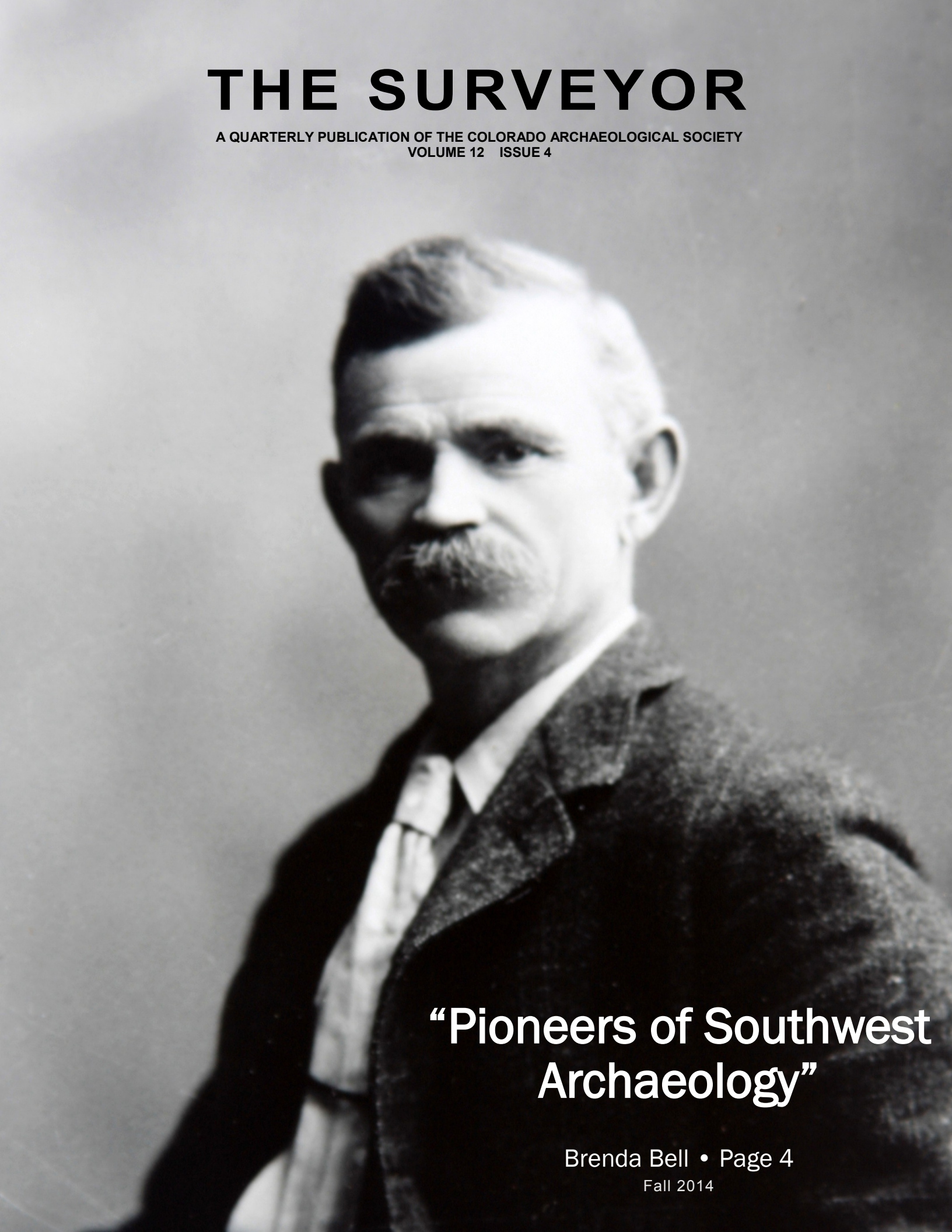


THE SURVEYOR

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME 12 ISSUE 4

A black and white portrait of a man with a prominent mustache, wearing a dark suit jacket, a light-colored shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

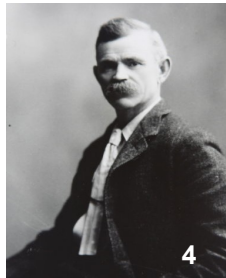
**“Pioneers of Southwest
Archaeology”**

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Fall 2014

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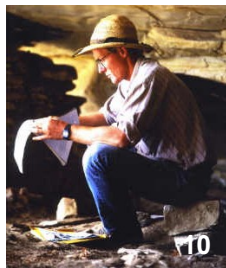
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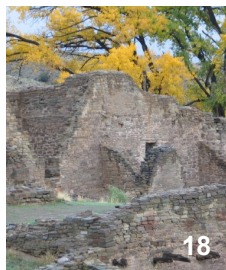
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Front Cover Image: Richard Wetherill. "Pioneers of Southwest Archaeology" / Page 4.

Photo: Courtesy of Jim Shaffner.

<http://wetherillfamily.com/>

Back Cover Image: Cliff Palace. Photo: Courtesy of Tom Till.

<http://www.tomtillphotography.com/>

Mission Statement

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

Our History

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

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Editor

anasazibob@gmail.com • Robert Dundas

Pioneers of Southwest Archaeology

Brenda Bell

The Wetherill Family Archives Facebook Page



Fred Blackburn documenting in Cliff Palace 1998 Photo: Fred Blackburn

When you walk along the canyon rims, mesas, and rincons, or bushwhack through canyon bottoms and boulders scattered in the shadows of pine and cottonwood trees, or scuffle your backside along precarious red slickrock ledges tucked in the bends of remote chasms where windswept sandstone steals your skin, or twist your neck out of all proportion and risk your life to ponder a thousand year old red handprint on the ceiling of PII room, you can't help but wonder what exactly took place in these same spaces during ancient times. Was there a tree still here by this rock back then? When did that massive slab of stone fall? What were these people really like and which of them built that ancient dwelling you suddenly noticed camouflaged above in the towering cliff? Don't we all pause and study those silent abandoned dwellings, while instinctively knowing that they have yet still so much to say from within their quiet, deep shades of mystery and assurances of inaccessibility? How many people lived here and what were their daily routines? Who does not imagine seeing these ancient residents bustling about or traversing the vertical walls or sand and pinion covered hills that surround their timeless homes? When we admit it, who can't help but want to imagine what it might have been like to *be* one of these ancestors living in the American Southwest? Like you, I was not immune to this affliction while beginning my early days of exploring the Colorado Plateau and in efforts to try to answer the unending questions, a necessary course of self-education was launched which included reading any informative

books on the subject. In one of these books, I became familiar with a man named Fred Blackburn who was extremely knowledgeable on the information I sought. When I heard he was giving a talk at the Edge of The Cedars Museum in Utah in 1998 during the week of one of my planned trips into canyon country, it was a must do side trip, but my excursion was rained out. I sent an email to him asking for his presentation schedule, hoping to catch the next one. We then flung emails back and forth for several weeks while he sent me two of his books and trusted me for payment, until one day he simply said, "Get down here."

Thus began an amazing journey. The next thing I knew, Fred and I were leaning over and interpreting hundreds of field notes and sketches of historical inscriptions which were physically located in several major dwellings of Mesa Verde. Subsequently I found myself on a chair in the archive room at the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, CO, entering half the inscription data from Cliff Palace into the Mesa Verde database for Fred Blackburn's inscription report funded by Save America's Treasures Project. Fred had organized and carried out seventy months of work with the help of a large group of professionals and volunteers that culminated in a paper called "Historical Inscriptions



*Wetherills L-R Benjamin Alfred (Al), Winslow (Win), Richard, Clayton (Clate), and John.
Photo: Courtesy of the Anasazi Heritage Center.*

"The next thing I knew, Fred and I were leaning over and interpreting hundreds of field notes and sketches of historical inscriptions which were physically located in several major dwellings of Mesa Verde."

- Brenda Bell

and the Expeditionary History of Balcony House, Cliff Palace, Hemenway House, Little Hemenway House, Honeymoon House and Spruce Tree House; for Mesa Verde National Park, Department of Research, 2002 (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/152260251544050/>) – one of his many extremely important contributions to the preservation of the Southwest. Using numerous photos, sketches, additional field work, and over 2,000 newspaper citations, he described and linked evidence of expeditions and visits to Mesa Verde between 1884 and 1908. Fred had just put the value of historical inscriptions on the archaeological map. The Bureau of Land Management even gives out a brochure on the subject now.

On a relative matter, you may be familiar with one of those visitors to Mesa Verde during that time, a gentleman named Richard Wetherill. He and his family once lived in Mancos, CO and Chaco Canyon, NM in the late 1800s and early 1900s. They explored and rediscovered a few places such as Mesa Verde, Keet Seel, Chaco Canyon, and among other things, discovered the existence of the pre-Pueblo Basketmaker People. Their early excavation of Ancient Puebloan sites was the dawn of the science of Southwest Archaeology.

Fresh off the inscription work at Mesa Verde, Fred told me that he had been recently entrusted by Tom Wetherill on his deathbed, to organize and access Al Wetherill's historical collection into the Anasazi Heritage Center, a federal archive facility. Al was one of Richard's four younger brothers and Tom's grandfather. Over the next few years, more and more family collections arrived; approximately fifteen collections comprising of no less than 15,000 objects! How many of your friends have saved that much from their family history? And that's only part of the family collections we have to day. Articles ranged from personal items to rare antiquities. There were monogrammed cufflinks, a mountain lion claw necklace, hand woven saddle blankets, a rifle, ancient Puebloan and Navajo pottery, boxes and boxes of correspondence (some on onionskin letterhead stationery), newspaper clippings, and a priceless, delicate, one-of-a-kind deerskin quiver with a string of chalcedony arrowheads tied with sinew wrapped timelessly around its neck. In the mid-1890s, the Wetherills guided at least one thousand tourists, scientists, and international travelers by horseback into the canyons of Mesa Verde on three-day excursions, camping along the way. They also kept a guest register at their Alamo Ranch which now resides at the Heritage Center and is a rich source of historical dates. Even a glass plate camera Richard used and hauled along on several of his expeditions is safe and sound in the collection.

It would be a monumental task archiving, restoring, and preserving such large quantities of items precious to both the family and American History. It's also not an inexpensive project considering the time involved since proper archiving allows for approximately only forty of those 15,000 items to be processed in a day in the final step alone, and the estimate of maintaining an archive facility runs at about \$9,000 per square foot. With the help of private donations, grants, generous professional and avo-

“Fresh off the inscription work at Mesa Verde, Fred told me that he had been recently entrusted by Tom Wetherill on his deathbed, to organize and access Al Wetherill's historical collection into the Anasazi Heritage Center.”

- Brenda Bell



Historical J. Wetherill Inscription Photo: Robert Dundas



L-R, George Pepper, Orion Buck, Richard Wetherill, Clayton Wetherill. The beginning of the Hyde Exploration Expedition (HEE) excavations at Chaco Canyon 1896.

Photo: American Museum of Natural History

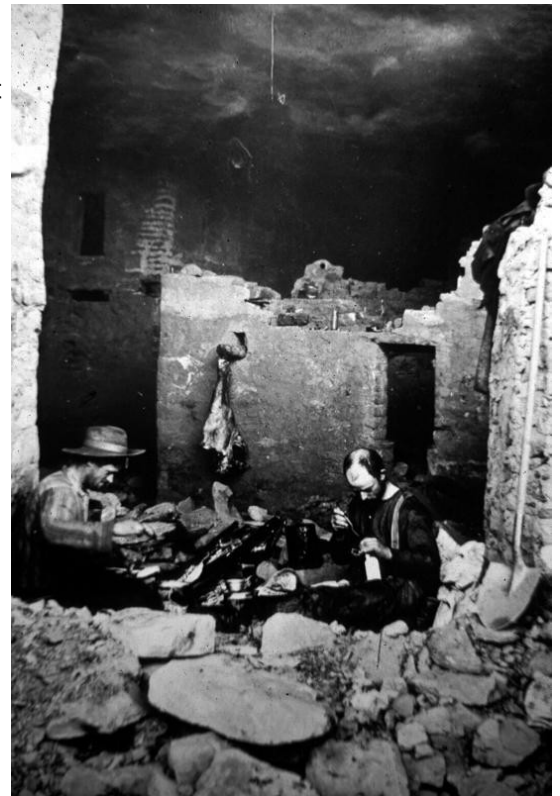
cational volunteers, the work began. Sometimes timing is everything, and I was fortunate enough to help organize the initial set-up and enter the first forty-two objects into the archive database under Fred's masterful guidance. I kept coming back to help, and over the years, eventually graduated to helping with the extraction and interpretation of data for future historical research. At the same time, it was thrilling to learn new and exciting information, including discoveries on the front lines of research! The more I learned about these early explorers, the more the word "pothunter" used around these people seemed absurd. Not only were they true pioneers and settlers of the American Southwest, they were also good and generous people who formed the fabric and basis of the science of modern southwest archaeology. For over 100 years, the family has vigorously garnered an impressive record of American history by preserving their photos, letters, documents, and numerous ancient antiquities that without their foresight and preservation, would today likely be lost along with their elusive clues that came to answer many of our questions about these ancient people.

After seeing first-hand, repositories of relics stuffed to the gills with large percentages of their stores unattended to and only gathering dust and taking up space, it becomes clear in those cases that a large element of the story they tell is robbed from history simply by their removal from the original site. Today we've learned that it's usually far best, on a scientific level, to leave artifacts in situ, it remains idealistic, and in certain situations where sites cannot be protected around the clock, artifacts, and the information they hold, will disappear. Richard Wetherill faced this same dilemma in his

"The more I learned about these early explorers, the more the word "pothunter" used around these people seemed absurd."

- Brenda Bell

day, and we face it every day in modern times, and will perhaps face it until all the antiquities in place are gone. It's important to note that Richard did not pick up everything he found and did not excavate every site he discovered. A plethora of evidence proves he and his family's interest was primarily for the research, discovery, and educational aspect of who these ancient people were and they selected their excavations around that concept. The debate over whether or not to leave artifacts in place or remove them for protection from looters as the Wetherills thankfully chose to do in some cases, is ongoing. Thanks to hundreds of people, Fred Blackburn, and The Wetherill Family, a large portion of their archives reside at the Anasazi Heritage Center for you to research. The benefit of removal in many of these cases is clear and we can thank Richard for his choices, and I think he would be pleased to see the results of his work. How many of his physical and conceptual discoveries not excavated and removed, have now disappeared? We can learn from this and perhaps be more selective in how we do our work; find more ways to study antiquities in the lab and then return them to the site in compromise; redirect funds saved from exorbitant storage costs towards taking advancing technology into the field more often and perform more in-depth research at the actual sites. We could couple that approach more often with Reverse Archaeology [Fred M. Blackburn] studying what we already have; and proceed in our advancement of the science with a more considerate protocol. To quote ocean explorer and pioneer Jacques Cousteau, "People protect what they love."

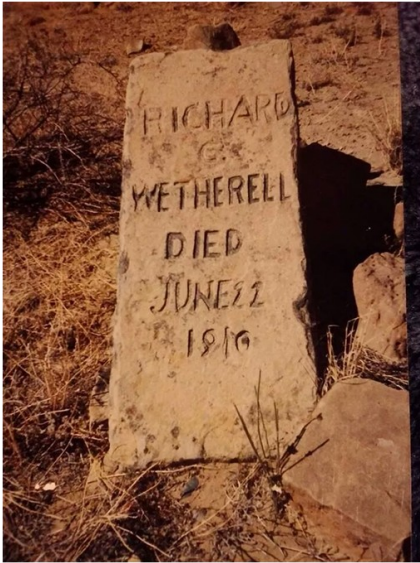


*The Wetherills at Spruce Tree House, 1891.
Photo: National Park Service*

"I finally met the grandson of Richard Wetherill. It also seemed that fate stepped in once again, and shortly after our visit, he asked me to help him with a new project - he was starting to write the story of his Grandfather's incredible and all too short life. I was thrilled to know he was doing this and could not say yes fast enough."

- Brenda Bell

Something the magnitude of which the Wetherills have achieved is rarely accomplished alone, and the integrity of the Wetherill Family has long attracted a loyal and dedicated network of interest and assistance. Almost fourteen years after I began my volunteer work with Fred and meeting several Wetherill descendants, I finally met the grandson of Richard Wetherill. It also seemed that fate stepped in once again, and shortly after our visit, he asked me to help him with a new project - he was starting to write the story of his Grandfather's incredible and all too short life. I was thrilled to know he was doing this and could not say yes fast enough. This book is two years along now and proceeding nicely. Not only is there the incredible story of a modest Quaker family immigrating to a new country and contributing heavily to the Industrial Revolution, then venturing even further into a very remote Southwest to eke out a life from cattle ranching, farming and horse trading, but also the story of a few explorers who wandered into a canyon one day and rediscovered ancient Puebloan sites and were instantly as hooked as you or I. Next came good guys and bad guys, cowboys and Indians, lies and truths, greed and good faith, carpet bagging and discovery. They pioneered their way through dangerous, remote, and sometimes lengthy expeditions which took place among canyons with intricate layers of politics, unstable and fluctuating relationships



Richard Wetherill is buried in this historic cemetery beneath the towering cliffs of Chaco Canyon and in the shadow of Pueblo Bonito's walls.

Photo: Wetherill Family Archives

with Native Americans, great rushes for claims on land and natural resources, and the now uncomfortable existence of slavery among settlers and Native tribes which the Wetherills met head on and steadfast with unwavering faith. They also experienced similar life events that we all share such as earning a living, managing a home, raising a family, and yet, what we admire most about this otherwise average frontier family was their compassion for others among confident choices they made along remote and rugged trails, while honoring an inherent responsibility they felt towards pursuing their numerous scientific discoveries which would become the cornerstone of Southwest Archaeology.

As Winston S. Churchill so wisely said, "History is written by the victors", so yes, there is much more to the Wetherill story than what's been told or omitted from many of our history books; thus prompting the current work on a new manuscript. It tells of a most interesting, fascinating and amazingly true epic tale that came to an abrupt halt with the murder of one of our most important pioneers of Southwest Archaeology. Even with the advantage of hindsight, to fit such a span of adventure into a few chapters wrought with tragedy alongside the very best of humanity is a colossal and exhilarating task, whose time has come.

If you'd like to know more about the Wetherill family, please visit:

<http://wetherillfamily.com/>

or visit the Anasazi Heritage Center at:

<http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/fo/ahc.html>

Link To Fred Blackburn's Historical Inscription Report and the Wetherill Family Facebook Page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/152260251544050/>



Brenda Bell

eagle2bb@aol.com

Brenda Bell has been hiking extensively and researching the southwest for 24 years. She has worked as a volunteer with historian and guide Fred Blackburn since 1998 and for the BLM. Her hobbies include flint knapping and weaving rugs in the traditional Navajo style. In 2007 she and her husband discovered and helped the UGS excavate and preserve the 147 million year old fossilized tibia from a Diplodocus. http://geology.utah.gov/surveynotes/gladasked/gladfossil_collecting.htm. Brenda is self-employed and manages the Wetherill Family Archives Facebook page.

Tracking the Anasazi

Jerry Spangler

The Deseret News

A raven screeches. Cottonwood trees rustle in the breeze. A pool of water mirrors the white sandstone cliffs, as Anasazi cliff ruins stoically guard the canyon floor as it snakes its way toward the San Juan River. All is peace and quiet today in Grand Gulch in southeastern Utah. Such was not the case some 100 years ago, however. Throughout the 1890s, Eastern museums and collectors - caught up in a gold-rush-like frenzy to obtain collections of Indian artifacts - sponsored expeditions into Grand Gulch to pillage the ruins for pots, baskets, mummies and other exotic artifacts.

Those artifacts were then carted off to Eastern museums, exhibited for a short time and then locked away. Only a handful of people - all professional researchers - have seen them since.

"It's really bothered me that no one had ever seen anything that had come out of here," said Julia Johnson, a frequent Grand Gulch backpacker and amateur archaeologist. "There was so much taken, and no one knows what it was or what it means."

Johnson discovered she was not alone. There were many others who were equally fascinated by the mystery of what had become of the thousands upon thousands of artifacts unearthed from Grand Gulch. And they were committed to making the collections accessible to the American public - particularly the people of southeastern Utah. So it was that a casual 1986 conversation among Grand Gulch backpackers gave birth to the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Research Project - an unprecedented attempt by six amateur archaeologists to photographically document the thousands of Anasazi artifacts taken from Grand Gulch. "Our original goal was simple: Locate the artifacts that were removed 100 years ago and then create a photographic exhibit to be housed at Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding," said Johnson, a Boulder, Colo., resident and the project's leader. Unbeknown to Johnson and the others involved in the project, a great share of the artifacts removed from Grand Gulch were from an early Anasazi period called Basketmaker.

According to archaeologists, the early Basketmakers (known for sophisticated basket weaving) evolved from a hunter-gatherer culture about the time of Christ. By about 600 A.D. the late Basketmaker people had further evolved into a village-oriented society. They built communities of pit houses and storage structures, and, as they had



Basketmaker Basket Photo: Robert Dundas

"So it was that a casual 1986 conversation among Grand Gulch backpackers gave birth to the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Research Project - an unprecedented attempt by six amateur archaeologists to photographically document the thousands of Anasazi artifacts taken from Grand Gulch"



(Right to Left) Winston Hurst, Julia Johnson, Fred Blackburn recording deep in the bowels of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City 1989

Photo: Fred Blackburn

for hundreds of years, they buried their dead in the many caves of southeastern Utah. The culture would later evolve into a remarkably advanced people with an elaborate system of roads, sophisticated irrigation, intensive agriculture, long-distance trade routes, elaborate social structures, religious and ceremonial homogeneity, and perhaps even a sort of centralized government.

Before disappearing mysteriously about 1300 A.D., they thrived in the deserts like no other people before or since.

Most archaeological research into the Anasazi has focused on the later periods when the culture blossomed, then disappeared. "Since 1920 there have been very few archaeological excavations done on classic early Basketmaker sites," said Winston Hurst, curator of Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding and an adviser to the project. "And virtually none has been done since the 1890s in the area where (Basketmaker) culture was first recognized here in southeastern Utah."

No research has been done on the artifacts removed from Utah sites in the 1890s and there has never been a systematic study of artifacts or their association with other artifacts taken from the same burials. "It sounds incredible, but no one has ever taken the time to take those artifacts and associate them with specific burial sites," said Hurst

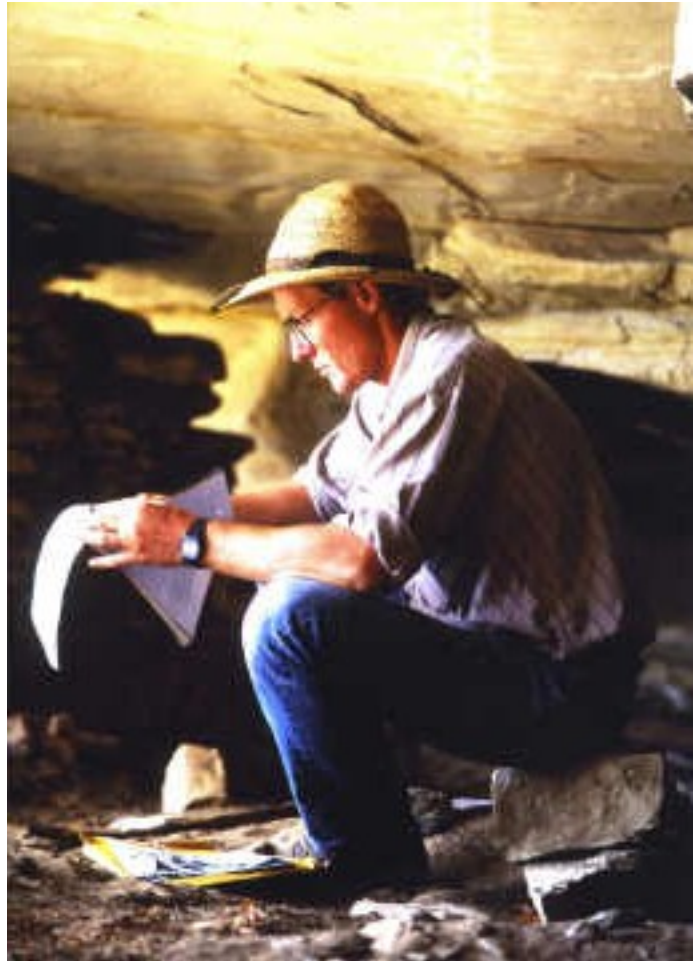
With that challenge, the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Project - named for 19th Century artifact collector Richard Wetherill - has evolved into a much more ambitious attempt to not only photo-document Basketmaker artifacts but use field notes to retrace the steps of the 1890s expeditions and associate them with actual locations in southeastern Utah. "Fortunately the museums that have the artifacts kept some kind of documentation on the discoveries," said Hurst. The project - which required a considerable amount of private funding as well as a grant from the Utah Endowment for the Humanities - has required three years of retracing the footsteps of the first expeditions in the 1890s to the caves of the Southwest.

"When interest in the collections died (about the turn of the century), they, along with the field notes, gradually disappeared," said Johnson. "We all became intrigued with the evolving mystery surrounding the disappearance of thousands of artifacts, notes and letters."

"We all became intrigued with the evolving mystery surrounding the disappearance of thousands of artifacts, notes and letters."

- Julia Johnson

Mystery is a word used often by those involved in the project. What happened 100 years ago? How was it that thousands of cave sites were systematically and thoroughly pillaged? And, most puzzling, who were the Basketmaker people? Like detectives, those involved in the project began tracking down leads. Descendants of those who led the first artifact expeditions were contacted; personal papers and correspondence were copied and museums were contacted. "We discovered why many thought we couldn't do this," said Johnson. "Information had been scattered to the four winds." Their detective work took them to the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the American Indian-Heyle Foundation, the Peabody Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, Tulane University, the Chicago Field Museum and other locations in California, Wisconsin and Washington. Each stop provided new clues and often new opportunities to photograph artifacts - all tucked away in storage since the turn of the century.



Winston Hurst at Cave 7 in 1993

Photo: Terrance Moore

However, not everyone greeted the Wetherill Project with enthusiasm. Eastern museum officials were sometimes skeptical and in one case downright hostile, calling project workers "pot hunters."

"This man was so enraged by our request to examine the museum's Grand Gulch materials that he called other museums we were working with and vented his anger," said Johnson. He also tried to convince other museums to deny the researchers access to artifacts. Professional archaeologists in Utah intervened on behalf of the amateur researchers, and the project continued. "More and more things fell into place," she said, "and we began to feel an important bond with the Basketmaker, to tell their story."

Today, the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Project has photographed and documented more than 300 artifacts, compiled more than 1,000 pages of new information about the excavations and amassed a chronology of Wetherill's expeditions. With photographs and copies of those field notes, Johnson hopes to "create a reference bank for all to use, a library for professional research into the Basketmakers."

The effort has finally caught the attention of museums and professional researchers nationwide, who now hail it as one of the most important projects ever to be undertaken in Southwestern archaeology.

Laborious Project

While the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Project was a labor of love for those involved, it's also been a labor - period:

More than \$140,000 in donations of cash and materials.

20,000 hours of donated time.

1,200 photographs taken.

5,000 artifacts examined

"What they have done is set the stage for a whole new phase of serious scientific research into the Basketmaker culture," said Hurst. "A lot of professionals are really excited about what could come of it."

There is still more research to do be done. There is more information to be gleaned from the Smithsonian, and glass photo plates need to be copied at Tulane.

It is unlikely the Grand Gulch artifacts themselves will ever be returned to Utah. But in their absence, the photographs and field notes will serve as the next best thing.

"Sure, we could do more research if we had the artifacts in hand," said Hurst, "but a lot of research can be done without the actual artifacts in hand. "High-quality photographs of the artifacts are sufficient for many kinds of analysis."

Hurst still marvels that such a major project could be successfully undertaken by amateurs. Sometimes professionals are so busy with the specialized questions of their individual disciplines that they fail to see the bigger picture. "People like Julia Johnson and Fred Blackburn can have tremendous insights," he said. "They see things from a different perspective, and they can show us something we should have seen ourselves."

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The Wetherill-Grand Gulch Research Project inscription documentation team near Step Canyon, 1990. Front row, left to right. LaPlata, Wally Mauck, Bob Powell, Ann Hayes, Ken Evans, Ann Phillips; back row, left to right: Bill Harris, Kim Hurst, Fred Blackburn, Vaughn Hadenfeldt, Winston Hurst, Ken Douthett, Marge Quist, Maddy Goldhawk, Tom Goldhawk. Photo: Bill Harris

The Early Expeditions into SE Utah

The Cedar Mesa Project

"In these caves in Grand Gulch are cliff houses as well as the burials of the cave dwellers. We got a perfect idea there, and can now easily separate the two classes of people and their belongings. We can get a definite idea of their way of burial, also we find that the cave dwellers, or whatever you name them, (which you should do. I named the cliff dwellers, and you should have the honor at least of naming these, since it is your expedition), buried in all caves in this region where they are dry, but we would never have been able to separate the two, if it had not been that we found them as we did at first."

*Richard Wetherill letter to B. T. B. Hyde from Bluff, Utah, Feb. 4, 1894.
American Museum of Natural History Archives*

Up until the late 1880's only a few local ranchers had entered Grand Gulch, yet in prehistoric times it was a center of Anasazi culture. Frank McNitt (1957) reports that Charles Lang was the first to make a collection from Grand Gulch in 1880. A number of exploring parties followed, and many of their excavation sites can be located by signatures written in bullet lead or charcoal on the canyon walls. To date, over 500 historic inscriptions have been located and documented throughout the Cedar Mesa area, the documentation work having been largely done by Fred Blackburn. "Inscriptions often provide a critical link between actual site locations and the related diaries, letters, photographs, and artifact collections" (Blackburn and Atkins:42).

Charles McLoyd and Charles Cary Graham left Colorado for Grand Gulch in December 1890 and stayed through March, 1891. After following the Mormon Trail from Bluff to Kane Gulch, they searched the rims of the canyon near present day Bullet Canyon for a route into the canyon. Finding one, they built a trail to the bottom of Bullet Canyon, carried down their gear, and then led in their horses. Excavations began at Perfect Kiva and continued through Bullet Canyon to Grand Gulch. They explored down Grand Gulch to Shangri La Canyon, near the San Juan River. Having little luck they returned to upper Grand Gulch above Bullet Canyon, excavating heavily in the large cliff dwellings between Bullet Canyon and Kane Gulch (Blackburn and Atkins:68).

C. H. Graham kept a day-by-day account of where they were excavating in the Gulch and which artifacts they had accumulated. This collection was sold to Rev. C. H. Green for \$3,000 in the spring of 1891. Rev. Green then accompanied Charles McLoyd and other residents from Durango, Colorado, to photograph sites and to supplement his collection. This collection was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, Illinois, and was later purchased by the Field Museum in Chicago (Phillips:105-106; Hayes:121-127).

In his journal, C. C. Graham writes about several expeditions to "the Canyons of the Colorado." Some of the artifacts collected were purchased from John R. Kunz by B.T.B. and Fred Hyde. This collection was given to the American Museum of Natural History and was called the "Kunz Collection." Another portion was purchased by C. D. Hazzard in 1892. The latter collection was exhibited at the World's Columbian Expositi-



Hyde Exploring Expedition in Cave 7, December 1893.

Photo: The University of Pennsylvania Museum

tion, and is now part of the "Hazzard Collection" at the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania (Phillips:106).

In August of 1891 Warren K. Moorehead was appointed as leader of the Illustrated American Exploring Expedition (IAEE) to explore, survey, map, photograph, and secure specimens in the upper Colorado, San Juan, and smaller tributaries in southeastern Utah. Although the IAEE collection of artifacts was very small, Moorehead and members of his expedition wrote enthusiastically and romantically about their adventures and discoveries in a series of articles for the American Illustrated Magazine (Phillips:110); Their descriptions of alcoves in Butler Wash are notable.

Richard Wetherill led two expeditions to Grand Gulch. The first was in the winter of 1893-94, and the second in late January or early February of 1897. Richard Wetherill's Hyde Exploring Expedition of 1893-1894 was significant and well documented. Eleven caves were excavated east of Comb Ridge before excavation began within Grand Gulch itself. Approximately 22 other alcoves and cliff dwellings were documented and/or excavated by this expedition within Grand Gulch and in Butler Wash (Blackburn and Atkins: 69). A major discovery of the Expedition was a Basketmaker cave containing 96 skeletons with evidence of a violent slaughter (Hurst and Turner:143-191). Wetherill excitedly wrote several letters from southeastern Utah, "We are making new discoveries having found a people still older than the cliff dwellers who occupied the



Bob Allen of the Green Expedition excavating Turkey Pen Ruin, June 1891.

Photo: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago

same caves" (R. Wetherill 1893). These people were subsequently named the Basketmaker. The collection from this expedition was financed by B.T.B. and Fred Hyde and was given to the American Museum in New York City (Phillips:112).

Richard Wetherill began his second expedition to Grand Gulch during the winter of 1896-1897, financed by C. E. Whitmore and George Bowles. Unlike the first expedition, Richard headed directly to Grand Gulch. Excavations were undertaken in 12 separate alcoves most of which had been excavated by previous expeditions and relic seekers, and little Basketmaker material was found. A combination of weather, lack of artifacts, and difficulty with their animals forced the early ending of the expedition (Blackburn and Atkins:87). The Hyde Brothers purchased this collection in 1897 and gave it to the American Museum of Natural History. Although a number of the original documents and artifacts were subsequently separated from the original collections, both Wetherill expeditions were well documented and photographed (Phillips: 113-119).

C. B. Lang made several smaller collections in the canyons of Southeastern Utah between 1893 and 1900. He made detailed and accurate records of depths of artifacts, measurements, and specific locations of caves, and recorded associated artifacts as they were found. His collections can be found at the Field Museum in Chicago, the Taylor Museum in Colorado Springs, and the L.D.S. Church Museum in Salt Lake City, Utah (Phillips:113).

In 1896 T. Mitchell Prudden visited Grand Gulch, the first of his many expeditions to southeastern Utah, resulting in his article, "Elder Brother to the Cliff Dweller."

Photographs indicate that he traveled much of Cottonwood Wash and Grand Gulch following routes and excavations of the Hyde Exploring Expedition of 1893-1894. Prudden's collections are at the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University (Phillips:114).

The search for signatures, lost collections, and documents continues. The history of many artifacts will never be known because of the lack of information gathered when the artifacts were initially "excavated." Other documents, historic photos, or collections may be waiting to be rediscovered.

Preservation of historic signatures on the canyon walls, as well as artifacts, rock art, and ruins themselves therefore is critical for further research.

Reprinted from "The Cedar Mesa Project".

<http://bcn.boulder.co.us/environment/cacv/cacvexpd.htm>

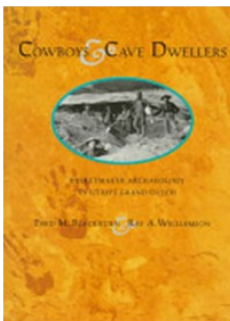
Where are the Artifacts ?

Major Museum Collections from The Early Expeditions to SE Utah

This table was condensed from a paper from the Grand-Gulch Project.
It was compiled by Ann Phillips.

Name	Institution Association	Location
American Museum of N.H. Field Museum		New York City, NY Chicago, Illinois
Kansallismueo		Helsinki, Finland
L.D.S. Museum		Salt Lake City, Utah
Lowie Museum of Anthropology	University of California	Berkeley, CA
Peabody Museum	Harvard University	Cambridge, MA.
Peabody Museum	Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut
University Museum	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, PA.

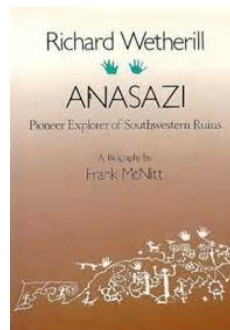
Suggested Reading . . .



Cowboys & Cave Dwellers

Fred M. Blackburn, Ray A. Williamson

http://books.google.com/books/about/Cowboys_Cave_Dwellers.html?id=i_0ZAQAIAAJ



Richard Wetherill Anasazi

Frank McNitt

http://books.google.com/books/about/Richard_Wetherill.html?

The Southwest and Mesoamerica

Steve Lekson

University of Colorado, Boulder



Aztec Ruin, New Mexico. Photo: National Park Service

This September I attended a symposium on the ancient Southwest and Mesoamerica, sponsored by the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington D.C. (hereafter, PCSWDC). The topic – hereafter, SW-Meso – was PCSWDC’s. I helped with the guest-list: Patricia Crown, Pat Gilman, Randy McGuire, Karl Taube, Ben Nelson and yours truly. Patty Crown is a professor at the University of New Mexico, and (with her colleague/husband Chip Wills) has been working at Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon. She was recently inducted in the National Academy of Science. Pat Gilman lately retired from the University of Oklahoma. She’s a leading Mimbres archaeologist, and she brought with her a bonus: her colleague/husband Paul Minnis (also from the University of Oklahoma) who, with Michael Whalen, has been conducting fieldwork around Casas Grandes for decades. Randy McGuire is a professor at State University of New York, Binghamton. His fieldwork for many years has been in Sonora, at the remarkable Cerro de Trincheras and in the Altar Valley (and he was one of three principals at the Ludlow coal camp/massacre site near Trinidad CO). Karl Taube, from University of California, Riverside, is a well-known Mayanist who has long been interested in SW-Meso topic, particularly in art and ideologies. Ben Nelson, from Arizona State University, started off in the Mimbres area and then developed a long-term project around the monumental site of La Quemada, in Zacatecas Mexico. La Quemada is about as far north as Mesoamerica got, at least inland. It’s about 600 miles south of Casas Grandes – which is

“In the not-so-new millennium, however, I sense a deeper bite and broader grip of SW-Meso among my cohort and colleagues. There’s a continental drift, perhaps: maybe we’ll erase the border and take North America entire.”

- Steve Lekson



Mimbres Pot With Geometric Design.

Photo: Wikipedia

Mesoamerica.” About 130 attended the day-long event, held on a Saturday at the Naval Memorial & Heritage Center about five blocks from the National Capital. PCSWDC have been hosting these annual events for twenty years; they are a volunteer, professional/scholarly/avocational/aficionado group, independent of Washington’s many universities and museums. Check them out: <http://www.pcswdc.org/> They are informed and intelligent, and an amiable and hospitable group, hosting us and wining/dining us and generally making life pleasant and interesting. The symposium itself was very well-run, and a lot of fun.

What was said? I led off with a historiography of Casas Grandes, from Native traditional histories (both as currently told, and as recorded by early Spanish explorers), through early 19th century accounts and maps, to later 19th century nationalist programs around the Mexican War, through the mid-20th century work of Charles Di Peso (who excavated about half of Paquimé, the regional center of Casas Grandes) and the current work of projects by Mike Whalen and Paul Minnis, and others. I was trying to set the stage: our view of SW-Meso has changed radically through the years, and continues to change. Patty Crown then told us about cacao (chocolate). She discovered cacao residues in Chaco pottery several years ago, and continues this fascinating research. Cacao comes from far, far south in Mexico and central America: what’s it doing at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico? Pat Gilman interprets the remarkable images on 11th century Mimbres Black-on-white pottery (like the symposium logo) as depictions of Maya mythology – think Popol Vuh, ancient traditions caught on paper in the early 18th century. The parallels are scary: it’s like Mimbres pots are illustrations from the Maya book. Karl Taube presented parallels between SW-Meso art: a little more abstract than Gilman’s literally literal reading, but still very compelling. Randy McGuire has a long track-record on SW-Meso, and reviewed the topic as it now stands; he also brought Ho-

about as far south as the Southwest got (of which, more later).

I, like Pat Gilman and Paul Minnis, recently semi-retired from the University of Colorado. My interest in SW-Meso seems cyclic, flaring up every decade or so starting in the early 1980s. I’ll publish something; it’s ignored; and life goes on: ob-la-di ob-la-da. In the not-so-new millennium, however, I sense a deeper bite and broader grip of SW-Meso among my cohorts and colleagues. There’s a continental drift, perhaps: maybe we’ll erase the border and take North America entire.

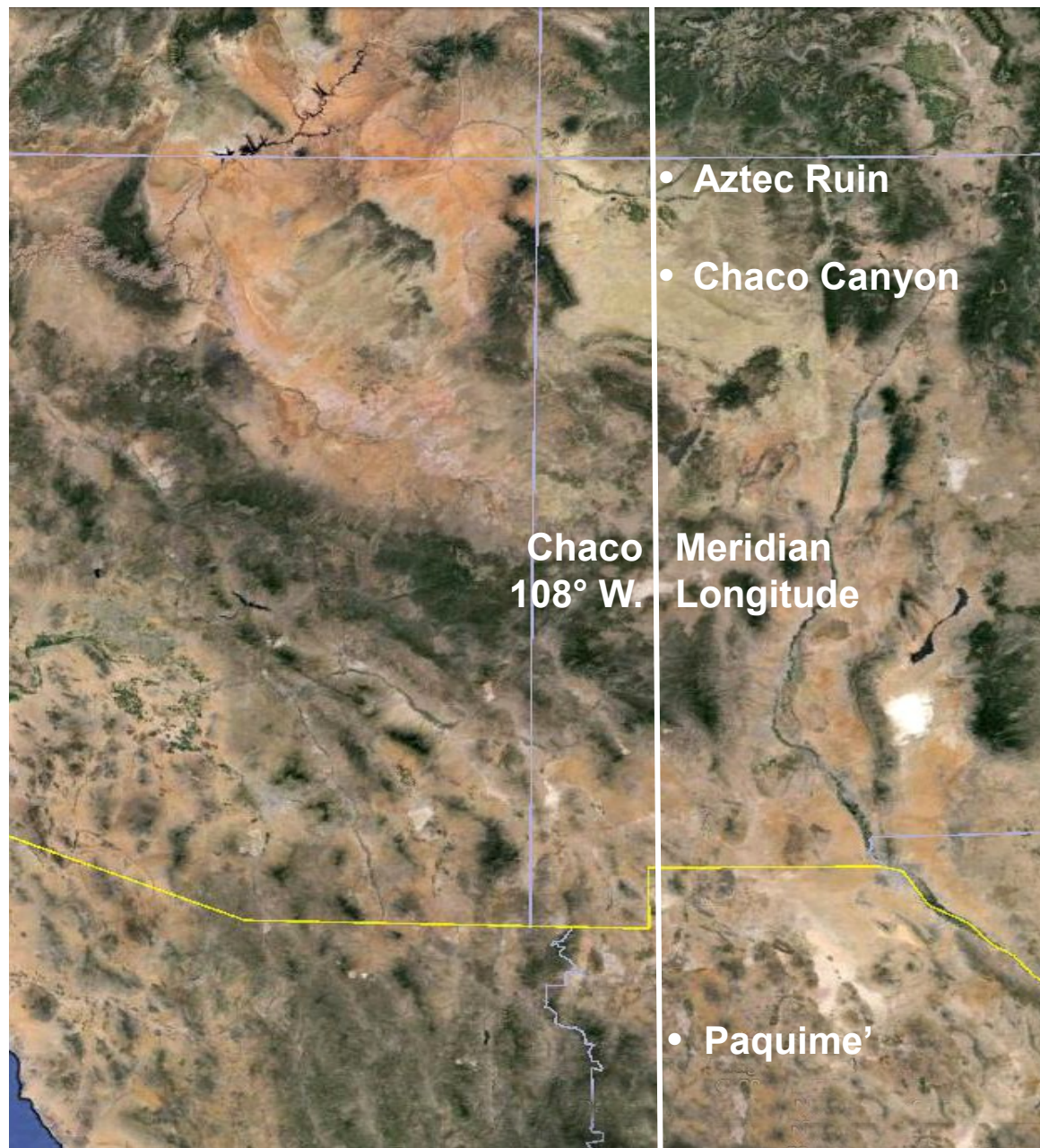
PCSWDC chose this title: “Land Without Borders: Cultural Interaction between the Pre-Hispanic Southwest and

“My talk about Casas Grandes built on a recent writing project: a second edition of “Chaco Meridian,” a book I first published in 1999.”

- Steve Lekson

hokam into the discussion, which was critical because Hohokam civilizations in southern Arizona look kind of like ancient societies in West Mexico. Ben Nelson summed things up, and presented a map he and his colleagues have been working on, showing the distribution of things like cacao and macaws and copper bells. Those distributions are remarkably discontinuous: for some Meso things, the SW sits like an island. Think about Pat Gilman's work: it's a long way from Mimbres to Maya. The symposium ended with Q&A panel discussion, with Paul Minnis joining in from time to time. It was a successful day: all the panelists took notes during each other's talks.

My talk about Casas Grandes built on a recent writing project: a second edition of "Chaco Meridian," a book I first published in 1999. In the first edition, I argued that there were three sequential Southwestern capitals: Chaco (900-1125), followed by Az-

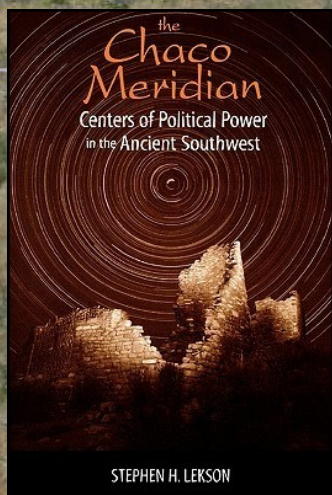


tec Ruins (1110-1275), followed by Paquimé (aka Casas Grandes; 1250-1450). These three sites were linked by some pretty solid evidence: architectural features that showed up at those three, and nowhere else in the Southwest. (I like architecture: people put a lot into it, you can often date it, and it doesn't move around like pottery.) The three sites were all more-or-less on the same line of longitude – the Chaco Meridian – and that seemed unlikely to be a coincidence (to me, at least). For Chaco and Aztec, we could be pretty sure alignment was intentional: they left us a 50-mile earthen monument (which we call a “road”) running accurately north-south connecting those two sites.

“Chaco Meridian” was a four point problem: North, Chaco, Aztec and Paquimé. Initially, fifteen years ago, “Chaco Meridian” was roundly rejected in whole and in part. Aztec had nothing to do with Chaco (at least, nothing like I'd proposed), and Paquimé absolutely had nothing to do with either. (My scars healed, and royalties helped: the

book sold well.) With the passage of time, the fact that Chaco moved North to Aztec has become widely accepted, so I'm good on three of four points. But Paquimé still eludes us. It's almost 400 miles south of Aztec Ruins. That's a long way, but architecture does not lie: Chaco and/or Aztec played a role at Paquimé, and it seems pretty unlikely – given what we know about Chaco-North-Aztec – that Paquimé's place on the meridian was a happy accident.

The new edition of “Chaco Meridian” will come out in 2015. A lot has changed in 15 years, lots of new data. Much of those data confirm what the architecture told us in 1999: Chaco did indeed move north to Aztec Ruins. And nothing's changed at Paquimé itself: no new excavations at the site itself, but tons of great new data from its surrounding region (Michael Whalen and Paul Min-



The Chaco Meridian
Stephen H. Lekson

http://books.google.com/books/about/The_Chaco_Meridian.html?id=tj3xwXOlcJ0C

Google earth



Paquime', Chihuahua Mexico. Photo: Wikipedia

nis' project, and others). Re-analysis of old Paquimé collections adds something. For example, the people of Paquimé osteologically looked more like people from the north (Mimbres) than they did like locals from Chihuahua. It's a start.

It turns out that the Meridian began 500 years before Chaco, and lasted right up to the Spanish entradas into the Southwest. In the Southwest, the "Pecos system" defines seven chronological stages. For each of those Pecos system stages (save the earliest Archaic), the biggest, weirdest, most interesting sites of that stage was on or very near the Chaco Meridian. It starts up north: from 500 to 1280, the biggest regional centers slid up and down the northernmost 80-miles of the Chaco Meridian. That was the wind-up; here's the pitch: 400 miles south to Paquimé. And when Paquimé fell about 1450, another relay 400 miles south to Culiacán – the biggest city on the north-western frontier of Mesoamerica when the Spaniards arrived. The Chaco Meridian spans 500 to 1600. It's a long story, but a good one. You can read all about it when the book comes out. And with that shameless plug, I've reached my word limit.



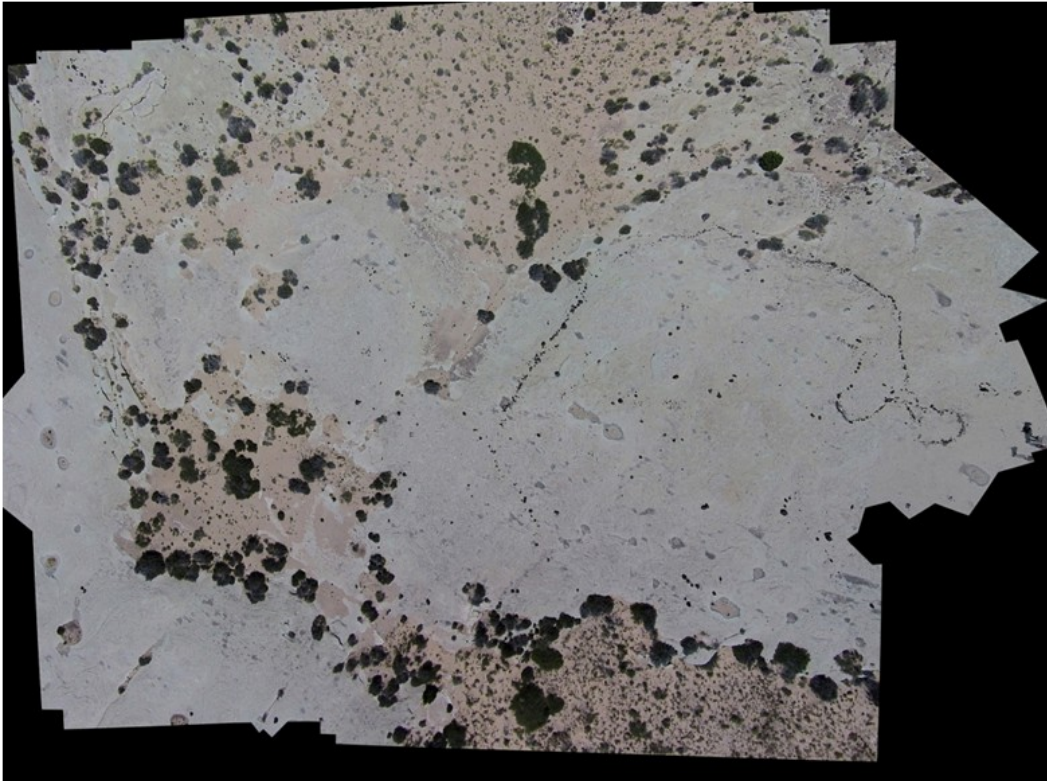
Steve Lekson • University of Colorado

lekson@colorado.edu

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

San Rafael Geoglyph

Jonathan Bailey
Photographer



Quadcopter Aerial Photograph of San Rafael Geoglyph. Photo: Courtesy of Robert Mark

They appear like veins pulsating with ribbons of light. Canyons carry the life-blood of the wilderness into a dimension of transcendentalism. I am not speaking of a god but something much greater: nature. Entering these canyons is spiritual, an intimate connection with the soul and edifying honesty of nature confined within the most beautiful spaces on earth.

It is here in the San Rafael Swell canyons where the world has ended. Giant spikes protrude from the sand, pockets of Morrison Formation exhibiting themselves in the blood-colored deposits, littered with the bones of prehistoric beasts.

This is where life goes to die. Volcanic ash and basalt violently smother the landscape in what one can assume was a dramatic end to a fertile plain. The landscape now speaks of death. A beautiful, but ominous scene of ambiguity. It is another planet here, where isolation is not only a state of mind but a fact of reality. Nothing lives here but the bones of the earth, memories of life, sucked dry by the hankering rays of sun.

I walk on its mars-like surface, an escape into an impressionistic environment. The rigidity is softened, pushing into each other, abstracting visual proportions and margins into a flowing river of sediment and stone. Everything floats through seas of black

rock against a canvas of red clay, which unfolds into a blanket of ivory sandstone decorated with blocks of basalt.

This layer is carpeted with hundreds of thousands of discarded chip-pings, the remnants of prolific prehistoric tool makers huddling around one of the only reliable water sources: a perennial spring that collects into an impression in stone, a veritable storage tank that provided water for hundreds of people separated by thousands of years.

At the sandstone's apex, a colossal geoglyph commands recognition. The four-hundred-and-fifty-foot convex form slithers along its horizons, placing its head near a natural sandstone pathway to the south-west. The 'head' is composed of two large bulbous knobs and a single line-like neck. Its form and shape are not distinguishable – even from the air – and appears to represent an entoptic phenomenon, – relating to a visual experience within the eye or brain.

It is not the only geoglyph within the San Rafael Swell. I have been re-searching these earth structures for some time, photographically documenting accompanying artifacts, correlating cultural ties, and identifying similarities in the space, context, and structure. It is one of ten geoglyphs I have photographed within the San Rafael Swell but incomparably larger than the others. Its construction seems to be of Archaic origin, specifically tied to an obscure medium of Barrier Canyon Style imagery (see Bailey, 2014). These geoglyphs are isolates in a profusion of Barrier Canyon Style artworks or maybe they are just the surviving archetypes of a traditional medium.

This glyph exists in a world of an eccentric nature. Like the glyph, the landscape breaks boundaries, tearing apart what we think we know to be the very bones of its identity. This is a landscape where time is nothing but a representation of what has passed. It is the end of the earth but the beginning of insight, a spherical clock ticking in opposite directions only to meet in a captivating confluence.



San Rafael Geoglyph Photo: Jonathan Bailey



Jonathan Bailey

info@jonathanbaileyimages.com

Jonathan Bailey is a photographer who has devoted his life to document and preserve cultural resources and the landscapes in which they inhabit. He has walked 20,000 miles of Utah's San Rafael Swell and photographically documented 6,000 panels throughout the state.

<http://www.jonathanbaileyimages.com>

President's Corner

Jack Warner

President, Colorado Archaeological Society

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

In last quarter's President's Corner, I described how I arrived at the above statement (with help from Winston Churchill) to answer the question I get from the public: “Why do you care about archaeology?”. I asked for others in CAS to communicate their answer to this question to me, and to the other CAS officers, as I believe the better we understand the answer, the better we can make CAS. I have received several answers and I'd like to share them:

- Archaeology is endlessly fascinating, intellectually stimulating, and meaningful to the future.
- I like the outdoors and nice places; my archaeology hobby takes me there.
- I like the people interested in archaeology. Most of my friends are from archaeology.
- The archaeological activities breed comradeship and life-long friends.
- I like to travel with other interested people to archaeological sites.
- I love to do archaeological lab work to build the database from dig artifacts for future researchers.
- Archaeology is a treasure hunt with meaning.
- I believe the study of past cultures will help us live in our multicultural world.
- Archaeology helps me understand the point of view of other human answers to life's problems.

I knew CAS people had different viewpoints. In my CAS experience, I have often learned that people and CAS chapters have different viewpoints, strengths, and weaknesses. We are certainly a diverse group, but also a group that blends talent to achieve excellent ends. Just review the things we do in our newsletters, minutes, and Science/Advisory reports. The talents and accomplishments are obvious.

I would like to encourage all CAS members to continue the dialog of the answer to the question: Why do you care about archaeology?”.



Jack Warner • Denver Chapter

jackeagle@aol.com

Jack Warner is an avocational archaeologist and a lifelong student of the archaeology and anthropology of early humans--particularly their religions and art. Jack is active in archaeological fieldwork, lab artifact curation and analysis involving prehistoric human occupation in the areas of the Front Range and Southwestern Colorado. Jack also gives talks and tours relating to the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve. He is a member of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, and The Archaeological Conservancy.

PAAC Schedule

Kevin Black
Assistant State Archaeologist

October

24–26Durango Historical Archaeology
30Denver Perishable Materials (session 3)

November

1–2Dolores Archaeological Dating Methods
6, 13Denver Perishable Materials (sessions 4–5)
15–16Avon Archaeological Laboratory Techniques
20Denver Perishable Materials (session 6)
21–23Fountain Prehistoric Lithics Description & Analysis

December

*2–19Denver PAAC Laboratory Project
4Denver Perishable Materials (end, session 7)

January

*13–29Denver PAAC Laboratory Project

*Lab project occurs on intermittent dates at an off-site History Colorado facility in central Denver; call or e-mail for information

Kevin Black • kevin.black@state.co.us

<http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/paac-event-schedule>

Upcoming Events

October 29–November 1, Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville, AR
January 6–11, 2015, Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, Seattle, WA
January 8–11, 2015, Archaeological Institute of America Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA
January 31–Colorado Archaeological Society Quarterly Meeting, Pueblo, Colorado

Archaeology News Today

Greater Canyonlands Coalition Makes Case for Canyonlands National Monument

A new publication released today by the Greater Canyonlands Coalition, *Secrets of the Past in a Rugged Land: the archaeological case for protecting Greater Canyonlands*, takes the reader through 12,000 years of human history embedded in that landscape, offering highlights of the remarkable artifacts left behind by ancient inhabitants. The publication calls for monument designation to protect the area's cultural treasures.

<http://bit.ly/1uUezml> - Greater Canyonlands Coalition



New York Times Resorts to Myths of Anasazi “Disintegration” in Attempt to Relate Ancient Puebloan Migrations to Modern Climate Change

We won't ever know what the Anasazi were thinking on the eve of the 13th century when they abandoned the cities they had worked so long to build on the Colorado Plateau. The reasons had something to do with climate — a great drought and, perhaps on top of that, a mini ice age. Why were the sky and earth behaving so strangely?

<http://nyti.ms/1uUoqlF> - New York Times



The Landscape of the Chacoan World Is Being Lost to Hydraulic Fracturing

Environmental groups argue if the wells are built close to Chaco Canyon and along a corridor that runs to other ancient sites, they might destroy cultural heritage and endanger Chaco's designation as one of the best places in the U.S. to star gaze, something its ancient inhabitants are known for. “We don't want Chaco to be an island surrounded by hundreds of wells,” said Paul Reed, an archaeologist with Archaeology Southwest.

<http://bit.ly/1tSZ7oM> - The Durango Herald



Paleolithic Populations in the New World Inhabited Some Difficult Niches

The landscape looks bleak, but Rademaker views it through the eyes of the people who built a fire in the rock shelter, named Cuncaicha, about 12,400 years ago. These hunter-gatherers were some of the earliest known residents of South America and they chose to live at this extreme altitude — higher than any Ice Age encampment found thus far in the New World.

<http://bit.ly/1n6rRNG> - Nature



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Awards Presented

Jason LaBelle

Awards Committee Chair / Colorado Archaeological Society

Several awards were presented at the recent CAS Annual Meeting held in Colorado Springs. Five Chapter Achievement Awards were presented this year. The Chapter Service Award celebrates a notable member of a local CAS chapter, recognized for their efforts in serving their local chapters through volunteer efforts in meetings, field trips, fundraisers, or other activities. The award consists of a certificate and a small pin given out at the banquet of the CAS Annual Meeting. The winners this year include **Richard Garcia** (Pikes Peak Chapter), **Michael Nowak** (Pikes Peak), **Bob McBride** (Hisatsinom), **Marcie Ryan** (Hisatsinom), and **Bev Goering** (Colorado Rock Art Association).

The Committee was also happy to present the Ivor Hager award to **Bill Hammond** of the Denver Chapter. The Hager award is a "lifetime achievement" award given to those members that have contributed to CAS in significant ways, often times in leading/organizing field and laboratory projects, leadership at local and state levels, and overall service. An article documenting Bill's many contributions to CAS will be submitted to *Southwestern Lore* in the near future. Congratulations to all the winners!



*Bill Hammond
Denver Chapter
Ivor Hager Award*



*Richard Garcia
Pikes Peak Chapter*



*Michael Nowak
Pikes Peak Chapter*



*Bob McBride
Hisatsinom Chapter*



*Marcie Ryan
Hisatsinom Chapter*



*Bev Goering
Colorado Rock Art
Association*

Richard F. Carrillo

4/2/45 – 9/21/14



Richard F. Carrillo

Richard F. Carrillo passed away on September 21, 2014, at his home in La Junta. He was 69 years of age. He will be greatly missed by his family, friends, colleagues, and all who had the good fortune to know him.

Richard was born in La Junta on April 2, 1945, to Trinidad Carrillo and Esperanza Magana-Carrillo, and attended local schools. As a young man, he developed a keen interest in historical archaeology at Bent's Fort in the mid-1960s, and went on to receive a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Kansas in 1971. He

worked for the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, where he first met his mentor, eminent historical archaeologist Stanley South. In 1978, Richard married Norma Bedard. Richard and Norma remained good friends after their divorce in 1987, working together to raise their three sons, with whom Richard was very close. A talented musician, Richard shared his love of music with family and friends alike.

Following his return to Colorado in 1981, Richard performed historical archaeological studies throughout the American West, becoming recognized as one of the foremost regional scholars on the history of southeastern Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail. He founded Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., and was owner and principal of the firm until his death. For many years he spearheaded the research and management of the historic site of Boggsville.

Richard authored and co-authored numerous reports and academic papers, and was a contributing author of several notable publications. He shared passion for archaeology and historic research with many friends and colleagues, as well as students at a number of Colorado colleges and universities, regularly teaching classes at Otero Junior College and Lamar Community College. He served on the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board, as well as on boards and committees for many archaeology and preservation related organizations in the state. His outstanding contributions to the field of archaeology were recognized by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, who named Richard a Fellow in 2013, and in 2014 he received the Stephen Hart Award for Archaeology from History Colorado.

Richard was a lifelong member of the La Junta Catholic Parish. He was preceded in death by his parents. Richard is survived by his sons, Pierre Richard Carrillo of Denver, Richard Matthew Carrillo of Los Angeles, and Nicholas Carrillo of La Junta. He is also survived by his siblings Gilbert (Guadalupe) Carrillo of La Junta, Florence (Chris) Flores of Rocky Ford, Cecelia Miera of La Junta, and Margaret Carrillo of La Junta.

Donations in Richard's memory can be made to the Boggsville Historic Site, PO Box 68, Las Animas, CO 81054.

Richard Carrillo 2014 Stephen H. Hart Award For Archaeology
Launch Video >>

<http://vimeo.com/86644632>

Chapter News



Chipeta Chapter

Montrose

Chapter Rep: Nick Ard

The Chipeta Chapter in cooperation with the Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management has 30 site stewards responsible for monitoring 20 sites predominantly in Montrose and Delta Counties. Bill Harris, the Chipeta Chapter's BLM Liaison, has been very busy this summer locating sites and organizing site visits by the new stewards. On September 19th, Bill Harris led a new group of 11 chapter members and volunteers to the Paradox Valley to monitor several rock art sites with archaic, formative and historic panels. The new sites will be assigned to members of this group.

The chapter has worked actively with the BLM in this past quarter, getting new site steward volunteers set up with sites to monitor. We have also cooperated with the Public Lands Office in Montrose (see below in Education and Outreach).

A Risk Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement for the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (NCA) will be released this fall. Bill Harris, a Chipeta Chapter member, has served on the NCA's Advisory Council for over 3 years. The RMP makes some strong protective recommendations for cultural resources.

Two of our most active members have contributed to public outreach. Bill Harris talked to 300 kids about peoples of the past over two days of the Cottonwood Days education event for 6th graders sponsored by the Public Land Office. He is also scheduled to help with a 3rd Grade "Peoples of the Past" scavenger hunt for 100 kids in the Dominguez-Escalante NCA on Oct. 6-7.

Carol Patterson spoke to the Vermilion Chapter of CAS on September 11 about the legacy of the late Clifford Duncan, Ute Tribal Elder, his insights into the rock art of Western Colorado, and their contribution to the archaeology of the region. She presented a similar talk at the Crested Butte Museum on September 18.

Last August 8 through 11 Kevin Black presented a 20-hour PAAC class in Montrose on Rock Art. The class was hosted by the Chipeta Chapter of CAS. This included classes Friday evening, all day Saturday and Sunday and finished Monday evening. Several students were also able to enjoy a field trip to the rock art site at Shavano Valley Monday morning. There were 20 students attending, and all seemed to really enjoy Kevin's class. The next class will be in the Spring. A topic has not been determined yet.

On September 17th, Susan C. Ryan PhD, RPA, Director of Archaeology at the Crow Canyon Archaeology Center presented a program at the Chipeta Chapter's first fall meeting on Chacoan influence on the Northern San Juan Region. The program focused upon the monumental buildings, known as great houses, that were constructed in Chaco Canyon, located in northwest New Mexico, from the early A.D. 800s to the mid-A.D. 1100s. The earliest examples of great house architecture outside of Chaco Canyon, called outliers, first appear to the south and west of the canyon during the A.D.

800s. The Chaco regional system expanded to its greatest extent in the A.D. 1080s when, for the first time, outliers were constructed in the areas to the north of the San Juan River. This presentation summarized the nature and extent of Chacoan influence in the northern San Juan region using architectural analyses.



Denver Chapter

Denver

Chapter Rep: Teresa Weedin

At the Blackfoot Cave Site we conducted final square excavations. Closed the 8 year DC-CAS dig project in Aug. by backfilling all open squares.

Lithic Analysis--monthly sessions analyzing the 8 years of curated stone tool artifacts uncovered in the 8 years of the dig in preparation for publications. Artifacts have been carbon dated as far back as 5,720 years ago. The style of some points indicate older, paleo-Indian, manufacture.

Conducted 2 talks and tours at the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve butchered mammoth and paleo-Indian site.

At the request of the Colorado State Archaeologists Office, conducted a field trip for a group public high school teachers to 2 archaeological dig sites on the Ken-Caryl Ranch excavated by DC-CAS, and a tour of the Ken-Caryl Ranch House archaeological artifact display.



Hisatsinom Chapter

Cortez

Chapter Rep: Patricia Lacey

The Hisatsinom Chapter has volunteers at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (in the lab, in technical functions, in the library, in publications and Cultural Adventures). Duties during the reporting period included flotation analyses, artifact classification (ceramic and lithic), artifact classification data entry, research library data entry, editing. Chapter members are also volunteering in curation, education, and interpretation at the Anasazi Heritage Center. Chapter members have started a 160-acre survey

on private land adjacent to Yucca House National Monument .

The report on the 2500-acre survey of private land north of Cortez has been printed and site forms sent to the State Archaeological Files. Eighty-five sites were documented including prehistoric and historic. Further information is available from the authors Robert C. McBride and Diane E. McBride. Our monthly newsletter features reports on the speakers and field trips with photos. Past and current issues are available on the CAS website.

Currently, 21 Chapter members are Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) site stewards. Three Chapter members are Archaeological Conservancy site stewards. Five Chapter members are site stewards in SE Utah. Several Chapter members are involved in the SJMA Trail Information Specialist and Wilderness Study Area programs.

There are now two Law Enforcement Rangers for Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.

The chapter is continuing coordination with the Four Corners Lecture Series and has sponsored three of the season's lectures.

In conjunction with our 501(c)(3) status and our mission and bylaws, the Chapter presents monthly speakers on topics pertinent to Southwest, upper San Juan and Four Corners archaeology which are free and open to the public. During this reporting period our speakers were: In July Dr. Karen Adams, bioarchaeologist spoke on ancient yucca quids that contained tobacco. In August 20 Chapter members attended the Pecos Conference held in Blanding, Utah

In September, Dr. Jeff Dean spoke on Kiva Construction at Mesa Verde National Park and how tree-ring data is helping with the interpretation of how and how long it took to construct a kiva.

Yucca House National Monument road closure was discussed at a September public meeting by the Montezuma County Commissioners, which was attended by Hisatsinom Chapter Members. The chapter Board determined that they would support the maintenance of some access to Yucca House. The decision to close the road (Road 20.5) was delayed for a year. There may be access through 100-acres Adjacent to Yucca House that is in the process of being donated to the National Park Service.

Montezuma County Commissioners voted not to recommend or approve the acquisition of the Poe property to the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.



Indian Peaks Chapter

Boulder

Chapter Rep: Karen Kinnear

Two Chapter members (Kris Holien, Heidi Short), with assistance from UNC Anthropology Instructor Roger DeWitt, 8 undergraduate students, and an administrative assistant, along with others from the Glen Haven Historical Society assisted the Glen Haven Historical Society with the Dunraven Lodge site excavation. They dug/screened/backfilled several test units and collected several nails, glass fragments, metal can fragments, and animal bones.

Kris Holien volunteered at Rocky Mountain National Park assisting NPS Regional Office archaeologists with post-flood assessment of archaeological sites in RMNP.

Four IPCAS volunteers (Steve Montgomery, Pete Gleichman, Katherine McComb, and Kris Holien) participated in the Niwot Ridge Survey led by the Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG) with Mark Mitchell- They surveyed areas near and above treeline.

Three Chapter members (Kris Holien, Gretchen Acharya, and Karen Kinnear) participated in the July excavation activities at the Mitchell Springs Ruins Group in Cortez.

Members reported vandalism to an Arapaho Pass Game drive to Sue Struthers at the Forest Service. IPCAS members found a recent memorial in the game drive during our visit to the Arapaho Pass Game Drives, and reported the vandalism to Sue Struthers of the US Forest Service.



Northern Colorado Chapter
Fort Collins
Chapter Rep: Bev Goering

Northern Colorado Chapter of CAS is participating as a sponsor of the upcoming Lindenmeier Symposium. NCC was recently awarded a \$4,000 grant from the City of Fort Collins' Fort Fund. The money will be used toward symposium expenses.



San Juan Basin Chapter
Durango
Chapter Rep: Terri Hoff

The SJBAS supports the John W. Sanders Internship Fund, which assists with curation at the Fort Lewis College, Center for Southwest Studies, by supporting Center interns.

SJBAS's October lecture by Bill Rietze, Park Archaeologist, Petrified National Forest, on "Update on the Archaeology of the Colorado Plateau" will be held in conjunction with the Four Corners Lecture Series.

SJBAS's July lecture related to the combined archaeological and environmental record in the northern Southwest, by Eric Blinman, Director of Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies, received major write-up in the Durango Herald, special P.R. announcements by San Juan Mountain Association, Mountain Studies Institute, etc., so the hall was packed.

Our John W. Sanders Internship program continues very successfully, Funding comes from donations and fundraising events, such as Silent Auction in December. See above in Curation notes.

ATTENTION CAS REPS AND CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

If your chapter does not have your information listed above and would like to be included in the next report and magazine please have the Chapter Rep or someone in your chapter compile the "CAS Advisory Report" information and email it to: Douglas Rouse

drouseny@yahoo.com

Education Grants Available

Karen Kinnear

Vice President and Public Education Chair

Education grants, up to \$250 per year, are available to chapters looking to add to their educational activities or start building resources for an educational project. The application form is available on the CAS website, or contact Karen Kinnear for more information at KLKinnear@hollandhart.com or 303.516.9260.



Karen Kinnear

KLKinnear@hollandhart.com

I've been with CAS for 5 years, have been Vice President for 3 years and Education Committee chair for about 1 year. Also Vice President of the Indian Peaks Chapter. I work in Boulder as a paralegal for Holland & Hart LLP (Holland & Hart is the firm helping us revise our governing docs). Having great fun re-igniting my passion for archaeology (after being told in high school and college that it was not an appropriate field for women)!

2014 Raffle Results

Terri Hoff and Phil Williams
Scholarship Committee Co-Chairs



John and Eliane Viner
Durango



Gail Braunn
Mancos



Wendy and Dennis Schiferl
Canon City

Colorado scholars were generously supported again at the CAS Annual Meeting with the deposit of \$3,877 in the 2015 Scholarship coffer. Raffle ticket sales totaled \$2067.00. Top sales go to the Pueblo Chapter \$420 / 150 tickets. Hisatsinom Chapter came in a very close second \$413 / 161 tickets, followed by San Juan Basin Chapter \$339 / 135 tickets. Not too coincidentally the three winning tickets were sold by these Chapters. The winners were John and Eliane Viner—Durango, Gail Braunn— Mancos and Wendy and Dennis Schiferl—Canon City. Silent Auction 2014 had one of the very best donation assortments ever! Numerous members' original works of art included pottery, prints and fabric creations. Total sales were \$1708.00. CAS T-Shirt sales included a percentage for the scholarship fund, totaling \$65.00.



These exuberant figures represent classic Fremont and Anasazi motifs. The negative images were hand-cut and donated by artist Rod Bartlett, Roaring Fork Chapter.



Hilites I

Kris Holien
Recording Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING HILITES Colorado Springs, Colorado -- September 27, 2014

The 2014 Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was called to order by President Jack Warner at 4:45 p.m. A quorum was present with the same chapters as yesterday's quarterly meeting plus Northern Colorado.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP (PHIL WILLIAMS/TERRI HOFF): The three 2014 Alice Hamilton raffle winners for the steel rock art sculptures were Gail Braunn (Mancos), Wendy Schiferl (Canon City), and John Viner (Durango). Raffle ticket sales totaled approximately \$2032, T-shirt sales were \$65, and the Silent Auction totaled \$1,755 for a grand total of approximately \$3,850.

CHS / CAS REPS (PETER FARIS/BOB MUTAW): Peter reported that he had sent an e-mail to the chairman of the CHS Board of Directors proposing a seat on the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Committee for a representative appointed by CAS, which would actually just be formalizing the present situation.

AWARDS (JASON LABELLE): Bill Hammond (Denver) was honored with the Ivor Hagar Award at the CAS Annual Meeting banquet. The following Chapter Awards were also made: Richard Garcia (Pikes Peak), Michael Nowak (Pikes Peak), Bob McBride (Hisatsinom), Marcie Ryan (Hisatsinom) and Bev Goering (Rock Art).

MEMBERSHIP (BEV GOERING):

There are 693 memberships with a total of 945 members. Total number of memberships from last quarter (06//30/14) decreased by 24. These membership totals are very close to last year's numbers. Unaffiliated members are 45 and unaffiliated memberships are 39, a decrease of 6 memberships. Institutional memberships are 63. Correction to the record: Bev confirmed that according to the CAS Bylaws, Senior Individual, Senior Family, and Disabled, are the only CAS Memberships which do not receive a copy of "Southwestern Lore".

NEW BUSINESS:

Election of 2015 Officers: The slate of nominations was presented by Tom Hoff, as all of the 2014 CAS officers: President - Jack Warner (Denver), Vice President - Karen Kinnear (Indian Peaks), Treasurer - Preston Niesen (Denver) and Recording Secretary - Kris Holien (Indian Peaks). No nominations were made from the floor. Slate was approved.

President Jack Warner thanked the Pikes Peak Chapter for hosting the 2014 CAS Annual Meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 5:36 p.m.

Kris Holien
CAS Recording Secretary
kjholien@aol.com

Hilites II

Kris Holien

Recording Secretary

QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING HILITES Colorado Springs, Colorado -- September 26, 2014

The Quarterly Board meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was called to order by President Jack Warner on September 26, 2014, at 8:10 p.m. at the Comfort Inn, Manitou Springs, CO, following dinner at The Mason Jar Restaurant in Colorado Springs, CO. Roll call was taken, with a quorum present. Chapters represented were: Chipeta, Colorado Rock Art, Denver, Hisatsinom, Indian Peaks, Pikes Peak, Pueblo, and San Juan Basin.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (TOM HOFF): Notice has been received that the Roaring Fork Valley Chapter has formally disbanded, down to a total of 3 members. The balance in the Chapter's bank account, \$2,816, will be turned over to State CAS. The Constitution and Bylaws Review Committee has decided to postpone action to amend these documents to comply with current Federal and State law until the 2015 Annual Meeting.

TREASURER (PRESTON NIESEN): Current assets are \$41,440 and liabilities are \$3,000.

COMMITTEE/SPECIAL REPORTS:

ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP (PHIL WILLIAMS/TERRI HOFF): Terri reported that three winning tickets will be drawn tomorrow in the Raffle for the three steel rock art sculptures.

PAAC (KEVIN BLACK):

Four PAAC classes were completed or in progress during the third quarter: Boulder (*Archaeological Practice in Colorado*), Fort Garland (*Basic Site Surveying Techniques*, originally scheduled in Alamosa), Montrose (*Rock Art Studies*), and Pueblo (*Colorado Archaeology*). Enrollment in these classes averaged 16 people. OAHF colleague, Tom Carr, is contributing as a PAAC teacher this season. No courses were cancelled due to insufficient sign-ups, however, an upcoming class scheduled in Avon has been cancelled due to the demise of the host chapter Roaring Fork Valley. Two site form workshops were held at OAHF in Denver on August 6 and September 6 with nine volunteers participating. There are no new PAAC certificates to be awarded this quarter. The PAAC Winter Laboratory Project will be held in December and January at the off-site facility in central Denver. Tentative dates are: December 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and January 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 28, 29. Scheduled times are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Volunteers should be prepared to attend for a minimum of two days. Interested volunteers should contact Kevin Black by November 21 for the December dates, or by December 18 for January dates. Information is posted on the PAAC website (www.historycolorado.org/oahp/additional-laboratory-credit). Questionnaires will be sent to chapters later in October for suggestions for PAAC courses to be scheduled during the first half of 2015.

PUBLICATIONS (LARRY EVANS): Two major publications are expected in 2015. 1. As the Winter 2014 issue of *Southwestern Lore* will complete the 10th year since the last

CD was published, Larry plans to produce Disk 5 on CD, as well as a 10 year index. CD price is expected to be \$15.00, same price as the first 4 disks. A complete set of 5 CD's should sell for \$60. 2. The Swallow Site Report is nearly ready for publication as CAS Memoir #7 digital CD. A limited number of hard copy volumes will be published for distribution to the Chapters, selected other organizations and upon request.

PUBLICATIONS / SURVEYOR NEWSLETTER (ROBERT DUNDAS): Bob reported that he has added 200 new names to the email blast mailing list which he sends out with issues of the *Surveyor*. Bob suggested setting up a new Committee for Information Technology for increasing publicizing efforts on the Internet, social media, etc. He will bring a plan proposal back to the Board at the next Quarterly Meeting.

PUBLICATIONS / WEBSITE (CRAIG BANISTER): Craig is planning to completely reformat the State CAS website by early next year.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST (RICHARD WILSHUSEN): I am sad to begin my report with the news that we lost Richard Carrillo recently. With his passing we have lost the best and most experienced archaeologist in southeastern Colorado. We hope to begin work in the next year on the Trincheras Cave archaeological collections in collaboration with the Loudon-Henritze Museum in Trinidad, and may need lab volunteers to aid in rehousing that collection. In the last year we have coordinated with the Attorney's General Office to draft an agreement that will obtain a cast of one of the best preserved of the mastodon skeletons from Snowmass at no cost for a museum to be built in Snowmass. The casting process poses little risk to the specimen and will allow us to display a very precise replica while preserving the actual specimen for future research. In our Section 106 consultations with our federal and state agency partners, we are increasingly seeing the use of alternative mitigation strategies to address the potential loss of or damage to historic properties. After working the last 3 years with the National Park Service, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal representatives and other experts on a design for the facilities, the land use, and the interpretation of the Sand Creek Massacre Site, the plan is now going through its final public review. We anticipate it will be fully accepted in time for the 150th anniversary of the event this November. I will close by reaffirming how very critical CAS is to our state's preservation effort.

CHS / CAS REPS (PETER FARIS/BOB MUTAW): A final report from Bob Mutaw was read into the Minutes.

Bob will soon be completing his term as a CAS representative on the Colorado Historical Society Board of Directors. The CAS Board unanimously approved a motion to express its deep appreciation for his faithful service as an ambassador to the CHS Board of Directors.

HISTORY COLORADO PROJECTS (TERRY MURPHY): The theme for the 2015 May celebration of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month will be "History in the Making" to honor preservation or archaeology-focused youth involvement throughout Colorado. The poster concept will feature children. There will be 2 sizes of posters.

AWARDS (JASON LABELLE): There was a recent purchase of a "backstock" of Hagar plaques for future award winners. A good supply of Chapter Achievement pins is on hand.

LONG RANGE PLANNING (DICK SUNDSTROM):

The Long Range Planning Committee anticipates opportunities this coming year to advance some of the ideas put forward during the past year. These include: dividing CAS

geographically and holding quarterly meetings “mid-state” , perhaps at a town not associated with any chapter, to reduce overall travel time for members; conducting committee meetings separately before quarterly meetings and reporting the results there; offering partial reimbursement of travel expenses to attending chapter representatives; and making attendance at quarterly board meetings more important- perhaps scheduling them in November, February, May and August -and eliminating the meeting coincident with the annual meeting.

NEW BUSINESS:

- 1. **2015 CAS Meetings:** The schedule for 2015 CAS meetings will be as follows: January-Pueblo, April-Buena Vista or Salida, July-Dolores, September/October-Durango. Teresa Weedon volunteered to explore the meeting options available in Buena Vista and Salida.
- 2. **Design and Update CAS brochure:** At Terry Murphy’s request, he and volunteers Jack Warner, Craig Banister and Bob Dundas will evaluate this proposal and report back to the Board at the next Quarterly Meeting.

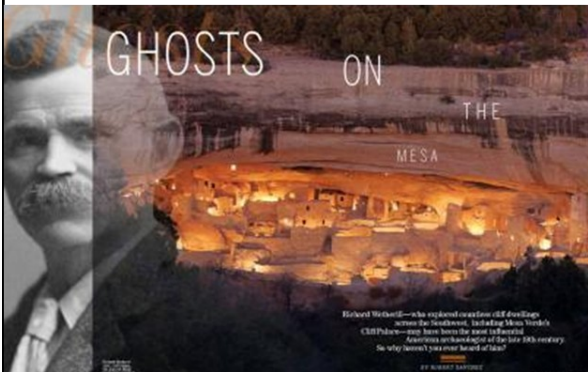
President Jack Warner thanked the Pikes Peak Chapter for hosting the meeting which was adjourned at 9:52 p.m.

Kris Holien
CAS Recording Secretary
kjholien@aol.com

Colorado Archaeological Society 2015 Meeting Locations

January 31st • Pueblo
April • Buena Vista or Salida
July • Dolores
September / October • Durango

The Surveyor’s Select Link



Ghosts on the Mesa
By Robert Sanchez

Richard Wetherill - who explored countless cliff dwellings across the Southwest, including Mesa Verde’s Cliff Palace - may have been the most influential American archaeologist of the late 19th century.

<http://www.5280.com/magazine/2012/03/ghosts-mesa>

Depth of Field

“It was December 18, 1888. It was winter again and a day of lowering sky. Richard and Charlie Mason were on top of Mesa Verde tracking strays that had wandered off with a bunch of wild cattle. It was snowing, large, drifting flakes that blurred their vision, making progress more difficult. Richard and Mason dismounted to rest the horses at a place overlooking a small branch canyon, and then walked out on a windswept point of bare rock. The gulf yawning below them was so deep that a dislodged stone would have plummeted down and struck at last without audible echo. A snow-powdered dark green carpet of tree-tops ascended the bottom of this gorge into a wider, distant canyon. Suddenly, with an exclamation of astonishment, Richard grasped Mason’s arm. Nearly opposite them, half a mile away and just below the far mesa’s brown caprock, was a long deep opening in the cliff face. Mirage-like in the falling snow and outlined against the cave’s darkest shadows, were ghostly traceries of the largest cliff dwelling either had seen. The walls rose and fell in broken terraces, pierced here and there by the black, sightless eyes of doorways. Near the center, rising austere in the afternoons pale light, a tapering tower of three stories, beautifully round, dominated the entire ruin. It was all as compact, as complete and unreal as a crenelated castle.”

- Frank McNitt

Richard Wetherill Anasazi



Cliff Palace Photo: Courtesy of Tom Till <http://www.tomtillphotography.com/>