

# Pictures From The Past

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

<http://www.coloradorockart.org>

February 2017

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## **President's Corner** **By Anne Robinson, CRAA President**

Due to changes in the administration of the sites in we hoped to visit on the Texas Rock Art trip, we are unable to offer this trip this year. Teresa is hoping to offer this trip in 2018.

We also canceled our proposed Colorado Rock Art symposium. Our plan was to offer a symposium in Craig, Colorado in May. CRAA membership is growing, but at this point we felt we did not have enough active members to offer a symposium. We hope to be in a position to have a symposium in the future.

Please consider joining us as Treasurer or Secretary on the CRAA board. We have a strong need for a new Treasurer and a new Secretary.

### Treasurer Position

The treasurer pays the bills, processes memberships and does quarterly a quarterly and year balance sheet and P&L. If you are interested in this position please contact us at [coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com](mailto:coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com). Working on the CRAA board is a great way to help shape the direction of CRAA.

We also need a new secretary. The secretary takes meeting minutes at our board and member meetings. If you are interested in this position please contact us at [coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com](mailto:coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com). Working on the CRAA board is a great way to help shape the direction of CRAA.

## Upcoming Rock Art Events 2017

Please let us know if you would be interested in leading a CRAA field trip. Contact us at [coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com](mailto:coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com) if you would like to lead a trip in 2017. We are an all-volunteer organization and would love your participation.

### Texas Rock Art Trip - **Canceled**

We had to cancel this trip due to changes in accessibility to these rock art sites.

### Colorado Rock Art Association (CRAA) Symposium - **Canceled**

May 6-7, 2017 in Craig, Colorado

**Cancelled** – The Colorado Rock Art Board decided we do not have sufficient volunteer support at this time to hold a symposium. The CRAA board hopes to hold a symposium in the future.

### Join us for an April Trip to the Ute Mountain Tribal Park

#### April Service Trip to the Ute Mountain Tribal Park – April 24 & 25, 2017

#### Ute Mountain Tribal Park Trip Description:

The Ute Tribal Park has a wealth of Ancestral Puebloan sites and rock art. Join us for this two-day trip with the first day being a service project and the second day.

Trip Leader: Teresa Weedin

All Participants must sign up with Teresa Weedin in advance. Teresa can be reached at [weedin@comcast.net](mailto:weedin@comcast.net)

All participants will need to sign the **Colorado Archaeological Society Release, Waiver and Indemnity Agreement** and possibly other legal waivers with the Ute Tribal Park.

#### Ute Mountain Tribal Park Trip Tentative Itinerary

**Sunday, Apr. 23** Arrive at Kiva Campground at the Ute Mountain Tribal Park or motel in Cortez.

**Monday, Apr. 24 8:30 - 9:00** Meet Ute Mountain Ute supervisor(s) at Kiva Campground in the Tribal Park. We'll really be working this year—rebuilding the shade structures on the north rim of Lion Canyon (above the main ruins). The structures were destroyed by a forest fire last summer.

**Tuesday, Apr. 25 9:00** Meet Ute Mountain Ute guide(s) at Visitor's Center at junction of Hwys 160 and 166. We will be allowed to return to the campground to spend the night Tuesday for those staying over; however, we must be out Wednesday AM. Our exploration trip will be to Tanner Mesa on the Colorado/New Mexico border, east of Hwy 160. High clearance and 4x4 vehicles are required. We will hike to look at a mix of prehistoric and historic rock art; there will also be some historic ruins to find (the old Tanner Trading Post). Tanner Mesa could be canceled if they have had rain or snow immediately prior to our arrival and, if so, I'll come up with an alternative location if possible.

## **CRAA Ute Mountain Tribal Park Service Trip – Work Trip Specific Information**

1. Getting There: Depending on how fast you drive and how many stops you make, allow between 8 and 10 hours to drive to Cortez then on to the Tribal Park's Kiva Campground.

(1) Take I-25 south to Walsenburg to the US 160 exit (the first exit) and follow the 160 signs in town. Continue on 160 until you get to Durango, where you will turn left at the light just past the narrow gauge train yard. Continue into Cortez. If you are staying in town, this is the end of your trip for the day. (2) Take Hwy 285 to Saguache, south to Center, then west to Del Norte, where you'll pick up Hwy 160W.

If you are camping in the Tribal Park, continue through Cortez on 160. You will end up going south on 160491. Go past the Ute Casino and RV Park. The route continues south until 160 and highway 491 split. Right as the highway splits, the Tribal Park Visitor's Center will be on your right. At that split, instead of going straight (south) to Shiprock or right (west) to the Four Corners Monument and Arizona, turn left (east) onto a wide gravel road. It is about 16 miles to the Kiva Campground. Use caution on this road as you could lose control on curves if your vehicle is traveling too fast. Also watch for animals along the side of the road, including horses (both wild and domestic) and cattle. Be especially careful at night—some of those horses and cows are black!

2. Camping: We will be camping in Kiva Campground, approximately 17 miles from the paved road. The campground is considered primitive and rustic. There are two vault toilets. However primitive and rustic, the atmosphere is more than worth it! Tables are located at some of the campsites, but not all, so you may wish to bring your own table as a safeguard. Bring plenty of water, as the water tank may not be set up due to the cold night temperatures. Don't forget a camp chair.

It will be very dark if you come in late so please drive safely. Try to arrive before dark as it is a beautiful drive in the canyon—just be careful because you may be distracted by all the rock art and small cliff ruins you'll see as you drive through the canyon. The Tribal Park staff asks that you stay in your car on the road and not "stop to wander around" unless you have made prior arrangements and have a special use permit.

The campground setting is mixed--meadow and piñon-juniper along the Mancos River. Campsites are scattered throughout the trees, or you can camp in the open. Not all sites have a table. There is a central fire circle area and tree limbs for a fire. Don't forget to bring your chair to sit in. If you have an axe or saw for cutting up logs, please bring it/them.

It can be VERY cold (single digits or teens) in the canyon overnight (as some of us can attest), or it can be fairly warm (in the 40s). So, PLEASE be prepared for temperatures in the 30s (if not lower). If you can sleep in your vehicle, you may be warmer than in a tent; then use your tent for dressing, etc. You can also bail out after the first night and sleep in town the rest of the time! It's always better to have too much cold weather gear than not enough!

Again, a word of caution for those of you arriving in the campground after dark, please watch for wild horses (the black ones are the worse!) and other wildlife on the road. It will be very dark!

3. Emergency contact number. My cellular phone number is (303) 748-6705. While I can pick up service on the mesa tops and in town, there is no service in the canyons (i.e. at the Campground). I do have voice mail on my phone, however. I have been told the Ute Mountain Tribal Police are not very helpful trying to get emergency messages to anyone in the Tribal Park; however, for REAL emergencies when I can't be reached, their number is (970) 565-3751. The Montezuma County Sheriff's number is (970) 565-8441.

4. Colorado Hiking Certificate. I recommend that EVERYONE on this trip purchase a Colorado Hiking Certificate. The Certificate (\$1/yr or \$5 for 5 years) covers the cost of search and rescue should any unexpected incidents occur. The Certificate is per person and only covers the person who purchases it. They can be purchased anywhere fishing and hunting licenses are available. Be aware that these certificates may not be applicable to rescues within the Tribal Park or Mesa Verde.

5. Guide(s). On Monday, we will meet at the campground for our work detail above Lion Canyon. On Tuesday, at the Tribal Park Visitor's Center, approximately 20 miles south of Cortez. A tip for our guide(s) is appropriate Tuesday.

**YOU ARE NOT TO GO ANYWHERE UNLESS THE TRIP LEADER OR HIS/HER ASSIGNED REPRESENTATIVE IS WITH YOU!!!!!! DO NOT TAKE OFF ON YOUR OWN ROUTE. THE GROUP MUST STAY TOGETHER AS THERE IS NO TRAIL. HELP EACH OTHER.**

6. Weather: As mentioned above, it can be very chilly in the canyon before the sun comes up and after it sets. This year we (hopefully) will be working in the sun most of the time, so it should warm up nicely as the day progresses; we will also be exposed to the wind where there are no trees (they were burned). Dressing in layers is your best bet, always, and have wind and rain protection as well.

7. Vehicles: We will consolidate into as few vehicles as possible, particularly Tuesday. **FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE AND HIGH CLEARANCE ARE REQUIRED ON TUESDAY DUE TO THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD.**

8. Meals: Participants can prepare breakfast and dinner in camp for those camping. You will need to bring a sack lunch each day and plenty of water.

The City Market is open until 11 PM and is located on the main highway through town; it'll be on your right as you head west, across from the Best Western Turquoise Inn and Super 8 Motels. The Super Wal-Mart is open 24 hours and is located on the east side of town.

9. Miscellaneous

(a) If you have one of those small FRS/GMRS radios, please bring it with you. They come in handy in caravans, or when the group is separated. I will have extra FRS/GMRS radios for use on Tuesday.

(b) Hantavirus and Other Critters Small and Large. Hantavirus is a very real threat in this area. Snakes in the area can also be a real threat, so be watchful where you step and put your hands. We, hopefully, should be too early for the gnats.

(c) Required items to have with you—

Water, Hat, Day pack, Sunscreen, Rain gear (just in case), Lunch each day, Cold weather gear (just in case), Camera, Snacks, Sturdy hiking boots or good quality athletic shoes, Insect repellent

NOTE: Bring more film or digital memory than you think you'll ever need. Better to have too much than run out and have to buy from someone.

(d) Highly recommended items to have with you—

- Leather (cow or deer) gloves – protect your hands when handling tools, moving brush, and climbing around rocks
- Gaiters – keep your boots and the bottom of your pants dry when walking through wet grass and brush
- Dry socks and shoes – put the socks in your daypack and the shoes in the vehicle you're riding in

(e) Tools for working— (bring what you have; we usually have enough extra to share if you don't have any gardening tools). Remember we are "building" this year. Veronica told me she's really going to work us this year!

- Hammer
- Shovel
- Garden 7-tine rake
- Gas Chainsaw and gas
- Any heavy-duty nails you'd like to get rid of from your garage

10. Any additional information will be given to you as needed. If you have any questions prior to Friday morning, April 21, please call Teresa Weedin at 303-366-7843 (home) or cell phone (303) 748-6705.

Be sure your gas tank is full before you enter the Tribal Park!

### **San Luis Valley Rock Art Recording Project**

July 2017 – exact dates to be determined

Details to come

The Project: We will be recording Rock Art in the in the Rio Grande gorge in the southern end of the San Luis Valley in Southern Colorado. The rock art panels include a variety of motifs, likely including both Archaic and more recent images. The project will take place in July 2017. The exact dates have not been determined. We will be asking folks to volunteer for at least 3 or 4

days. Volunteers can stay in the project base camp in Antonito or at a nearby motel. Food will be provided.

Project Leaders: Paleocultural Research Group. They have 20 years of experience leading volunteer archaeological projects. See their website for more information ([www.paleocultural.org](http://www.paleocultural.org)). This project will be held in conjunction with the PAAC annual survey. A professional crew chief will train and assist CRAA volunteers.

## **Rock Art & Archaeology Conferences**

### **2017**

Conferences are a great way to learn more about archaeology, see wonderful archaeological sites and a great way to meet others who share your interest. Avocational archaeologists are welcome at all of these conferences.

#### **Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA)**

March 10-12, 2017 in Grand Junction

Website: <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/>

Sign up for the conference at <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/meetings-events/annual-meeting/2016-salida/>

A great conference to learn about the latest in Colorado Archaeology. They have special rates for Colorado Archaeological Society members. (All CRAA members belong to CAS.)

#### **American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA) 2017 Conference**

June 1–5, 2017 at Redmond, Oregon (near Bend)

Website: <http://www.arara.org/conference.html>

PLANS are underway for the ARARA 2017 Annual Conference to be held June 1–5. Redmond is just north of Bend, which is between the Willamette and Ochoco National Forests and is graced with the lovely Deschutes River. Jim Keyser is the area Chair, and he and his team have already met with many locals to plan for field trips. The field trip wish list has been drawn up with about 18 sites around Redmond and Bend. Sites include petroglyphs and pictographs in Columbia River Conventionalized and Columbia Plateau, Great Basin, North Oregon Rectilinear, and Yakima Polychrome styles. Our tentative field trips list includes Horsethief Lake, Cascadia Cave, Picture Gorge, Malheur Basin, Devils Pass, and Picture Rock Pass. The conference starts with two days of papers and is followed by field trips. A great way to keep up with Rock Art topics in the United States and North America.

#### **Utah Rock Art Research Association**

Fall 2017 – dates not announced on website

Website: <http://www.utahrockart.org/>

Papers and field trips on Utah Rock Art. Always a popular conference for Colorado Rock Art Members.

#### **Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) Annual Conference and Meeting**

October 2017 at History Colorado in Denver. Exact dates not announced.

Website: <http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/BULLETINBOARD/bulletinboard.htm>



## Another Example of the Three Mountain Theme at Mesa Verde

By Peter Faris



Mural 30, Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, Colorado. Public domain photograph, National Park Service.

On November 26, 2016, I posted a column titled Huerfano Butte, New Mexico, as the Model for Painted Mountains at Mesa Verde? (Column also published in November 2016 edition of *Pictures from the Past Newsletter*.) In this I posited that the theme of three mountains painted in a kiva at Eagle's Nest ruin on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, as well as the three mountain painting at Spruce Tree House were inspired by the small triple peaks of Huerfano Butte.

Munson describes these paintings (below) as landscape representations, although just a general "landscape", not the particular identifiable feature which I am suggesting, and Munson also recognized these triangles as "mountain shapes": "Pueblo III murals (1000-1325) from across Chaco and San Juan/Mesa Verde regions typically consist of a bicolor banded pattern or of "blended" designs (figure 4.3) combining bands with geometric designs derived from textiles and pottery (Ortman 2008). Several authors have argued that the banded designs represent

landscapes, with a dark (usually red) lower register marking the horizon and a white upper register as the sky (Brody 1991:57-68; Cole 2006; Newsome and Hays-Gilpin in press). These landscapes are sometimes modified with triangular "mountain" shapes that jut up from the red band into the upper register, triangular "cracks" into the lower and, or lines of dots. The repetition in these patterns suggest that time was important in Pueblo III murals, with the various dots, triangles, and other marks possibly relating to astronomical observations (Malville and Putnam 1993) or to leaders' responsibilities for scheduling rituals based on observations of the sun and sky. Newsome and Hays-Gilpin (in press) argued that the position of the observer was critical to the meaning of Pueblo III murals, for the configuration of the rooms in which they are found would have situated the viewer within the landscape and calendrical cycles defined by the paintings. They also suggested that the murals might be an early reflection of the process of linking Ancestral Pueblo people to space in a meaningful way by establishing the Center Place." (Munson 2011:85-87)



Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, Colorado.  
Photograph Peter Faris, May 1988.

Another example of this three mountain theme at Mesa Verde is Mural 30, seen at Cliff Palace, in Mesa Verde. "Mural 30, on the third floor of a rectangular tower (more accurately a room block) at Cliff Palace, is painted red against a white wall. The mural includes geometric shapes that are thought to portray the landscape. This mural is similar to murals inside other cliff dwellings, including Spruce Tree House and Balcony House. Scholars have suggested that the red band at



the bottom symbolizes the earth while the lighter portion of the wall symbolizes the sky. The top of the red band, then, forms a horizon line that separates the two. We recognize what look like triangular peaks, perhaps mountains on the horizon line. The rectangular element in the sky might relate to clouds, rain, or the sun and moon. The dotted lines might represent cracks in the earth." (Wikimedia Commons)

This many examples of this theme certainly suggest that it had importance to the Pueblo III people of Mesa Verde. It was used a number of times in different locations so it must have resonated to many of the inhabitants of the region. Was it actually a representation of the three peaks on Huerfano Butte, New Mexico? Any attempt to answer that would require a full survey of the fire beacon communication system linking Mesa Verde and the Chimney Rocks community to reveal its full extent, but it is an interesting possibility.

REFERENCE:

Munson, Marit K.  
2011 The Archaeology of Art in the American Southwest, Altamira Press, New York.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mural\\_30,\\_Cliff\\_Palace,\\_Mesa\\_Verde.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mural_30,_Cliff_Palace,_Mesa_Verde.JPG)

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

*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>.*

## **Lecture: Winnemucca Lake, NV Petroglyph Site, 10,500 to 14,800 Years B.P.**

**Oldest documented rock art sites in North America**

**Speaker: Larry Benson – Adjunct Curator of Anthropology in the CU Museum of Nature and Science**

Date & Time: Thursday, March 9 at 7:00 pm (Second Thursday)

Location: University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Boulder Colorado

Lecture is free and open to the public. Sponsored by Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society

A recent study led by a University of Colorado Boulder researcher shows the oldest known petroglyphs in North America, which are cut into a large carbonate mound in western Nevada, date to at least 10,500 years ago and perhaps even as far back as 14,800 years ago.

The petroglyphs located at the Winnemucca Lake petroglyph site 35 miles northeast of Reno consist of large, deeply carved grooves and dots forming complex designs on several large limestone boulders that have been known about for decades. Although there are no people,

animals or handprint symbols depicted, the petroglyph designs include a series of vertical, chain-like symbols and a number of smaller pits deeply incised with a type of hard rock scraper. Several methods were used to date the petroglyphs, including determining when the water level the Winnemucca Lake basin—which back then was a single body of water connecting the now-dry Winnemucca Lake and the existing Pyramid Lake—reached the specific elevation of 1207 m. The elevation was key to the study because it marked the maximum height the ancient lake system could have reached before it began spilling excess water over Emerson Pass to the north. When the lake level was at this height, the petroglyph-peppered boulders near the base of the mound were submerged and therefore not accessible for carving.

Co-authors on the study included Eugene Hattori of the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, Nevada John Southon of the University of California, Irvine. The National Research Program of the U.S. Geological Survey funded the study.

The oldest dates calculated for the Winnemucca Lake petroglyph site correspond with the time frame linked to several pieces of fossilized human excrement found in a cave in Oregon. The caves, known as the Paisley Caves in south central Oregon, held not only fossilized human coprolites that dated to roughly 14,400 years ago. Fifty-five sites near and southeast of the Paisley Caves exhibit the same type of petroglyphs as the Winnemucca Lake glyphs, suggesting the same people may have occupied both areas 14,000 ± years ago.

After receiving his PhD in Earth Science from Brown University in 1974, Larry Benson took a series of jobs, including: Assistant Professor at the University of Nevada, principal Investigator at the Desert Research Institute, visiting scientist at the University of California Berkeley, and staff scientist at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. In 1982 he moved to Boulder and began work with the U.S. Geological Survey, retiring from that institution in 2010. While at the Desert Research Institute he designed and implemented the pilot project for the Department of Energy's National Uranium Research Evaluation program. At the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, his research encompassed geochemical studies of the Hanford Nuclear site, including the development of a sophisticated numerical chemical transport model designed to simulate the movement of radionuclides from the nuclear waste repository. When he joined the USGS, he was first assigned to the Yucca Mountain project where he was responsible for the creation of the Paleoclimate and Paleohydrology programs.

His early paleoclimate work oscillated between studies of present-day hydrologic, atmospheric, and chemical processes, the conceptual and numerical modeling of those processes, and the application of those models to paleoclimate data sets. One of the outcomes of that work was the demonstration that fluctuations in the sizes of large paleo-lake systems in the Great Basin of the western United States reflected changes in the climate of the North Atlantic between 45,000 and 10,000 years ago. During the past decade, he applied geochemical methods to the sourcing of Native American prehistoric maize and textiles and, in addition, used high-resolution records of past climate to better understand the impact of climate change on prehistoric Native Americans via their subsistence base. One of these studies indicated that Chaco and Cahokia were abandoned at approximately the same time due to a megadrought that extended from California through Illinois.

He has authored slightly over 100 peer-reviewed publications.

## **PAAC Summer Survey 2017**

### **San Luis Valley**

In July 2017, the PAAC Survey will return to the San Luis Valley and partner with Paleocultural Research Group among others for 16 days of survey, testing, and site recording. There will be two different sessions: one from July 8-15 (arrive the afternoon of the 7th), and one from July 20-27 (arrive afternoon of the 19th). Volunteers do not need to participate for the entire session, but a three day minimum is requested. Prospective participants are strongly encouraged to have completed the Basic Site Surveying PAAC class but it is not required. There is no fee for participation. A field camp location is being explored in or near Antonito and more details will become available soon. Participants will be provided tent camping accommodations during each project session and all meals will be provided. Participants will have the opportunity to get experience conducting survey and testing, recording and documenting sites, and working with volunteers and professionals from across the state. The Valley has a rich archaeological past, spanning from Clovis to Hispanic settlement and farming and ranching; we are very excited about this partnership and look forward to you joining us. **For more information and to express your interest in volunteering for the survey, please contact the State PAAC Coordinator at [chris.johnston@state.co.us](mailto:chris.johnston@state.co.us) or 303-866-4671.**

## **Join 2017 PAAC Lab – Late February/ Early March**

### **El Pueblo Museum – Dr. William Buckle’s artifact collection**

This spring we will be holding a PAAC Lab at the El Pueblo Museum in Pueblo. The lab will occur on Wednesday (starting late February/early March) with the chance for additional participation slots once volunteers have been trained. Volunteers will be working with two students from CSU-Pueblo who are completing an internship related to their studies in anthropology. We will be working on cataloging, analyzing, and curating an extensive historical artifact collection from excavations at the site by the late Dr. William Buckles. This will be a great opportunity to learn more about historical artifact identification and analysis, as well as earn credit towards the PAAC Lab certifications. **Limited slots are available so interested individuals should contact the State PAAC Coordinator ASAP at [chris.johnston@state.co.us](mailto:chris.johnston@state.co.us) or 303-866-4671.**

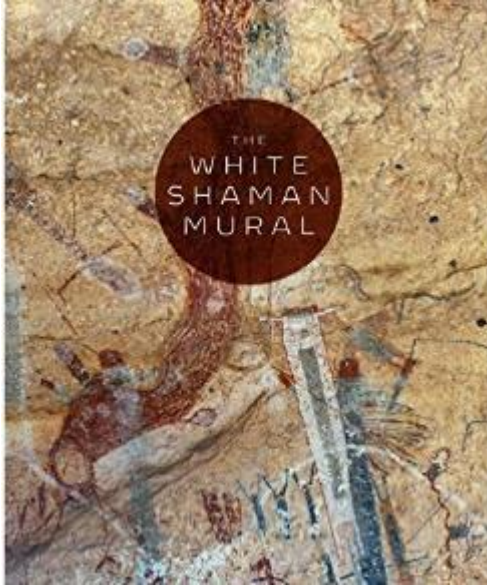
## **Join Colorado Rock Art on Facebook**

### **Friends who like Colorado Rock Art Association**

Join us on our Facebook page “Friends Who Like Colorado Rock Art Association”. This is a closed group where you can feel comfortable sharing your Rock Art Photos with the group. From the Facebook application search for “Friends Who Like Colorado Rock Art Association.”

## **New Rock Art Book – *The White Shaman Mural: An Enduring Creation Narrative in the Rock art of the Lower Pecos***

**Author: Carolyn E. Boyd**



The prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands of Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, created some of the most spectacularly complex, colorful, extensive, and enduring rock art of the ancient world. Perhaps the greatest of these masterpieces is the White Shaman mural, an intricate painting that spans some twenty-six feet in length and thirteen feet in height on the wall of a shallow cave overlooking the Pecos River. In *The White Shaman Mural*, Carolyn E. Boyd takes us on a journey of discovery as she builds a convincing case that the mural tells a story of the birth of the sun and the beginning of time—making it possibly the oldest pictorial creation narrative in North America.

Unlike previous scholars who have viewed Pecos rock art as random and indecipherable, Boyd demonstrates that the White Shaman mural was intentionally composed as a visual narrative, using a graphic vocabulary of images to

communicate multiple levels of meaning and function. Drawing on twenty-five years of archaeological research and analysis, as well as insights from ethnohistory and art history, Boyd identifies patterns in the imagery that equate, in stunning detail, to the mythologies of Uto-Aztecan-speaking peoples, including the ancient Aztec and the present-day Huichol. This paradigm-shifting identification of core Mesoamerican beliefs in the Pecos rock art reveals that a shared ideological universe was already firmly established among foragers living in the Lower Pecos region as long as four thousand years ago. (from Amazon.com)

This book is available directly from Shumla Archaeological Research & Education Center at <https://shumla.org/book-order/> or amazon.com

## **Upcoming CRAA Board Meetings**

### **Spring 2017**

We welcome member participation at our board meetings. If you want to join us, just let us know at [coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com](mailto:coloradorockartassociation@yahoo.com) and we will send you the details. Even better consider joining us on one of the open board positions.

Monday, February 27 at 8:30 pm - 9:30 pm - conference call

Monday, March 27 at 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm - conference call

Monday, April 24 at 8:30 pm - 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm - conference call

Saturday, May 13 at 1:30 pm to 5:00 pm - In person meeting in Denver. Location TBD.\

## CRAA OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS

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