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Front Cover Image:
Caitlin Sommer excavating a storage bin in a Basketmaker III pitstructure. This structure is on the Dillard site, a Basketmaker III site with a Great Kiva. Photo: Used with Permission Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.
Mission Statement

The Colorado Archaeological Society is a non-profit organization committed to the stewardship of archaeological resources in Colorado. We achieve this through public education, research, conservation and enhanced opportunities for responsible participation in archaeology for interested individuals and organizations.

Our History

The Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) came into existence in 1935 as a focus for people having interests in the history and prehistory of humans in Colorado. The Chipeta Chapter, in Montrose, CO, was also founded in 1935 and is the oldest continuously active chapter. Subsequently, other groups were established in other Colorado cities, and a state organization was created. This collective interest in archaeology led to the establishment of the office of the State Archaeologist within the Colorado Historical Society, a state government agency. CAS became involved in all phases of archaeology and members realized the need for training in the various aspects of what they were doing. Consequently they started training programs to meet these needs. Originally, qualified CAS members provided such training for the other members. After the establishment of the office of the State Archaeologist, that office undertook providing such training. It has now evolved into the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), taught by the eminently well-qualified Assistant State Archaeologist. PAAC offers training at each of the CAS Chapters several times in each year, in classes covering a wide range of topics. Now, with a history of more than 75 years, CAS has eleven Chapters throughout Colorado and has developed many programs, research projects, and activities.

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Editor

anasazibob@gmail.com • Robert Dundas
Stop Reinventing the Wheel

Caitlin Sommer
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

I remember being told that a degree in anthropology and archaeology was great for thinking with, but would do little for the attainment of a job, let alone a career. Because I was contrary in nature, the naysayers only fueled my passion and ensured that I would successfully become an archaeologist. Growing up on a farm, and playing both soccer and ice hockey, I was used to being physically active and wanted a job that required I stay fit but also required that I stay mentally engaged. There are few fields that allow one to engage both mentally and physically with their work, and this was one of the major draws to the field of archaeology.

Field archaeology is a one-act play; once you excavate something it is gone forever. Professors and mentors constantly stressed the destructive nature of our science and impressed upon us to be diligent in our documentation and care of the

*Discussing archaeology and its importance on the Shepherd site, a Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700) to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100) habitation. The participants are teachers taking part in Crow Canyon Archaeological Center’s three-week National Endowments for the Humanities program. Photo: Used with Permission. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.*
past. Field archaeology requires patience, skill, and the ability to imagine and visualize what deposits looked like prior to their collapse and deterioration. Ethics come in to play when you are working on any site, but especially those occupied by ancestors not your own; you want to treat these deposits with as much care as you would afford your own ancestral sites. Furthermore, archaeology is political by nature; there are diverse communities invested in the work done by archaeologists. Our interpretations about the past have direct impacts on both descendant and non-descendant communities. It is not always easy to keep all this in mind when excavating, or completing a site report, but it is our duty as archaeologists to do so. For these reasons and more, archaeology has been, and continues to be, my passion.

During my college years I became enraptured with archaeology; it felt like one of the only fields left where “real” exploration and adventure took place. I completed two field schools during my undergraduate career, one in northern Arizona and one in Ireland and Wales. The first solidified my love for southwestern archaeology, and the other convinced me that a life in the field was exactly what I wanted. I also had the opportunity to travel to southwestern France with my professor and eight other students. We were given private tours of over 15 caves, in which Upper Paleolithic rock art was present. Lascaux Cave being the most famous. The atmosphere in these caves was heavy and impressive. Cave bear hibernation “nests” were also present in these caves and seeing their claw marks well over 9 feet above the floor of the cave made me feel
small and insignificant. I could hardly imagine the bravery it took to walk past these sleeping giants to complete one’s painting, or even more terrifying, encountering awakened bears on your way back out of the cave…

The artwork completed by these populations looked as though it could have been painted yesterday and could not believe that some of it was over 23,000 years old. Seeing handprints of adults, teenagers, and babies that were 18,000-20,000 years old was incredible and awesome in the truest sense of the word. Being of European descent, I could not help but imagine whether my ancestors had been in these caves creating this beautiful, stylized art. Perhaps my love for other animals and nature extended back tens of thousands of years to the ancestors who painted the horses, cave lions, and reindeer on these walls. This experience, more than any other, convinced me that I was on the right path. I needed to do archaeology, and most importantly, I needed to help the public engage with their past as well. Non-professional archaeologists needed to be given opportunities to see these phenomena and be given the tools and education to appreciate why the past is so important.

After college I completed a little over two years of work in the contract side of archaeology, called Cultural Resource Management. I worked all over New York State, and completed a few projects in Vermont, too. I thoroughly enjoyed walking the northeastern woodlands, and my time with coworkers. It struck me that those of us chosen by archaeology were cut from the same fabric. We were kin; I did not have to explain why I loved being deep in the ground to these people. They understood the state of mind one enters when both mind and body are engaged in the same task. They understood how beautiful the dirt and sediment looked in a straight profile wall. We all understood what it felt like to have tactile connections to the past, and to envision what landscapes looked like prior to various populations moving to a new area.

Contract archaeology is important, since it documents sites that will be impacted by impending construction projects, and I was happy to salvage what information we could before a new Walmart was constructed, or before an expansion to a college campus was completed. My passion for field archaeology never diminished for those two years, but I felt something was missing. How was I contributing to the rest of society? How could I use anthropology and archaeology to make lives better in existing populations? What lessons had our ancestors learned that could address present-day concerns and issues? My undergraduate advisor had stressed to us that we must think globally and act locally. How were we ensuring that we were leaving behind a positive and sustainable legacy for our children and our children’s children? I became convinced that archaeology had a unique ability to answer these questions since we engaged with, and learned from, past populations on a daily basis.

In graduate school at the University of Colorado, at Boulder, I was made aware of an internship opportunity at a non-profit research facility called the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Crow Canyon had dedicated itself to engaging in rigorous archaeological research, educating the public, and collaborating with descendant communities. These mission areas were exactly about what I felt passionate. I applied for, and was afforded, a field internship position for ten weeks in the summer of 2010. I am now a Supervisory Archaeologist with Crow Canyon, running our current field project on six different sites, four of which date from Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700) to Pueblo II.

“Perhaps there are lessons to learn from these ancient social experiments. Should humanity not be investing its time and energy in endeavors other than reinventing the wheel every generation?”

- Caitlin Sommer
(A.D. 900-1100). These four sites make up the Hatch group and exist on a north-south trending ridge top just west of Cortez, Colorado. Our research questions center on trying to understand the nature of change in community organization through time, and the environmental legacy left by farming Basketmaker III populations later experienced by Pueblo II farmers.

Engaging with past populations that not only survived, but thrived on a desert landscape for thousands of years is awe inspiring; getting to work with students and adults from around the country as they learn about Puebloan culture history and archaeology is awe inspiring in a different sense. I get to be there at the “moment of discovery” for our participants and it constantly reminds me why I love what I do. Furthermore, there are lessons to learn from these ancestral peoples. They were able to live (and still do so) for thousands of years on a landscape with little water and with disparate social groups constantly moving in and around each other’s lands. We see the combination of environmental and social forces shaping peoples’ lives, and see their mostly-successful attempts to address and deal with these changes. Perhaps there are lessons to learn from these ancient social experiments. Should humanity not be investing its time and energy in endeavors other than reinventing the wheel every generation?

I cannot help but see the parallels in this small corner of the planet to the
present-day issues with which we deal that center around climate change and different cultural groups increasingly on top of, and in contact with, each other. I feel an ethical responsibility to engage the public on these issues, and to learn from the past to help address present-day concerns and problems. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center provides the setting to do so, and with the help of our Native American Advisory Group, I know we are a positive force for learning about, and engaging with, the past.

Archaeologists are uniquely situated to engage humanity with these difficult issues; we have direct connections to the past and the rigorous methods and theories to understand that which we encounter. Archaeologists have an incredible amount of data on how humans have adapted to changes in their social and natural environments. We have studied human populations all over the world. Crow Canyon Archaeology Center provides a place where non-archaeologists, descendant peoples, and archaeologists can come together to learn from ancestral populations. For 2015 and 2016 field seasons, the sites in the Hatch group are giving us a special snapshot of change over six centuries. We strive to understand how subsequent Pueblo II populations engaged with the social and environmental changes brought on by their Baskemaker III ancestors. Getting to excavate in households this old is a special and humbling experience; knowing that we can contribute to helping humanity understand itself and help it engage with the present in a positive and sustainable manner makes the hard work completely, and utterly, worth it.

Caitlin Sommer excavating a storage bin in a Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700) pitstructure. We found the remains of burned corn kernels and cobs in this bin. This structure is on the Dillard site, a Basketmaker III site with a Great Kiva. Photo: Used with Permission. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

Growing up on a small farm sanctuary in Upstate New York, I was captivated by the historic stone walls, kaolin-clay pipes, and occasional projectile points I found roaming our property. During my junior year of high school, my parents took us to the Grand Canyon for a week of hiking and camping. This experience solidified a nagging suspicion I had had as a child; that I belonged in the desert Southwest. I finally landed in Boulder, Colorado to complete my graduate degree. Half a decade later, I work for Crow Canyon Archaeological Center following my passion to educate the public about archaeology and do collaborative research with descendant communities.

Caitlin Sommer • Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
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The Surveyor
Hello Holly

Holly Norton
Colorado State Archaeologist

I am Dr. Holly Norton and I am stepping into the large work boots of Dr. Richard Wilshusen as the new Colorado State Archaeologist. While I am happy for him and the exciting research opportunities for which he is leaving us, his time at History Colorado was too brief. Richard has a unique philosophy of archaeological management that helped push the state to be more responsive to the needs of our vast historical resources. He also moved us to modernize our methods of preserving our archaeological sites and historic buildings. He will be missed. Moving forward, I want to strengthen the wonderful initiatives started by Richard, as well as grow History Colorado’s educational outreach, advocacy, and research focus. I welcome your help and suggestions on these goals.

Over the last month I have been touched by the outpouring of support from CAS members and the various chapters across the state. As I launch into my new role I sincerely feel that the relationship between History Colorado and the Colorado Archaeological Society is one of the most important relationships that I inherit. Avocational archaeology has long been an important aspect of archaeological inquiry in the United States. Here in Colorado, CAS has a deep history of archaeological research, preservation and public education that is nearly unrivaled by any other state. CAS has maintained a tradition of archaeology that is almost gone in the professional world, a tradition that I think drew many of us to archaeology in the first place. With the growth of archaeology as an industry over the last 40 years, avocationals and the membership of CAS have become even more important as CAS subscribes to the purest values of archaeological research including the dissemination of archaeological information through important publications such as Southwestern Lore and the statewide Archaeological Context series.

As we move forward together I hope I can look to your organization to help educate a new generation of Coloradans about the importance of our collective past.
and how we can be good stewards of the resources in our communities. In recent years we have seen archaeological sites, particularly in the Southwest, become victims of deepening political divides. I think many of us find this unacceptable. CAS is in tune to the local resources and communities in a way that History Colorado is unable to be. As part of our goals of educational outreach and advocacy, one of my first initiatives will be to work with CAS to build a state-wide stewardship program based on the success that many CAS chapters have already had with site stewardship.

As State Archaeologist I seek to support and promote all Colorado archaeologies in various ways. While my degrees have been focused on historical archaeology, I have a variety of experience in prehistoric archaeology in many regions of the country. I hope to put that experience to good use in Colorado and plan on being involved in everything from Folsom sites to mining camps. I’m excited about the various projects that are occurring across the state and hope that I can participate alongside you in survey, excavations, lab work and publications. I hope that you will feel free to contact me with your questions, concerns, and ideas as to how we can work together to advance our mutual goals of supporting and strengthening the state of archaeology in Colorado.

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I received my BA in anthropology from University of South Carolina, MA and PhD both from Syracuse University. I have worked as an archaeologist for the South Carolina DOT, Virgin Islands National Park, History Colorado, and a handful of private consulting firms across the country. I have prehistoric and historical archaeology experience, as well as historical architecture experience in nearly a dozen states and the US territories. My areas of specialty are African-American archaeology and political violence.
Happy Trails Rich

Richard Wilshusen
Past Colorado State Archaeologist

Dear Fellow CAS Members,

It is a joy to rejoin the Society as a regular archaeologist. The last four and a half years as your State Archaeologist and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) have been one of the great adventures of my career; it was the best job I will ever have. I found special satisfaction in getting to work with many of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) chapters and CAS’s statewide officers, but now it’s time for me to finish a few of my own research projects. At my core I am a working archaeologist and that is how I want to complete my career.

Colorado archaeology is in good hands, as we have a very capable and uniquely talented archaeologist, Dr. Holly Norton, as my replacement. Holly brings a wealth of experience, great training, and a fine vision for the future of Colorado archaeology. Holly and Kevin Black will make a great team, yet they need our continued support if they are to succeed. The Office of the State Archaeologist and SHPO constantly confront new challenges and I ask that you help Holly or Kevin when they call upon you. I will do my part as well.

Thanks to each of you for all you have done for me over the last years, and even more importantly, all you’ve done to understand and safeguard for our state’s deep and wonderfully complex history. I will see some of you at the next Indian Peaks CAS meeting on September 10th in Boulder to hear Lindsay Johansson’s talk on the Fremont, and then I hope to see more of you at the annual meeting in Durango in October.

Until then,
Richard (Rich) Wilshusen
rhw1883@gmail.com

Rich “Hits the Road” a “Chacoan Road” that is!
About a year ago, we signed a partnership between Chaco Culture National Historical Park and the University of Colorado to figure out Chaco Landscapes. The National Park Service may have picked CU (and me), because – with John Stein – I was one of the first to use the term “ritual landscape” for Chaco, way back in 1992. But I’m guessing they asked CU because NPS has a standing Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit agreement with CU, which makes it easy to do business. And Chaco and CU had worked together ten years ago on an earlier Chaco Synthesis project. That was a fairly complex: It lasted a decade, and involved more than 100 archaeologists at seven meetings scattered all over the Southwest, and produced a half-dozen books and monographs. We got it done on time and under budget; and no one (to my knowledge) went to jail. So that was a good.

But it was a LOT of work, and I didn’t want go through all that again. So I asked two younger, smarter, more energetic Chaco experts, Dr. Ruth Van Dyke (SUNY Binghamton) and Dr. Carrie Heitman (U Nebraska); and they very kindly agreed to do the heavy lifting on Chaco Landscapes while I write the checks through CU. (I’m doing a little work on the Chaco Landscape project, too, of course.)

Why landscapes?

Chaco sits in the middle of the San Juan Basin, and the San Juan Basin has minable minerals: uranium, coal, oil, and natural gas. Uranium mines had already gone boom and bust. The coal mined near Farmington to feed two big power plants, is the same formation that’s just north of Chaco. So far, it’s not economical to mine Chaco
coal. Oil and gas, however, are frackable, and that’s about to happen. Most of the northern San Juan Basin is being leased for fracking, and the southern San Juan Basin is next. While Chaco Culture National Park is protected, there is interest at the Park Service (and other agencies which manage Chaco “outliers”) and among the archaeological community in better understanding Chaco landscapes, how they might be affected, and how they might be protected. THIS ARTICLE DOES NOT REPRESENT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POLICIES – or the thinking of my colleagues Ruth Van Dyke or Carrie Heitman. It’s simply a personal update on where this interesting project is now, and where it might go, intellectually.

We know where most of the Chaco sites are in the San Juan Basin. The great Outlier Hunts of the ’70s (of which I was a happy part) found most of them, and other surveys have filled in the gaps. In and beyond the San Juan Basin, we now know of over 150 “outlier” Great Houses, from Grand Gulch, UT (in the north) to Reserve, NM (in the south). But the Great House is only one part of the picture: typically, and the Great House itself is circled by earthen berms and mounds, with road segments radiating outward. And that Great House complex is surrounded by dozens of small “unit pueblos.” Almost always there’s a Great Kiva lurking around, somewhere. The whole thing – usually called a “community” – can cover a square mile or more. That’s more-or-less what John Stein and I called a “ritual landscape” many years ago. But there are even larger Chacoan “landscape.”

The roads continue on through the community and then…disappear. Or do
they? The vast empty spaces between Great House communities might not be empty. We know some roads continue for miles; most others aren’t easily visible, but that does not mean they aren’t there. They could be; we don’t know. If you want to drill a gas well, how do you avoid something you can’t see? So the first question has to be, what do we actually know? Individual sites have numbers and defined boundaries, but what about projected road corridors – that is, the road routes projected from road segments we can see? What about the ancient viewsheds? Chaco is famous for its line-of-sight communication networks which linked outliers back to Chaco. But only one of those networks is really documented; the rest are suspected. And the viewshed of natural features? Pueblos today are centered within a complex web of visible and distant shrines and peaks and other natural features – all those are part of the Pueblo’s landscape. From my “Chaco Meridian” and Ruth Van Dyke’s excellent “The Chaco Experience” (SAR Press 2007), most of us are convinced that Chaco did that sort of thing on monumental scales. But the research on Chaco Landscapes has barely begun.

“Chaco landscape” is somewhat nebulous and elusive, and land management agencies are (understandably) frustrated by the idea. A “landscape” is not a “site” as we typically understand that term. It doesn’t have a site number and neat boundaries. “Landscape” can’t be handled by conventional ways of managing ancient archaeological resources. It’s not that the “landscapes” are not considered resources: the term “landscape” pops up in the regulations for management of historic resources – a point to which we will return very shortly.

But our first task is to get a handle on the empirical data: what we can actually bring to the table. We can pull the information together: hard data like site locations and softer data like road corridors and potential viewsheds. Dr. Carrie Heitman has been at the center of some of the most interesting recent work at Chaco (for example, re-dating key burials at Pueblo Bonito http://www.pnas.org/content/107/46/19619.full), and she now directs the online Chaco Research Archive (http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/) – the obvious place where all these data should come together. The second task is theorizing, understanding, and defining Chacoan landscapes. That’s basic and fundamental: what did it mean in the past, what do we mean by landscape today? Dr. Ruth Van Dyke is probably the Southwest’s leading researcher in that area; she will lead that part of the project with Dr. Heitman. The third question is how to manage landscapes once we have them pinned down. We will all work on that, with lots of outside help. So the Chaco Landscape Project has a sequence of goals: first, capturing and coordinating our knowledge (Heitman & Van Dyke); second, theorizing landscapes (Van Dyke & Heitman); and third, management recommendations (all three
of us, led by me – for now).

Since (for now) it’s my assignment, I’ll skip over questions one and two, and discuss some ideas that are emerging for how ancient Chacoan “landscapes” might be managed, in a regulatory system set up to protect archaeological “sites.” These are preliminary ideas and may not stand the test of time – and please remember they do NOT represent National Park Service policies or the even Chaco Landscapes project, which still has a long way to go. I’m just “thinking out loud” here, in print.

Whatever direction we eventually take, the key is the National Register of Historic Places – which is just what it sounds like, a list kept by the National Park Service of places that meet legal criteria for a “historic place:” where Washington slept, stately homes, battlefields, early factories, and things like that. Being on the list doesn’t ensure protection; but being deemed “eligible for nomination to the National Register” triggers a cascade of Federal laws and regulations which can, indeed, protect sites. So – however we eventually understand Chaco landscapes – at some point we’ll have ask: how can we nominate an ancient landscape to the National Register?

All known Chaco Great Houses – which number more than 150 –surely are individually “eligible for nomination to the National Register.” Thirty or so are already preserved as “Chaco protection sites” under the 1980 Federal law that changed Chaco from a Monument to a National Park; and a handful of those made the jump a few years later to UNESCO’s World Heritage List. For the National Register, the Chaco outliers are obvious candidates for what are termed “District” or “Thematic multiple property nominations” – like “great diners of Route 66” or “the bridges of Madison County,” and so forth. The scale of such nominations is almost unlimited: “any geographical scale—local, regional, State or national.” The fact that all the Chaco outliers have not been nominated in a District or Thematic nomination, no doubt, is simply a reflection of the amount of effort required for documentation: 150 forms to fill out!

There is probably no need to do that. No one will set a drill rig atop a Great House; surely all outliers will be deemed “eligible” – case by case – and, almost certainly, they will be avoided for well pads, pipelines, and access roads. But the regional system was not simply a series of 150 isolated, independent “sites” but rather a cohesive, inter-connected landscape. The Chaco regional system operated over long distances and large areas; those distances and areas are as critical to understanding, protecting, and managing the whole cultural system as are its nodes, the Great Houses and their communities. Chaco was, on several levels, a nested series of landscapes. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes a category for “Cultural Landscapes.” “Cultural Landscapes” were defined mostly (but not exclusively!) for historic formal landscapes: gardens, estate grounds, parks, that sort of thing. Here’s
what the regulations say:
“Cultural landscape - a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnocultural landscapes.”

The sub-category “Ethnographic landscapes” acknowledges Native American issues (although its application is not limited to Native Americans); but “ethnographic landscapes” refers to landscapes in the present, not landscapes of ancient times. That leaves “historic designed landscapes” and “historic vernacular landscapes.” The latter refers to rural situations, and could be useful for the farming component of individual Chaco communities. But not the Chaco Great Houses. Great Houses and roads and lines-of-sight may fall under “Historic designed landscape” – a category not often seen for Native American places on the National Register. If we set our prejudices aside, “historic designed landscape” makes sense for Chaco. “Historic designed landscapes” have been applied to urban or civic plans, and that use certainly applies to Chaco Canyon itself, as a cityscape. And if we think just slightly outside the box, “historic designed landscape” can apply to the formal components of Chaco communities and even the whole Chaco regional system.

Was Chaco “historic?” Yes, of course it was: Chaco had a dramatic history (one account: my "History of the Ancient Southwest," SAR Press 2009; and "Chaco Meridian," Rowman & Littlefield 2015). Chaco’s historic landscape should be considered alongside historic landscapes of the European tradition. But was Chaco’s landscape actually “designed”? Did prehistoric people do that sort of thing? Yes, again: consider the remarkable Hopewell mounds, complexes of huge perfectly geometric earthworks built around A.D. 500. One complex – an enormous octagonal mound attached to an equally large circular mound at Newark, OH – today contains an 18-hole golf course. These things were BIG. Hopewell mound complexes were clearly designed with roads, orientations, symmetries. Moreover, the landscape design carried over very broad geographic space, with separate Hopewell complexes arranged on alignments. Those are “historic designed landscapes” just as much as Olmsted’s Central Park in New York City. So, yes, Virginia: Ancient Native Americans designed landscapes! Very large and elaborate landscapes, indeed.

They designed landscapes for Chaco, too: at the Chaco community level, at the Chaco Canyon “civic planning” level, and with the Chaco Meridian and the incorporation of natural features and alignments, even at the Chaco regional system level. It’s worth a shot, anyway, to bring established Cultural Resource Management Tools (that are used for American historical sites of the European tradition) to the remarkable facts in the case of Chaco. It would introduce concepts like “viewsheds” which we manage for

“So, yes, Virginia: Ancient Native Americans designed landscapes! Very large and elaborate landscapes, indeed.

- Steve Lekson

Chaco Landscape  Photo: Robert Dundas
historic landscapes today, to the management of prehistoric landscapes – and that would be a big step forward!

That’s one of the directions we are considering, but it’s still early days. The Chaco Landscape project is only about a third of the way into its work. We began with initial brainstorming and planning between/among the three of us and the National Park Service (Dabney Ford and Tom Lincoln, in particular!), and with other “champions of Chaco” led by Paul Reed of Archaeology Southwest; Anna Sofaer of the Solstice Project; and retired BLM archaeologist John Roney who is extremely active and effective. Several environmental organizations – grassroots, local, and national – have been very active in the San Juan Basin. It’s great!

For our first “Chaco Landscapes” event, we hosted a large informal meeting last year at Farmington NM, to get a sense of the issues and challenges. Federal agencies, tribes, environmental groups, and archaeological firms attended…and spoke. We got an earful – a very useful earful! And that information directed our subsequent efforts. Ruth Van Dyke, Carrie Heitman, Lekson, and Tom Lincoln and Dabney Ford of the NPS discussed and planned, over email and via Skype. The first thing that came out of that planning was a small working conference organized by Dr. Carrie Heitman at the University of Nebraska in July 2016, to reconcile existing data-bases on Chaco “outliers,” with the goal of creating a solid Geographic Information Systems resource.

What comes next is a “white paper” for the National Park Service summarizing the state of knowledge; theorizing Chacoan landscapes, applying that theory to Chaco at various scales; and suggesting tactics and tools for preservation and protection of Chacoan landscapes in the face of energy development. Dr. Ruth Van Dyke is spearheading the “white paper” with contributions from both Dr. Heitman and myself. Dr. Van Dyke will finalize the “white paper” at a small field conference this September, with some excellent outside help. Then, finally, sometime in 2016, Van Dyke and Heitman will convene a meeting to pull all this together, and to learn something not just about Chaco, but about how to understand and “manage” historic places of peoples who, conventionally, are “people without history” (in the words of anthologist Eric Wolf). Chaco had histories! And Chaco designed landscapes! And maybe the lessons we learn from preserving and protecting Chaco can be applied to other situations in the USA (like Hopewell), and beyond.

Steve Lekson • University of Colorado  
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I am an archaeologist, working in the U.S. Southwest. Most of my fieldwork has been in the Mogollon and Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) regions, but I’ve also dabbled in Hohokam, Casas Grandes, Jornada, and Rio Grande areas. My principal interests are human geography, built environments, and government; but my current research projects have more to do with migrations (Pinnacle Ruin, in southern New Mexico) and household archaeology (Yellow Jacket, in southwestern Colorado). I am also interested in museums (I am Curator of Anthropology at the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History) and archaeology’s role in American and global intellectual life.
President’s Corner

Jack Warner
President, Colorado Archaeological Society

“The longer back in time you can understand, the further forward you can see.”

Change, ancestry, and new archaeological findings, using newer technologies for archaeology, are on my mind these days. In my Spring 2015 President’s Corner, I used my experiences with natural change in the area my family calls “dad’s favorite place” to discuss change in our perception of the human past, archaeology, and CAS. I talked about little changes in nature. Well, nature brought a big change to my “favorite place”. Record rain and snow melt poured down the S Platte River. The flood control Chatfield Reservoir did its job and prevented the flooding of SW Denver Metro, but it flooded to 18 feet above full pool (a 50 year record). The water backup flooded my “favorite place” under 10+ feet of water, including the whole trail and the paved road to get to it. Needless to say, all the animals and plants that lived there are now gone or dead. Change for them was big.

I had five children go through the Jefferson County schools. At some point in their education, they had a homework assignment to find out what nationalities they were and to research those nations. Their list was: French, German, Irish, Sioux, Polish, and Lithuanian. They were happy that their list was longer and more interesting than most. When I was a child, I asked my parents the same question. They said that their parents told them they were American, and I was an American. My grandparents were all from Europe, and they wanted to forget Europe. They also did not want their children to suffer the stigma of the immigrant.

I studied genetics in undergrad years. I’ve had a real fascination with DNA, which was quite new then. National Geographic has for some years been conducting the Genographic Project. They collect DNA samples from as many populations, from the world over, as possible. They are trying to understand the “deep history” of humans.

Recently, during a lunch break at a Denver-CAS Blackfoot Cave site lithic artifact analysis session, we had a fascinating discussion of the recent PBS TV “First People” series. We found out several of us have had our DNA analyzed by different DNA labs. I found out my DNA line left what is now Tanzania, Ethiopia, or Kenya in E Africa about 70,000 BP (I’ve since thought that if all people who believe in science had their DNA tested, racism would be greatly reduced—almost all people outside of Africa are descendents of sub-Saharan Africans). My ancestors then migrated through the Middle East to Central or even East Asia before turning sharply west, through the Pamir
Knot gap in the mountains in Tajikistan, heading northwest, within the last 10,000 years, to reach northwestern Eurasia and Scandinavia. In fact, my DNA is most closely related to the existing people in Russia W of the Ural Mountains, Finns, and the hunter/gatherer/reindeer herding Saami people of northern Scandinavia and Russia.

Interestingly, this all makes sense to me in that all my known “European” relatives came from the Baltic Sea area—just south and west of the above areas. Also interestingly, as detailed above, none of my relatives thought their ancestors were from those countries.

I think as time passes, almost all people take their deep ancestral identity from the areas they and their near ancestors call home, not really from where their “blood line” and DNA would lead them. For example, I know of people who say the are “English”. In fact, not that long ago, we know that the ancestors of most people who are now in the UK came from Germany and France. The famous Lakota War Chief, Crazy Horse, got it right when he is quoted as saying: “My lands are where my dead lie buried”. I believe by “my dead” he was thinking of people that he had personal knowledge of. I’m quite sure he was referring to the “land of the Lakota” that he knew, the western plains and eastern slope of the Rockies, not the lower Mississippi and Ohio River valleys that archaeologists say were his tribe’s homeland in the distant past.

As I walk the many trails near my home in the foothills/hogback area of the Denver Basin, I often think of those that lived here before me. They chose to live here and so did I. There are many archaeological sites here. Most have been excavated by CAS, some by Universities, and some even by the Smithsonian. Almost all have substantial population as far back as the mid-Archaic era; several are older. One is a paleo era site with evidence of people 10-16,000 BP. I have come to consider these ancients as my ancestors. I know they are very distant “blood or DNA ancestors”, but perhaps more importantly, they preceded me on the land that I live on, and someday will lie buried.

I give quite a few public archaeology talks and tours focused on the Denver Basin Hogback area ancient peoples. I often socialize the above concept with my classes. I have found more and more people—particularly the University age people—find this concept of great interest. I also believe that this viewpoint supports archaeology in Colorado. Many people spend much money to visit their old “homeland”. If more people considered the ancient of people of Colorado as their ancestors, perhaps there would be more support for archaeological related projects of all kinds.

Jack Warner • Denver Chapter
jakeagle@aol.com

Jack Warner is an avocational archaeologist and a lifelong student of the archaeology and anthropology of early humans—particularly their religions and art. Jack is active in archaeological fieldwork, lab artifact curation and analysis involving prehistoric human occupation in the areas of the Front Range and Southwestern Colorado. He is a member of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, and The Archaeological Conservancy.
Review of The Chaco Meridian

Kimberly Field
Author and Colorado Archaeological Society Member


When archaeologist Stephen Lekson published The Chaco Meridian in 1999, the reaction in the world of archaeology was akin to Bob Dylan going electric at the 1965 Newport Folk Festival. Some archaeologists were intrigued and excited by the new possibilities he presented while others metaphorically pelted him with rotten tomatoes. In this second edition of The Chaco Meridian, Lekson doubles down on his theory by pushing the Chaco Meridian hundreds of miles north and south as well as hundreds of years back in time.

Lekson’s original premise was simple. In Pueblo prehistory, there were three sequential and historically related “capitols”: Chaco Canyon, Aztec Ruins and Paquime (Casas Grandes) in the Chihuahuan desert of Mexico. In fact, he maintains that the “biggest, weirdest, most interesting sites in the Southwest in every archaeological era were on this line of longitude—107°50' to 108°.” (pp.1, 99)

In the past 15 years, the movement from Chaco north to Aztec has become accepted as fact by most Southwesternists. Lekson writes, “If a practitioner denies Chaco-North-Aztec, I dismiss him or her as hopeless.” (p.98)

If Chaco-North-Aztec is the new normal, Shabik’eschee (500 A.D) is the new crazy. In this update of The Chaco Meridian, Lekson points out that this anomalously large Basketmaker III site on the edge of Chaco Canyon differs from any other site in the region during its time period. He suggests that the inhabitants of Shabik’eschee moved north along the meridian in the 8th century to establish the expansive Pueblo I sites of Sacred Ridge and Blue Mesa south of Durango, Colorado. Major construction projects in the area in the past decade led to archaeological investigations that revealed an unexpectedly large population and a shockingly violent end to these substantial towns.

From there, it was south again along the meridian back to Chaco Canyon. At its height from about 1020-1125 A.D., Chaco was the seminal event of Southwestern history. With iconic Great Houses including Pueblo Bonito, Chetro Ketl and Pueblo Alto in “Downtown Chaco,” as Lekson calls it, the canyon has been the focus of endless fascination for over a century. For most of that century, archaeologists have argued over what Chaco is.

Why the controversy? Politics, of course. Lekson has long argued that a political hierarchy with ties to Mesoamerica ruled at Chaco Canyon. The massive Great Houses were palaces, and he maintains that the canyon’s grand architecture was built to impress and intimidate and facilitate the hegemony of a group of elites over a sprawling
vassal state. Over the past century of intensive research, many archaeologists have been loath to ascribe such a political structure to Chaco Canyon and the Puebloan Southwest. Many archaeologists prefer to think of Chaco Canyon as a locally grown, peaceful place of ritual in a relatively simple society of farmers and craftspeople. (p.171)

Lekson asserts that by 1125 A.D. the elites of Chaco Canyon decamped 70 miles north to Aztec where they built the preeminent city in the northern San Juan region and dominated a far flung geographic area in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah with a population of over 30,000 people. The Aztec familiar to visitors today is no more than a quarter of the mammoth site. He further theorizes that as Aztec declined in the 13th century, its rulers (make no mistake, Lekson believes they were indeed rulers) moved south along the meridian to Pacquime. Ultimately, Lekson traces the meridian deep into Mexico to Culiacán in Sinaloa and to the time of European contact. (p.166)

Lekson lays out his argument as one would a legal case. His lively prose, goofy puns and accessible language present the Chaco Meridian persuasively. He explains how ancient peoples could have hewn to a north-south meridian before the days of transits, GPS or even the concept of longitude. It’s not that hard. All one has to do is find north and prolong the line by visual alignment. (p.125) His supporting evidence includes architectural features such as tri-wall structures and colonnades, cultural materials from cylinder jars to macaws, Navajo and Hopi ethnographic accounts, and historical information including early Spanish accounts of the Southwest and the Von Humboldt map. (p.149)

Fully two-thirds of this update to the 1999 classic is new material. Unlike many archaeologists working today, Lekson tackles big questions and isn’t afraid to advance a controversial theory. Extensive chapter endnotes expand and riff on the ideas presented. It’s refreshingly free of jargon and a delightful read.

To be fair, the Chaco Meridian has its detractors. Some archaeologists dismiss Lekson’s alignments as happy coincidence rather than intentionality. In 2005, writer Brian Fagan called the Chaco Meridian “an archaeological myth.” (p.170) Lekson acknowledges that the Meridian is somewhat “smeary” and that adaptation to the local landscape sometimes trumps the Meridian. (p.143) Lekson remains undeterred. As he is fond of saying, “The dogs bark, but the caravan moves forward.”
2015 Alice Hamilton Fund Raffle

Colorado Archaeological Society Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund Committee
Phil Williams, Committee Co-Chair

Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund Raffle Auction items for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship fund were unveiled at the Colorado Archaeological Society Quarterly Meeting. The drawing for these two flutes and painted bowl will be part the Colorado Archaeological Society Conference October 9 - 11 in Durango. Tickets are available at Chapter meetings at 1 for $3.00 or 4 for $10. The purchase price of the tickets is tax deductible.


Estimated combined value $395.

Acoma Polychrome Seed Pot by Carolyn Concha.
Spherical, 7” diameter. Donated by the Reagans, Pikes Peak Chapter.

Estimated value $350.


Estimated combined value $425.
Annual Meeting Itinerary

PRELIMINARY
80th CAS ANNUAL MEETING CONFERENCE
October 9-11, 2015
San Juan Basin Archaeological Society, Durango, CO

Hosting Chapter: San Juan Basin Archaeological Society (Website: SJBAS.org)
Contact Information: Janice Sheftel (jsheftel@mbsslp.com; 970-259-5845) or Tish Varney (tishvarney@att.net; 970-259-4099)

Times are PRELIMINARY. Please check the SJBAS or CAS website for updates.

Co-Sponsors: Center of Southwest Studies, Fort Lewis College; Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Growth Fund; Toh-Atin Gallery; Rochester Hotel/Leland House Bed and Breakfast

Friday, October 9

Early Bird Activity:
Tour of Center of Southwest Studies, Fort Lewis College, 3:00 p.m., for first twelve to sign up.

Reception:
5-7:00 p.m. Toh-Atin Gallery, 145 W. 9th Street, Durango. (970-247-8277). Board members can walk from reception to Board Meeting

CAS Quarterly Board Meeting:
6:30-9:00 p.m. Himalayan Kitchen, 992 Main Avenue, Durango. (970-259-0956)
(Special buffet)

Special Dinner Opportunity:
Open to Conference attendees. Attendees may sign up for the 7:00 p.m. special buffet at the Himalayan Kitchen, 992 Main Avenue. (The buffet is usually offered only at lunch.)

Saturday, October 10

Conference:
Registration at 8:00 a.m., Conference: 8:30 a.m. – 4:15 p.m.
Location: Ballroom, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO. Free parking
Coffee, tea, fruit, pastries and lunch are part of the registration fee.
CAS Annual Membership Meeting:
4:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Location: Ballroom, Fort Lewis College

Banquet:
Happy hour/Cash bar: 5:30-6:30 p.m., Dinner served 6:45 p.m., Speaker 7:30 p.m.
Location: Ballroom, Fort Lewis College
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Doug Owsley
Topic: *Kennewick Man: The Scientific Investigation of an Ancient American Skeleton*

In this keynote dinner presentation, Dr. Doug Owsley will share his recent work, authored with Richard L. Jantz. Dr. Owsley received his B.S. in Zoology from the University of Wyoming in 1973 and his Ph.D. in Physical Anthropology from the University of Tennessee in 1978. In 1987, Dr. Owsley joined the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History as a curator, and has served since 1990 as the Division Head for Physical Anthropology.

Dr. Owsley is engaged in forensic anthropology case work, assisting state and federal law enforcement agencies. Cases have included Jeffrey Dahmer’s first victim, recovery and identification of Waco Branch Davidian compound members, the 9-11 Pentagon plane crash, and exhumation and identification of war dead from the former Yugoslavia. His bioarchaeological and osteological research concerns include: ancient American skeletons like Kennewick Man and the peopling of the New World; demography and health of 17th-century colonists; Civil War military remains, including the crew of the *H.L. Hunley* submarine; iron coffin burials; and analyses of activity patterns, health and diseases of American Indian populations from the Plains and Southwest.

His current research focuses on human skeletal remains from the 17th-century Chesapeake region of Virginia and Maryland. The results of this research were presented in an exhibition at the Smithsonian’s Museum of Natural History entitled “Written in Bone: Forensic Files of the 17th-Century Chesapeake.” Dr. Owsley was co-curator of this exhibition.

**Sunday, October 11**

Free PAAC Class:
Kevin Black, Asst. State Archaeologist for the State of Colorado/PAAC Coordinator, will offer a one-day, approximately eight hour, PAAC class, the first Site Form Workshop offered outside Denver. It should start at 9 am and end before 5 pm. The Site Form Workshop will cover those tasks necessary to transform a partially filled-out field site form into a report-ready final form, including preparing final drafts of sketch maps, computing legal locations and UTM’s, topographic map plots, artifact illustrations, etc. Participants are asked to bring a pencil, eraser, clipboard or comparable writing surface, and any draft forms that they are working on. This workshop is NOT limited to
participants on the PAAC Summer Training Survey but is open to anyone who would like to gain knowledge about and assistance with the preparation of final site forms. It will be conducted as a hands-on workshop experience, not as a formal lecture class. Since this is not a formal class, there is no PAAC credit given for the workshop.

Post-meeting Field Trips – Final list TBD:
8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (some half day, some full day, but time to attend only one)

Afternoon Silverton Historical Tour (allows Narrow Gauge train ride to Silverton and bus trip back)
Southern Ute Indian Cultural Center and Museum
Chimney Rock National Monument
Mesa Verde Curatorial Area/Anasazi Heritage Center (Behind the Scenes)
Aztec Ruins/Salmon Ruins
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
Day field trip to visit three Navajo Pueblitos, near Navajo Reservoir, N.M. Longest walk is ¾ mile over relatively flat terrain. 4WD/HC vehicles necessary. If heavy rains occur during preceding week, trip may be canceled. Participation limited to 16, with no more than six vehicles. Carpooling to be arranged.

Movie:
7:00 p.m.
Larry Ruiz will be presenting the movie, “Death of Place”.
Location – Center of SW Studies.

Conference Accommodations

Since the CAS annual meeting will be at a time of the year that is still considered “high” season, SJBAS encourages CAS members to reserve their accommodations very early. Also, October 12 is a Federal holiday, so conference attendees may wish to stay over in the Durango area on Sunday night, as well as Friday and Saturday nights. SJBAS has the following hotel/motel/campsite suggestions, but Durango has many lodging opportunities. Attendees may wish to splurge or travel low budget.

Rochester Hotel/Leland House Bed and Breakfast:
(Dinner speaker Douglas Owsley is staying here.)
721 East 2nd Avenue (right downtown)
(970) 385-4356; www.Rochesterhotel.com
King - $229; Studio - $159; Spacious Double Queen - $239
Full breakfast included. To obtain these rates, $20 off the usual rates, must mention CAS conference in making reservations

Super 8 Durango:
20 Stewart Street
Durango, CO 81301-7999
(970) 259-0590 (call local number to reserve)
Three miles south of downtown Durango; Renovated in 2014; Continental breakfast included. Limited AARP or AAA 10% reductions. Check in: after 3:00 p.m. Check out: 11:00 a.m. Regular rates: One queen bed - $75; Two queen beds/King bed - $80 (10% less until end of August for ten rooms. Mention Colorado Archaeological Society)

Wapiti Lodge (Family owned / Only 16 Rooms):
21525 US Highway 160
(970) 247-3961
One mile from downtown; WiFi; Pets allowed – Contact motel directly. Check in: 3:00 p.m.; Check out: 11:00 a.m. **Must reserve by June 1. Mention Colorado Archaeological Society.** Group Rates: Two beds - $79 (5); Rooms with kitchen - $99 (2); King bed - $99 (3)

Siesta Motel (Family owned):
3475 Main Avenue
(970) 247-0741; Toll Free – 1-877-314-0741
[www.durangosiestamotel.net](http://www.durangosiestamotel.net)
In-room coffee services; free Wi-Fi; on Durango bus route to FLC. One dog/party – additional cost. Some Kitchenettes Rates. $72-165; $48-125

Best Western Mountain Shadows:
3255 Main Avenue
(970) 247-5200
Free internet access; Indoor pool; Complimentary full hot breakfast; On Durango bus route to FLC; Two miles to downtown. Regular rate: $150 + tax. Group rate: $134.99 + tax (choice of: two Queen and King beds) **Reserve by September 9. Mention Colorado Archaeological Society**

Camping

Durango RV Park: 5875 U.S. Highway 550 (970) 247-5199

KOA Durango: 30090 East Highway 160. (970) 247—0783

United Campground: 1322 Animas View Drive. (970) 247-3853
[www.unitedcampgrounddurango.com](http://www.unitedcampgrounddurango.com) Full hook-up – approx. $40 / off-season rate. Lovely – in large cottonwoods with view of the Narrow Gauge train and Animas River.
2015 Annual Meeting & Field Trip Registration Forms

The Links below will take you to the printable registration forms on the Colorado Archaeological Society Website for the “Annual Meeting Registration” and “Field Trip Registration”.

Click on each one for the printable version!

Annual Meeting Registration Form

Field Trip Registration Form

Questions and Contact Information:

Janice Sheftel • sheftel@mbssllp.com • 970-259-5845
Tish Varney • tishvarney@att.net • 970-259-4099
Karen Kinnear • kkinneear@hollandhart.com • 303-917-1528
Lyle Hancock • lylehancock@bresnan.net • Field Trips

For 80th. Annual Colorado Archaeological Society 2015 Annual Meeting Updates Visit

http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/BULLETINBOARD/bulletinboard.htm
Help Wanted

The Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund Committee is looking for two new members who are willing to take on a lead role in our fund-raising activities. Fund-raising has been done by Terri Hoff for many years, but she is now wanting to relinquish the duties to some "new blood". The successful applicants will be trained/mentored by Terri this year, and take over in 2016 (with assistance if needed or desired).

**Position One: Raffle/Games Manager.** This individual will interact with the Colorado Gaming Commission, for reporting and compliance with State gaming rules and regulations. This certified position requires a one-day training class, taken either in classroom or online:

http://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/bingo_raffles/bingoHome.html

He or she will perform the following tasks:

- Solicit donation of raffle items from the membership
- License the upcoming raffle with the Colorado Gaming Commission
- Prepare and distribute raffle flyers and other promotional/advertising materials.
- Print raffle tickets and distribute to Chapters
- Set up and conduct the raffle at the CAS Annual Meeting
- File Quarterly reports with the Colorado Gaming Commission
- Participate in the Committee’s annual scholarship application review and scholarship determination process

**Position #2: Silent Auction Manager.** He or she will perform the following tasks:

- Promote and solicit donation of silent auction items from the membership
- Arrange for Silent Auction display space at the CAS Annual Meeting
- Conduct the Silent Auction, with assistants.
- Participate in the Committee’s annual scholarship application review and scholarship determination process

For questions and volunteering, please contact either

Phil Williams
p2wms@comcast.net
719-291-9298

or

Terri Hoff
swedishgirl20@gmail.com,
720-384-3017
On Monday and Tuesday, June 1 and 2, 2015, the Colorado Rock Art Association (CRAA) archives were moved from the Anthropology Department of Colorado State University (CSU), in Fort Collins, Colorado, to the Special Collections Department of the Pueblo City-County Library District, in Pueblo, Colorado.

The CRAA Archives were established at the Laboratory of Public Archaeology in the Anthropology Department at Colorado State University, in Fort Collins, Colorado, in May 2006. Dr. Jason LaBelle was the academic representative of the Anthropology Department involved in the agreement and he assisted with oversight and provided facilities until the materials were picked up on June 1, 2015. Jason, thank you for all your help and encouragement. It would not have been possible without you.

The original donation to the CRAA Archives consisted of all of the rock art related material from the estate of Dr. William (Bill) Buckles, of Colorado State University, Pueblo. Changing conditions at CSU, including the need to reclaim space led CRAA and CSU to agree on relocating the archives and members of the CRAA Board of Directors began to search for an alternative location.

The Special Collections and Museum Services Department of the Pueblo City-County Library District, in Pueblo, Colorado, stepped up and offered to provide space and to assume management of the collections, and the material was delivered to them on June 2, 2015. There are some reasons why this is a better solution for housing the material in the collection. First, as a public library, it offers considerably better access to the collections than a university department did. Second, with professionally trained archive personnel they can take better care of materials and do a better job of accessioning and cataloging. Third, the archive is much nearer the concentration of rock art in southern Colorado and so, will be more relevant, and; fourth, the Pueblo City-County Library already housed the rest of the written material and correspondence from the estate of Dr. Bill Buckles, so his material will now be reunited.

The loading, transportation, and unloading of the archives material was done by many people including Dr. Jason LaBelle, Robert Rushforth (CRAA President), Bev Goring, Teresa Weedin, Betsy Weitkamp, Robert and Cecilia Tipton, Peter Faris, and Kathryn Adams and a couple of volunteers from the Pueblo Archaeological and Historical Society, John Norton and Carla Hendrickson. Thank you to all of the people who were involved in this effort. I also wish to express my gratitude to Maria Tucker, Manager of Special Collections and Museum Services of the Pueblo City-County Library District, and Tammi Moe, Librarian-archivist, who will be assuming responsibility for oversight of the archive collections.

The collection will be housed under better conditions and will be much more valuable to students and the public for study and research.
The western Colorado site stewardship program received a big boost in May. Fourteen new stewards were added to the ranks of the program. Archaeologists, Glade Hadden and Brian Haas, did the one day training session to familiarize volunteers about archaeological ethics and site documentation. The class was conducted in anticipation of expanding the site stewardship program to include sites on Forest Service property. Currently 31 stewards are monitoring over 50 sites. Another dozen sites will be added on Forest Service land, most of them historic mining properties. Brian Haas is excited about training volunteers to perform important tasks monitoring fragile high country mining sites.

On June 20th and July 9th newly trained stewards visited Forest Service sites on the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mts. Cottonwood Cave, a Hurst site, was the focus of the first trip. Nearby prehistoric architectural sites were also visited. The July trip focused on historic mining sites in the Red Mountain District. Leigh Ann Hunt, retired Forest Service archaeologist, led this trip.

In early May the Chipeta Chapter organized the first-ever, multi-day tour of archaeological sites in the West End of Montrose County. 13 sites including 3 sites excavated by CAS founder, C.T. Hurst, were visited. The sites ranged from rock art panels, rockshelters and architectural features. Archaeologists Rand Greubel, Glade Hadden and Carol Patterson interpreted the sites for participants.

Spring Creek Survey on a Spring Day under the direction of BLM archaeologist Glade Hadden, and with support from Brian Haas, USFS archaeologist, 5 members of the Chipeta Chapter participated in the archaeological clearance of 2.8 miles of a corridor for two proposed nonmotorized trails in Spring Creek Canyon. It was a fine, spring, bluebird day in April that lured Mike and Mary Ward, Bill Harris, Barb Brown and Russ Barr to hike some rugged country southwest of Montrose. The crews got their fill of bushwacking and wet feet by the end of the day, but the results of the survey proved satisfying. Several isolated finds including two projectile points and a mano were recorded. Two sites were identified, a small prehistoric camp site and a large early 1900’s dumpsite.

April Program The Big Picture; Archaeological, Cultural, Technological Connections and Development throughout the World  By Charles Richey The program was modeled after the 1978 series by James Burke and touched upon archaeology-technology-cultural connections throughout the world and its progression and effects until the present. Parallel cultures/empires such as Roman, Inca, and to some degree,
the Chaco, were compared. Another “couple” is the military similarity of Mongols under Genghis Khan and the Comanches under Quanah Parker. Numerous other cultural connections were cited by Mr. Richey.

May Program Presenting: Tim Riley, Ph.D. Curator of Archaeology at the USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum in Price, Utah Eating along the edges of agriculture: A comparison of Fremont and Ancestral Puebloan coprolites from the northern Colorado Plateau This talk presented an evaluation of coprolite specimens from Fremont and Ancestral Puebloan sites as records of individual dietary decisions.

Colorado Rock Art Association
Statewide
Chapter Rep: Teresa Weedin

CRAA President Robert Rushforth is the sole avocationalist on the Society for American Archaeology’s Crabtree Committee. It is a 3 year term. This committee reviews submissions for Avocationalist of the Year, presented at the SAA meeting each year.

The CRAA Archives and Library has been relocated and ownership relinquished to the Pueblo Regional Library from its location in the Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University. It will take some time for the materials to be incorporated into their system. With the monetary donation, CRAA is giving the library; a local student may be hired to curate/catalog the materials. Also, Pueblo chapter members will be volunteering to help. Many thanks to those CRAA and Pueblo Chapter members who helped with the two-day move!

Denver Chapter
Denver
Chapter Rep: Teresa Weedin

Analysis is ongoing for the Swallow Site. Survey is ongoing for the Cherokee Castle property. Artifact analysis for the Blackfoot Cave is ongoing. Swallow Site Report is still in process for the first 6 chapters to be published online.

Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve Talks/Tours-- CAS President Jack Warner gave 3 talk/tour public sessions and a special tour session for a National “Stone
He also gave a talk on the archaeology of the ancient people of the Denver Basin to the "Living and aging well in Lone Tree" group.

Jack Warner conducted an archaeology hike in the Ken-Caryl Valley for the St. Luke Methodist Church's spiritualism in nature group.

Earlier this month, over a 10-day period, facilities at the University of Denver were flooded when hail and leaves clogged drains. Ritchie Center's wooden basketball court got the media's attention. What didn't reach the general public was that Sturm Hall was also flooded. In the basement "Pit" the water was 12" deep and all boxed artifacts from Denver Chapter excavations were damaged. Everything was in plastic bags within the archival boxes so no artifacts were damaged. DU has decreed that artifacts will no longer be stored in the “Pit.” This includes DU procured artifacts. The artifacts will be stored off-site about 5 miles away from DU proper, and are not accessible unless accompanied by an off-site storage employee. DU has told us they will find us a usable lab space but it will be a while. Room 154 where the accessible boxes are stored, will be locked and alarmed and accessible by certain faculty only (classes will also be taught in there). The bottom shelves of the Denver Chapter library were an inch or two away from being damaged by water. Unfortunately, DU has said we have to remove our library by the end of November; and that they do not have a place for us. The Board of Directors will discuss both above issues at our monthly meeting August 4th.

The Hisatsinom Chapter has volunteers at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (in the lab, in technical functions, in the library, in publications and Cultural Adventures). Duties during the reporting period included flotation analyses, artifact classification (ceramic and lithic), artifact classification data entry, research library inventory, data entry, and editing.

Chapter members are also volunteering in curation, education, library and interpretation at the Anasazi Heritage Center/Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. Chapter members are volunteering at Mesa Verde National Park in Interpretation.

The Hisatsinom Chapter survey team has embarked on a new survey on a 100-acre private property on the mesa top overlooking Trail Canyon in Montezuma County. The survey is about two-thirds complete despite the rainy weather in May. Twenty sites
have been recorded with cultural components ranging from Archaic through Pueblo II.

Our monthly newsletter features reports on the speakers and field trips with photos. Past and current issues are available on the CAS website. Hisatsinom member Gail LaDage just published a new book, A Hopi Flute Clan Migration Story

Curation tours are given on Thursday afternoons at 2 PM each week in the summer at the Anasazi Heritage Center led by a Chapter member. Call 882-5600 for reservations.

Currently, 21 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.

As a result of a recent Cortez newspaper article regarding Ancestral Puebloan remains, our chapter President, Larry Keller helped to clarify issues regarding NAGPRA. The Office of the State Archaeologist will conduct on-site training in Montezuma County, with our County Coroner and other officials, later this summer or this fall. To their credit, it is Larry's understanding that local officials are pleased to have this guidance from those who have the final say on archaeology in our state as a legal matter.

Our Chapter continues to work with the Four Corners Lecture Series. Our Chapter has cooperated on fundraising for the Southwest Colorado Canyons Alliance

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:

In April our speaker was Bridget Ambler, Curator at the Anasazi Heritage Center. Bridget discussed her work with the Lindenmeier Site Collection. The Lindenmeier Site remains one of the most extensive and intensively occupied Folsom sites known in North America. Collections from the site remain at the Smithsonian Institution; there are also collections at the Fort Collins Museum of Science and Discovery and the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Through examination of those collections, and an historical examination of the site, we can better understand Folsom lifeways and further the development of American archaeology. Bridget discussed archaeological history and collections research on the Lindenmeier site. This was part of her graduate research at Colorado State University, analyzing artifacts and conducting lithic source analysis on the Coffin Collection from the Lindenmeier Site housed at the Fort Collins Museum of Science and Discovery. 41 people attended the meeting.

At our May meeting William Reitze, the Park Archeologist at Petrified Forest National Park discussed the new surveys being conducted at the park. In 2004 Congress authorized the expansion of Petrified Forest National Park to over 218,000 acres, more than doubling in size. This was done, in part, to protect and study unique cultural resources. The park has a long history of historic preservation beginning at the start of the twentieth century; however, few large projects have been completed in the last decade, and archaeology in much of the park remains unknown. The park is
beginning the third year of a three-year research project to develop a better understanding of what is happening on these expansion lands. Preliminary results have documented several large Basketmaker sites, some of the largest in the area. In addition, survey crews have documented nearly 200 previously unrecorded sites including lithic reduction areas, large petroglyph sites, and masonry pueblos. 44 people attended the meeting.

In June our speaker discussed glaze paint pottery from the Animas-La Plata Project. Brunella Santarelli is a Ph. D. candidate in the Heritage Conservation Science Program of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at the University of Arizona. Her project aims at reverse engineering the technology of production of Pueblo I lead glaze paints. Over 100 samples of Pueblo I glaze-painted ceramics, selected from the Animas-La Plata archaeological excavations, were analyzed using backscattered electron (BSE) imaging and wavelength dispersive spectroscopy (WDS), petrography and lead isotope analysis. A pattern of traits that involves raw materials, processing, properties, and performance of the final product suggests the existence of a patterned technological behavior.

Ten hardy souls braved the forecasted rain and mud (which turned out not to be the case) to hike in Cross Canyon, Utah on Saturday, April 25. Bob McBride led the group to a great kiva, a site with a built-in kiva which included a post-abandonment shrine, a boulder house with unusual masonry, and several check dams and terrace structures. Tom and Sissy Pittenger led the group to see an enormous “dance plaza” circle composed of piled large stones. It is reputed to be Archaic, perhaps the earliest known public structure in the region.

Members visited Aztec Ruins and the new museum exhibits. It had been fifty years since the last major work upgrading their display. They have added a computer and screen module which allows you to choose the topic of the presentation. This technology advancement will allow the staff to make updates and add changes more easily. They also have a new and well-done introduction film which includes many of the original photos of the site. They have also have obtained artifacts from the site via intermuseum loans.

Hisatsinom members departed for Utah on Friday June 19. Visiting the Blanding Visitor Center and Montezuma Canyon Spirit Bird Cave. The group camped at Hovenweep National Monument in order to be at Holly House at sunrise. A ray of sunlight from the left passes through the spiral on the left, then the light from the right passes thru a set of three concentric circles with a dot in the center. The two rays join and in short order the light spreads down the face of the rock in a few minutes. The group then made haste to a site south of U.S.95 to view a site that is active for both solstices and the equinox. They arrived with extra time and watched a line with a bump (like a skyline with a mountain) pass down the face of a big rock that had a set of three concentric circles with a dot in the center. The dot ended up on the top of the bump. Those without prior commitments then went to the Edge of the Cedars in Blanding to listen to an interesting talk of the Four Corners Lecture Series by Winston Hurst about sites in Montezuma Canyon.

Monthly Radio Show Canyon Chronicles on archaeology and history is hosted by a Hisatsinom member, sponsored by Southwest Colorado Canyons Alliance.
Indian Peaks Chapter  
Boulder  
Chapter Rep: Karen Kinnear

Kris and Bernie Holien volunteered for 4 days in June with Paleocultural Research Group, Dr. Mark Mitchell, Chris Johnston and CSU field school at Blackfoot Cave. Kris Holien spent 4 days working on cultural resource trail survey in Rocky Mountain National Park with Park Archaeologist Kelly Stehman. Martin Anderson assisted Neil Hauser with surveys on the plains east of Denver and at Ken Caryl area. Karen Souhrada participated in a field survey using GPR at the Superior Mine Site in Superior, working with grad students at University of Denver in preparation for an excavation they are planning. Several IPCAS members assisted Jakob Sedig (University of Colorado) in completing his analysis of ceramics and lithics from his Mimbres site (Woodrow Ruin) in Arizona. IPCAS is exploring the possibilities of continuing its assistance to CU graduate students on various research projects and has had preliminary chats with Scott Ortman to locate additional projects. Karen Kinnear participated in the field school at Mitchell Springs for 4 days in May. Chris Kerns has been working on survey and site recording for a large seismic project in the Washakie Basin in southwestern Wyoming. Martin Anderson continued site stewardship of US Forest Service sites west of Empire. Delane Mechling worked with History Colorado for a behind the scenes tour for IPCAS members. Heidi Short and Kris Holien volunteered with USFS at Pawnee National Grassland for educational activities with Greeley school 5th graders for Pawnee Archaeology Day on May 14. Allison Kerns as the new chair of the Public Education/Outreach Committee, conducted a survey of outreach activity in Boulder County and is working on projects for IPCAS volunteers to participate in. Karen Kinnear and Anne Robinson led a field trip for 20 IPCAS and other CAS chapter members to the Northern Rio Grande Pueblos in New Mexico in June. Kris Holien is organizing a field trip to Rocky Mountain National Park with Bob Brunswig in July. Anne Robinson and Gretchen Acharya organized a field trip with Jakob Sedig to Mimbres sites in New Mexico in July.

Pikes Peak Chapter  
Colorado Springs  
Chapter Rep: Larry Hansen

Four members of the Pikes Peak chapter volunteered at the USSC dig at the
Garden of the Gods in June. The dig was done as a 3 week field school for students. There were about 15 students. The dig was supervised by Prof. Roche Lindsey and Anna Cordova. The PPC members are; Peggy Browne, Bob Godsoe, Met Innmon and Larry Hansen. The site was chosen because recent rains exposed a fire pit dated to around 2000 years ago. The site is vulnerable to more erosion, so it was chosen as the summers field school site. 15-20 units were opened with depth ranging from 1/2 meter to over 2 meters. Plenty of historic artifacts (broken glass mostly) were found from parties in the 60s and 70s. Many lithic artifacts were found, mostly flakes. A few points were found, one made of clear quartz crystal, another point base (with notches) pushed the age of the site back to the middle archaic. The range of materials of the lithics varied widely, some from local source and others from distant sources. Another fire pit was found in one other deep units. Roche may reopen this site in 2017 for the summer field school. I think we made a positive impression and will be invited to volunteer again.

Pueblo Archaeological Chapter
Pueblo
Chapter Rep: Dennis Schiferl

Colorado Rock Art Association (CRAA) archives were moved from the Anthropology Department of Colorado State University, in Fort Collins, Colorado, to the Special Collections Department of the Pueblo City-County Library District, in Pueblo, Colorado. Local membership has been asked to volunteer to prepare the collection for public access. Pueblo City County Library, Special Collections, Bill Buckles Collection: PAHS members Peggy Colgate, Betty Whiting and Georgine Booms have logged multiple work sessions this quarter on tasks which will allow for the Bill Buckles collection of materials to be properly archived. Pueblo City-County Library librarian-archivist Tammi Moe oversees this effort.

Drop City ‘droppings’: Organizations and businesses in Pueblo, Walsenburg, LaVeta and Trinidad hosted their own Drop City 50 events. These included: 5/1/2015 Kadoya Gallery and El Pueblo Museum: outdoor geodesic dome installation + art droppings Pueblo’s Christ Congregational Church: Timothy Miller talk on Spiritual Diversity in Intentional Communities LaVeta area May events included the showing of the documentary, Drop City, Drop City Myron Woods /PAHS Poster Contest exhibition, Commune panel discussion, art opening and dance party, Tim Miller presentation Sangre de Cristo Arts Center and the Pueblo City-County Health Department sponsored geodesic dome building for kids in April Walsenburg, Museum of Friends: documentary film showing, Drop City Myron Woods /PAHS Poster Contest exhibition, July exhibit by artists associated with Criss Cross, a group of artists founded by former Drop City artists AR Mitchell Museum, Trinidad: 1-day opening reception for Drop City @50, featuring home movies, photos, posters, poetry and other items associated with the Drop City community.
4/2/2015 Membership meeting presentation to members and public: The Whirlwind Shadow Site: An Anasazi Community. Stell Environmental compliance archaeologist contractor Roger Walkenhorst shared excavation information of this Pueblo II small house habitation which was excavated in 1991 and ’92, as well as its regional significance.

4/23/2015 PAHS Book Club. PAHS first book club event drew approximately a dozen folks together to discuss T.C. Boyles’ novel, Drop City. The selection was made to compliment the May membership meeting topic.

5/7/2015 PAHS in collaboration with the Pueblo City County Library District presented the documentary, Drop City at two of the district’s libraries. Often cited as the first rural commune of the 1960s, Drop City was an experimental community on the plains of Southern Colorado that blended practices of art, architecture, and resourceful living in ways that came to define a global counterculture. Total attendance: ~80

5/21/2015: PAHS and the Pueblo City-County Library District co-sponsor Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month speaker Dr. Timothy Miller, Professor, Religious Studies at the University of Kansas. His presentation, The Road to Drop City and Beyond, addressed communities of intention founded prior to the 1960’s as well as the 1960s-era countercultural commune movement and the forces that drove the founders of Drop City to seek to create a whole new civilization east of Trinidad, Colorado in 1965.

6/9/2015: Buell Children’s Museum at the Sangre de Cristo Arts Center: PAHS members provided hands on archaeological experiences including, grinding corn and artifact identification, to families.

State Historical Fund Grant: Master Plan of El Pueblo Pavilion: the grant will provide for an inventory, analysis and needs assessment, master plan alternatives and a final master plan for the existing city-owned archaeological pavilion and surrounding grounds, as well as archaeological collection. PAHS has committed to assisting with community engagement and fundraising.

ATTENTION CAS REPS AND CHAPTER PRESIDENTS
If your chapter does not have your information listed above and would like to be included in the next report and magazine please have the Chapter Rep or someone in your chapter compile the “CAS Advisory Report” information and email it to: Douglas Rouse
rouseppcas@gmail.com

Colorado Archaeological Society 2015 Meeting Locations

October 9 - 11 • Durango
CAS Annual Conference and Meeting
Preliminary Announcement
QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING HILITES

The Quarterly Board meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was called to order by President Jack Warner on July 25, 2015, at 1:35 p.m. at the Anasazi Heritage Center near Dolores, CO, after welcoming remarks from Marietta Eaton, Manager of Canyon of the Ancients National Monument and the Anasazi Heritage Center. Larry Keller, President of Hisatsinom chapter, introduced the members of the Hisatsinom Executive Board. Roll call was taken, with a quorum present. Chapters represented were: Chipeta, Colorado Rock Art, Denver, Grand Junction, Hisatsinom, Indian Peaks, Northern Colorado, Pikes Peak, Pueblo, and San Juan Basin.

TREASURER (PRESTON NIESEN): Current assets are $41,014 and liabilities are $2,500.

OLD BUSINESS:
2015 Annual Meeting/Conference: Tish Varney reported that all field trips for the upcoming Durango meeting are confirmed.
Constitution and Bylaws Review: Sharon Murphy explained that any comments to the recently distributed draft documents, Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, need to be addressed to the Review Committee in the near future. The Review Committee plans for dissemination of the Final Drafts by August 21.
Design and update new CAS brochure: Craig Banister reported that the brochure is in the design phase and he will have the draft ready for review at the next quarterly board meeting. He also will obtain estimates for printing both in color and in black and white.
Recommendations from Summary of CAS Presidents survey: Larry Keller requested additional time to prepare a written report for the next quarterly board meeting as there had been considerable disagreement on a couple items.

COMMITTEE/SPECIAL REPORTS:
ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP (PHIL WILLIAMS/TERRI HOFF): “Pass the hat” donations at the meeting totaled $64 for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH and EDUCATION (KAREN KINNEAR):
In a discussion on site stewardship, several committee members described a lack of site stewardship activities in their chapters. The issue appeared to be the lack of training available rather than lack of sites to monitor. Forest Service, BLM and other officials/archaeologists have sites available, but often don’t have time to train chapter members in how to properly monitor sites. If we can provide training to chapter members, we can more readily help archaeologists monitor sites. One chapter received site stewardship training from an expert in site stewardship from New Mexico. We will explore training...
options with Holly Norton and Kevin Black, who mentioned that there is a PAAC seminar on site stewardship training.

PAAC (KEVIN BLACK):
Four PAAC courses (Denver, Loveland, Fort Garland and Durango) were held during the second quarter, 2015. No classes were cancelled. Average attendance was 17 people. Tom Carr, History Colorado colleague, taught the bulk of the *Field and Laboratory Photography* class in Denver. Three volunteers are receiving four certificates total. Kate Buckman of the Indian Peaks chapter, has earned both the Laboratory Trainee and Scholar certificates. Debbie Smith, also of the Indian Peaks chapter, is receiving the Scholar certificate as well. Finally, Susan Simons of the Pueblo chapter has finished the Specialty Surveyor certificate in the “Archaeology and Public Education” option. Congratulations to Kate, Debbie and Eileen! Planning is slowly proceeding for the PAAC Summer Training Survey which includes partnering with the Dominguez Archaeological Research Group of Grand Junction on the Ute Trails Project centered in Eagle County. At this time, a five day session beginning August 10 is expected.

PUBLICATIONS:
SOUTHWESTERN LORE (JUDI HALASI):
The double issue of summer/fall of *Southwestern Lore* on “The Lithic Caches of Colorado” edited by Jason LaBelle and Chris Johnston, is in the publication process.

SURVEYOR NEWSLETTER (BOB DUNDAS): Deadlines have been set for contributing material for Surveyor publication: Summer issue - August 8, and Fall issue - October 24. Deadlines are 2 weeks after CAS Board meetings.

WEBSITE (CRAIG BANISTER): Craig assisted the Northern Colorado Chapter in moving to a new web host, created a new website for them, and will provide training on how to update the site. The redesign of the State CAS website has started and will be completed by the Annual Meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY (BOB DUNDAS): Bob has launched a CAS Facebook page with 385 users and growing.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST (HOLLY NORTON):
Recently appointed State Archaeologist, Dr. Holly Norton introduced herself and thanked everyone at the board meeting and in CAS for the heart-warming welcome she had received.

HISTORY COLORADO / CAS REP (PETER FARIS): Two applications of archaeological interest were accepted for grant funding: 1. An acquisition and development grant to the Civil War Preservation Trust to acquire 640 additional acres for the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site. This grant was approved for $200,000. 2. An acquisition and development grant to Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for Indian Camp Ranch, a part of their Pueblo Landscapes Project. The amount of this grant was $199,597.
Approximately 15% of the amount that was recommended for funding was granted to archaeologically related projects.

MEMBERSHIP (BEV GOERING):
There are 730 memberships with a total of 1,027 members. Unaffiliated members are 56 and unaffiliated memberships are 49. Institutional memberships remain at 63.

LONG RANGE PLANNING (DICK SUNDSTROM):
At the January Board Meeting, we raised the issue of the cost of publishing and mailing *Southwestern Lore, the Journal of Colorado Archaeology, Official Publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society*. We were especially concerned about the percentage of CAS’s annual income allocated to this effort. Since then, we have considered a number of ways in which we might reduce the cost of this quarterly publication while enhancing its reason for being and without altering its quality. We propose the following:

1. Expand the Publications section of the CAS Website to include not only an index to *Southwestern Lore* and abstracts of past articles, but the entire contents of the current issue. If past copies are available in portable document format (pdf), these should be added as well, up to the most recent five-year period. Access to this information should be available to all site visitors at no cost.

2. Continue to offer hard copies, CD copies, CAS Memoir Series and CCPA Colorado Contexts for sale, as at present.

3. Discontinue mailing copies of *Southwestern Lore* to our members. Continue to produce printed copies in sufficient numbers to maintain distribution to Institutions, Life Members and any others deemed appropriate.

In addition to the savings in printing and mailing costs, we see the following benefits to implementing this proposal:

1. Current and back issues will be conveniently available for reading, review and research; no one need maintain a personal library.

2. The keyword search capability will extend to the full text of each issue, not just the abstract, author and title.

3. Our web site will be enhanced. Non-members who visit will see further reason to seek association with our organization.

4. Our commitment to our Mission Statement will be illustrated through articles demonstrating stewardship of archaeological resources, research and conservation. Public education will also be expanded.

The Long Range Planning Committee recommends that this proposal be adopted by the CAS Board and that the necessary steps to its implementation be undertaken. These would include informing our membership of our decision; establishing the necessary link between the *Southwestern Lore* Editor and CAS Webmaster to forward a pdf version of the current issue at the time such information is sent to our publisher.

NEW BUSINESS:
2. **Discuss moving to an online membership signup and renewal for all CAS members hosted through the State CAS website:** After much discussion, the following motion was approved: the Communications and Technology Committee (CATC) shall investigate and report back at the Fourth Quarterly Meeting in Durango, options for accomplishing the following: (1) online membership database for CAS, (2) online applications for CAS membership and renewals, (3) online store for CAS merchandise, and (4) speaker database to be used by Chapter Officers as a resource for monthly meeting scheduling. The Committee shall make suggestions as to the implementation of this goal as it relates to the CAS website and Facebook page.

3. **El Pueblo Collection:** Holly Norton explained that City of Pueblo officials are working on a Master Plan for the EL Pueblo History Museum located in downtown Pueblo. There are approximately 96 boxes of artifacts from El Pueblo excavation that will need to be properly curated and cataloged in the future, possibly with CAS assistance.

4. **Nominating Committee for 2016 CAS officers:** Chair Tom Hoff with members Jack Warner and Linda Seyfert.

5. **Colorado Rock Art Association:** Teresa Weedin announced that CRAA would be hosting a symposium in Alamosa on Saturday, September 19.

Meeting was adjourned at 4:12 p.m.

Kris Holien
CAS Recording Secretary
kholien@aol.com

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**“Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification”**

**PAAC Class Schedule**

For Information on classes scheduled in Colorado Launch PAAC Website >
http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/paac-event-schedule

Or email: Kevin Black • kevin.black@state.co.us

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[Facebook Page]
Depth of Field

“Perhaps among the ashes, sherds and crumbling walls we may find a strange and unexpected sort of wisdom.”

- Richard W. Lang

Southeastern Utah Site. Photo: Robert Dundas