many Hopis see present ecological imbalance as caused by the absence of a similar environmental solicitude among their fellow humans. Hopis have special relationships with many species, but eagles are *qapaysog hìitu*, truly exceptional: eagles are human beings in another form. Each clan in each village only has certain nesting areas it may visit: the rules are strict, ensuring preservation of the population from year to year. Before arriving at the Hopi mesas, the clans migrated from ancestral villages, whose ruins dot the Colorado Plateau. The route of its final migration remains sacred property, associated with the clan’s ancestral spirits. It is only in these precincts where a clan may gather eagles. Eagles born at the clan nests reincarnate the ancestral spirits, answering the prayers of their descendants. As recorded for more than a century, gathering is very careful, hedged about by taboos whose purpose is explicitly conservationist. On arrival in the village, the eaglet, treated as a human child, has its head washed, is given a personal name, and gifted with baby presents. From then on, it dwells tethered in a rooftop shelter, and is fed with rabbits hunted by young boys, until the Home Dance, when it watches the Katsina spirits perform and absorbs their song-prayers. At the ceremony’s conclusion, the eagles are quietly taken to a private place and quickly suffocated, as painlessly as possible. Their spirits are sent home with the Katsinas until the following year, when both are petitioned to return with their blessing power. The eagles’ bodies are taken to the kivas, where feathers are carefully plucked and arranged by religious purpose. Finally, they are buried in a special cemetery, identical to humans. Hopis treat no other species in this manner. Eagles and Hopis have interacted for a very long time, as shown by prehistoric rock art along the Little Colorado River. The very basis of these practices requires that humans and raptors renew their relationship annually. It is complete anathema to Hopi interest that eagles should cease to be plentiful. With commissioned studies of raptor populations by wildlife biologists, the Tribe is committed to preserving and enhancing the species. There is no evidence that the small number of eagles and other raptors Hopis gather -- by official federal permit -- has had any impact on species decline. Residential and municipal development on the Navajo Reservation and in nearby towns, and industrial development throughout the West, are, rather, the worry for raptor populations. Failure to address those factors is dodging the real issue. Self-righteous blame of Hopi eagle-gathering is myopic scapegoating, and neglects true threats to those species and possible means to avert them.
Citing religious freedom is no excuse...

By Ted Williams

Among the “cool facts” about golden eagles listed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology is this: “Members of the Hopi tribe remove nestlings, raise them in captivity, and sacrifice them.” “Cool” is not a word the Eagle Defense Network and Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) would use. For the last 12 years, they’ve frightened the Interior Department away from finalizing its written plan to invite Hopi eagle collectors into the Wupatki National Monument in Arizona. But collection goes on elsewhere in the state. For 2013, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has issued the Hopi permits to take 40 golden eagle hatchlings. PEER had to sue Interior to get it to release the tribe’s complete Arizona kill from 1986 to 2012 – 512 golden eagles and 184 hawks. And that was only the reported kill. In 2001, I was informed by Eugene Kaye, then Hopi chief of staff, that he saw no reason his people “shouldn’t” take golden eagles in violation of federal laws and that he was “pretty sure” they’d been doing it all along. He was proven correct in 2008 and 2010 when, in three separate court cases, 10 Hopi Tribe members were convicted of doing just that. Of these, nine were ordered to pay restitution fees of between $250 and $500; one was sentenced to 15 days in jail, and eight were placed on probation. Here’s what I learned from federal biologists, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents and the Hopi: If there are two hatchlings in a nest, the Hopi take both to avoid what they now describe as an “affront to the gods.” Before they helped deplete Arizona’s golden eagle population and had Eaglets are tethered to roofs, presented with children’s toys and told how honored they should feel for being selected for sacrifice. Occasionally their eyelids are sewn shut, and straps around their feet sometimes wear away the skin and sinew. When the birds are fully feathered, they are smothered in cornmeal or strangled by hand so they can travel to “the other world” with messages for the gods. Other tribes, and some Hopi, object. "How would you like to be chained in the sun for 80 days?" a member of the Hopi Eagle Clan -- which reveres free eagles -- told an undercover Fish and Wildlife Service agent. The subject went on to state that his clan sometimes sneaks in and releases tethered eaglets. "The biggest problem golden eagles have on the Hopi and Navajo reservations (which occupy about 20 percent of Arizona) is overgrazing," declares raptor biologist Dr. David Ellis. “The primary productivity has been destroyed, so there aren’t very many jackrabbits or cottontails. The eagles are hurting already, and then they get hit by Hopi. … I view the Hopi Reservation as an (eagle) black hole." Ellis, who was chided by his superiors for his outspoken defense of raptors, got passed over for scheduled promotion and took early retirement from the U.S. Geological Survey to avoid losing benefits. Now that timid, politically correct bureaucrats aren’t hanging over his shoulders he can defend raptors as he sees fit. Hancock House is about to publish his book: “Enter the Realm of the Golden Eagle." Another federal raptor biologist who asked not to be identified offered this: “The criteria are there to list the golden eagle as at least threatened in northern Arizona. We might as well be putting DDT out there. There are no young birds coming along. We have absolutely no way to justify handing out 40 take permits a year. Some conservation group needs to sue us. It's a no-brain winner; if you can't win that one, you should get another lawyer." But litigation is unlikely. The environmental community appears terrified of being perceived as unsympathetic toward such liberal causes as religious freedom and racial and cultural tolerance. Complaints about the ritualistic slaughter of golden eagles invariably draw charges of “environmental racism.” But here’s another definition of environmental racism -- patronizing Native Americans by pretending they are always at one with nature and then, more likely than not, quoting Chief Seattle’s inspiring pronouncements about “the earth being I admire and respect the Hopi. But they need to remember that, in addition to being Native Americans, they’re American citizens and that, while our Constitution guarantees complete freedom of religious belief, it does not guarantee complete freedom of religious practice. We do not, for example, permit the sacrifice by fire of live goats. It is odd and sad that we outlaw (or at least talk about) cruelty to livestock, but permit torture and the depletion of wild raptors in the name of religious freedom.
Depth of Field . . .

“Hano, Walpi, Shipaulovi, Sichomovi, Shungopovi, Mishongnovi, Oraibi, Hotevilla, Bakabi, Moenkopi are the ruined cities of stone, clifled high above the intoning silence. The desert does not satisfy, nor does love. Dust into dust – but spirit into spirit as well. It is madness to deprive oneself of what the red wastes are offering…”

- D.H. Lawrence in Taos