

# THE SURVEYOR



Winter, 2013

NEWSLETTER OF THE COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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## Doggone It!

My dog is the best dog in the world. Now, he hasn't always been that way. He's a Springer Spaniel/Labrador or a "Springador" and he was the puppy from hell. He chewed three pairs of reading glasses and the top off of one of my cowboy boots. He didn't do

too well in puppy kindergarten, either. He flunked. But then my expectations were different from what the instructor had in mind. She wanted to teach dogs to sit, roll over, heel,

and be continually obedient. That's not what mattered to me. I wanted a hiker dog, and that's what I got. I wanted a canine companion to walk with me all over the West's public lands, from national forest mountain peaks to BLM canyons, from national park vistas to Colorado Parks and Wildlife game preserves. I sought a dog to camp with, hike with, backpack with, a dog who

wouldn't wander or chase game, though he could flush grouse. That's what Finn became—the best public land pup I've ever had. We can go for hours and I never need to call his name. No leash. There he is out front, running, sniffing, barreling

Bangs Canyon and to have your dog leading the way, on trail, on point. And when I want him back, I get down on one knee. He sees me, and comes running because he knows I've got treats in my pocket. We've been everywhere. One of the benefits

of being outdoors is to explore with canines, which can smell 1,000 times better than humans. With Finn's keen nose and acute hearing, he senses mule deer well before I see them. He



*Andy and Finn at Procession Panel, Butler Wash, Utah*

on ahead, but he always comes back to check on me.

Sometimes he gets too exuberant. He bent a brand new hiking pole when he charged past me to the top of a trail in the South San Juans Wilderness. He's beaten me to 14,000 ft. Handies Peak near Lake City, and he's climbed at least half of the 12,000 foot La Plata Mountains. There's nothing better than to be out on public lands like

loves cross country skiing, especially on frozen rivers where he dives and leaps into the snow and skids to a stop on thin ice. When it starts to crack, he rapidly reverses. I've told my wife I'll never go anywhere, like climb a scree-clad peak or descend a canyon on a dangerous trail, unless my Springador can get there, too. But what she doesn't know is that he has four-paw



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drive. He'll go anywhere, and he has. And he's made me a safer climber, too. On one steep canyon wall, I tried to inch up to the next higher ledge using a wooden log as a ladder, but it was clear I'd have 10 to 12 feet of exposure. Finn did not like the odds. He ran off to the side and tiptoed towards me on the perpendicular on a knife-edge ledge. He dared me to go up. As I ascended the log he came closer and I knew he was going to fall. That was his bluff. Finn backed me down and we found another route. That's why I hike with my dog, but I am limited on pristine national park lands to having him on a leash or in my car or tent. On national forest lands including wilderness areas we can go most anywhere and that's been the case on Bureau of Land Management or BLM lands, but lately that's changed. The BLM in Utah now excludes

dogs from archaeological sites. Amazing! The BLM, the multiple use folks with oil and gas impacts, ATVs running amuck, mining pollution, and too many invasive plants wants to control canines. Doggone it! The rules have rational reasons, but which species other than humans has done the most damage to archaeological sites? Bovines. They've knocked down 800-year-old walls, demolished middens, pissed on petroglyphs, and left their calling cards over most of the archaeological sites in Utah. According to archaeologists with the photographs to prove it, on Comb Ridge in San Juan County, cows have recently toppled historic wooden Navajo sweatlodges which will never be re-built. I believe in protecting archaeological sites. Cultural resources on the Colorado Plateau are irreplaceable, but I also believe in animal equity.

If dogs should be excluded from archaeological sites, so should cows. After all, the Anasazi and Fremont Indians raised dogs, not Herefords. In sensitive areas I'll have to use Finn's leash more often. Some sites we'll never again visit as a team. Mark Twain said it best when he wrote, "If dogs can't go to heaven, I don't want to go, either."

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**Editors Note:**

**Andrew Gulliford is a professor of history and Environmental Studies at Fort Lewis College. He is the current President of the San Juan Basin Archaeological Society Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society.**



**"If dogs should be excluded from archaeological sites, so should cows. After all, the Anasazi and Fremont Indians raised dogs, not Herefords."**

**- Andrew Gulliford**



***Special Thanks to Tom Till Photography in Moab, Utah for allowing the Colorado Archaeological Society the use of one of his many exceptional photographs, thank you Tom!***

***[tomtillphotography.com](http://tomtillphotography.com)***



# Its Coming



## It's time to get involved with Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month!

May is **Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month**, and it's time to get ready. This year's theme is *Building Communities: Celebrating 20 Years of the State Historical Fund*. How has archaeology, historic preservation, or the State Historical Fund shaped your community?

To celebrate AHPM, we're hosting a two-day extravaganza from May 18 to 19 of archaeology and historic preservation activities, both inside and out of the History Colorado Center in Denver.

It will be a weekend of fun, hands-on archaeology and preservation activities, such as adobe brick making, traditional foodway rituals, historic homes scavenger hunts...or whatever else you come up with!

**Please join us—download the fillable PDF Activity Proposal Form and submit it by March 1 to participate.**

What else is your community doing to celebrate Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month? We're compiling a statewide Calendar of Events on our website—**submit your event or special deal through our online Event Submission Form**, then check back soon to see what other events are happening throughout the state.

Have more questions? Don't forget to check **www.AHPM-Colorado.org** for more on the month's events, or contact Claire Lanier at **claire.lanier@state.co.us**



**“This year's theme is *Building Communities: Celebrating 20 Years of the State Historical Fund*. How has archaeology, historic preservation, or the State Historical Fund shaped your community? “**



# Meetings & Contacts

## 2013 Colorado Archaeological Society Quarterly Board Meetings

March 16	Denver (CCPA)
July 27	Cortez
October 4	Loveland (Plains Conference)



## Colorado Archaeological Society Officers and Contact People



[www.coloradoarchaeology.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org)

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## Newsletter “The Surveyor”

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# PAAC

## 2013 PAAC Schedule

### Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)

#### February

1-4	Cortez / Dolores	Rock Art Studies
8-10	Craig	Perishable Materials
13	Boulder	Principles of Arch. Excavation (Session 1 of 7)
19	Fort Collins	Arch. Lab Techniques (Session 1 of 5)
20	Boulder	Archaeological Excavation (Session 2 of 7)
23-24	Durango	Archaeological Dating Methods
26	Fort Collins	Arch. Lab Techniques (Session 2 of 5)
27	Boulder	Archaeological Excavation (Session 3 of 7)

#### March

2-3	Pueblo	Research Design and Report Writing
5	Fort Collins	Arch. Lab Techniques (Session 3 of 5)
6	Boulder	Archaeological Excavation (Session 4 of 7)
12	Fort Collins	Arch. Lab Techniques (Session 4 of 5)
13	Boulder	Archaeological Excavation (Session 5 of 7)
16	Denver	PAAC Board Meeting / CAS quarterly meeting
19	Fort Collins	Arch. Lab Techniques (End / Session 5)
20	Boulder	Archaeological Excavation (Session 6 of 7)
23-24	Glenwood Springs	Field and Laboratory Photography
27	Boulder	Archaeological Excavation (Session 7 of 7)

#### April

12-15	Montrose	Prehistoric Ceramics Description & Analysis
18, 25	Denver	Basic Site Surveying Techniques (1 & 2)

#### May

2,9	Denver	Basic Site Surveying Techniques (3 & 4)
4-8	Pawnee Buttes	Summer Training Survey
16,18	Denver	Basic Site Surveying Techniques (5 & 6)
21-24	Pawnee Buttes	Summer Training Survey
23,30	Denver	Basic Site Surveying Techniques (7 & 8)

#### June

7-9	Fountain	Rock Art Studies
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### PAAC CONTACT

**Kevin Black**

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**Assistant State**

**Archaeologist /**

**PAAC Co-ordinator**

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# President's Corner

Hi all... Happy Winter! The January Quarterly Board meeting was held on a beautiful sunny day in Colorado Springs. You can read the details in the "Highlights". The Pikes Peak Chapter is to be commended for the great location, field trip, and food!! I have wanted to re-energize the State CAS Education Committee and move the committee into new ventures. So I asked Karen Kinnear, CAS VP, to take over the committee in the interim. (Thanks Karen!) Together we got the word out that we were looking for interested CAS members to join a discussion on where State CAS should go with educational efforts. What would that look like? Are educational activities that are already taking place in each chapter (field trips, great lectures, archaeology education in schools and public events), along with the chapters' unified participation in Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month activities, meeting CAS's mission for public education? Is there a need for anything else? The Long Range Planning (LRP) Committee needed to be part of the discussion and Dick Sundstrom, Chair, heartily agreed. Saturday morning I was thrilled to see so many CAS members joining the Education/LRP Committee table! A lively discussion ensued. I want to thank all who contributed to the discussion and appreciate their interest. I look forward to

updates from this newly formed committee. Many thanks go to Linda Sand, VP of the Denver chapter, for volunteering to serve with Terry Murphy as a CAS representative on the Anti-Vandalism Task Force. History Colorado has asked CAS to participate again this year in Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month.

and Bob! A few months ago, the CAS Board was notified that the History Colorado Board of Directors (formerly Colorado Historical Society) will no longer commit 2 of their 36 seats to CAS designees, and will also require Board members to make a sizable donation to the society. This has generated concern that there will be more focus on historic preservation and less on archaeology and that CAS will lose its voice in state archaeology matters and on historic fund grant applications. I received a letter in January 2013 from W. Bart Berger, Chairman of the History Colorado Board, regarding the decision on our two Board positions. Mr. Berger believes that, as decades have passed since an apparent arrangement between CAS and the CHS (HC) Board for representation, History Colorado has demonstrated its ingrained commitment to the archaeological community. He stated, for the future, History Colorado will continue to work with CAS and honor the productive relationship that has been forged. However, it will no longer commit, per se, any board seats to CAS nor to any other particular organizations. Seats will be filled with individuals of various disciplines who represent geographic, economic, and cultural diversity in Colorado and who can effectively fulfill History Colorado's mission. The History Colorado Board will always have archaeologists. The CAS Board dis-



### *Our Prez—Linda Seyfert*

There will be a hands-on Preservation Festival at History Colorado Center. Please get your ideas for activities to Terry and Linda! I want to express my appreciation to Craig Bannister (Denver) who volunteered to be the new CAS webmaster. Many thanks also go to Bob Dundas (Chipeta) who agreed to become our new Editor of the Surveyor. Thanks Craig



**“A few months ago, the CAS Board was notified that the History Colorado Board of Directors (formerly Colorado Historical Society) will no longer commit 2 of their 36 seats to CAS designees, and will also require Board members to make a sizable donation to the society.”**

*- Linda Seyfert*



cussed this decision. This has been understandably perplexing and frustrating. One of our 2 CAS delegates to the History Colorado Board, Peter Faris, had previously been re-elected for one year to serve out a term for someone who left. So there is a question of whether the new requirements for a contribution apply. As there is also concern that CAS will no longer have input on Historic Fund grant applications, Mr. Faris will contact the Board for clarification on the required contribution, and also ask if CAS could

maintain a representative on the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Committee which reviews the state historic fund grant applications. On behalf of the CAS Board, I want to express sincere appreciation to both Peter Faris and Bob Mutaw for their participation and valuable contributions as CAS delegates to the History Colorado Board. While we hope to maintain some voice with the History Colorado Board, we will continue to look forward to working with History Colorado long into the future, as there is still much that these

two organizations can accomplish together. I want to offer congratulations to Dr. Jason LaBelle (Past CAS President) for receiving the “Stephen H. Hart Award for Archaeology” from the Board of Directors of History Colorado. Dr. LaBelle received this award for his outstanding statewide archaeology efforts. Congratulations Jason! I hope to see you all at the CAS Quarterly Board meeting in March at the CCPA Annual meeting.

- Linda Seyfert

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*Linda Seyfert*



Linda Seyfert joined CAS in 1995 (Pikes Peak Chapter). Linda has a BA in Anthropology / Archaeology from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. She served as PPC secretary and represented the chapter on the CAS Board as both PAAC & CAS Rep. She chaired the CAS Advisory Board to the State Archaeologist, and was a member of the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Committee. Linda served as CAS Recording Secretary and was elected Vice President (2010-2011). She is currently serving the second of her two-year term as CAS President. In her work-life, she is Director of Medical Staff Services & Continuing Medical Education for Memorial Hospital – University of Colorado Health System. Linda is a native Texan and has lived in Colorado since 1976. She and husband Dave have 6 children.



**“While we hope to maintain some voice with the History Colorado Board, we will continue to look forward to working with History Colorado long into the future, as there is still much that these two organizations can accomplish together.”**

*- Linda Seyfert*



# Surveying Pawnee Buttes

*“It was nearly morning and the palest sliver of dawn was breaking in the east. The cool, dry air flowed easily into my lungs as I slowly crawled along the ground, intent on the thin columns of smoke rising in the distance. The dry grass crackled as I approached the edge of the cliff. I stopped, adjusted the bow on my back, and looked behind me. A lone pronghorn stood on top of a nearby hill, silhouetted against the sky, looking at me. The antelope turned, and was gone as suddenly as it had appeared. I drew a quiet breath, then stiffened slightly as sounds drifted up to me, a dog barking, the crack of a rock as it split open. The air smelled of damp, freshly crushed sage. I carefully leaned forward, stretching to look over and down. To my front, surrounding the base of the curving white cliff, I saw several groups of tipis. A large encampment was just coming to life after a cold night's sleep. I stood up and lifted my deer-skin bag. I had come to trade.”*

Although the above story is my imagination of the southern Pawnee Buttes area in the not-too-distant past, the 2012 PAAC Summer Training Survey was real. The PAAC 2012 Summer Training Survey was held on state-owned trust lands, sur-

rounded by the Pawnee National Grassland and private land. The Survey lasted for 9 days, from June 12 through June 20, and was conducted by Kevin Black, the Assistant State Archaeologist and PAAC Co-ordinator. I signed up for both weekend days, June 16 and 17. I drove up to the Crow Valley Recreation Area campground, located just north of Briggsdale, by 7:00 p.m. on Friday night. I met Kevin as well as other volunteers who were staying at the campground and who were participating in the weekend site survey. The Crow Valley Recreation Area is a USDA Forest Service campground that has a dry creek bed near

many of the campsites and quite a few large trees. More than 300 bird species have been sighted on the Pawnee National Grassland and the campground is a popular area for birdwatchers. Having recently joined the Colorado Archaeological Society

ing through the area and I wasn't used to the new sounds in the campground yet. The trees rustled in the wind and the sides of my tent flapped slightly. I finally fell asleep somewhere around midnight after the wind settled down.

On Saturday, I woke up to the sound of birds singing. Kevin Black had assigned me to Bob Cronk's crew. Bob Cronk is one of the Cultural Resource Information/GIS Specialists at the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. At 7:00 a.m., Bob, with two other volunteers and myself, drove out to the southern Training

Survey area, near Pawnee National Grassland, about 23 miles east on Colorado Hwy 14, then a mile north. The terrain is gently rolling, open short-grass prairie with shallow drainages and the occasional small cactus and yucca plant. No shade was available. We parked, got our packs and water, and starting walking to the north, to continue a line from the previous day. For a site survey, the idea is to have



## Bob, Craig & Richard

In April 2012, I had not taken any PAAC classes yet, in particular, the Basic Site Surveying Techniques class. Participating in a site survey and filling out forms to document sites or isolated finds of artifacts would be a new experience for me. On Friday night, I turned in around 9:00 p.m. The variety of birds makes for some noisy melodies at dusk. A moderate breeze was blow-



**“The primary purpose of the site survey on the state-owned trust lands was to look for Native American occupation and tool-making sites.”**

**- Craig Banister**



everyone walk abreast of each other, about 15 meters (50 feet) apart, and look for artifacts lying on the surface -- flakes, tools, projectile points, and so on. We each carried a handful of red pin flags, to mark artifact locations as we found them. The primary purpose of the site survey on the state-owned trust lands was to look for Native American occupation and tool-making sites. The day was sunny and warm, with a temperature in the 90s, and occasional cumulus clouds. We walked along the ridge, to the northeast of South Pawnee Creek, then spent a couple of hours documenting an historical site just north of a stock pond. The site was a small, mostly circular depression a few feet deep, of unknown origin. Broken glass was nearby. For each site identified, prehistoric or historic, information is filled out on a variety of Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms. In addition to documenting descriptive information about the site and artifacts, we also created a map of the site. I was impressed with the amount of information that we were able to gather, from what looked to me like a fairly non-descript site,

based on my inexperienced viewpoint. After the midday lunch break, we started a new line that began at the south boundary of the survey area. In the midst of



**Pawnee National Grassland Mano**

some sparse grass and prickly pear cactus, I found a probable mano (a rounded stone, used to grind food) and we documented it as an isolated find. We found a few flakes from stone tool manufacturing in the area,




**Surveying the Pawnee Grassland**

also as isolated finds, but no tools. If an isolated find is a stone tool, the crew chief makes a decision whether to collect it or not. Flakes and other tool-making debitage are typically not collected and left in situ. On the side

of a little knoll, I found several small pieces of petrified wood, unworked. Heading north toward South Pawnee Creek and the stock pond, we encountered a large group of abandoned, rusty farm machinery, decades old, lined up in a row. Having grown up on a farm myself, I estimated the age of most of the machinery to be 1940s/1950s era. Some of the machinery was tractor-drawn, such as an old iron hay baler and a couple of grain drills, used for planting crops. Other machinery was horse-drawn, with long hitches. Some machinery had iron wheels and some had rubber tires. We also saw an old Dodge pickup truck, light blue in color, that dated from 1954 to 1956 based on the body style and chrome. So, my first

day was a double treat, finding both prehistoric and historic artifacts in the same area! Moving north, we found quite a few flakes on a small promontory, and had probably placed about 10 red pin flags to mark locations, when the day was at an end. We pulled up the pin flags, since they should not be left out overnight. We didn't want to attract any passersby to the site. We left the area and drove back to the campground by 5:30 p.m. Kevin Black's crew was working in the



**“So, my first day was a double treat, finding both prehistoric and historic artifacts in the same area!”**

**- Craig Banister**



northern area, in the vicinity of the Pawnee Buttes, and had collected a scraper and a projectile point, which they showed us at the picnic table at the campsite. Kevin answered questions from me. I learned a lot about archaeology and the Pawnee National Grassland area during my conversations with him. On Sunday, Richard Wilshusen, the State Archaeologist, arrived from Denver at 6:30 a.m. and accompanied our crew out to the southern area all day. Sunday brought a hot wind, and a higher temperature. The large High Park fire was raging in the foothills to the west of Fort Collins and was sending a 50 mile long plume of smoke out over Pawnee National Grassland. The yellowish-brown smoke was a thin haze on Saturday, but by late Sunday afternoon became a thick column and was beginning to obscure the sun. I can only imagine what the Native Americans thought when they saw a heavy band of smoke traveling out and past the Pawnee Buttes area from a big fire in the mountains. We started right where we left off on Saturday, at the small promontory, and within an hour, had placed red pin flags at over 20 artifact locations (stone flakes and debitage). One interesting fact, which I hadn't thought much about, was how the lighting changes during the day, and how it affects what you see on the

ground. In early morning, at noon, and in the afternoon, some artifacts in the same area are more easily seen than others because the light is coming from a different angle. We spent 2 hours mapping the site. We used a Brunton compass on a tripod for bearings to the artifacts, and filled out the various Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms, which included feature and terrain descriptions, as well as artifact quantity, type, and mate-

document a site. Next, we walked the ridges north of the stock pond. Bob Cronk spotted two light gray, chalcedony scrapers and a chert projectile point midsection. The three artifacts were documented as an isolated find and collected. To me, the two scrapers were finely crafted and a near perfectly matched set. Why were these items lying along the top of a ridge, in a location that was not an obvious camping or occupation site? In mid-afternoon, on the way back to the vehicle, we found, mapped, and documented another site with over a dozen flakes and pieces of debitage. Back at the campground on Sunday night, I wished I could have stayed for the remaining days of the training survey. I was hooked. On the drive back to Denver, I reflected on how much I had learned from



*Remnants of an Earlier Day!*

everyone, particularly from Kevin Black, Bob Cronk, and Richard Wilshusen. Participating in a PAAC Summer Training Survey was an interesting, positive, and fun experience. I would highly recommend it to anyone who has an inclination to gain a deeper understanding of the archaeological resources of Colorado and how to document them. I will definitely be attending the Pawnee Buttes PAAC Summer Training Survey in May of 2013.

material. We also recorded additional information about the site, such as management and administrative data. As with everyone in the group, Dr. Wilshusen was eager to share his knowledge of archaeology and share personal stories about his archaeological experiences. He spent time with each of the volunteers, explaining how to fill out the forms and talking about topics such as flint knapping, and how a stone was struck to produce a flake. Both he and Bob Cronk were great resources in helping me gain a better understanding of archaeology, specifically on how to

- *Craig Banister*  
*Denver Chapter*

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**- Craig Banister**



# Archaeology Southwest Links

## **Arizona Republic Claims Repatriation of the Magician's Burial Was Controversial**

On an unknown date at an unidentified location, the U.S. government turned over a collection of undisclosed Sinagua artifacts to anonymous members of the Hopi Tribe for unspecified disposition. The mysterious proceedings this fall involved an archaeological treasure trove and a substantial expenditure of tax dollars. Yet virtually everything about it remains secret under a federal law known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA. <http://www.azcentral.com/arizonarepublic/news/articles/2012/12/27/20121227effort-return-hopi-artifacts-stirs-questions.html>

## **Chocolate in the Southwest by AD 800?**

They were humble farmers who grew corn and dwelt in subterranean pit houses. But the people who lived 1200 years ago in a Utah village known as Site 13, near Canyonlands National Park in Utah, seem to have had at least one indulgence: chocolate. Researchers report that half a dozen bowls excavated from the area contain traces of chocolate, the earliest known in North America. The finding implies that by the end of the 8th century C.E., cacao beans, which grow only in the tropics, were being imported to Utah from orchards thousands of kilometers away. <http://bit.ly/Wq4oae>

## **Blackwater Draw and Lubbock Lake also Listed in Smithsonian's Top 5**

In 1929, in a dry lake bed near Clovis, New Mexico, a young outdoorsman named Ridgely White-man came across unusual, fluted projectile points—the first evidence of a 13,000-year-old Paleo-Indian culture. Archaeologists soon followed, piecing together an account of the Clovis people, long believed to be the first to settle in the Americas. <http://bit.ly/VgwQYK>

## **Publication Announcement - An Updated Chaco Handbook**

An enlarged, updated second edition of *The Chaco Handbook: An Encyclopedic Guide* has just been published by The University of Utah Press. This valuable reference provides a narrative introduction to the prehistory and archaeology of Chaco Canyon, more than 270 cross-referenced encyclopedia entries, over 100 illustrations and maps, and five helpful timelines. Entries address important Chacoan and related sites, place-names, archaeological and ethnographic terms, objects and architectural features, and institutions and individuals. This second edition includes a new preface, a new chapter on professional explanations for the “Chaco Phenomenon,” additional entries, and revisions to existing entries. <http://bit.ly/10UXqc>

## **2013 Pecos Conference Website Up**

The Pecos Conference is an annual conference of archaeologists which is held in the southwestern United States or northwestern Mexico. Each August, archaeologists gather under open skies somewhere in the southwestern United States or northwestern Mexico. They set up a large tent for shade, and then spend three or more days together discussing recent research and the problems of the field and challenges of the profession. In recent years, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the general public and media organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. These individuals and groups play an increasingly important role, as participants and as audience, helping professional archaeologists celebrate archaeological research and to mark cultural continuity. [http://www.swanet.org/2013\\_pecos\\_conference/](http://www.swanet.org/2013_pecos_conference/)



### **Chocolate in the Southwest by AD 800?**

**“They were humble farmers who grew corn and dwelt in subterranean pit houses. But the people who lived 1200 years ago in a Utah village known as Site 13, near Canyonlands National Park in Utah, seem to have had at least one indulgence: chocolate.”**



# The Links Have It

History Colorado  
[historycolorado.org/](http://historycolorado.org/)

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

Colorado Archaeological Society  
[coloradoarchaeology](http://coloradoarchaeology)

Colorado Archaeology Events  
[digonsite.com/guide/colorado](http://digonsite.com/guide/colorado)

Land Use History of the Colorado Plateau  
[cpluhna.nau.edu/index.htm](http://cpluhna.nau.edu/index.htm)

Bureau of Land Management  
[blm.gov/wo/st/en.html](http://blm.gov/wo/st/en.html)

Mesa Verde National Park  
[nps.gov/meve/index.htm](http://nps.gov/meve/index.htm)

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center  
[crowcanyon.org/](http://crowcanyon.org/)

San Juan Basin Archaeological Society  
[www.sjbas.org/](http://www.sjbas.org/)

Utah Rock Art Association  
[utahrockart.org/](http://utahrockart.org/)

Ute Mountain Tribal Park  
[utemountainute.com/tribalpark.htm](http://utemountainute.com/tribalpark.htm)

Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance  
[www.cparch.org/](http://www.cparch.org/)



**“Surveyor”  
Link of the Month**

**Archaeology Southwest**



# The Contributors



### Craig Banister • Denver Chapter

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

[craig.banister@comcast.net](mailto:craig.banister@comcast.net)



### Mona Charles • CAS Member

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

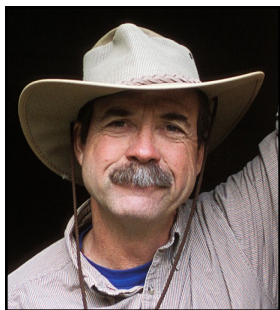
[monaccharles@gmail.com](mailto:monaccharles@gmail.com)



### Robert Dundas • Chipeta Chapter

Bob is a current member of the Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society and the editor of the *Uncompahgre Journal* and *The Surveyor*. He is a Site Steward in Arizona and a Site Steward with the BLM Uncompahgre Field Office in Montrose, CO., and with the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison US Forest Service in Grand Junction, CO. He is also a member of the Utah Rock Art Association.

[anasazibob@gmail.com](mailto:anasazibob@gmail.com)



### Andrew Gulliford • San Juan Basin Chapter

Andrew Gulliford is a professor of history and Environmental Studies at Fort Lewis College in Durango. He teaches courses in wilderness, environmental history and national parks. He is an award winning author. His articles and photographs have appeared in *High Country News*, *Preservation*, *American Heritage*, *Colorado Heritage*, and *Montana*. His editorial columns have run in the *Denver Post* and the *Salt Lake City Tribune*.

[Gulliford\\_a@fortlewis.edu](mailto:Gulliford_a@fortlewis.edu)



### Laurie Labak • Chipeta Chapter

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

[labak@sopris.net](mailto:labak@sopris.net)



A special "Tip of the Hat" and "Gracias" to our members pictured on the left who contributed articles to this issue. As I mentioned when I took over the helm of the *Surveyor*, "The strength of any publication rests on the shoulders of it's contributors." That being said these folks are truly the strength beneath the *Surveyor's* wings!

Thank You!!!

- Robert Dundas  
Editor

[anasazibob@gmail.com](mailto:anasazibob@gmail.com)



# Hilites

## QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING HILITES

Colorado Springs, Colorado

January 19, 2013

### TREASURER (MICHELE GIOMETTI):

Current assets are \$40,364.17 and liabilities are \$3,000.00. A proposed budget for 2013 was presented for approval at the March Quarterly Board Meeting. Chapters are reminded to mail or email to Michele their 2012 financial reports, even if it is prior to the audits.

### MEMBERSHIP (BEV GOERING):

There are 917 chapter members and 643 chapter memberships. Unaffiliated members are 43 and unaffiliated memberships are 40. Institutional memberships are 62.

### ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP (PHIL WILLIAMS):

Applications will be due on March 4. Awards will be announced on March 16. A meeting room and time are requested for the March Quarterly Meeting. Raffle items are needed for the 2013 Annual Meeting. Total value of item(s) to be raffled should be \$800.

### PAAC (KEVIN BLACK):

The new schedule for PAAC classes during the first half of 2013 was posted on the OAHP website and distributed at the meeting. Two PAAC Certifications were awarded at the meeting: PAAC Scholar-Brian Carroll (Northern Colorado) and Dennis Schiferl (Pueblo). The PAAC laboratory project was held in December at the History Colorado warehouse in central Denver. Lab analysis has been completed. It is anticipated that next year's lab will consist of data entry.

### PUBLICATIONS (LARRY EVANS):

The new *Surveyor* editor is Robert Dundas (Chipeta). CAS members should verify email address is correct in CAS records to facilitate receipt of the *Surveyor*. The new website master is Craig Banister (Denver).

### AWARDS (JASON LABELLE):

Another professional archaeologist is needed to be a member of the awards committee.

### EDUCATION/COMMUNITY OUTREACH (New Chair needed):

The Pikes Peak chapter was authorized to submit a formal, written grant request at the March Quarterly Board meeting for a grant to cover materials to develop a new curriculum.



**“CAS members should verify email address is correct in CAS records to facilitate receipt of the *Surveyor*.”**

**- Larry Evans**



**STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST (RICHARD WILSHUSEN):**

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists will be holding their annual meeting at our new facility in Denver on March 15-16. I am organizing a Friday afternoon (March 15) symposium to discuss how to update the southwestern Colorado context. The prehistoric contexts were last updated in 1999, and it is time to renew them, but in a digital and web-accessible format. The symposium will explore the general idea of the digital contexts and consider how they might be planned and produced. The session is intended to get the CCPA membership to think seriously about revising the contexts and to lay the groundwork for an SHF grant later in 2013 or early in 2014. This grant would fund a SW Colorado Digital Context, to be produced by 2015.

Colorado Preservation Inc. (CPI) has its Saving Places Conference at the History Colorado Center in Denver on February 6-8 (“www.coloradopreservation.org”). Jason LaBelle will be honored for his preservation efforts at the Hart Awards ceremony on February 6 from 5:30-8:00 pm.

The National NAGPRA Review Board will be convening one of its meetings at the History Colorado Center on May 22-23. On May 21 our office will join the Ute tribes, the Commission of Indian Affairs (CCIA), and the Lt. Governor in briefing the Review Board on the reburial protocol that we initiated over five years ago. This process has proven so successful that it is now regarded as a potential national model that can aid federal agencies as they seek ways to rebury the many repatriated, but not yet reburied, Native American remains in our nation’s repositories.

**CHS / CAS REPS (PETER FARIS/BOB MUTAW):**

There is a new charter for a new Archaeology and Historic Preservation Fund Committee. Peter Faris and Bob Mutaw are authorized to investigate what would be involved in getting CAS representation on the committee.

**ANTI-VANDALISM TASK FORCE (TERRY MURPHY):**

CAS is requested to participate in an Archaeology and Historic Preservation month event on May 18-19


**2012 Quarterly Meetings and Annual Meeting**

The 2013 CAS Annual Meeting will be held in Loveland on October 4-6 in conjunction with the Plains Conference (Embassy Suites). Plains Conference speakers will be through noon on Saturday. CAS speakers will be on Saturday afternoon with the CAS banquet on Saturday night. The CAS quarterly board meeting will be on Friday night. The CAS annual meeting will be 4-5pm on Saturday afternoon. Registration will be through the Plains Conference.

**CCPA/CAS Meeting**

The 2013 CCPA Annual Meeting will be held at the History Colorado Center in Denver on March 15-16. The CAS quarterly board meeting will be 4-6 on Saturday.

Respectfully submitted,  
Robert Rushforth, 2/4/13



**“CAS is requested to participate in an Archaeology and Historic Preservation month event on May 18-19.”**

**- Terry Murphy**



# Basketmakers Revisited

I moved to Colorado 30 years ago, to Montrose and then to Durango with a stop-over in Lake City. With a Master’s degree in Anthropology and many years as an archaeologist, I enthusiastically embraced the challenge of working in Colorado and by virtue of geography I became a “Southwest” archaeologist. Never did I dream I would be presented with the opportunity of doing significant research on one of

the more interesting stages in Southwestern prehistory—the Basketmaker Period (1000 BC – AD 500). The circumstances under which I began working with the Basketmakers arose by accident when land-owners discovered a major Basketmaker II site on their property. You could say I was at the right place at the right time. I began working at the Darkmold Site in 1998 and continued excavations each summer through 2008. This site has produced the most significant collection of Colorado Basketmaker II artifacts and chronometric dates since the excavations by recreational archaeolo-

gists Zeke Flora and Helen Sloan Daniels with subsequent excavations by Earl Morris and Robert Burgh at the Falls Creek Rockshelters and Talus Village. Exca-

heartland of the Basketmakers excavating at sites with such titillating names as White Dog Cave, Cave Du Pont, Mummy Cave and Broken Flute Cave. These expeditions amassed a

wealth of artifacts, but it wasn’t until the Durango sites were excavated that solid evidence for Basketmaker houses was discovered. Burned foundation logs from the Durango sites dated through the nascent field of dendrochronology showed the Bas-

ketmakers were living in shallow pit houses at least a hundred years BCE. (See *Southwestern Lore* 2011, Vol. 77 for recent chronometric dates for the Durango Basketmakers). Another revelation that emerged from the Durango sites was the realization that the Basketmakers made their homes in non-sheltered or “open” sites in addition to sheltered sites. Talus

Village and the Darkmold Sites are open sites. Like Talus Village, the Darkmold Site sits on a steep and narrow bench above the flood waters of the Animas River. The Darkmold Site is relatively small covering an area of




*Working the Darkmold Site*

vated in the late 1930s, these two sites became the “type” sites for what is now called the Eastern Basketmakers. The Basketmakers were per-



*Gaming Pieces—Darkmold Site*

haps first discovered by the Wetherhill brothers as they excavated in the dry shelters of Southeastern Utah. Later, notable archaeologists Alfred Kidder, Samuel Guernsey, Jesse Nusbaum and Earl Morris began forays into the



**“Flaked tools were made from local rocks or from obsidian carried from their sources in the Jemez caldera in New Mexico. Small sea shells gathered from the beaches of the Sea of Cortez were traded inland and made into bracelets and necklaces.”**

**- Mona Charles**



about 2500 square meters. One-hundred and one features and thirty-one burials were excavated at the Darkmold Site during the 10 years since its discovery. Because the site was mechanically leveled prior to realizing its importance, much of the site was removed. I will venture to guess that between the unexplored portion of the site and the portion removed during mechanical excavation that there were probably twice as many more features present than were excavated. Only one Basketmaker II pit house was excavated; however, several use surfaces are most assuredly related to house floors. For additional room, the Durango Basketmakers modified their landscape by digging into the slope moving the excavated dirt to the front and flattening the ground. Over the course of their site tenures, they remodeled their houses many times over, at times encountering the remains of their predecessors. A prodigious number of artifacts, over 40,000, were recovered from the Darkmold Site; the

bulk of these are stone artifacts and include over 100 projectile points, drills, scrapers, knives, flat metates, and small one-hand or biscuit manos. Flaked tools were made from local



*Notched Scapula Tool*

rocks or from obsidian carried from their sources in the Jemez caldera in New Mexico. Small sea shells gathered from the beaches



*Chert Atlatl Points—Darkmold Site*

of the Sea of Cortez were traded inland and made into bracelets and necklaces. Large bivalves were fashioned into pendants. A small turquoise pendant is perhaps one of the oldest turquoise artifacts from Southwestern

Colorado. Crusted remnants of sintered plants from tubular stone pipes point to smoke and smoking as symbolic activities. Tools made from deer long bones were used for sewing hides and for making baskets. Notched ribs and scapula were used for separating yucca fibers for cordage. Sites like the Darkmold Site and Talus Village provide limited information about the Basketmaker lifestyle because perishables do not survive in open sites. At the nearby Falls Creek Shelter in an innocuous crevice between the roof fall untrained excavators found the remains of up to 20 individuals. Atmospheric conditions in the crevice were such that delicate perishable artifacts were preserved along with several mummified individuals. Together the open sites and the sheltered sites of Basketmakers tell the story of a resilient and culturally complex population that lived and died in Southwest Colorado around 2000 years ago.

- Mona Charles

Colorado Archaeological Society

[monaccharles@gmail.com](mailto:monaccharles@gmail.com)



**“Together the open sites and the sheltered sites of Basketmakers tell the story of a resilient and culturally complex population that lived and died in Southwest Colorado around 2000 years ago.”**

- Mona Charles



# Stolen Rock Art Recovered

Petroglyph panels cut and chiseled off an eastern Sierra rock art site sacred to Native Americans have been recovered by federal investigators, U.S. Bureau of Land Management officials announced

Thursday. The suspected thieves have not been identified and the investigation is continuing into one of the worst acts of vandalism ever committed on the 750,000 acres of public land managed by the BLM field office in Bishop.

“Now, the healing can begin,” BLM Field Office Manager Bernadette Lovato said in an interview. “Recovery was a priority for me, and the public outrage intensified the need for them to be returned.” Lovato declined to disclose details about the discovery, except to say, “We found all five panels by following an anonymous tip sent to us in a letter.” “The panels are currently being held as evidence,” she said. “After a prosecution, perhaps they may eventually be put on public display somehow, but

that will be up to Paiute-Shoshone tribal leaders.” “I feels real good to have them come back home,” Paiute tribal historic preservation officer Raymond Andrews said in an interview. Investi-

ancestors carved hundreds of lava boulders and cliffs with spiritual renderings: concentric circles, deer, rattlesnakes, big-horn sheep and hunters with bows and arrows. The site, which is still used by the local

Paiute for ceremonies, is protected under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Authorities said the petroglyphs were not worth a great deal on the illicit market, probably \$500 to \$1,500 each. But they are priceless to Native Americans, who regard the massive tableaux as a win-



**U.S. Bureau of Land Management archaeologist Greg Haverstock in November inspects vandalized archaeological site where power saws were used to remove 3,000-year-old petroglyphs.**

gators believe the vandals used ladders, chisels, electric generators and power saws to remove the panels from cliffs in an arid high-desert region known as Volcanic Tablelands, about 15 miles north of Bishop. The thieves gouged holes in the rock and sheared off slabs that were up to 15 feet above ground and two feet high and wide. The desecration was reported to the BLM on Oct. 31 by visitors to the area held sacred by Native Americans whose

indow into the souls of their ancestors. There is a \$9,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thieves. Damaging or removing the petroglyphs is a felony. First-time offenders can be imprisoned for up to one year and fined as much as \$20,000, authorities said. Second-time offenders can be fined up to \$100,000 and imprisoned up to five years37-0657.

- Louis Sahagun



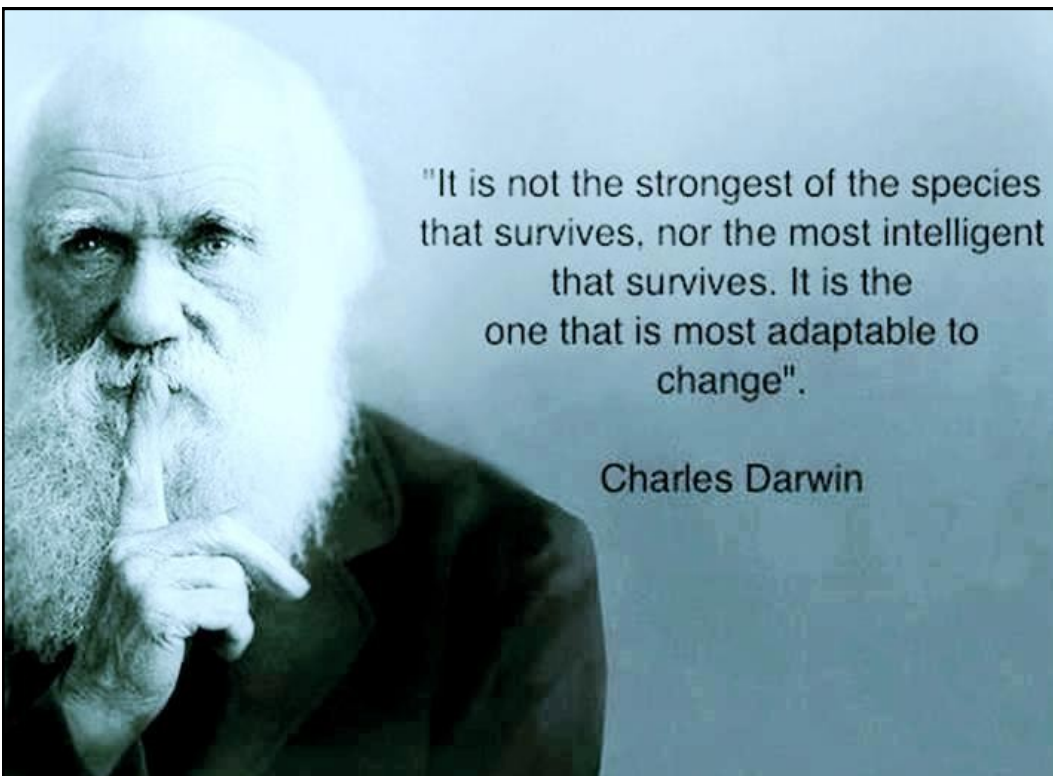
**“But they are priceless to Native Americans, who regard the massive tableaux as a window into the souls of their ancestors.”**

**- Louis Sahagun**



# Relocation

In this photo the Chief of the Kayapo tribe heard the worst news of his entire life: Mrs. Dilma, the president of Brazil, has given her approval for the construction of an enormous hydroelectric central (the world's third largest one). This means the death sentence for ALL the tribes living at the shores of the river because the barrage will flood more or less 400,000 hectares of the forest. More than 40,000 natives will have to find other living surroundings where they will be able to survive.



**“More than 40,000 natives will have to find other living surroundings where they will be able to survive.”**



# Make Mine a Cold One

*Make Mine a Cold One* was the joint presentation of Craig Childs and Sue Ware at the May 2012 meeting of Chipeta Chapter in Montrose. Craig Childs is a naturalist and acclaimed writer. Sue Ware specializes in Ice Age mammals and Paleoindians at the

line.” Water rumbles loudly beneath a honeycomb of deep blue caverns. Every few weeks, a meltwater lake forms, finds a crack, and flows out in a glacial lake outburst flood. “We are fast moving toward an ice-free planet, which has not been

glacial environment. Check out the museum’s site [www.dmns.org](http://www.dmns.org) and its section Prehistoric Journey. Now Craig Childs stops a moment on his time/space trampoline. “The Holocene is nice. I wish the Holocene would last forever.” But the



## *Megafauna Discovered in Snowmass*

Denver Museum of Nature & Science. Their program explored the cyclical nature of ice age climate and its impact on humans. Like a kid on a trampoline, Craig Childs bounces against the membrane of space and time. On his first jump, he lands at a remote research camp on the Greenland ice sheet. Childs wants to “feel the heart of an ice age.” His tent sways and snaps in unceasing wind at minus 20 degrees. Another jump and Childs lands in Patagonia, where a vast ice field is deflating up to twenty feet a month and “seems to be headed for a finish

seen in 5 million years.” Then Sue Ware takes us to a time 130,000 years ago near Aspen and Snowmass. As glacial ice receded, mammals moved onto a verdant landscape. In 2011 a team from the Denver Museum of Nature & Science dug into a mud and peat bog filled with well-preserved bones. Megafauna at the site included 30 mastodons, as well as mammoths, bison and giant sloth. Abundant small mammals, birds, insects and plant material were also recovered. The specimens will help Sue Ware and her team learn more about a post-

Holocene represents just 10 percent of Earth’s climate over the last 3 million years. So what happens when an ice age is ending? As temperatures rise, there is less equilibrium and increasingly erratic climate. “It seems we’re entering a period of chaos.” Craig Childs’ newest book *Apocalyptic Planet* expands on the theme of the program *Make Mine a Cold One*.

- Laurie Labak

Chipeta Chapter

[labak@sopris.net](mailto:labak@sopris.net)



**“Now Craig Childs stops a moment on his time/space trampoline. “The Holocene is nice. I wish the Holocene would last forever.”**

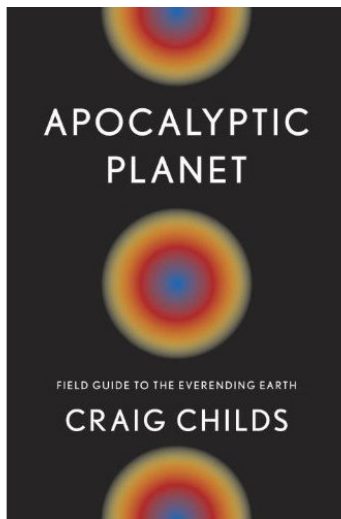
**- Craig Childs**



Craig Childs is a writer who focuses on natural sciences, archaeology, and remarkable journeys into the wilderness. He has published more than a dozen critically acclaimed books on nature, science, and adventure. He is a commentator for National Public Radio's Morning Edition, and his work has appeared in *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Men's Journal*, *Outside*, *Orion*, and *High Country News*. Craig's subjects range from pre-Columbian archaeology to US border issues to the last free-flowing rivers of Tibet and Patagonia.



Sue Ware, Ph.D, is a paleopathologist, osteologist and carnivore specialist. She is a Research Associate at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science in the Departments of Earth Sciences & Zoology and at the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries in Los Angeles, CO. Sue's research interests include Ice Age mammals, ancient peoples, their bones, and their mortuary practices.



### Apocalyptic Planet

*Field Guide to the End of the World*

The earth has died many times, and it always comes back looking different. In an exhilarating, surprising exploration of our planet, Craig Childs takes readers on a firsthand journey through apocalypse, touching the truth behind the speculation.



“Megafauna at the site included 30 mastodons, as well as mammoths, bison and giant sloth. Abundant small mammals, birds, insects and plant material were also recovered.”

- Laurie Labak



# CCPA Conference

**35<sup>th</sup> Annual Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists  
Conference**

**March 14-17, 2013**

**History Colorado Center, Denver, Colorado**

Registration and additional information is available on the CCPA website at:

<http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/meetings-events/annual-meeting/>

The annual CCPA Conference will be held at the new History Colorado Center museum (<http://www.historycolorado.org/>). Registration for the conference includes entrance to the museum and exhibits. Discount membership to the museum for conference attendees will be available at checkin.

## Summary of Schedule

### Thursday, March 14<sup>th</sup>

Early Bird Party – 5pm -9pm. Wynkoop Brewery, 1634 18th Street Denver, CO 80202. Complimentary drink tickets and light appetizers will be provided.

### Friday, March 15<sup>th</sup>

Business Meeting—Approximately 8:00 – 11:30am, Mountain View Room

Executive Board Lunch— Approximately 11:30-1:00pm

Papers— Approximately 1:00pm – 5:00pm, Mountain View and Northwest Corner Room

Banquet—6:30-9pm, Mountain View Room

### Saturday, March 16<sup>th</sup>

Papers - 8:00am to 5:00pm, with break for lunch

### Sunday, March 17<sup>th</sup>

Field Trips are still being scoped to points of archaeological, historical, and museum interest in the greater Denver metropolitan area. A final selection of these will be distributed via email for sign-up prior to conference, by early February.



**March 14-17, 2013**

**The annual CCPA  
Conference will be held  
at the new History  
Colorado Center mu-  
seum.**



# Alice Hamilton Scholarship

## ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

2013 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](http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org)

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 significant 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).

4. Include two (2) written references from current instructors or professionals in Anthropology/ Archaeology. These should be sent directly to us, by email (greatly preferred) or U. S. Mail. ***Your application will not be complete without these. They are a major part of our evaluation of your application.***

5. Applications and references may be submitted by e-mail (greatly preferred) or by U.S. Mail.

**All materials must be emailed or postmarked on or before March 4, 2013**

### Mail to:

Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund  
Colorado Archaeological Society  
c/o Philip Williams  
7230 Fleetwood Ct., Colorado Springs, CO 80919

or

### E-mail:

[ahsfc@hotmail.com](mailto:ahsfc@hotmail.com)

A confirmation of materials received will be sent to you via email.

6. Awards will be determined on March 16, 2013. Applicants will be notified by early April.



2013 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.



# Ancient Trails and Traders

In an isolated valley in the Sonoran desert a tradesman follows an ancient trail that humans used for thousand of years. The ground is covered in rock, desert pavement that has been polished by the feet

of his many ancestors. Cactus and creosote bush dot the land where tinajas sustain life in this arid region. The sun beats down on our trader

america or along the white sand beaches and tidal flats of the Sea of Cortez inspired all! Surely the Ancestral Puebloan man leaning against a tower at Hovenweep must have been overcome with

Through the brightly colored parrot and the finely crafted bracelet, strange birds and tales of exotic animals; their world view exploded! It was not just the strange and beautiful items the trader carried.



He also brought to the people of the Colorado Plateau new ideologies and technologies. Now in their kivas at Hovenweep the scarlet feathers of the macaw adorned

## *Ancient Trails—Sonoran Desert*

who sees mysterious mirages in the blue gray distance. Reaching a summit, he pauses to place a rock on a stone cairn, saying – I was here. This trader travels miles through this hostile land to exchange goods that inspired awe in the Ancestral Puebloans existing on the Colorado Plateau. Seeing the ancient trader open his sack containing items that originated from deep in the steaming tropical jungles of Meso-

emotion and curiosity as the trader from far to the south presented a live scarlet feathered macaw. A woman at Kiet Siel disturbed from her metate by all the commotion as the trader entered the village must have felt a variety of emotions as the trader displays elaborately carved glycymeris shell bracelets with etched frog motifs! Images of places and people that they or their children would never see filled their dreams.

prayer sticks and capes of their spiritual leaders. When the woman from Kiet Siel passed from this life to the next it was the glycymeris clam shell bracelet manufactured deep in the Growler Valley of southern Arizona that travelled with her. Although our trader had much to offer this was by no means a one way journey. At the villages of the Colorado Plateau he too was intoxicated by the beauty of their pottery and weavings. His pack was



**“This trader travels miles through this hostile land to exchange goods that inspired awe in the Ancestral Puebloans existing on the Colorado Plateau.”**

**- Robert Dundas**



not to be light on his arduous journey home. He carried

ceramic vessels unlike any he or his people had ever seen. Many of the pots had intricate black on white designs the artist had inscribed with natu-

ral pigments and dyes using a

yucca brush. He also carried tightly woven fabrics of different designs never seen in the Valley of the Ajo. Our ancient trader risks his life travelling in the unknown regions and trading with foreign people. Almost home now, he travels towards his village where the trail in the desert pavement is worn by thousands of feet. He is bearing amazing trade items and stories to tell about a different people who live in villages on a great plateau far to the north.

- Robert Dundas  
Chipeta Chapter

[anasazibob@gmail.com](mailto:anasazibob@gmail.com)



*Glycymeris Shell Bracelet—Partial / In Situ*



*An image of a macaw petroglyph is used as a trail marker in Hovenweep!*



Editors Note

I have been fortunate enough to miss a great percentage of the winter in western Colorado by helping with archaeological surveys along our southern border with Mexico in southwestern Arizona. All the photos included in this story were the result of walking many ancient trails that crisscross this region originating from the Sea of Cortez. Many of these ancient trails head north towards the Colorado Plateau and home!

- Robert Dundas

[anasazibob@gmail.com](mailto:anasazibob@gmail.com)

January 31, 2013



“Through the brightly colored parrot and the finely crafted bracelet, strange birds and tales of exotic animals; their world view exploded!”

- Robert Dundas



## Depth of Field . . .

*“I suppose tribes and archaeology can become really viable partners. And I hope the efforts of archaeology truly represent the interests of the cultures these lands represent . . . now the cultural resources are everybody’s heritage . . . We should be proud that we hold some of the richest archaeological information right here in the Southwest . . . We’re all in this together. The heritage that archaeology reveals is your heritage as well as mine.*

*Leigh Jenkins / Cultural Preservation Officer, Hopi Nation*



**“Painted Hand Ruin” - Canyons of the Ancients** *(Photo courtesy of Tom Till)*