“Lindenmeier a Colorado Paleo Site”
Contents

Feature Stories

Lindenmeier a Colorado Paleo Site 4
By Brenda Martin, Ph.D., Kate Bowell, Treloar Tredennick
Bower and Terry Burton

Chaco Meridian, Revisited 21
By Steve Lekson

Rock Art Sound and Light Animation 25
By Jonathan Bailey

Departments

29 Presidents Corner By Jack Warner
34 PAAC Schedule By Kevin Black
35 Archaeology News Today By Southwest Archaeology
37 2015 NEH Summer Institute for School Teachers
    By Marjorie Connolly
38 Chapter News
45 Hilites By Kris Holien
50 Depth of Field Photo By Robert Dundas

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Alibates Folsom Point
Marvin McCormick
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 ten Chapters throughout Colorado, and has developed many programs, research projects, and activities.

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On a hot July day in 1924, amateur archaeologists Claude C. Coffin, his son A. Lynn Coffin, and friend C.K. Collins were exploring an area around a deep arroyo cut into the red and white cliffs on the northern edge of William Lindenmeier’s ranch. The arroyo wound down from a valley behind the cliffs and opened onto high prairie land that extended south and east for miles. Carpeted in buffalo grass, prickly pear cactus, and sage, the dry ground crunched underfoot as the men walked slowly, keeping a sharp eye out for arrowheads and other Indian relics.

It was quiet, except for the sound of the wind. Few people spent time on these lands, mostly the cowboys who worked on Lindenmeier’s ranch or for the Warren Livestock Company, and a scattering of homesteading families that still lived on the high prairie. The quiet was broken when one of the men called out—he’d found something unusual eroding out of the ground.

Over the next year the Coffins, joined by Claude’s brother Roy G. Coffin, would collect a total of 34 strange, beautiful leaf-shaped projectile points from the area. They knew these relics were something different than any they had seen before—something special. What they didn’t know—what nobody knew—was that these artifacts were evidence of a complex and thriving culture that dated to the late Ice Age, at least 11,000 years ago.

In the 1920s, the world was fascinated by the antiquity of humanity. Discoveries of fossil remains and stone tools in Europe, Asia, and Africa had established a history of humans that reached far into the past. “Peking Man,” “Neanderthal Man,” and “Cro-Magnon Man” were part of the popular imagination and archaeologists, geologists, and paleontologists continued to discover sites, pushing the age of humankind further and further into the past. However, all these discoveries were happening in the “Old World.” North American scholars were eager to uncover similar sites in the “New World” and
prove that a comparable history existed on their side of the Atlantic. The question was simple: Was there an ancient history of humans in the Americas?

Leading scientists at the Smithsonian Institution, the highest scientific authority of the time, said “No.”

The debate over human history in North America was not a new one—since the first European settlers arrived it had been a topic of curiosity. Ancient ruins, along with human remains and stone tools found alongside the bones of strange animals, had been un-covered as fields were plowed and cities were built, but none of these discoveries were considered conclusive proof of an ancient human presence in North America. Many scientists accepted and rigorously defended the theory that people had been in the Americas for only a few thousand years.

At the time the Coffins found the strange artifacts on Lindenmeier’s ranch, the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History reigned over the debate. Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, the Museum’s Curator of Physical Anthropology, positioned himself as the determiner of human antiquity in North America. Hrdlička firmly believed that people had only been on the continent for 3,000–4,000 years and challenged attempts to establish an older date.

According to Hrdlička, a site and its artifacts could not be considered as proof of human occupation earlier than a few thousand years ago unless it met his strict criteria: there must be a clear association. The artifacts found at Folsom, New Mexico only told a small piece of the story: “Folsom Man” had hunted bison. What was the rest of the story? If men hunted, how did women contribute to society? Who were the people of this time and what were their lives like? The excavations at the Lindenmeier ranch, almost ten years later, would begin to answer those questions.

In 1908, a torrential rainstorm washed through Folsom, New Mexico, eroding large animal bones from the wall of Wild Horse Arroyo. George McJunkin, a former
A slave turned cowboy with an interest in natural history, spotted the bones and recognized that they were much larger than those of modern cattle and bison. It wasn’t until 1926, after McJunkin’s death, that the bones were taken to the Colorado Museum of Natural History (CMNH, now the Denver Museum of Nature & Science) and shown to Director Jesse D. Figgins and Harold Cook, the honorary Curator of Paleontology.

Figgins and Cook declared the bones to be those of a previously unknown and extinct species of bison. Excited at the opportunity to obtain a complete skeleton to display in the museum, and curious about what else the site might reveal, Figgins and Cook traveled to Folsom the following month. Initially, the men suspected the site would only yield bison bones, not artifacts. However, years later, Cook recalled his first visit to the site: “…the charcoal and other evidence I noted there suggested it might be a ‘kill,’ we might find evidence here of primitive man….”

Folsom Point Photo: University of Minnesota
CMNH agreed to sponsor an excavation of the site and field work began in May 1926. Two months later, fragments of the first projectile point were found. However, before the point could be studied in place, it was removed from the ground. The discovery was both a triumph and a defeat—a point had been found, but the finding was met with skepticism and little encouragement from some scientists, especially Hrdlička. Figgins kept searching, planning, as he once stated, to challenge “the whole miserable caboodle of them” and prove the skeptics wrong. At the end of the next field season, he did.

In August 1927, a point lying among the ribs of a bison was found. This was a kill site! Figgins immediately halted the excavations and sent telegrams across the country, inviting leading scientists to come and judge the evidence first-hand. Three experts, including Dr. Roberts, examined the find and all agreed that the projectile points were indeed authentic. Roberts later wrote, “There is no doubt but that the points went into the formation at the same time the bones did.” The unique projectile points were named “Folsom points” and scientists began re-writing the human history of the Americas.

The artifacts found at Folsom, New Mexico only told a small piece of the story: “Folsom Man” had hunted bison. What was the rest of the story? If men hunted, how did women contribute to society? Who were the people of this time and what were their lives like? The excavations at the Lindenmeier ranch, almost ten years later, would begin to answer those questions.

The projectile points found at Folsom were just like the ones found by the Coffins at the Lindenmeier ranch two years earlier, although the scientific community would not realize the significance of the northern Colorado discovery for another eight years. But when the Smithsonian Institution investigated Lindenmeier under the leadership of Dr. Roberts from 1934–1940, the picture of human history in the Western Hemisphere was to be changed forever.

Prior to the excavations at Lindenmeier, what little was known about Ice Age humans came from kill sites like the one in Folsom, New Mexico. The evidence from these sites only revealed a narrow view of how people had lived. From his work at Lindenmeier, Roberts found that:

- People resided in one place for longer periods of time, rather than just staying in short-term camps.
- People traveled long distances, as demonstrated by the variety and types of resource materials used for tools and decorative items, some of which came from hundreds of miles away.
- People had the time and inclination to create intricate functional and decorative items.
- Non-hunting tools comprised a significant amount of the numerous artifacts found.
- People cooperated and interacted socially on a grander scale than previously realized, as demonstrated in the hunting of large animals.

Perhaps the most meaningful insight to come from the excavations was that the
people living there were not just surviving, but thriving. Life of prehistoric humans was not necessarily “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short,” as described by 17th century English political philosopher Thomas Hobbes. Roberts’ findings helped put to rest this common stereotype of prehistoric humans.

The Lindenmeier Archaeological Site remains one of the largest and most important late Pleistocene habitation sites in the Western Hemisphere. The research conducted there revolutionized our thinking about life in the late Ice Age, bringing depth and detail to our understanding of the lives of Ice Age American Indians.

When people lived at Lindenmeier during the late Ice Age, glaciers filled the mountain valleys to the west and the climate was cooler and wetter than it is today.

This was the end of the Pleistocene Epoch, which began approximately 2.5 million years ago and ended 10,000 years ago. This time was marked by cycles of Ice Ages; at times, up to 40% of the world’s land masses were covered with sheets of glacial ice. It was also the last time North America was home to large land mammals, like mammoths, camels, giant sloths, and giant bison.

During the Pleistocene, the Lindenmeier site was a valley bottom dotted with meadows, marshes, and bogs that provided food, water, and wallowing places for animals. The people living there found abundant food and water as well, along with wood for fuel and shelters to protect them from the elements. Besides Bison antiquus, other late Pleistocene animals were found, including pronghorns, wolves, coyotes, swift foxes, Arctic hares, jackrabbits, and turtles. These animals were all at home in this environment and provided game for hunting and other resources; many of these species still inhabit the Lindenmeier area today.

Because of the wetter climate, vegetation flourished and it’s likely that a wide variety of berries, nuts, roots, grasses, and other plant items were available for gathering and eating. This was an attractive place for these early inhabitants, with the surrounding hills providing good raw materials for stone tools and abundant vantage points from which to observe the movements of animals or humans.

Between 1924 and 1934, the Coffin brothers collected nearly 160 artifacts from the Lindenmeier ranch, nearly half of which were projectile points. The Coffins were no ordinary “relic hunters”—Claude Coffin had long been interested in the prehistory of Native peoples, and his brother Roy’s expertise in geology (he taught the first geology class at Colorado State University, then known as Colorado A&M) helped them to

“When people lived at Lindenmeier during the late Ice Age, glaciers filled the mountain valleys to the west and the climate was cooler and wetter than it is today.”
recognize that these artifacts came from ancient soils.

In 1930, the Coffins began campaigning to have the Lindenmeier ranch investigated by professional scientists, inviting Dr. E. B. Renaud from the University of Denver to visit. During his visit, Renaud identified the projectile points as Folsom points. With this information, Roy Coffin wrote to the geologist in charge of Stratigraphy and Paleontology at the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C., and eventually his letter found its way into the hands of Frank Roberts.

Roberts, an archaeologist with a Ph.D. from Harvard University, had been working for the Smithsonian’s Bureau of American Ethnology since 1926. Roberts’ roots were in the West, having spent his childhood in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, and he was drawn professionally to the archaeology of these regions. He had conducted excavations at Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, and in 1927 he verified the finds at Folsom, New Mexico. It was during these early years that Roberts became convinced that contemporary thinking about the relatively recent arrival of humans in the Americas was in error, and he subsequently spent much of his professional life expanding what was known about the continent’s ancient inhabitants.

September 1934 was a turning point in Roberts’ career—the Smithsonian sent him to Colorado to investigate the Coffins’ finds.

Roberts’ first day with the Coffins at Lindenmeier was a disappointment. They walked the area where the Coffins had been collecting artifacts, and to Roberts it appeared devoid of anything of archaeological interest. But the next day they explored the deep arroyo that cut through the valley behind the red and white cliffs and discovered an intact layer of artifacts and animal bones, exposed on the face of the arroyo’s south bank, fourteen feet below the surface.

At this time, Roberts must have suspected that the artifacts in this layer were very old and that the site held the promise of meeting Hrdlička’s criteria: the association of tools with extinct animal bones found in undisturbed soil layers. Roberts and the Coffins spent the next six weeks excavating

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a large pit at the edge of the arroyo, uncovering an area where people had butchered animals, made stone tools, burned fires, and discarded their refuse. From the assortment of tools and the abundant tool-making debris found by the men, they realized that they had uncovered the first traces of a Folsom campsite and work area. Lindenmeier the ranch now became Lindenmeier the archaeological site.

Roberts returned to Washington, D.C. in November with artifacts from the Lindenmeier site and worked through the winter months writing a manuscript that detailed the results of their finds. In the summer of 1935, he returned to Colorado to establish Lindenmeier's first official archaeological field camp.

Eight crew members, two geologists, one scientific illustrator, and a cook joined Frank Roberts to work for the Smithsonian at Lindenmeier for the first official field season. CMNH was also invited to participate, and sent three representatives from Denver. The Coffins were involved with both field parties, and often the three groups worked cooperatively and shared their discoveries. CMNH excavated the first season only, while Roberts and his crew returned for five more summers. Lindenmeier became the first Ice Age site to be excavated under the direction of academically-trained archaeologists and their students, and it was investigated using controlled field techniques, many of which were used for the first time.

Roberts’ primary goal for the 1935 field season was to determine the geologic age of the Folsom artifacts and animal bones found with them at the site. Scientists believed that the bones belonged to extinct animals. Since artifacts were found associated with those bones, dating the bones would also date human presence in North America.

Working with Roberts that summer was Dr. Kirk Bryan, who specialized in Ice Age geology. Bryan studied the nearby glacial deposits in the Cache La Poudre River drainage and compared them to glacial sequencing already established for North America. Over the next four years, Bryan and his graduate student, Louis Ray, established a date for the Lindenmeier occupation of between 25,000–10,000 years ago.

Roberts’ crew began the season by excavating two large trenches in an area of the arroyo where Roberts and the Coffins had found bones and stone tools the previous autumn. The trenches allowed Roberts to study how artifacts were distributed within the soil layers of the site, both horizontally (in one layer) and vertically (in different layers across time). Approximately 750 artifacts were found that first summer: Folsom points for hunting, knives and large blades for butchering meat and cutting plant fibers, and scrapers for processing hides. The CMNH crew found etched bone disks that Roberts described as showing “workmanship,” a fragmented bone disk with

Incised Bone Disc. 
Photo: Denver Museum of Nature and Science
delicate engraving, and two beads—a large, circular hematite bead and one half of a large lignite (also known as “brown coal”) bead. While the find at Folsom, New Mexico, had uncovered a place where Ice Age American Indians had hunted, it was becoming more and more clear that Lindenmeier was a place where they had lived. A detailed and complex picture of human life in the last Ice Age was unfolding.

Animal bones excavated that summer also held clues to how the people of Lindenmeier had lived. Bison antiquus, fox, rabbit, wolf, and pronghorn bones were excavated from the site, some with evidence of burning, charring, and cut marks. The shells from nine species of mollusk were also found.

But the most exciting moment of the season was the discovery of the tip of a Folsom point lodged in the backbone of a Bison antiquus. Found by crew member Loren Eiseley, it appeared to have been driven into the animal and then broken off at the end.

Twenty-eight year old Loren Eiseley was a member of the crew working at Lindenmeier that first field season. His fellow diggers teased him about being a poet—his degrees were in English and Anthropology—but he was genuinely enthralled by his work in the heat and wind of this high Colorado prairie. He’d begun another long day with breakfast that morning at 7:30 in the camp’s white canvas mess tent and then walked around to the south side of the arroyo to his digging area.

Roberts had the men working in separate five-foot square areas that formed a grid over the site. Each man was responsible for excavating his piece of the grid, inch by inch, sifting all the dirt through a fine screen and meticulously mapping the location of each artifact within the square. Eiseley hopped down into his square and began to work.

Using a brush to carefully sweep the dirt away, Eiseley uncovered a tip of bone—it looked like a vertebra, a large one, probably from one of many Bison antiquus they’d already found at the site. Eiseley gently brushed away more dirt until he saw something that stopped his hand—there was a piece of stone embedded in the bone. Looking closely, his heart began to pound. It was a fluted Folsom point, broken off in the bison’s backbone!

Eiseley knew that during the 1927 field season at the site in Folsom, New Mexico the crew had found fragments of two fluted projectile points in loose soil and a
third among the ribs of a Bison antiquus. But the find wasn’t 100%
conclusive—there was still the
chance that the points could have
come from a later time and have
simply been washed into the same
layer as the bison ribs. But this—!
A fluted projectile point broken off
in the vertebra of the extinct giant
bison! No one could dispute this—
a man-made tool stuck firmly in an
Ice Age beast.

With the antiquity of Ice Age American Indians in North America established, Roberts continued to excavate at Lindenmeier, looking for the pieces of stone and bone that would reveal more about the lives of the people who had lived there. Over the following five years, Roberts brought a crew back to Lindenmeier each field season from mid-June until September. Roberts’ primary goals for those years were to find a camp location with evidence of shelters and to uncover burial sites. Using his extensive grid system, Roberts began to excavate large horizontal areas in order to reveal living floors within the site where the remains of dwellings and burials might be identified.

Over six years, Roberts and his crew excavated for a total of 530 days, but they never found the dwellings or human remains they had hoped to find. Edwin N. Wilmsen, the archaeologist who consolidated Robert’s annual field reports into a final site report in 1974, wrote that “Neither of these objectives was realized and this became a source of frustration and disappointment to Roberts....”

It wasn’t easy to become a part of Roberts’ field crew. Roberts hired a mix of young archaeology students and local men to work on the dig, twelve to fifteen “boys” each season. Many of the crew members were striving to become professional archaeologists, and the chance to work with Roberts was a huge honor. On at least two occasions, men begged for the chance to work on the dig. One, Forest Wayne Powars, even offered to work only for food and lodging. Roberts, who was remembered as a “fair” boss by everyone who worked on his crews, hired Powars, but when the first pay day came around Powars found that he’d been paid the same wage as the rest of the crew.

The Great Depression was in full swing during the years Roberts excavated at Lindenmeier. Although the wages were low, this work helped many men support their families or pay for college tuition. It also provided hope for a better future in spite of the times, according to Doris Greenacre, whose husband Jim worked on the dig in 1937. Years later, she reflected that although the Great Depression was very difficult to live through, the excavation at Lindenmeier during the same period was a time of dreams—dreams about the future of the young people who worked there, and dreams about the
American Indians who had come before them.

Each field season began with the crew erecting their camp. White canvas tents bordering the arroyo where the Folsom occupation level had been found would be their home for the summer. Their shower was a barrel filled with water each morning and warmed by the sun throughout the day. Their latrine looked out over the camp, affording a view across the prairies to the foothills, including Longs Peak and even Pikes Peak on very clear days.

Work began at 7:30 a.m. each morning and the crew would usually excavate until 6:00 p.m. Most days were spent in the trench or “diggings,” with each crew member excavating their own five-foot square grid. Carefully sifting dirt through a fine screen, each artifact, bone remnant, chip, and flake was removed, with thousands individually bagged and labeled according to grid section and depth. Cataloging artifacts that way was a new practice that Roberts helped to pioneer, and the procedure is still used today. Roberts’ wife, Linda, spent portions of each field season at the camp cataloging the artifacts.

Excavating at Lindenmeier was exciting for both the crew members and the public. Jim Greenacre wrote in his journal, “Hardly a day goes by without someone stopping in” to see what they were doing. Archaeologists, geologists, paleontologists, students, and townsfolk out on an afternoon excursion would all come to visit Lindenmeier. Visitors were welcome, but visiting was at their own risk. Summers at Lindenmeier were so hot that the men often worked in their “breechcloths” or underwear. Since they couldn’t be indecent in the presence of company, the men would rush to clothe themselves when visitors approached. Luckily, cars traveling the dirt road leading to Lindenmeier kicked up enough dust that the crew had a twenty minute

warning to put their pants back on. That is, unless someone had hidden another man's trousers—forcing that crew member to hide in the bushes until the company left!

Hiding clothes wasn't the only practical joke the crew played. The close camaraderie that developed led to plenty of pranks, especially on the “Easterners,” students from Ivy League colleges who had never been west before. In one instance, the newly arrived Easterners were convinced by one of the local crew members that a windmill pumping water into a cattle tank was actually a fan to keep the cattle cool!

In the evenings, the crew members gathered together, drinking beer that they had hung “like a bunch of bananas” at the bottom of a dry well to keep cool. Passionate about their work, the men would often talk about the day’s finds, debating the purpose of an artifact and looking to Roberts to settle the discussion. They also indulged their creative sides by composing stories, songs, and limericks. Two of their more impressive compositions, The Epic of Folsom Man and Daddy, Please Don’t Burn Me with the Branding Iron Again, were eventually cataloged by the U.S. Library of Congress.

Although field work was hot, strenuous labor, few of the crew wanted the season to end. Greenacre’s journal entries from his year on the crew say it well: “It will not be long now until camp is over...All of us have been digging as fast as possible in hopes of finding something good. If we do, it means we will get to stay a little longer...Everyone hates to think of leaving but I suppose we will have to.” Even though the seasons ended, and eventually the entire excavation, the friendships between men who worked together to excavate Lindenmeier did not. Decades after the excavation, the men spoke highly and fondly of one another. Many crew members went on to become highly respected archaeologists (including John Cotter and Loren Eiseley), continuing to explore the story of people in North America that Lindenmeier helped begin.

The excavations at Lindenmeier ended in 1940. After World War II broke out in Europe in 1939, federal funds for scientific projects were diverted to the expansion of the U.S. armed forces and aid for U.S. allies. Roberts never returned to work at Lindenmeier.

Some researchers speculate that Roberts had planned on going back to Lindenmeier one day to resolve his still-unanswered questions regarding social life of the Ice Age American Indians. But even if the exploration of Lindenmeier was cut short, Roberts and his crews accomplished an impressive array of work over six field seasons:

- 530 field days
- 23 test pits
• 19,300 square feet of occupation level excavated
• 1,557 pages of field records
• 5,478 catalog numbers assigned to artifacts
• 46,380 numbered pieces of debitage (waste flakes)
• 10,000-20,000 animal bones recovered

Although Roberts never found the shelters or human remains he hoped to locate, the artifacts that he and his crew did find (approximately 5,500) were instrumental in changing the academic and popular depictions of Ice Age people in the Americas and in changing the field of archaeology itself.

When Roberts first began looking for sites that might yield artifacts that would refute the theory of the recent arrival of humans in the Americas, he carefully considered the criteria outlined by Hrdlička. Those standards demanded meticulous work. Roberts’ work at Lindenmeier set the standards for excavation methods that are still used today. These excavations marked the beginning of scientifically based chronological archaeology, a departure from the old method of lumping artifacts into categories by type and describing them on the basis of form and function.

Using the grid system, Roberts defined the excavation area with five-foot square grids in which artifacts were examined by looking at each artifact in relation to all the others from that grid, then comparing them grid by grid at the same level and to those grids excavated above and below them. Roberts showed how the relationships between where artifacts were found in space (horizontally) and time (vertically) could uncover meaning as well. This allowed Roberts to estimate the length of time the inhabitants of Lindenmeier had lived there and how the relationships of dissimilar artifacts could help uncover cultural meaning.

In Wilmsen’s analysis of Roberts’ work, he writes that

[Roberts'] excavation was meticulous...his field work superb even by today's standards. Perhaps the greatest professional tribute that can be paid him is that his work remains relevant and useful long after it was done...

Lindenmeier serves as the standard of reference for almost all Paleo-Indian studies.

The excavations at Lindenmeier provided insight into a culture that was more complex than previously imagined. For the first time, archaeologists found a place repeatedly occupied, a “home base” rather than a campsite used only briefly and then abandoned. The site was also large, almost twenty five acres,
 unlike most other Folsom sites that are six acres or less.

Studies of the area’s glacial deposits during Roberts’ excavations and in later research allowed scientists to date human occupation to the late Ice Age, 10,000–12,000 years ago. This put to rest once and for all the theory that people had come to the Americas only a few thousand years prior to the Europeans’ arrival, proving that humans had lived on this continent for a very long time. Further studies of climate, water resources, and the plants and animals living at the time show an environment that was rich with resources. But even more telling clues have come from the artifacts uncovered during the excavations at the site.

The sheer quantity of materials found during the years of excavation was astounding—over 51,000 artifacts. A wide variety of stone tools and artifacts were found in addition to hunting tools like the Folsom points, yielding evidence of a much more extensive and varied “toolkit” than had been uncovered at other Folsom-era sites. In this Ice Age toolkit, each tool was used for a particular task—bifaces for cutting, gravers for etching softer surfaces including bone and wood, drills and awls for making holes in bone, wood, shell, and hides, and scrapers (which made up a large percentage of the total tool assemblage) for cleaning animal hides in order to make leather goods. Even stone manos (smooth, hand-held stones) were found that were used to grind plants and seeds. Taken together, this assemblage paints a picture of an organized group of people carrying out a variety of different jobs needed to make the group function—people with specialized skills, using specialized tools, using raw materials brought from as far away as Texas, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

In addition to stone tools, items made from bone, shells, and minerals point to a developed level of technology, indicating a much wider range of activities than was previously known. Delicate bone needles allow archaeologists to infer that tightly-sewn hide clothing and footwear warm and weatherproof was being produced. And rather than enduring a shivering life exposed to the cool and damp climate, the people at Lindenmeier probably sewed hides together to make shelters. The bone awls found could have assisted in the process and durable thread could have been made from plant fibers or bison sinew.

The most compelling finds to come out of Lindenmeier are perhaps the beads...
made of bone, hematite, and coal (the earliest known in North America), and the finely etched bone discs. While we don’t know if these beads and discs were worn as decoration, used as gaming or trade items, or had ceremonial uses, they do tell us that the people at Lindenmeier were concerned with more than simple survival. They not only had the technical skill to make such items, but they also had the leisure time to do so. Some of the materials used for stone tools and beads came from hundreds of miles away, indicating that people traveled and possibly traded widely with other groups.

Also significant was evidence that smaller bands of people likely came together to hunt cooperatively, as indicated by the “bone pit” containing the remains of several Bison antiquus killed at one time. Hunting a single bison is a difficult feat, especially on foot, so having a group of hunters would be advantageous when hunting more than one. The butchering of these large animals would also require more than a few pair of hands. Another sign of social collaboration was found in a rather small “work” area in which eleven of the twenty five bone needles were found. One can imagine a group of women working together, sharing stories and advice, catching up on news—not so different from the quilters’ circles or knitting bees of the more recent past and today.

Although Frank Roberts and his crew did not return to Lindenmeier after the 1940 season, the story doesn’t end there. In the early 1940s the Coffin family loaned much of their collection of Folsom artifacts to the newly-established Pioneer Museum in Fort Collins (now the Fort Collins Museum & Discovery Science Center), officially donating them in the 1970s. Many of these artifacts have been researched and studied over the years by students and archaeologists, as well as reviewed by American Indians. They can be seen at the Museum today.

Beginning in 2006, Colorado State University professor Dr. Jason LaBelle has been conducting archaeological survey and monitoring work at Lindenmeier and across much of the Soapstone Prairie Natural Area and Larimer County’s adjacent Red Mountain Open Space. Dr. LaBelle’s survey work has identified hundreds of other archaeological sites in the area, ranging from pre-Folsom to historic American Indian and Euro-American times—an unbroken line of human habitation that extends across more than twelve millennia. Researchers continue to study the materials gathered from Roberts’ excavations, and to investigate the climate and geology of the late Ice Age at Lindenmeier. There is still great excitement about the opportunities to learn about the past that Lindenmeier affords us, and much for us to discover. One thing you won’t see at Lindenmeier in the near future is more excavation. There are several reasons for this. There is still much research to be done on the already excavated artifacts and materials at the Fort Collins Museum & Discovery Science Center, the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History, and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science. This is a tribute to the meticulous work of Roberts and his crew, his innovative use of the grid system for recording artifact locations, and the careful handling and

Lignite Bead.
Photo: Denver Museum of Nature and Science

“Some of the materials used for stone tools and beads came from hundreds of miles away, indicating that people traveled and possibly traded widely with other groups.”
cataloging of the artifacts they found. Another reason has to do with a change in
consciousness in the field of archaeology itself. From the early days of exploration in
19th century Europe, Asia, and Africa, until recent decades, archaeologists focused on
digging—dismantling—the sites they investigated. In the 1970s a new attitude arose,
one that reframed the archaeological site as a non-renewable resource. No matter how
carefully a site is excavated, once it’s been dug, it’s gone, the new thinking goes, so
there needs to be a very good reason to dig—a very specific research question that can
be answered no other way. Digging a site just to see what’s there is no longer
considered a good enough reason.
Researchers also have other means by which to learn about what lies beneath the
ground, such as remote sensing—a way of getting information about an object or
objects by recording information from the ultraviolet, visible, infrared and microwave
regions of the electromagnetic spectrum, with equipment such as cameras, scanners,
lasers, and linear arrays. This equipment is located on aircraft or spacecraft, and the
information analyzed through visual and digital image processing. By not digging now,
we preserve the site for study with these and other improved technologies, allowing
archaeologists to explore what still remains below the ground without ever having to put
a shovel into the prairie. By not resuming excavations, we leave these opportunities
open for future scientists and technology.
We all want to know about the people who lived so long ago at Lindenmeier. What were
they like? What kind of lives did they lead? How did they see themselves and the world
they lived in? Archaeologists and other scientists strive to answer these questions by
analyzing the traces these ancient people left behind.
However, some of the most compelling questions—what made them laugh? Did they
sing? What were their families like? What were their spiritual beliefs?—can’t be
answered through the Western scientific method and its reliance on tangible evidence
alone.
For millennia, American Indians have been keen participant observers of the world
around them, and they have their own long-held beliefs and stories about their origins
and migrations. Many tribal peoples share the view that they have lived
here for a very long time, perhaps
forever. Not as the tribal groups we
know them as today, but as “The
People” or the “Sun Clan” or the
“Blue Sky People,” or one of the
many other groups that have called
the land of the Western Hemisphere
home. Many tribal peoples of today
have stories that talk about lands of
perpetual snow and ice, strange
animals, and floods caused by
melting snow and ice. For tribal
peoples to have survived throughout
the millennia, they had to have a lot

Smithsonian Institution Field Camp.
Photo: Smithsonian Institution
of specialized knowledge, knowledge that has been transmitted from one generation to the next.

For American Indians, what they know about the past is drawn from their languages, the land they are joined to, and the relationships with their ancestors and the world around them, of which they are an integral part. Shared stories, prayer songs, and sacred ceremonies help them to maintain these connections, telling them who they are, where they came from, and where they are going. This relationship to the world around them, and to their pasts, provides another way to understand the ancient life at Lindenmeier.

Since 2004, American Indian representatives from the Ute, Northern and Southern Cheyenne, Northern and Southern Arapaho, and Oglala Lakota tribes have visited the Lindenmeier site and surrounding Soapstone Prairie Natural Area and Red Mountain Open Space. In spite of being forcibly removed from northern Colorado in the 1850s–1870s and confined to reservations in southern Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, and suffering significant damage to language and cultural traditions during the boarding school years of the 20th century, Native people still have invaluable insights into the land and the people who have lived there. Consultations with American Indians will continue into the future to not only create a more accurate picture of life at Lindenmeier, but to also reconnect Native peoples with a place that still has significance to them, that is still sung about in their songs, and is still prayed for in their ceremonies.

Clifford Duncan, a Northern Ute elder, spiritual leader, and a former museum director, shares his perspective on how he, as a Native person, understands the old ways and the past:

“I mentioned about archaeologists not having that certain right to step over a fine line that goes into the spiritual aspect of a site or an object,” he explains. “[They] can look at an object, and that’s it, to determine how old it is. But an American Indian, in a ceremonial circle, will take it one step further across that fine line, and say here’s how you use it and [how] it connects to that spirit.”

Gilbert Brady, an elder of the Northern Cheyenne tribe and an archaeological consultant, further elaborates:

“They [the archaeologists] could be standing on a sacred site and they wouldn’t even know, or they could be standing on a ceremonial site, and the only way they know
a burial site is [there] is if they dig it and find the bones, that’s the only way they know this.”

Over the past century, few scientists have consulted with Native peoples to gain this understanding of how contemporary American Indians view themselves as part of the past and possible descendents of these Ice Age ancestors. Answering the question of the origins and antiquity of humans in the Americas has been left up to non-Native people and scientists who have interpreted the data, often based on single lines of evidence, sometimes leading to false conclusions—such as Hrdlička’s certainty that no one occupied the Western Hemisphere prior to 3,000–4,000 years ago.

But to understand the early history of American Indians, including the inhabitants of Lindenmeier, it’s necessary to explore multiple lines of evidence. Scientific research and findings are continually offering new insights, and archaeologists, together with American Indians and other researchers, can collaborate to interpret the past in a way that is factual, useful, and interesting to all people.

As the latest link in a chain that extends more than 12,000 years into the past, it is now our responsibility to care for this place and keep its stories alive. We can feel a kinship with all the people who have looked out over these same prairies and hills, people who raised families, who both struggled and thrived, who had a deep relationship to the land—Ice Age American Indians, homesteaders, ranchers.

“I think it’s a good contemplative place too,” according to Dr. LaBelle. “Obviously there’s a metaphysical aspect of this too that can’t be ignored, of questioning who we are, what we can learn about thinking about the past.”

“So you can picture yourself standing here and looking out. You can hear people in the background or see people moving around. But they’re spirit people. The land itself still is the same. It hasn’t changed…So this is a very sacred place. Right here. This is as far as I can go, now. Like if I want to reach back, say to my old ancestors…I’m standing with them. We are all at the same place. How close can you get to how the original world, how this world was at that time? We are there.”

- Clifford Duncan, Northern Ute

For additional Information visit:
http://www.fcmod.org/ or www.fcgov.com/naturalareas
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Fort Collins, CO
Chaco Meridian, Revisited

Stephen H. Lekson
Curator of Archaeology, Jubilado / University of Colo. Museum of Natural History

Fifteen years ago, I published a book titled Chaco Meridian (Altamira Press, 1999). The basic argument was that the ancient Southwest had three sequential capitals – Chaco Canyon (850-1125), Aztec Ruins (1110-1280), and Paquimé (also known as Casas Grandes, 1250-1450) – which were each built due north or due south of the preceding capital. Chaco was first, so the longitude on which the capitals were built, I called the “Chaco Meridian.” Fifteen years ago, people rolled their eyes, hooted, and scoffed. Oh well. Today, the fact that Chaco moved due north and founded Aztec is widely accepted. The fact that Aztec moved south and founded Paquimé is less widely accepted – but that too will come, I'm sure. The last 15 years has seen much new field work, new data, and new ideas (mostly by others, but a bit by me). More than enough relevant new data to inspire a second edition of Chaco Meridian, which will be published by Altamira Press in March 2015. What follows is a small section of the second edition of Chaco Meridian, and a small sample of the new research:

BUT WAIT…THERE’S MORE!

Chaco-Aztec-Paquimé was the central narrative of political power in the ancient Pueblo world. It had a backstory and dénouement, before and after. “Before” probably didn’t involve political power; “after” escaped the Pueblo world entirely. For each of the Pecos System stages (Basketmaker III, Pueblo I-V), the largest, weirdest and most interesting sites are on or about the Chaco Meridian. The claims for "largest" and "weirdest" are based mostly on the judgment of expert witnesses not even distantly engaged (or even interested) in my case. “Most interesting” can be judged by World Heritage recognition: All but Sacred Ridge-Blue Mesa (PI) and Culiacán (PIV) have that
Basketmaker III: The Shabik‘eshee site at Chaco Canyon has long been recognized as anomalously large. Add 29SJ423 – a site equal in size – and many other sites-within-a-site at Chaco, and you have by far the largest Basketmaker III known to science.

Pueblo I: Blue Mesa, just south of Durango CO, was long ago singled out as the largest Pueblo I site – and then we learned about Ridges Basin just the west, which doubles the size of the Pueblo I “site” and adds the astonishing architecture of Sacred Ridge: towers, among other things. Together, the largest, weirdest, most interesting site of its time.

Pueblo II: Chaco Culture National Historical Park, I hope, we can take as given, without the need for corroboration: the biggest, weirdest, most interesting Pueblo II site.

Pueblo III: Aztec Ruins National Monument is (or was) a harder sell: history, mystery, and hype made Mesa Verde National Park the icon for Pueblo III. But the facts are pretty clear: the biggest Mesa Verde villages are not on the National Park, but in the canyons and plains to the northwest (sites like Yellow Jacket and Goodman Point). And the biggest Mesa Verde city – largest, weirdest, most interesting – is not even in Colorado, but in New Mexico at Aztec Ruins.

Pueblo IV: Paquimé isn’t typically considered as Pueblo IV because it’s down in Mexico, in the Mogollon region. Paquimé was more puebloan than not, and if it was
Steve Lekson • University of Colorado
lekson@colorado.edu

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.
Link To 2015 CAS Field Trips

Robert Dundas
Surveyor Editor

Pack the bags and see what the Chapters of the Colorado Archaeological Society are planning for Field Trips this season. This is only a partial list and there are many more “Field Trips” in the planning stages at the time this issue was published. Visit the incredible diversity of archaeological sites that Colorado has to offer each of us statewide. Trips are led by experienced CAS members who are sharing their knowledge and expertise of their region.

Check this website link regularly as more Field Trips are appearing daily.

Link > 2015 CAS Field Trip Schedule

Field Trip List Maintained By the Chipeta Chapter, Montrose.
The wind exhales through the canyons in hurricane force winds that press against redrock cliffs in a coarse melody. I huddle behind a wall of bestrewn boulders in a large slab of sandstone that has separated from its original face leaving a substantial crevice adorned with a singular anthropomorphic figure. The figure is exquisite; decorated in geometric textiles and iconic regalia with its eyes, nose, and mouth all done in high relief. The distinct melody of a flute penetrates the chamber induced by a geological anomaly in the front of the cavity that forces winds through the chambers in a harmonic fashion.

Many think of rock art as one dimensional and, even worse, a retired mode of communicating thoughts, desires, and events. Never have we seriously considered rock art imagery as some of the first productions of motion pictures or cinema despite it being an underlying element to all that we have studied in the last few decades. It is becoming clear that rock art is not only a mode of story telling but a part of a three-dimensional experience that includes the landscape, light, and acoustical properties. It is now not only a possibility but a probability that these images were purposefully animated using natural and unnatural elements to animate that which is depicted.
Archaeoastronomy has been one of the most hyped discoveries regarding prehistoric artwork. In some cases, astronomical alignments have evident utilitarian functions (i.e. calenders) but many also have suspicious alignments that extend well beyond the realm of calendrical functions. These include beams of light that extend from mouths and genitalia of anthropomorphic figures (Warner, 1987) as well as shadows which provide platforms for rock art figures to stand on. It is also entirely possible that light is being used to separate the rock art imagery in a chronological fashion. During the Winter Solstice at Rochester Creek, a notable petroglyph site, sunlight penetrates the fissure to the west, anchoring a shadow along the rim of the rainbow while separating the copulating couple. As the Winter Solstice has fertility connotations (Slifer, 2000), it appropriately illustrates how light is being used to further animate what is otherwise a stationary symbol.

This is easily discussed in the context of the solstice and equinox but it is also something that may easily play into the daily progression of light and shadow on particular sets of images. Astronomical alignments no longer have to be viewed as an isolated event to an inert set of symbols. It can and needs to be viewed as a contributing factor to the reanimation of a story that is intended to be told. Light provides the veritable frames to an ancient film.
It has been well documented that many prehistoric artwork sites are located within areas of acoustical abnormalities (Waller, 2004). Further, it is evident that these were noticed, appreciated, and sites are often placed in relationship with these abnormalities. However, sites with acoustical properties which feature self resonation have not been discussed in length in previous literature.

Self resonation is a phenomenon, particularly common in Barrier Canyon Style imagery, which allows acoustical features to resonate from rock art images rather than the sound's source. The selection of this feature is too prominent to suggest that it was without use. It is through logical conjecture that this unusual feature was utilized to synchronize sound with and speak through anthropomorphic images. This is an extraordinary advancement in imagery considering that we did not synchronize sound with images until the early 1900s.

Moreover, this feature is not limited to human initiates. It was noted that these sites reflected noises from both avians and rain storms; both of which were commonly depicted in the images with self resonation.

LANDSCAPE

Although the landscape played a less obvious role in the animation of prehistoric imagery, it constructed a scene. A rock art image's placement to other landmarks played a critical role in devising where a story should take place and how it should be enacted (Jenkinson, 2007). It also regulated who was to see it and what was
to be represented (Firnhaber, 2007). This goes for all archaeological sites. Let's not forget how the landscape constructs both the acoustical and astronomical features of any of these sites. The landscape also influences prehistoric animation as dusk approaches, silhouetting geological features which seem to enact on rock art imagery or alter the placement of it.

CONTINUING

It is evident that petroglyph and pictograph imagery is a three-dimensional medium that encompasses properties to animate the images on the cliff and rock faces. As a living medium, rock art imagery may respond to changes in both environmental and societal interaction to reveal pages of a book that were not known to exist. These conditional elements are a part of its story – its animation – and provide a critical look into its purpose and placement. Without understanding the factors that are intermittently present at a site, we are reading a story without its content.

As much as research has sought to define rock art as static, it is clear that motion and sound are major factors in the rock art imagery that was carefully aligned with an ingenuity that is unmatched. These people created the first motion pictures thousands of years before it was thought to have been invented and they did so in a way that is nothing short of a spiritual experience.

REFERENCES CITED

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Slifer, Dennis 2000 The Serpent and the Sacred Fire: Fertility Images in Southwest Rock Art

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Jonathan Bailey
info@jonathanbaileyimages.com

Jonathan Bailey is an artist and scholar who has devoted his life to explore and protect Utah’s prehistoric past and the canyons that they inhabit.

http://www.jonathanbaileyimages.com
President’s Corner

Jack Warner
President, Colorado Archaeological Society

As I move into my second year as CAS President, I believe more than ever that the general areas to focus effort on are:

- The “doing” as well as the study of archaeology.
- Encourage inter-Chapter cooperation.
- Encourage recruitment of new members by experienced members using a mentoring approach.

I tried to get a handle on where CAS stands in offering members opportunities in the “doing” of archaeology and the doing of archaeological service work. I did a study of all the Chapter reports in all the 2014 issues of THE SURVEYOR. My goal was to find out what percentage of CAS members had an opportunity to participate in the various aspects of archaeological practice and service work.

STUDY CONCLUSION
CAS is successfully providing an opportunity for all members of CAS to participate in doing all active aspects of archaeology, and it is being taken advantage of by many members. Perhaps more inter-Chapter cooperation could increase these numbers--if the CAS members are interested and capable of participating in activities outside their home Chapters.

SUMMARY OF STUDY METHODOLOGY
For each of the “doing” and service archaeology activity categories, the number of the 10 active CAS chapters and a percent of members in Chapters that report doing the activity is listed. The percentages were calculated from the latest Membership Report issued at the 2014 CAS Annual Meeting. The results are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>% of CAS Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chipeta</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Art</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisatsinom</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Peaks</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Colorado</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikes Peak</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan Basin</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: There are other activities reported in THE SURVEYOR that are not in one of these categories below. For example, most Chapters report meetings with speakers, PACC classes, and trips. Also, not all chapters provided reports in all time periods and activities are not always uniformly reported. So, some of these numbers are lower than reality. In addition, the member numbers were adjusted for members not in one of the 10 remaining Chapters.

The way to read the % column below is that it is the sum of the %’s of all the chapters who reported that activity for their chapter. For example, Hisatsinom reported they are involved in curation at the Anasazi Heritage Center. They are 13 % of CAS membership. Thus, they contributed the 13 % to the Curation total of 39%. The 39% means that 39% of CAS members are in Chapters that report they participated in some curation activities in 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th># of Chapters</th>
<th>% of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Curation Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Publication Written</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Publication Presentation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Stewart</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Archaeological Presentations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Events</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Scholarships</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide Archaeological Expertise to Other Organizations (Boards, Management, etc.)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FINAL COMMENT

From this study, it appears that all the major archaeological “doing” and service activities are being done by at least a few CAS Chapters, and several Chapters do many. If a CAS member is in a Chapter that does not have a desired activity, they can find out which Chapters have that activity and seek to participate. In addition, THE SURVEYOR Chapter reports coordinated by the Science/Advisory Committee is a valuable resource in finding which Chapter is doing what.

The “Doing of Archaeology”. Barlow Homestead, Uncompahgre Plateau. CAS & US Forest Service Excavation of Historical Homestead up for a Land Swap!

Jack Warner • Denver Chapter
jackeagle@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. Jack also gives talks and tours relating to the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve. He is a member of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, and The Archaeological Conservancy.
Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund
Deadline

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

2015 Scholarships will be awarded by the Colorado Archaeological Society in memory of Alice Hamilton, who was a member of CAS and avid supporter of Archaeology. These competitive awards range from $200 up to $750 each. Awards are based on the merits of the application, rather than financial need.

REQUIREMENTS

A. Applicant must be majoring in Anthropology or cross-discipline field, with emphasis in Archaeology. Applicant must be attending an accredited college or university in Colorado, and carrying at least a half-time course load.

1. Include a completed cover sheet with your application materials. The cover sheet is available from the CAS website at www.coloradoarchaeology.org. Follow the “Scholarships” link.

2. Tell how you plan to use the money, including a proposed budget of your expenses. This award may be used for research projects, lab fees, field school, tuition, books, etc. There is some weighting in favor of study, projects, etc. in Colorado, the southwestern US and the Rocky Mountain area, and secondarily, in the Western Hemisphere. Other areas will be considered, based on the strength of the application.

3. Provide a resume of your archaeological accomplishments (study and experience). Include two (2) written recommendations from current instructors or professionals in Anthropology/Archaeology. These should be sent directly to us by email. Your application will not be complete without these. They are a major part of our evaluation of your application.

Applications and recommendations must be submitted by e-mail.
NO postal submissions.
All materials must be emailed on or before March 31, 2015
E-mail your materials to: ahsfc@hotmail.com

A confirmation of materials received will be sent to you via email. Awards will be determined on April 25, 2015. Applicants will be notified by the end of April.
History Colorado Honors Edie DeWeese

Edie DeWeese Receiving the Carol Bancroft History Project Award Photo: Edie DeWeese

History Colorado Honors Edie DeWeese with Bancroft History Prize Awarded for Alonzo Allen Archaeological Project The Miles and Bancroft Awards Committee is pleased to announce that Edie DeWeese is the 2014 recipient of History Colorado’s prestigious Caroline Bancroft History Award. The award was made in recognition of DeWeese’s project, the Alonzo N. Allen Archaeological Survey, a two-year research and excavation program begun in 2012 and made possible by Dr. Bob Brunswig, of the University of Northern Colorado, Kris Holien, and volunteers from the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society. The award is named for Colorado historian, Caroline Bancroft, author of original works on Colorado history, on which the opera The Ballad of Baby Doe and the musical The Unsinkable Molly Brown were based. At her death, Bancroft provided for a monetary award to be given annually by History Colorado (formerly the Colorado Historical Society) to a Colorado individual, organization, or museum that has made a major contribution to the advancement of Colorado history. The award, for communities under 50,000 population, most often goes to museums and historical societies, so it is especially significant that DeWeese was selected from all the candidates across the state. In recommending DeWeese for the Caroline Bancroft award, the awards committee noted, “The competition was stiff but the committee felt that this project was thorough in its methodology and reporting. It is a great example of one person’s vision and labor resulting in a valuable project for a community.”

The Alonzo N. Allen Cabin Site Archaeological Survey was a volunteer-based archaeological study consisting of historical archival background research and a two-year field investigation to gather information and document remains of the 1864 Allen cabin, the first structure built in Allenspark (on land now owned by the Hilltop Guild). With no budget or official backing, DeWeese conceived of and led the project that resulted in the preservation of hundreds of artifacts and the site’s registration on the State of Colorado’s historic inventory. The volunteer labor, largely from Indian Peaks volunteers, was valued at nearly $20,000. The award was presented to DeWeese at History Colorado’s annual meeting and reception, November 20, at the museum in Denver.

## 2015 PAAC Schedule

Kevin Black  
Assistant State Archaeologist

### February

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Rock Art Studies (session 1 of 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–15</td>
<td>Dolores</td>
<td>Field &amp; Laboratory Photography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 25</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Rock Art Studies (sessions 2–3 of 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27–28</td>
<td>Fountain</td>
<td>Principles of Archaeological Excavation</td>
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### March

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fountain</td>
<td>Principles of Arch. Excavation (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 11, 18</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Rock Art Studies (sessions 4–6 of 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–23</td>
<td>Montrose</td>
<td>Perishable Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Rock Art Studies (end, session 7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>27–29</td>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>Historical Archaeology</td>
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### April

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<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Field &amp; Laboratory Photography (session 1 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>Research Design &amp; Report Writing (session 1 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Field &amp; Laboratory Photography (session 2 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Salida</td>
<td>PAAC Board meeting at CAS quarterly meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>14, 21</td>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>Research Design, Report Writing (sessions 2–3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Field &amp; Laboratory Photography (session 3 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24–26</td>
<td>Alamosa</td>
<td>Colorado Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>Research Design &amp; Report Writing (session 4 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Field &amp; Laboratory Photography (session 4 of 5)</td>
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### May

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>Research Design &amp; Report Writing (session 5 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Field &amp; Laboratory Photography (session 5 of 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29–31</td>
<td>Durango</td>
<td>Basic Site Surveying Techniques</td>
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### June

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Durango</td>
<td>Basic Site Surveying Techniques (continued)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lab project occurs on intermittent dates at the North Warehouse facility in central Denver.

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For Additional Information Launch PAAC Website >  
[http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/paac-event-schedule](http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/paac-event-schedule)
Archaeology News Today

Tracking Dogs of the Western Hemisphere for 10,000 Years

A new study suggests that dogs may have first successfully migrated to the Americas only about 10,000 years ago, thousands of years after the first human migrants crossed a land bridge from Siberia to North America. The study looked at the genetic characteristics of 84 individual dogs from more than a dozen sites in North and South America, and is the largest analysis so far of ancient dogs in the Americas. The findings appear in the Journal of Human Evolution. [http://bit.ly/1xdzrEr](http://bit.ly/1xdzrEr) – Science Daily

Tracking Maize in the Southwest over 4,100 Years

After it was first domesticated from the wild teosinte grass in southern Mexico, maize, or corn, took both a high road and later on a coastal low road as it moved into what is now the U.S. Southwest. The study, reported in the journal Nature Plants is based on DNA analysis of corn cobs dating back over 4,000 years, and provides the most comprehensive tracking to date of the origin and evolution of maize in the Southwest. This settles a long debate over whether maize moved via an upland or coastal route into the United States. [http://bit.ly/1AEVeti](http://bit.ly/1AEVeti) – Past Horizons

130-Year-Old Rifle Found During Archaeological Survey in Nevada

Researchers are trying to crack the mystery surrounding the discovery of a weathered, rusted Winchester rifle in the mountains of remote eastern Nevada. The gun manufactured in 1882 was found leaning against a juniper tree on a rocky outcrop in Great Basin National Park during an archaeological survey in November. Officials may never know when the rifle was placed there, but it’s possible it could have been left undisturbed since the 1800s. [http://yhoo.it/1Eei5gw](http://yhoo.it/1Eei5gw) – Associated Press via Yahoo News

Ten-Year-Old Donates Clovis Point to the Smithsonian

Noah Cordle was boogie boarding when a sharp object hit his foot. Thinking it was a crab he jumped back. But upon noticing its dark color, the 10-year-old plucked it from the surf only to discover it was an arrowhead. Turns out, the object he found in the waters off Beach Haven, New Jersey, on summer vacation wasn’t just any arrowhead. It was a rare and “classic” Clovis point dating from 13,500 to 14,000 years ago, according to Smithsonian.com. [http://bit.ly/1uccRzh](http://bit.ly/1uccRzh) – Grind TV

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Upcoming Events

March 6-8
Celebrate Cedar Mesa
Bluff, Utah
http://www.friendsofcedarmesa.org/celebrate/

March 12–15
Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) Annual Meeting
Estes Park, Colorado
http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/meetings-events/annual-meeting/2015-estes-park/

April 15–19
Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting
San Francisco, California

May 2 / June 6 / July 11 / August 8 / September 5 / October 3
Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve Tours
Littleton, Colorado
http://lambspring.org/

July 31-August 3 / August 14-17 / September 11-14
Mitchell Springs Excavation
Cortez, Colorado
http://www.fourcornersresearch.com/

August 6–9
Pecos Conference
Mancos, Colorado
https://www.facebook.com/pages/Pecos-Conference/203021673045677
Dear friends and colleagues,

Next year, we’re delighted to be able to offer a three-week professional development opportunity for K–12 educators: From Mesa Verde to Santa Fe: Pueblo Identity in the Southwest. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and hosted by Crow Canyon, this NEH Summer Institute is an intensive study of Pueblo culture, history, and diversity.

The ancestral Pueblo Indians of the central Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado met world-altering challenges. They departed their ancestral homeland at the end of the 13th century, migrated into the northern Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, and redefined themselves in the context of other Pueblo communities, only to be confronted by Spanish conquistadors, missionaries, and colonists. Guided by Crow Canyon archaeologists, educators, and American Indian scholars, NEH Summer Institute scholars will examine this little-known history by piecing together the data and perspectives of archaeology, ethnohistory, and oral history. The institute will be based at Crow Canyon; scholars will spend several days each at Mesa Verde National Park and at historic Pueblo and Spanish colonial communities in northern New Mexico. The workshop focuses on:

- Pueblo culture, history, and identity
- An in-depth exploration of Mesa Verde National Park
- Migration, colonization, and revolution in the context of Pueblo history
- Approaches to understanding the past: archaeology, oral history, and ethnohistory

The institute takes place June 28–July 18, 2015. Crow Canyon will select 25 K–12 teachers (including three graduate students studying K–12 education) from throughout the United States to participate. We welcome applications from all interested participants; previous anthropology or archaeology experience is not required. Each NEH scholar receives a $2,700 stipend to help cover expenses. For program details and application instructions, visit our website. The application deadline is March 2, 2015 (postmark).

For information about all 2015 NEH Summer Institutes and Workshops, visit the NEH website. Questions? E-mail us or call 800.422.8975, ext. 146.

Marjorie Connolly
Director of American Indian Initiatives
Chapter News

Fifty sites in the Chipeta Chapter region continue to be monitored by 39 Site Steward volunteers. The October Meeting included a presentation by Laurie Brandt on the “Geology of the Uncompahgre Plateau and its Relevance to Archaeology”. The focus included the formation of western Colorado and the four corners region with the resulting impact on the nature of cultural remains. Laurie’s presentation included slides of various mountain building eras along with the interim periods of subsidence and oceanic flooding of the region. Our ancient past is represented by the multitude of sedimentary and metamorphic layering visible in the colorful rocks of the Uncompahgre Plateau. Grant Smith in the November meeting presented “Transitions during the Late Prehistoric in the Eastern Great Basin”, a study of the Promontory Cave site north of the Great Salt Lake. The artifacts suggested habitation and hunting activities by Athapaskan populations migrating into the eastern Great Basin region rather than a site solely populated by Fremont or other groups. The December Christmas Party was held at The Museum of The Mountain West and featured two additional activities along with the potluck dinner. A silent auction fund raiser was held during the event, in which members presented various items related to archaeology for bidding. An “Antiques Road Show” later in the evening allowed participants to bring items and artifacts to experts Glade Hadden and Rich Fike for their opinion about the age and possible function of the items. On November 1st, Members of Chipeta Chapter hiked up Little Dominguez Canyon to learn about the geology of the Uncompahgre Plateau beginning with the 1.7 billion year old pre-Cambrian base rock and extending up through the sedimentary layers to the canyon rim. The field trip was inspired by Laurie Brandt’s talk about regional geology at the October meeting. Along the way, a historic cabin was observed along with rock art on a very good day for a hike.

Colorado Rock Art Association
Statewide
Chapter Rep: Teresa Weedin

We are continuing the organization of a CRAA annual symposium/meeting June 5-7, 2015 in Alamosa. More details at the next quarterly
Neil Hauser, Chapter Scientific Committee Chair, has been leading DC-CAS teams, including me, curating prehistoric dig artifacts uncovered before our dig was completed (Aug. 2014) in cooperation with Douglas County Historic Preservation at their lab in Castle Rock. In addition, detailed analysis of curated lithic artifacts from selected squares are being studied by DC-CAS trams at a lab in his home. The goal is publication of findings in about a year. Plans are on target to get a few chapters on the Web in the next several months. Our president, Jack Warner, gave 2 public talks and tours about the ancient people and extinct mammals at the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve Paleo-Indian and mammoth hunting site.

He also gave a talk about the ancient people of Douglas Co. based on archaeological research to the people in the Douglas Co. Government Training Program. Jack gave a talk on the archaeology of ancient people who lived in the hogback area of the Denver Basin to the public at the Roxborough State Park Archaeology Day Faire and presented a poster display about CAS and CO archaeology.

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 and data entry, editing. Chapter members are also volunteering in curation, education, library and interpretation at the Anasazi Heritage Center. Chapter members have completed fieldwork on the 140-acre survey on private land adjacent to Yucca House National Monument. The survey crew was directed by Bob and Diane McBride. The crew found a total Puebloan artifact count of 590 sherds and 69 lithics associated with 5 kivas, a solar
observation point, and two artifact scatters. In addition, there were 335 historic artifacts related to a well, a corral with artifact scatter, and a cabin foundation with artifact scatter. Bob and Diane have completed the final report. Special thanks go to Bob Bernhart, Nan Carman, Dale Diede, Nancy Evans, Marcie Ryan, and Robert Sawyer for their help with the survey and in researching this project.

Our monthly newsletter features reports on the speakers and field trips with photos. Past and current issues are available on the CAS website. The report on sites near Yucca House National Monument has been completed. 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. There are now two Law Enforcement Rangers for Canyons of the Ancients National Monument Work in conjunction with the Four Corners Lecture Series has begun to prepare for the 2015 season. Nancy Evans is our representative. 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: At our October meeting Writer Erica Olsen read from her story collection, Recapture and Other Stories, as well as from a work in progress. She discussed the role of archaeology as inspiration and provocation in her work. Themes of her award-winning stories include archaeology, memory, and the lines between fact and fiction and between nature and culture. At our November meeting Shawn K. Collins discussed her work along the Pacific Coast of Guatemala. Dr. Collins is a paleoethnobotanist who uses microscopic plant remains (primarily phytoliths) to reconstruct past environments and examine human-environmental interactions along with the development of domesticated crops across tropical and temperate areas of the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Collins conducted research tracking the relationship of climate to agriculture and prehistoric population shifts in Mesoamerica, earning her Ph.D. at the University of Missouri-Columbia. She currently serves as Foundation and Corporate Relations Officer at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

Eight members of IPCAS continue to participate in assisting Jakob Sedig (University of Colorado) with an analysis of ceramics and lithics from his Mimbres site (Woodrow Ruin) in Arizona. They completed that analysis and are currently working on analysis of lithics, ceramics and perishables at his Black Bluff (Mimbres) site. At least one IPCAS member participated in the PAAC lab project in December. Two IPCAS members par-
ticipated in a survey at West Bijou site of the Plaints Conservation Center with the Denver chapter. One chapter member (Kris Holien) participated in 9 surveys at Rocky Mountain National Park for the National Park Service. One chapter member (Kris Holien) participated in a meeting/discussion/tour with curators at the Estes Park Museum. Anne Robinson and Karen Kinnear are working with Scott Ortman to put together a summer field trip to the Northern Pueblos – the trip will be open to all CAS members (after first being offered to those members who participated in their trip last May to Chaco).

Northern Colorado Chapter

Fort Collins

Chapter Rep: Bev Goering

In October of 2014, the Northern Colo Chapter partnered with the Fort Collins Museum of Discovery and the City of Fort Collins Natural Areas Department to sponsor the "Lindenmeier: Ancient Lives, Ancient Dreams" symposium. Three days of sessions presented by archaeologists and curators focused on the Lindenmeier site; Folsom-era Paleoindians across Colorado and North America; interpretations of Paleoindian spirituality; and the value of partnerships between archaeologists, curators and native elders for enhancing our understandings of these ancient people. Archaeologists who presented at the symposium included Dr. George Frison, Dr. Dennis Stanford, Dr. Pegi Jodry, Dr. Frederic Sellet, Dr. Jason LaBelle, and Dr. Nicole Waguespack. Cody Newton, PhD candidate from CU, also presented. BLM Curator Bridget Ambler and FCMoD director Cheryl Donaldson presented as well. The keynote presentation was given by Dr. Edwin N. Wilmsen, who wrote the concluding report on the excavations at Lindenmeier. Over 190 participants attended the event, including 21 students of anthropology and archaeology from CSU and University of Wyoming who were able to attend at no charge. While the majority of the participants came from Colorado, approximately 10 percent of attendees came from out-of-state. One person came from South Africa.

Pikes Peak Chapter

Colorado Springs

Chapter Rep: Doug Rouse

On Nov 19, 2013, three committee members participated in an archaeology education program at Monroe Elementary School ( D. 11). Each presentation was given three times to the three classes for a total of 69 children. Dick Sundstrom presented Rock Art;
the children drew rock art pictures on large brown paper and discussed interpretations of their work. Bob Kilgore’s Lithics presentation allowed the children to learn about flintknapping and completed stone tools. Pat Williams discussed the relationship of agriculture and ceramics; each child interpreted an ancient design in black on a small white ceramic pot. On June 17, Pat Williams in cooperation with Meg Poole (Public Programs at Pioneers Museum), discussed ceramics with a summer session of Talented and Gifted children from Colorado College. The session at the museum was a combination of CAS and museum program; each child decorated a ceramic pot. Prior to the session at the museum, Phil and Pat Williams were instrumental in arranging for the children to visit the dig site at UCCS supervised by Roche Lindsey.

Pueblo Archaeological Chapter
Pueblo
Chapter Rep: Carla Hendrickson

Hudson Ranch Survey: Three PAHS members met at Hudson Ranch on Oct 20 and held a follow up meeting on Nov. 20th to reacquaint ourselves with this ongoing project. Notes, reports, and maps were organized as part of developing 2015 survey plans for Hudson Ranch, two privately held parcels, located between Pueblo and Beulah, Colorado. 10/2 Membership Meeting Speaker: 78 attendees heard Marilyn Martarano speak about the old Spanish Trail – specifically the Bunker Site in San Luis Valley - which is generally considered to have been in use from Los Angeles to Santa Fe from 1829 to 1848 10/18 member field trip: Pinyon Canyon Maneuver Site with Mark Owens 11/6 Membership Meeting Speaker: attendees heard from Tony Juarez who spoke about the murder of Antonio Chavez and the resulting repercussions throughout the Southwest.

San Juan Basin Chapter
Durango
Chapter Rep: Terri Hoff

SJBAS will seek to obtain updated information from its members on their participation in the San Juan Mountains Association site stewardship program. SJBAS cooperates with
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

The Surveyor
Niede Guidon still remembers her astonishment when she glimpsed the paintings. The ancient rock art depicts fierce battles among tribesmen, orgiastic scenes of prehistoric revelry and hunters pursuing their game, spears in hand.

http://www.nytimes.com/
The Quarterly Board meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was called to order by President Jack Warner on January 31, 2015, at 1:10 p.m. at the Southeastern Colorado Heritage Center in Pueblo, CO. Roll call was taken, with a quorum present. Chapters represented were: Chipeta, Colorado Rock Art, Denver, Hisatsinom, Indian Peaks, Pikes Peak, Pueblo, and San Juan Basin. President Warner thanked the Pueblo Chapter for hosting the meeting.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (TOM HOFF): A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with History Colorado for a voting chair on the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Committee (AHPC) for a CAS representative. Peter Faris is now our representative on that committee. This agreement will expire on July 31, 2017, and thereafter can be renewed every third year.

TREASURER (PRESTON NIESEN): Current assets are $45,708 and liabilities are $3,000.

OLD BUSINESS:
2015 Quarterly & Annual Board Meetings. The meeting schedule for the remainder of the year is April 25 in Salida, July 25 in Dolores and October 9-11 in Durango. Terri Hoff reported that plans are almost finalized for the Annual Meeting/Conference to be held at Fort Lewis College. Attendees were advised to book lodging soon as there are other events scheduled in Durango for the same holiday weekend (Columbus Day). The Saturday evening banquet speaker will be Dr. Doug Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution speaking about Kennewick Man.

Constitution and Bylaws Review. The Committee will be working on the Policies and Procedures documents for review at the April Quarterly meeting.

COMMITTEE/SPECIAL REPORTS:
ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP (PHIL WILLIAMS/TERRI HOFF): Applications will be due on March 30 for the 2015 Alice Hamilton Scholarship awards. Awards will be announced on April 25 at the April Quarterly Meeting. Terri displayed this year’s raffle items: two handmade wooden flutes with decorative wraps and an Acoma seed jar. Raffle tickets will be drawn for three separate prizes. “Pass the basket” donations at the meeting totaled $101 for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH and EDUCATION (KAREN KINNEAR): Karen recently met with Shawn Collins of Crow Canyon Archaeological Center to discuss opportunities for both organizations to work together. The Committee is developing ideas to distribute Tom Sholes’ anti-vandalism video. The speaker
spreadsheet will be ready for distribution to all chapters by the next quarter.

PAAC (KEVIN BLACK):
Five PAAC courses (Boulder, Denver, Dolores, Durango and Fountain) were held during the fourth quarter, 2014. Average attendance was 15 people. The PAAC Winter Laboratory Project resumed in December at the off-site storage facility in central Denver. Nine volunteers worked in the lab on eight days completed, with the largest number (5) coming from the Indian Peaks Chapter. Terry Lee of the Pikes Peak Chapter earned the Provisional Surveyor certificate. Congratulations to Terry!

PUBLICATIONS (LARRY EVANS): Larry plans to produce Disk 5 soon, as well as a 10 year index, as the Winter 2014 issue of Southwestern Lore will complete the 10th year since the last CD was published.

SOUTHWESTERN LORE (JUDI HALASI):
The Winter issue is currently in progress at the CU Press. There will be a combined Spring/Summer issue by guest editors, Jason LaBelle and Chris Johnston, on Caches of Colorado, which will include 15 articles.

PUBLICATIONS / SURVEYOR NEWSLETTER (ROBERT DUNDAS): Deadlines have been set for contributing material for Surveyor publication: Winter issue - February 14, Spring issue - May 9, Summer issue - August 8, and Fall issue-October 24. Deadlines are 2 weeks after CAS Board meetings.

PUBLICATIONS / WEBSITE (CRAIG BANISTER): Craig is still planning to completely reformat the State CAS website by the next Quarterly Meeting, and is researching an on-line payment option for memberships.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST (RICHARD WILSHUSEN):
This job is the best I will ever have, but it also the most humbling task I have ever taken on. I want to tell you, Kevin, and others how much I appreciate your confidence and support. You are our “legion” of professionally trained, publicly engaged avocational archaeologists…citizen archaeologists. Thank you for all that you do.
I will just offer some highlights of what has kept us busy.

We set a record with 124 state permits issued last year and the year-end reports and new permits for 2015 will keep Kevin busy for the next months, in addition to his PAAC teaching.

Last year was the 150th year since the Sand Creek Massacre and History Colorado played a significant, yet understated role in helping with the commemoration and Healing Run. We worked with NPS and the Commission of Indian Affairs to coordinate the logistics. We hosted a massive feast of bison stew, fry bread and other traditional foods in honor of the runners. It was a fitting “welcoming home” of Indian tribes that were horribly treated so long ago.

I have been working with my staff to bring forward a Request for Proposal for a new computer modernization project. Just the planning and initial design for this project may
cost over $100,000, but it is long overdue and I look forward to its inception by March, with a design by mid to late summer. I anticipate it will take three years and up to a million dollars to build all the modules of a fully integrated system, but it would allow us to be fully digital in our receipt, management, and archiving of data.

On the State Historical Fund side of our division, the various reviews and decisions for the October grant round for SHF have been concluded. I note that archaeology did well in several categories and I am grateful for that. I saw Peter Faris at the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Committee meeting earlier this month as CAS’s representative to this committee. There is a new appointee to History Colorado’s board, Karl Kumli, who has been on Crow Canyon’s board for almost a decade. He brings tremendous knowledge of archaeology, history, and historic preservation.

There are a slew of meetings on the horizon:

- The CCPA annual meetings will be in Estes Park March 13th and 14th. and there will be a special symposium on the contributions of Richard Carrillo this year.
- Four of our History Colorado staff will be giving papers and leading roundtables at the SAA meetings in San Francisco in April and that is shaping up to be a great annual meeting.
- Finally, the American Anthropological Association meetings will be in Denver this next November.

CHS / CAS REP (PETER FARIS): In January, three archaeologically-related projects were approved for grant funding: 1. An Education grant to Douglas County for artifact analysis and National Registration nomination for the Bayou Gulch site for $89,684; 2. A Survey and Planning grant to Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for the Pueblo Farming Investigative Project for $103,937; and 3. A Survey and Planning grant to Dominguez Archaeological Research Group for a multidisciplinary Cultural Resource Survey of Eagle County Ute Trails for $75,000.

HISTORY COLORADO PROJECTS (TERRY MURPHY):
The 2015 May celebration of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month poster theme is “History in the Making”. Current planning for Colorado Day 2015 at History Colorado involves a significantly expanded program, including a possible closure of 12th Avenue to permit more outdoor activities.

AWARDS (MARK OWENS):
Mark Owens is now the chair of this Committee. Jason LaBelle and Tom Hoff are the remaining members. The Committee plans to purchase a “back stock” of C.T. Hurst plaques for future award winners.

MEMBERSHIP (BEV GOERING):
There are 673 memberships with a total of 918 members. Unaffiliated members are 45 and unaffiliated memberships are 40. Institutional memberships are 63. Tom Hoff
started the discussion about some Chapters utilizing Membership categories that don’t exist in the CAS Constitution.

LONG RANGE PLANNING (DICK SUNDSTROM):
This Quarterly Board meeting finds us at an exciting cross-roads. CAS is in the process of rewriting our organization’s constitution and by-laws, and adopting our budget for the upcoming year. This give us a rare opportunity to “put our money where our mouth is”, once we’ve decided who we are, what we do, and how we propose to do what we do. Dick asked many thoughtful questions regarding these points, and will be contacting Chapter presidents and CAS representatives for their direct input.

NEW BUSINESS:
1. 2015 Budget (Niesen): Preston discussed his draft 2015 proposed budget. Budget approval for 2015 will be discussed as Old Business at the next Quarterly Meeting.

2. Design and Update CAS brochure: Craig Banister stated he and the other committee members, Jack Warner and Bob Dundas, will report back to the Board at the next Quarterly Meeting.

President Jack Warner declared the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Kris Holien
CAS Recording Secretary
kjholien@aol.com

Warriors frozen in time is how Navajo legends are said to describe the eerie, red rock spires in Valley of the Gods in Utah. This rocky valley lies at the base of Cedar Mesa, and the rocks were deposited by the invasion of a shallow sea about 250 million years ago. Photo: Rick Schafer
San Miguel County Apologized to Utes

Dr. Carol Patterson
Archaeologist

On Monday February 9th, San Miguel County officially apologized to the Northern Utes for expelling them from Colorado in 1881. The meeting was at 1:30 pm at the Ft. Duchene, Utah tribal auditorium.

The late Ute Elder Clifford Duncan in front of “Yellow Woman”, Utah

Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month Posters Available

AHPM posters are here! Download the poster or contact our office to request a physical copy. Don't forget to submit your AHPM events to our online calendar.
“Over the years, I had come across many an Anasazi hand-and-toe trail, a line of shallow steps gouged in a precipice by some ancient artisan wielding only a quartzite pounding stone, that I found too daunting to follow, even with rock-climbing shoes on my feet. Without question, the Anasazi were the finest prehistoric climbers ever to inhabit the United States. The Navajo, arriving on the Colorado Plateau, were so dazzled by the vertical skills of their predecessors that they attributed their technique to magic. The cliff dwellings, said Navajo sages, had been built by Anasazi who could fly, or had special sticky feet, or who used shiny stones to slide up and down rock walls; the lizards of today, scuttling up and down the cliffs, are the descendants of the Anasazi, punished thus for having displeased the Holy Beings.”

- David Roberts

*In Search of the Old Ones*