

Pictures From The Past

NEWSLETTER OF THE
COLORADO ROCK ART ASSOCIATION (CRAA)
A Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

<http://www.coloradorockart.org>

July 2016

Volume 7, Issue 5

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As many of you know, Kevin Black, Assistant State Archaeologist has retired. Many of us know Kevin from his work teaching PAAC classes. He will be missed.

The new Assistant State Archaeologist is Chris Johnston. Many of you may know Chris from his work with the PaleoCultural Resource Group. Chris recently completed his Master's degree at Colorado State University. His thesis was on the Robert's Bison Jump. He has big shoes to fill and the expectation is that PAAC classes this fall will be limited while he ramps up.

Colorado Rock Art Association (CRAA) has a third field trip this summer to Sweetwater Cave (near Dotsero) and the Red Bear pictograph site (near Wolcott). Sweetwater Cave has Ute pictographs from the proto- historic or historic period. The Red Bear site is a little-known site in a rock overhang with a handful of pictographs, including one that might be a red bear. Details & sign up information on this field trip are listed on page 2.

CRAA member Carol Patterson has just published a book on interpretations of western petroglyph sites by Ute tribal member Clifford Duncan. See page 10 for details.

Consider joining the PAAC Summer Survey to improve your archaeological skills. See page 4. Deadline to sign up is August 1.

If you hear of any events or projects relating to rock, please pass them along to us at coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com. We will get the information out to CRAA members.

Colorado Rock Art Association Field Trips

Join us for a field trip!

Participants must agree to the CAS and CRAA code of ethics. All participants must sign a release of liability.

July 23, 2016

Field Trip to Sweetwater Cave and Red Bear Pictograph Sites

View pictographs in two locations- Sweetwater cave (near Dotsero) and the Red Bear site (near Wolcott).

Date: Saturday, July 23. Meet at 10:00 am - all day field trip

Meeting Location: Sweetwater Lake Day Use Area at Sweetwater Lake.

(Directions to Sweetwater Lake Day Use Area: Directions from Eagle: Travel 12 miles west of Eagle on I-70 to Dotsero. Go north on Colorado River Road for 7 miles. Turn left onto the Sweetwater Creek road. Stay on road for 10 miles, then turn left at the sign for Sweetwater Campground and you will see the parking lot before the campground.)

Leader: Anne Robinson

Activity Level:

- Hike up & back on steep, rocky slope to Sweetwater Cave
- Hike about 1/4 mile each direction to Red Bear site, if we have enough 4 wheel drive/ high clearance vehicles. Otherwise add 2 miles of hiking on 4wd road in each direction.

Maximum Participants: 15.

Participants must be member of Colorado Rock Art Association or Colorado Archaeological Society (any chapter).

Bring/ Wear: Hiking gear- including appropriate footwear, water, lunch (can keep in car), snacks, hat, sunscreen, insect repellent, rain gear, etc. Also suggested camp chair for picnic. **Important:** Bring a flashlight and/or headlamp for the cave. Wear footwear appropriate for rough hiking. Consider bringing hiking poles.

RSVP- All participants need to RSVP to this email address (coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com) at least 48 hours prior to the meeting. Please let us know your plans. We can help arrange carpools if you are interested in carpooling. We can try to make sure you have one of the non-reservable camp sites if you are camping.

All trip participants will be required to sign a waiver. All trip participants are expected to adhere to the Colorado Rock Art Association code of ethics.

Logistics:

1. Make this a day trip. According to Google maps- Drive from Denver is about 3.5 hours. Drive from Grand Junction is 2.5 hours. Drive up for the day on July 23 and return home that night.

2. Camp overnight at Sweetwater Lake Campground - a national forest campground.

Sweetwater Campground, elevation 7,740 feet, is on the south end of 72 acre, Sweetwater Lake. The vegetation surrounding the campground and the sites is scrub oak, serviceberry, wild rose and willow. High limestone

cliffs tower above the area on two sides.

Sweetwater Campground has 9 partially shaded campsites with picnic tables and fire ring grills. This campground has small sites. Six of the sites can accommodate vehicles up to 30 feet long. There is one vault toilet. No water or trash service. Cost is \$8 per night. Must store food in hard sided vehicles due to bear issues.

3. Stay overnight at AJ Brink Outfitters at Sweetwater Lake Resort. They have cabins & camping available. They also have a restaurant.

Saturday night- we will have an optional "potluck" happy hour at Sweetwater Lake Campground. Bring an appetizer to share. Bring your own beverages. Bring your own camp chair. We hope you will join us for this social event.

Sunday- some of us may hike on Sunday. There are several trails in the area. All are welcome to hike. The group can decide the route.

2016 2017 CRAA Texas Rock Art Trip

The CRAA Texas Rock Art Trip is being rescheduled for spring 2017. Details to come.

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Sally Cole to speak at Archaeological Society Annual Meeting

Sally Cole will be one of the speakers at the Colorado Archaeological Society Annual meeting in Grand Junction Colorado on Saturday, October 8. She will be speaking on *The Significance of Rock Art to Archaeology and Historical Preservation: The Need for Site Documentation, Stewardship, and Study* The Colorado Rock Art Association is sponsoring her talk. Below is the abstract of her talk.

The Significance of Rock Art to Archaeology and Historical Preservation: The Need for Site Documentation, Stewardship, and Study.

The role of Native American rock art in archaeology and popular culture has shifted over the past century and presently holds established positions in both. Unlike much of the material culture record, petroglyphs and rock paintings (and architectural murals) are fixed in place and represent forms of communication, private and public, among site occupants over time. While the precise social context and meanings are unknown, subjects, forms, colors, and styles offer important clues to cultural and social developments and interaction and, most importantly, relay information to traditional descendants and inform NAGPRA decisions. The fragile resources need to be documented, archived, protected, and studied as crucial components of increasingly altered and threatened landscapes.

Sally J. Cole has a M.A. in anthropology (archaeology emphasis) and is a consulting archaeologist working on the Colorado Plateau. She is author of three books including *Katsina Iconography in Homol'ovi Rock Art* and two editions of *Legacy on Stone: Rock Art of the Colorado Plateau and Four Corners Region* and numerous reports, articles, and papers. Over the past 25 years, she conducted research projects on Cedar Mesa, Canyonlands National Park, and

near Moab, Utah, and at Hovenweep National Monument, Mesa Verde National Park, Falls Creek Shelters, and Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado. Her current research focuses on Basketmaker II iconography in rock art and material culture and architectural murals of the Pueblo II-Pueblo III era.

Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Meeting and Conference

Grand Junction, Colorado at Colorado Mesa State University
October 7-9, 2016

Saturday, October 8 will feature speakers on a variety of topics. Friday and Sunday, October 7 & 9 will include field trips. Keynote speaker is Steve Lekson. CRAA sponsored speaker is Sally Cole. Details and sign up information will be available in August.

Colorado Rock Art Association 2016 Board meeting schedule

We would love to have CRAA members join us at our board meeting. Most months our board meetings are via conference call. Every few months we have an in-person meeting on a Saturday in the Denver area. Just let us know if you would like to participate.

July Meeting- Monday, July 25 - 7:30 - 8:30 pm - Conference Call

August Meeting- Saturday, August 27 - 9:30 am to 4:30 pm - Location at Valdez Perry Library (4690 Vine Street, Denver, CO 80216)

September Meeting - Monday, September 26 - 7:30 to 8:30 pm - Conference call

October Meeting - Monday, October 24 - 7:30 to 8:30 pm - Conference call

November Meeting - Saturday, November 19 - 9:00 am to 4:00 pm - Denver location TBD

December Meeting - No December meeting

Join the PAAC Summer Training Survey

Each year the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC) sponsors an archaeological inventory ("survey") on a parcel of state property, typically during the June-August period when few classes are scheduled. The purposes of the survey are to provide field training in surveying techniques for PAAC volunteers, applicable toward certification requirements, and to help OSAC meet its statutory obligations to inventory land within Colorado. Previously undocumented archaeological and historical sites are discovered during the inventory, and added to OSAC's database for use in future research.

Information about new discoveries is entered in digital format on GPS receivers. Field training involves hiking across undeveloped lands in search of artifacts and features more than fifty years



old. When such sites are discovered, volunteers are instructed in the production of sketch maps, filling out standard recording forms, plotting site locations on topographic maps, artifact illustration, etc. Credit toward certification is earned for the days spent under professional supervision (Certified Surveyor I), and for each site form which volunteers complete following the inventory (Provisional Surveyor). Final technical reports on the summer surveys held at Pike's Stockade in Conejos County, Hermit Park in Larimer County, and Antelope Gulch in Fremont County describe the training survey program in

greater detail as well as providing interpretations of those previous inventories. The Pawnee Buttes slide presentation provides a progress report on a recently completed field project. To see these reports and the slide show go to the PAAC Summer Survey web page at <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/summer-training-survey>.

For the 2015 Summer Training Survey, we partnered with the Dominguez Anthropological Research Group (DARG) on their Ute Trails Project in Eagle County. A dozen volunteers participated and helped record a total of 10 archaeological sites and 37 isolated finds dating from both the prehistoric and historic eras. To read about this year's project results, click here. "A wooden feature using old growth juniper branches found in the Ute Trail corridor. Because PAAC training sites such as the Pisgah Mountain section of the Ute Trails Project are in remote locations lacking public facilities of any sort, and involve hiking across somewhat rugged terrain, prospective participants must be in reasonably good physical condition. The ability to contend with hot summer days, bothersome insects, and generally primitive working conditions is a necessity. Volunteers must supply their own transportation, room and board, daypack and personal gear such as canteens, but there is no fee for participation. The Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC) or its partners such as DARG supply all surveying, recording and mapping equipment as well as the professional archaeologist(s) who supervises the volunteers.

How to sign up for the 2016 PAAC Summer Survey-

Prospective participants must submit (or have previously submitted) a signed PAAC application form, and completion of the Basic Site Surveying Techniques, Colorado Archaeology, and Prehistoric Lithics Description & Analysis classes is highly recommended prior to field training. **The exact dates for the 2016 survey have not been determined, but will occur in the period August 15-26 at Lory State Park in Larimer County.** Preference on this project will be given to volunteers with prior survey experience and those who have met or nearly meet the requirements of the Provisional Surveyor or Certified Surveyor I certificates in PAAC. Applicants for the survey must be able to participate for two days minimum, and provide their mailing address, phone/fax, and e-mail address. **To apply (no additional form required), prospective volunteers should contact the State PAAC Coordinator at 303-866-4671 or chris.johnston@state.co.us by August 1, 2016.**

Information for this article is from the PAAC Summer Survey web page at <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/summer-training-survey>. Please see the web page for the latest information.

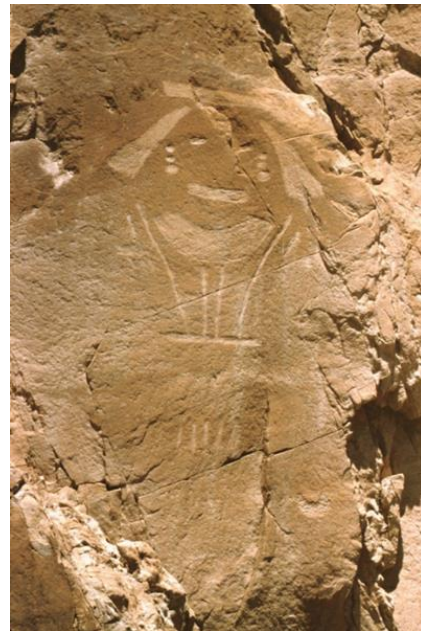
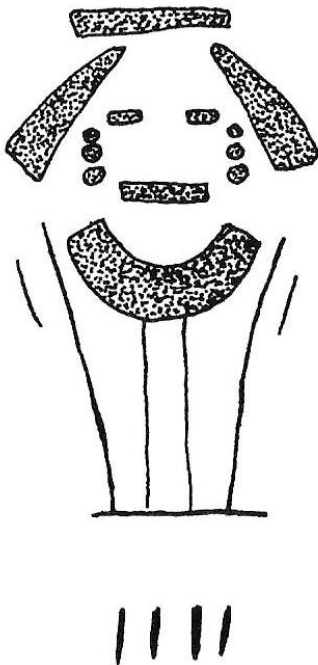
STYLISTIC EVOLUTION - FROM REALISM TO ABSTRACTION IN FREMONT ANTHROPOMORPHS - PART 2:

By Peter Faris



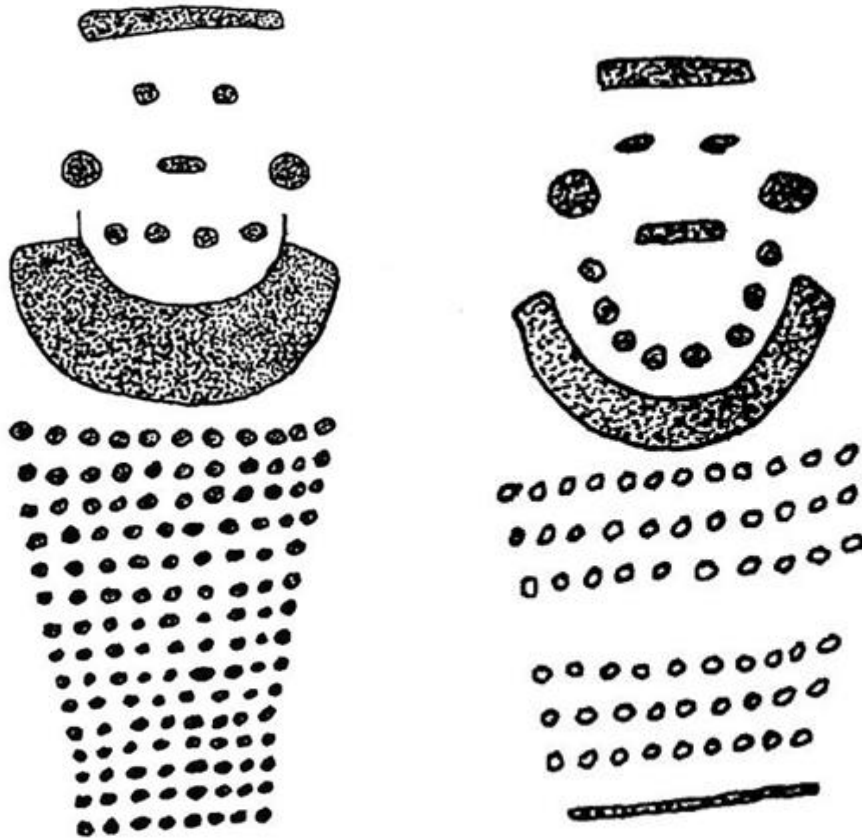
Figure 1: 3-Princesses, Cub Creek, Dinosaur Nat. Mon., Uintah County, UT. Photograph Peter Faris, September 1989.

In my first column on this site, (June 2016) I suggested that the next stage in this process could be seen in the 3-Princesses, a group of figures from near the Cub Creek site (FIGURES 3, 3A, 3B, FIGURE 4, and FIGURE 5). They have been simplified another step by losing their extremities although they still possess their decorative adornment. The first princess even wears facial markings that may represent face paint.



Figures 2 & 3: Cub Creek, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. Photograph by Peter Faris, June 1984. Drawing Peter Faris, 1984, page 32.

From this point on even the torso of the figure has disappeared, and we see figures that are represented by their jewelry and costume with a few facial features thrown in. FIGURE 6A is still roughly on par with the first princess for amount of detail. FIGURE 6A shows a hairdo or headdress, facial features, wears a pectoral and possible earbobs, and a kilt is seen where the bottom of the torso should fall. This figure also wears a belt line which will be seen as well as subsequent figures (an ink drawing of this figure is seen as FIGURE 2).



Figures 4 (left) & 5 (right): Cub Creek, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. Peter Faris, 1984, page 33 & 34, respectively.

Figure 4 lacks the body outline, but the torso is composed of dots, it still has the pectoral, facial features, and ear bobs, as well as a necklace and headdress.

Figure 5 also lacks the body outline. The torso is composed of six rows of dots, it still has the pectoral, facial features, and ear bobs, as well as a necklace, headdress, and belt. The emphasis on these figures is less the details of the human body being portrayed than it is on the items of decorative adornment. In a culture in which all of these items are handmade, and thus unique, such a focus on details of adornment seem to me to betray a concern for the identity of who wore these particular items, in other words it functions as a portrait.

Figures 6 and 7 show another step in simplification with the presence of the torso almost ignored, its existence is implied by the positions of the pectoral, shirt or vest front seam, and the belt line. Facial details and ear bobs are also still found, but this figure, with such a degree of simplification, is hard to label as realism.



Figure 6 (left), Cub Creek, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. Photograph John Faris, 1989.



Figure 7 (right), Cub Creek, Dinosaur National Monument, Peter Faris, 1987, page 38.

These steps in the sequence have further eliminated details until at the end of the whole sequence we have the trio of figures in FIGURES 8 and 9 which would never be recognizable as portrayals of humans if we had not had the rest of the sequence to follow step by step. At this point in the whole history I tend to see that last Fremont artist at Cub Creek put down his hammer stone and step back, then turn and walk away (hopelessly romantic, I admit it).



Figure 8, Cub Creek, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. Photograph Peter Faris, 1984.

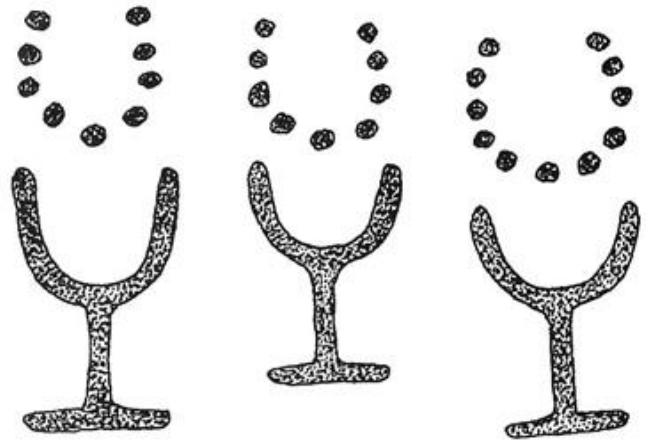


Figure 9, Cub Creek, Dinosaur National Monument, Peter Faris, 1987, page 39.

Perhaps the figures were originally more complete than now, with elements and detailed added by paint, and, given that the great figure from the 3-Kings panel, with which I started my sequence, was both painted and pecked, this is a definite possibility. During my visits there however, I could see no trace of paint remaining on any of the Cub Creek anthropomorphs. Even had they been painted, the changes that we see in the remaining petroglyph elements indicate that the style of humanoid representation was changing, so the possibility of paint does not invalidate my conclusions. However we assume it played out, it is still the visual record of a remarkable cultural transition, from Classic Vernal Style, through Post-Classic Vernal Abstraction, to whatever came next, which before long, were the Ute/Shoshone peoples of the same area.

In 1987, I concluded my study of these images with the following paragraph:

"At this location, sometime around ca. A.D. 1200, the last inheritor of the artistic tradition of creative abstraction left the trio of figures carved into the cliff at Cub Creek. We probably can never know whether his or her people migrated out of the area or stayed in the area maintaining the hunter/gatherer lifestyle but having reached a point of deculturation that the continued creation of these abstracted figures was no longer relevant to their way of life and their beliefs. Whichever the case, it was the end of a unique art form, a style based on simplification and abstraction but, most of all, on creative variation in anthropomorphic figure portrayal." (Faris 1987:40)

REFERENCE:

Faris, Peter

1987 Post-Classic Vernal Abstraction: The Evolution of a Unique Style in Late Fremont Rock Art in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, pages 28-40, Southwestern Lore, Vol. 53, No. 1, Colorado Archaeological Society.

Schaafsma, Polly

1980 Indian Rock Art of the Southwest, School of American Research, Santa Fe, and University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Peter Faris is a 30+ year member of the Colorado Archaeological Society, Founder and former President of the Colorado Rock Art Association, Member of the Arapahoe County Cultural Commission, President of Institute for Archeoesthetics. 2013 recipient of the Ivol Hagar Award for outstanding service to the Colorado Archaeological Society, and a 2013 Colorado Rock Art Association Chapter Achievement Award. Member of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Committee and also Programs Committee of History Colorado. Arapahoe County Cultural Council. He writes a regular blog on Rock Art at <http://rockartblog.blogspot.com>.

Conferences:

Utah Rock Art Research Association (URARA) Conference

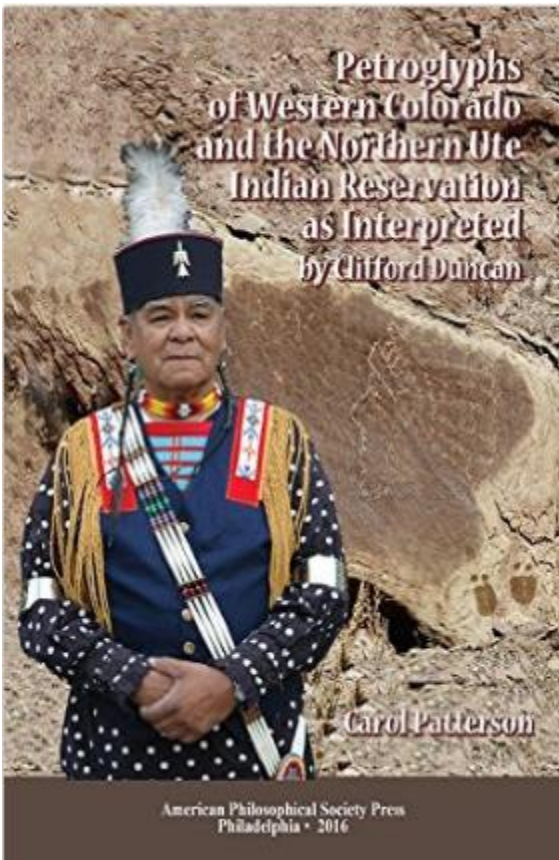
Delta, Utah

September 30 – October 3, 2016

Our annual symposium. Two days of field trips to great rock art sites. Two days of speakers. Our business meeting which gives you the opportunity to throw out those bums on the board. Dinner, auction, watermelons, fun and frivolity.

There is a plethora of rock art in the Delta area. The rock art is generally on boulders rather than large rock faces. Access is much simpler than in many other places with many "drive up" sites and little hiking.

For more information & to sign up, go to <https://urara.wildapricot.org/>



New Book by CRAA member Carol Patterson

Petroglyphs of Western Colorado and the Northern Ute Indian Reservation as Interpreted by Clifford Duncan

Clifford Duncan, a Northern Ute elder, believed in educating the public to know and understand the meaning of Ute petroglyphs. By doing this, he believed it would help to preserve and protect them. Over the course of eight years, Clifford and the author visited and revisited all of these sites, discussing what they might represent. Clifford's father was an Uncompahgre Ute and wanted Clifford to know the traditional homelands of the Uncompahgres in western Colorado. Clifford made special trips all through the Uncompahgre Plateau (by car, on foot, and on horseback), seeking out any Ute petroglyphs and cultural sites. Later in his life, he and the author visited many of the petroglyphs on the Uintah Ouray Reservation, along Hill Creek and Willow Creek. These petroglyphs were authored by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes.

The interpretations of the petroglyphs of western Colorado and the Uintah Ouray Reservation are supplemented with cultural and political history to provide a background context to Clifford's interpretations. In addition, ethnographic information from other scholars provides readers with a deep appreciation as to what makes Ute petroglyphs so unique and fascinating.

Anthropologist Carol Patterson was Adjunct Professor for Colorado Mesa University and Metropolitan State University, Colorado. She is principal investigator for Urraca Archaeology, Montrose, Colorado. Recent publications include *Shavano Valley Petroglyph Guide* (2015) and "Concepts of Spirit in Rock Art According to Clifford Duncan, Ute Spiritual Elder", in *Sacred Landscapes, One World Archaeology Series* (2014). Dr. Patterson's earlier publications include *Petroglyphs and Pueblo Myths of the Rio Grande* and *On the Trail of Spiderwoman, Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Southwest* (1997).

Book can be purchased through the American Philosophical Society Fulfillment Diane Publishing Company at P.O. Box 617, Collingdale, PA 19023 or is also available on Amazon.com

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2016 RAFFLE

to benefit the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund

"Zebra Sentinel"

Decorative Raku Art Pot



An original ceramic pot made especially for CAS!

"Zebra Sentinel" stands 32" tall, featuring African porcupine quills, by Colorado Springs artist Jerry Rhodes. Value estimate \$900++



Jerry Rhodes is a ceramic artist living in Colorado Springs, Colorado. His work has appeared in numerous juried shows and competitions. He currently exhibits in galleries in Colorado, Santa Fe and Taos (NM), Hastings-on-Hudson (NY), Charleston (SC), Georgetown (DC), and Bethlehem (PA), and has many pieces in private collections internationally.



Jerry likes to combine seemingly disparate elements drawn from a global, temporal, and cultural palate to form a composition. Some pieces may blend science with antiquity; Einstein's equations for Special Relativity carved around the rim of a classic Greek form, for instance, while others may represent a cultural fusion; African and Polynesian tribal components combined into a loosely symbolic presentation. Often he will use traditional style glazes and classic post firing reduction techniques, but other times he'll use plant food, steel wool, and horsehair during the firing, and add African porcupine quills to complete a composition. The results are usually very dramatic.

www.jerryrhodespottery.com

Raffle ticket prices:

\$3 each or 4 for \$10

For additional info, contact Terri Hoff 970-882-2191

tthoff@hotmail.com

www.coloradoarchaeology.org

Raffle Tickets will be available at the CAS Annual Conference in Grand Junction, October 7-9.

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