Before Blue Mesa

- by Lautie Labak

No matter how often you travel Colorado Highway 50 between Gunnison and Montrose, the view takes your breath away as you round a curve and see the shimmering waters of Blue Mesa. Midway along the reservoir, you pass the spires of the Dillon Pinnacles. The pinnacles have stood for eons, but Blue Mesa reservoir was formed only fifty years ago. David Primus of Gunnison has researched archives and interviewed local families to learn about the area history from the 1880s to the 1960s. David Primus’s presentation at a recent Chipeta Chapter meeting in Montrose explored the history of the Gunnison River Valley before Blue Mesa Reservoir. Some of the audience members at Primus’s presentation had lived in the valley or worked construction jobs on the dams, highways and bridges. For each of them, the Blue Mesa story is a part of their own personal history. Today Blue Mesa is the largest body of water in Colorado. From 1965 to 1970 the waters slowly rose to cover the canyons and meadows of the Gunnison River valley. Along the rail line, water covered the little supply towns of Iola, Hendersonville, Cibolla, and Sapinero. Water covered the cattle ranches, trout fishing resorts, railroad tracks, roads and bridges. Water covered the archaeological remains of 12,000 years of prehistoric occupation by Native Americans. Before the reservoir filled, archaeologist Robert Lister conducted a survey of the valley, locating numerous prehistoric campsites. Many of presenter David Primus’s historic photographs feature a Denver & Rio Grand train belching black smoke as it chugs and sways...
through the Gunnison Valley on narrow gauge rails. In one photo, tourists from Denver crowd into an open-deck observation car. More frequent passengers were the cattle bound for the Denver stockyards. A faded color photo depicts Gunnison Valley ranchers and cowboys loading the last cattle train in 1954. Before Blue Mesa, the Gunnison River contained more than twenty miles of prime trout fishing, with popular seasonal lodges and cabins along the river. In the 1950s Gunnison folks would canoe and fish on the river, then prepare a shore lunch with fresh-caught trout sizzling in a row of cast iron skillets. In 1962 a Hollywood film crew came to the Miller ranch on the Gunnison. The scenes of a river crossing with horses and wagons became part of the blockbuster How the West Was Won. Before the railroad, ranches and mining districts in the area were supplied by freight wagons on primitive roads. A photograph from the 1920’s shows a Gunnison River canyon with four bridges in close proximity crossing the river at various angles and heights. Two iron bridges served the D&RG spur line to the Lake City mining district. The third bridge was built for a pre-1920’s automobile and tourist road. The fourth bridge, built for the new State Highway 50, was the highest span in the country in the year 1924. All four bridges are now beneath the waters of Blue Mesa. In 1944, Sapinero was the scene of the Great Egg Truck Disaster. The driver missed a curve and hit the bridge abutment, collapsing the only road bridge into town. The Sapinero boys gathered at the wreck and had one terrific egg fight. Blue Mesa Dam was built between 1962 and 1965. The reser-
About five hundred valley residents had to relocate, much like the earlier Utes who were forced out in 1881. Today, recreationists enjoy fishing, boating and camping on Blue Mesa. But back in the 1960s, the official public gathering to celebrate the dam construction seemed more like a funeral to those who had lost their homes, their livelihood, and their beloved valley. For them, it was a sad day indeed.

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 Cedaredge. They enjoy exploring the archaeology of the Colorado Plateau. Laurie writes about Chipeta Chapter’s popular programs and field trips for the Uncompahgre Journal.

labak@sopris.net

Sign-up Now for Upcoming Site Steward Class

Glade Hadden, BLM archaeologist will teach a site stewardship class on April 12, 2014. The class will be from 8:30 am – 4 pm. Meet at the Public Lands Office, 2465 S. Townsend, Montrose, CO. Some of the class will be outdoors, so dress for the weather. Class limited to 15 individuals, so sign up soon! Bring a sack lunch, water etc. The site stewardship program trains interested participants to monitor prehistoric and historic archaeological sites for vandalism and factors of natural deterioration. Volunteers with PAAC class experience preferred, but not required.

For more information contact Bill Harris at 249-8055.

Register for this class by emailing: chipetaarchaeology@gmail.com

“About five hundred valley residents had to relocate, much like the earlier Utes who were forced out in 1881. Today, recreationists enjoy fishing, boating and camping on Blue Mesa.”

- Laurie Labak
If there's a poster boy for flume fever, it's Jerald Reid, 73, a retired machinist from Kannah Creek, Colo., who has spent more than two decades researching the Hanging Flume.

“A hanging flume, attached to a canyon wall, captures the imagination of locals and heritage tourists alike.”

February Lecture Presentation

Flume Fever

- by Jason Zasky

Picture a manmade water channel 10 miles long, able to carry up to 80 million gallons of water a day. Then consider what it would take to affix the lion's share of that wood and iron structure to the side of serpentine, vertical canyon walls, 100 feet off the ground, weaving through the desert in a remote part of southwestern Colorado -- a landscape as rugged as it is beautiful. Finally, imagine constructing that flume without motorized vehicles, power tools or modern climbing gear. That's what the ambitious -- and "gold fever" afflicted -- founders of the Montrose Placer Mining Company (MPMC) accomplished when they built what's known as the Hanging Flume to facilitate mining along the Dolores and San Miguel rivers. Completed in 1891, the Hanging Flume powered hydraulic cannons, which blasted pressurized water to expose gold-bearing gravels and sluice out valuable metals. While it's unclear how much gold the company found, the flume's estimated $169,000 price tag drained its coffers, forcing it to abandon the structure a few
**“Historical Photo—The Hanging Flume”**

“Born in Oklahoma. Lived most of my life on the Western Slope of Colorado. Was a machinist for 40 years in the Grand Valley. My wife, Margaret and I love the outdoors. Got interested in the Hanging Flume and found little information on it. That started us researching and documenting it around 1990. We joined the Unaweep/Tabeguache Scenic and Historic ByWay Council shortly thereafter. Through our research and grants acquired through the ByWay Council and Western Colo. Interpretive Assoc. we helped get the Hanging Flume placed on the World’s Watch List of the 100 most Endangered Places. After joining the ByWay we started giving slide shows and lectures to a variety of organizations.”

For more information on the Hanging Flume go to http://www.hangingflume.org
Montrose PAAC Class

Archaeological Practice in Colorado (formally called Introduction to Archeology): This is a 2-day class being presented by State Archeologist Kevin Black in Montrose on March 8 & 9, 2014. This class is part of the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) and is designed to provide persons interested in the archeology of Western Colorado a brief introduction to the profession, common terms and preservation issues of cultural remains. The cost is $12.

Sign-up Today!

Contact Beverly Kolkman to register at 250-8893 or bk7753@msn.com

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Presidents Corner

To the officers and members of the Chipeta Chapter of CAS

In January, we were treated to Larry Ruiz's powerful video, “The Death of Place,” concerning the pilfering of the Southwest's iconic cultural remains. Two questions intrigue me: 1) why do people take old things, and 2) why do other people care so much? The broader goal of archaeology is to contribute to the study of humans and human society. Lewis Binford famously said in the 1960s, “archaeology is anthropology or it is nothing.” The things that archaeologists learn about past societies should contribute to the general body of anthropological knowledge. Cultural anthropology provides greater detail about a society at a point in time, but only archaeology allows us to explain sociocultural interactions and change over the long term. I said all that to make two points: as anthropologists, archaeologists may well reflect on the foibles of modern human society; and the raw materials that archaeologists use to ply their science is the very set of material remain that is disappearing. People are destroying the resource that archaeologists use to study past human society.

But these house foundations, rocks, and sherds are more than that. For Native Americans, they are the homes and churches and burial places of their ancestors. For very many of us, it is a profound experience to sit in the midst of an abandoned village and think about the people who went before, how they made their livings, why they left this place. This is the short answer to question 2. But the deeper mystery is why we find them so profound. And why do people like to collect things? This is not a phenomenon restricted to our affluent and acquisitive society. The Ancestral Puebloans, and before them, Archaic, Paleo-Indian, and even Neanderthal people picked up, used, and/or saved objects like projectile points made in the deeper past. Sometimes, it was just for a usable sharp edge. But why save one of these things as a “special” object? Why do humans almost obsessively pick up and save things? What is so compelling about objects that clearly have been made in the deep past, by unknown people? And are these questions then just two sides of the same question? Some of us want to experience these lovely things where they are, while others want to keep or sell them. Others still want to study them in a variety of ways. I think I see a continuum here. In February, Gerald Reid will have a slide presentation on “The Hanging Flume”. In July, we will be hosting the quarterly CAS meeting, and will be needing volunteers. More on that later.

- David Batten
david.batten@enmu.edu

“But these house foundations, rocks, and sherds are more than that. For Native Americans, they are the homes and churches and burial places of their ancestors.”

- David Batten
Origin Story

Ocean Woman, placed the new human beings in a basket and told Coyote to carry them far away to a distant land. She told Coyote not to open the basket until he came to a good place. But as Coyote walked along he could hear sounds coming from inside the basket. Finally, Coyote could stand it no longer and he opened the basket. People came tumbling out in every direction! These people were the Havasupai, the Walapai, the Mohave, the Navajo, and the other peoples who live nearby. Coyote quickly closed the basket, but only a few people were left. These were the Ningwl—the Southern Paiute. He carried them to where the agave, the deer, and the mountain sheep are plentiful. There they remain to this day.

- Southern Paiute Origin Story

“A Big Chipeta “Thank You” to Connee and Bev

We wish to thank Connee Moffatt for all her time and energy she spent being our PAAC coordinator these past years! Also, we would like to thank Bev Kolkman for being our Treasurer. Bev is now our new PAAC coordinator! Thanks to both of you from all the members of the Chipeta Archaeological Society!
Upcoming Events

February 5–7
Denver
Colorado Preservation Inc. (CPI) annual Saving Places Conference.
http://coloradopreservation.org/saving-places-conference/

Through February 15th.
Ancient Southwest: Peoples, Pottery and Place AD 500-AD 700:
Exhibit of more than 100 rarely exhibited ceramics from the collection of the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History through February 14, 2014. Details on the CU museum's website, cumuseum-archive.colorado.edu.

March 20–23
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) annual meeting.
http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/meetings-events/annual-meeting/

April 23–27
Austin, Texas
79th Annual Society for American Archaeology annual meeting.

July 22–28
Guiyang City, China
International Rock Art Congress.

ATTENTION CHIPETA MEMBERS
Are you missing out?
One of the perks of belonging to the Colorado Archaeological Society is getting our free newsletter “The Surveyor”. It is chock-full of information, photos, upcoming events, links and articles. It keeps us connected with other chapters throughout the state. Please make sure your email addresses with the state membership director are current so you can enjoy “The Surveyor.”

To add or update email addresses please contact:
Dennis Devore 970.256.7887
ddv48@mac.com
Bev Goering 970.484.3101
bgoering@comcast.net
Wanted... Your Presentation

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

Karen Kinnear at:
klkinnear@hollandhart.com

Call for Chipeta Field Trip Leaders

Chipeta needs volunteers to lead field trips during the year. Field trips typically last one or two days over a weekend but may be up to five days in length, and involve day hiking or backpacking. If you are interested in leading a Chipeta field trip at any time during the year, please contact Field Trip coordinator Karen Dundas at chipetaarchaeology@gmail.com or (970) 361-0311
Talks & Field Trippin’

Winter Lecture Series and Outings!
Join CCA and partners for lectures about our NCA's

Paleontology of Dominguez-Escalante NCA
CCA and The Museum of Western Colorado are honored to present Dr. Martin Lockley at the Whitman Education Center. Join us for a fascinating look into the geology and paleontology of the National Conservation Area. Dr. Lockley is one of the world's leading authorities in paleontology, geology, and evolution. The lecture is free and open to the public but donations will be greatly appreciated. The lecture will start at 7:00PM on Tuesday, February 25th at the Whitman Education Center in Grand Junction.

Cultural History of Gunnison Gorge NCA
CCA Winter Lecture Series is proud to present Glade Hadden, BLM Archeologist, with a talk on the historical resources and stories from Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area. Learn about early peoples and recent history in the NCA as well as unique places like Howell Village, a historic uranium mining settlement at the bottom of the Ute Trail. This is a free event for the public on Thursday, February 20th from 6:00-7:30PM at the Bill Heddles Recreation Center in Delta.

Cultural History Hike in Dominguez-Escalante NCA
Join us for a very special outing with BLM archeologist, Alissa Leavitt-Reynolds on a 4-5 hour hike in Dominguez Canyon. This outing will feature moderate hiking with plenty of stops to hear about the many wonders and rich cultural history in this NCA. This area was designated in part for its vast archeological resources, come find out why!

This trip will leave from Bridgeport parking area on March 29th at 8:45AM and is limited to 12 participants. Please contact us to RSVP for this outing at joe@canyonsassociation.org

Clifford Duncan Elder of the Ute Tribe.
(Right)
As a tribal historian, Duncan has preserved reams of Ute history for upcoming generations. As a social activist he was on the forefront of the battle to get sweat lodges into the prison. As a spiritual leader he has stitched together the community at large with his blessings. In 1995, he smoked an Indian pipe with other Native leaders beneath the Capitol Dome. He once blessed a $100 million office complex and blessed the hall where the Dalai Lama spoke to the people of Utah.

Jean Clottes (Left) is a prominent French prehistorian.
After being appointed director of prehistoric antiquities for the Midi-Pyrénées in 1971, he began to study prehistoric cave art in order to fulfill the responsibilities of that position. In 1992, he was named General Inspector for Archaeology at the French Ministry of Culture; in 1993 he was appointed Scientific Advisor for prehistoric rock art at the French Ministry of Culture. He formally retired in 1999, but remains an active contributor to the field.

Clifford Duncan (Right) & Jean Clottes (Left) at Newspaper Rock, Utah


Bill’s BLM Sign-up

The chapter and BLM, Uncompahgre Field Office are busy revving up the site monitoring program. A list of chapter members and the sites they monitor is being assembled. When completed we will send it out to the membership for comments and corrections. The BLM will be conducting another site monitoring class – it’s a one day, outdoor class. The date of the class is scheduled for April 12th. The BLM is also looking for chapter members to be involved with a project over in Paradox Valley. The project includes Yale University and the University of Pretoria, S.A. The volunteers (3-4) will be involved with surveying for sites in Paradox Valley and to serve as local guides for university students. The project will begin in early August, 2014. The project involves some hiking on both rugged terrain and easier valley floor areas. The BLM wants to do a survey in the Gunnison Gorge to identify Ute trails. The project will be a 3 day trip into the Gunnison Gorge. Rafting, camping and strenuous hiking will be involved. Dates to be determined. If you are interested in being involved in any of these projects please contact:

Bill Harris at 249-8055 or at trlgpa@skybeam.com.

Bill Harris—Indian Creek, Utah

The “Uncompahgre Journal” Link of the Month

“Ancient Rock Art in Texas Yields ‘Surprising’ New Finds”

## 2014 PAAC Schedule

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<tr>
<td>19–22 June</td>
<td>Pawnee Buttes</td>
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*Lab project occurs on intermittent dates at the North Warehouse facility in central Denver.*
Path to Chaco

By Paul F. Reed

On January 20, Scott Michlin welcomed me back to his morning radio show on KSJE, the San Juan College radio station in Farmington, New Mexico. Continuing my chronological foray into ancient Pueblo history, I discussed the Pueblo I period (A.D. 750–900) in the greater Four Corners region. You can listen to our discussion here.

The Pueblo I period suffers from “middle child” syndrome, to some extent. In my previous post, I wrote about the emergence of agriculture during the earlier Basketmaker II period (2000 B.C.–A.D. 500) and the beginnings of sedentary village life in Basketmaker III (500–750). In the subsequent Pueblo II period (900–1150), the amazing Chacoan system emerged and spread across the northern Southwest.

Click here to Launch Article >>

The Marginal Middle or the Path to Chaco?

“The Pueblo I period suffers from “middle child” syndrome, to some extent.”

- Paul Reed

Floor of a burned pithouse in the Chuska Valley, A.D. 800. Photo by Paul Reed.
Open Letter

Editors Note: The following is a letter sent to Chipeta President David Batten from Leigh Ann Hunt, lead archaeologist for the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison national forests.

Monday, January 06, 2014
Subject: Forest Service projects

Hi David,

I am the lead archaeologist for the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison national forests. I attend the Chipeta meetings whenever I can and read and circulate the newsletter among the GMUG forest archeologists. I really appreciate the presence of such an organized and enthusiastic, and ethical Chapter in our neighborhood! In response to your remarks in the January issue, I would like to say that the Forest Service is eager to develop projects in which the Chapter can assist, and we do have some noteworthy sites that need stewards (which many of the members are more familiar with than am I or our other staff archaeologists.) We have been short-handed and have two vacant district archaeologist positions waiting to be filled in the near future, one at Grand Junction and one at Montrose, and when that happens I hope the new staff will work to create more sites in the volunteer steward program. Meanwhile, whenever our chapter members check in on one of the sites in the Forest, if they see anything unusual or any changes, or take any photos, it helps us maintain our monitoring record and they can be sent to me at any time. And of course any observed vandalism need to be reported immediately to our law enforcement folks so we can follow up. It is harder to involve the chapter in excavations since we government archeologists rarely undertake research oriented excavations ourselves and the costs of analysis and reporting after an excavation are really prohibitive. Survey and site testing opportunities with volunteers are much more likely to occur and we would welcome discussing what kinds of projects the group might want to assist with, any time. That said, we are planning a week-long historical site excavation on the south end of the Uncompahgre Plateau this summer (last week in June), aided by our funding partner The Interpretive Association of Western Colorado, supervised by Alpine Archaeology. It is a 1912 abandoned homestead called the Barlow place, and we specifically want to involve volunteer members of the public in the dig, but have not yet decided how to recruit them. If Chipeta chapter would like to play a leading role in this project and provide, say, 5-6 folks to dig with us, please contact me soon. I bet we can also arrange a tour of the excavation in progress for a fun day that week. Let me know of any other ways the Forest Service can be of assistance— and happy New Year!

Leigh Ann Hunt / Forest Heritage Program Manager
GMUG National Forest / 2250 Highway 50 / Delta, CO 81416
Phone: 970.874.6691  cell: 970-314-3124  Email: lhunt@fs.fed.us

“I attend the Chipeta meetings whenever I can and read and circulate the newsletter among the GMUG forest archeologists. I really appreciate the presence of such an organized and enthusiastic, and ethical Chapter in our neighborhood! “

- Leigh Ann Hunt
Archaeology Southwest Links

Utah BLM’s Protection of Ancient Places at San Rafael Swell Apparently Rankles Oil and Gas Industry
In the story “Industry fires back over pulled oil and gas leases at San Rafael Swell” (http://bit.ly/1fPCn3w), the Western Energy Alliance claimed that the Utah Rock Art Research Association received special favoritism from Bureau of Land Management Director Juan Palma and his staff. Kathleen Sgamma, a Western Energy Alliance vice president, claimed that Utah Rock Art Research Association did not comply with legal procedures and talked the director into deferring 57 parcels of oil and gas leases in the scenic San Rafael Swell in central Utah. We believe these allegations are unfounded. http://bit.ly/1gERy4q – Deseret News

Europeans in Clovis Migrations?
More than 15,000 years ago the first people came to the Americas, walking across the Bering Strait on a land bridge from Siberia, or maybe sailing east along the coast. These people spread down and through North, Central and South America, with early civilizations like the Clovis people taking root. As the theory goes, early Americans originated from a small group of people that made it over from Asia. But when researchers dig into the genes of some Native American people, unexpected genes, genes with a European heritage, jump out. http://bit.ly/HkXQpM - Smithsonian.Com

The Clovis Point: One of Smithsonian Magazine’s 101 Objects that Made America
When Edgar B. Howard heard that a road crew in eastern New Mexico had stumbled across a cache of big ancient bones, he dropped everything and grabbed the first westbound train. At the time—November 1932—Howard was an archaeology research associate at the University of Pennsylvania Museum. He had been working for a few years in the Southwest and had seen his colleagues in this intensely competitive profession snatch discoveries from under his nose. Days later, he was in Clovis, New Mexico, persuading the landowners to let him excavate. http://bit.ly/16F24P3

New Sourcing Technique Detects Obsidian In Seconds
Obsidian is a naturally occurring volcanic glass with a smooth, hard surface. It is far sharper than a surgical scalpel when fractured, making the glass a highly desirable raw material for crafting stone tools for almost all of human history. Found in East Africa, the earliest obsidian tools are nearly two million years old, and today, doctors still use obsidian scalpels in specialized medical procedures. http://www.redorbit.com/news/science/1112943717/obsidian-artifacts-sourced-new-technique-091013/

Earliest Use of Chocolate in America Discovered, Suggesting Ancient Immigrants
Some strange pottery found at an ancient settlement in southeastern Utah contains the oldest known traces of chocolate in the United States, an anthropologist says. The site dates back to the 8th century — 200 years earlier than the only other known evidence of the food, found at Chaco Canyon, the famous ceremonial and trade center of the Ancestral Puebloans. The residents of the Utah settlement, known as Alkali Ridge, were also Pueblo ancestors, but the chocolate found in so many of their jars, pitchers, and bowls — as well as the pottery itself — suggests that they might not have been alone. http://westerndigs.org/earliest-use-of-chocolate-in-america-discovered-suggesting-ancient-immigrants/
Preservation Archaeology: The Cliff Valley Cache

In 1972, a cache of truly remarkable items—a large, wooden human figure and a slightly smaller stone human figure accompanied by animal effigies, textiles, and wooden objects—was recovered from a cave in the Cliff Valley, along the Upper Gila River in New Mexico. The objects are described in a 1978 University of New Mexico master’s thesis by Henry Walt (and most of the information in this post comes from Walt). I knew of the cache, but I didn’t know that it had been purchased by the Art Institute of Chicago (AIC)—so I was very surprised to stumble across it in a gallery at the AIC on a weekend visit last month. Seeing the objects in person prompted me to go back to the report and to think about how these objects fit in with our work in the Upper Gila. [http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/2013/10/30/faces-of-salado/](http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/2013/10/30/faces-of-salado/)

Reinventing the West

A strange thing happened in Escalante, Utah, during the government shutdown last fall. The town, a remote community of fewer than 800 souls perched on a high desert plain around a trickle of water called the Escalante River, is surrounded on all sides by the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, two million federally protected acres of rugged, visually breathtaking sandstone wilderness larger than the state of Delaware. Because the monument is so vast, pierced by several highways and county roads, it was virtually uncloseable during the shutdown. So when thousands of tourists were turned away from the more famous national parks in the region—Zion, Arches, Grand Canyon—they made their way to Escalante to salvage their vacations. [http://bit.ly/KdWleS](http://bit.ly/KdWleS) - Washington Monthly

What Part of “Sacred” Don’t You Understand?

The Paris auction of 27 sacred American-Indian items earlier this month marks just the latest in a series of conflicts between what tribes consider sacred and what western cultures think is fair game in the marketplace. Earlier this year, Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, director of the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, said “To see the art market driving this kind of behavior, it’s not just distressful to the Hopi people, it’s a hurt that I don’t believe people can really understand.” [http://bit.ly/JCGkOa](http://bit.ly/JCGkOa) - Minnesota Public Radio News

tDAR Celebrates the 107th Anniversary of the Antiquities Act

One hundred seven years ago, on 8 December 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt designated two archaeological sites as National Monuments. Montezuma Castle in Arizona and El Morro in New Mexico were among the first properties set aside for special preservation by Roosevelt using the authority given to the president by Section 2 of the then-new Antiquities Act. During his second term as president, Roosevelt would designate 18 National Monuments, encompassing over 1.5 million acres. Among the other properties he proclaimed as Monuments are the Grand Canyon (Arizona), Muir Woods (California), Olympic (Washington), Lassen Peak (California), Tonto (Arizona), Natural Bridges (Utah), and Tumacacori (Arizona). [http://bit.ly/1gdMKiJ](http://bit.ly/1gdMKiJ) - The Digital Archaeological Record
Archaeological Calendar

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

So try it out! Click on the Links below and get started!

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Join Us!

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

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* Current Student ID Require

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“History Colorado has an on-line calendar that will publicize our chapters Lectures, Exhibits, Tours, Field Trips, Teas, Open houses etc. statewide, including photographs, and best of all it is FREE!”
Blast From The Past

It was a dusty old notebook lying in the bottom of an antique filing cabinet in the Chipeta Chapter archives at Alpine Archaeological Consultants. What it holds tells our story! The story of our Chapter over half a century ago... amazing! A lot has changed in Southwestern Archaeology since it’s recorder outlined meetings, membership lists, names, events, artifacts and field trips in the little brown spiral notebook. In this space each month I will share it’s contents. As a reminder of our chapters history and a tribute to the early members of the Chipeta Archaeological Society!

- Robert Dundas
anasazibob@gmail.com

“It was a dusty old notebook lying in the bottom of an antique filing cabinet in the Chipeta Chapter archives at Alpine Archaeological Consultants. What it holds tells our story! The story of our Chapter over half a century ago... amazing!”
- Robert Dundas
State Newsletter Link

Check Out the Winter Issue of “The Surveyor”

The Surveyor
Newsletter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

Up and Down the Chaco Meridian
- by Sophie J. Letourneau

In search of the ancient past, I had a chance encounter with three, the same, and a landscape. The three - the ancient past, the same, and a landscape - are all relevant to the story of the ancient past. The ancient past, the same, and a landscape are all relevant to the story of the ancient past. The ancient past, the same, and a landscape are all relevant to the story of the ancient past.

State Newsletter Link

Share Your Photos!
Do you have a picture you took relating to the field of archaeology that others would enjoy seeing in the Uncompahgre Journal???

Email your pics with your name and picture location to: anasazibob@gmail.com

“Lots of Links”

BLM Uncompahgre Field Office - Cultural & Paleontological Resources

Colorado Archaeological Society

History Colorado

Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)

Colorado Rock Art Association

Ute Indian Museum

Utah Rock Art Association

Colorado Archaeological Events

Land Use History of the Colorado Plateau

Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance
Membership /Renewal Form
Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

Membership Contact: Dennis DeVore / 970.256.7887 / ddev48@mac.com

Payment of dues is considered affirmation of consent to abide by the Code of Ethics of CAS.

Date:___________________
Name(s):____________________________________________________________________________
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Zip:__________- Phone:_________________ E-mail _________________________________ (Used only by Chipeta & CAS)
____Renewal ____New Member     Are you a member of another CAS chapter?  Yes____  No____

Annual dues include membership in the Colorado Archaeological Society and the “Surveyor” Newsletter via Email.

___ Individual* ( $30)                      ____ Family* ( $35)   *Receives Southwestern Lore, the CAS journal
___ Individual--No SW Lore ( $20)           ____ Family--No SW Lore ( $25)
___ Supporting Contribution - Amount______

Contact information about our members is never disclosed unless approved in advance by members.
I(We) give CAS permission to:
Yes____ No____ disclose my/our phone number(s) to other CAS members
Yes____ No____ publish my/our name(s)/contact information in a chapter directory
Yes____ No____ publish my/our name(s) in a newsletters (which may be sent to other chapters, etc.)

As a member of the Colorado Archaeological Society, I pledge:
• To uphold state and federal antiquities laws.
• To support policies and educational programs designed to protect our cultural heritage and our state’s antiquities.
• To encourage protection and discourage exploitation of archaeological resources.
• To encourages the study and recording of Colorado’s archaeology and cultural history.
• To take an active part by participating in field and laboratory work for the purpose of developing new and significant information about the past.
• To respect the property rights of landowners.
• To assist whenever possible in locating, mapping, and recording archaeological sites within Colorado, using State Site Survey Forms.
• To respect the dignity of peoples whose cultural histories and spiritual practices are the subject of any investigation.
• To support only scientifically conducted activities and never participate in conduct involving dishonesty, deceit, or misrepresentation about archaeological matters.
• To report vandalism.
• To remember that cultural resources are non-renewable and do not belong to you or me, but are ours to respect, to study, and to enjoy.

Signature:______________________________   Signature:______________________________

Mail this page, with signature(s) to:    Chipeta Chapter of CAS,
P.O. Box 593
Montrose, CO 81402
Parting Shot . . .

Utah, along Indian Creek. A large slab, darkened by desert varnish, swarms with petroglyphs in such variety it’s called Newspaper Rock. Spirals, arrows, desert bighorn. Antlered shamans. Handprints. Stick-figure lizards. “Journey lines” tracing, it is thought, the ancient route taken by some clan. Six-toed footprints, quite a few. Horseback Indians with bow and arrow. All team the slabs surface, dozens and dozens of them, pecked through the darkness of manganese oxide to reveal sandstone’s light brown. Oldest among these images are ones estimated to have been left there fifteen centuries ago! – whereas those showing horses may be as recent as two hundred years. The effect, I must say, is a delight and a babble, like tongues of lost languages all speaking at once, tantalizing viewers with mysterious utterance right under their noses.

- Reg Saner
“Reaching Keet Seel”