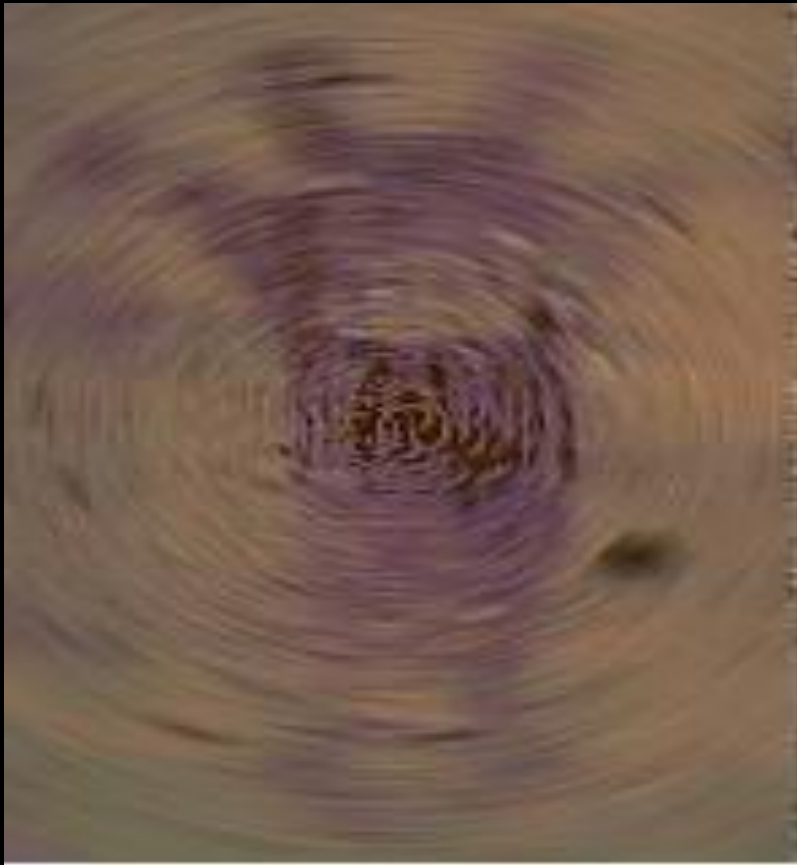


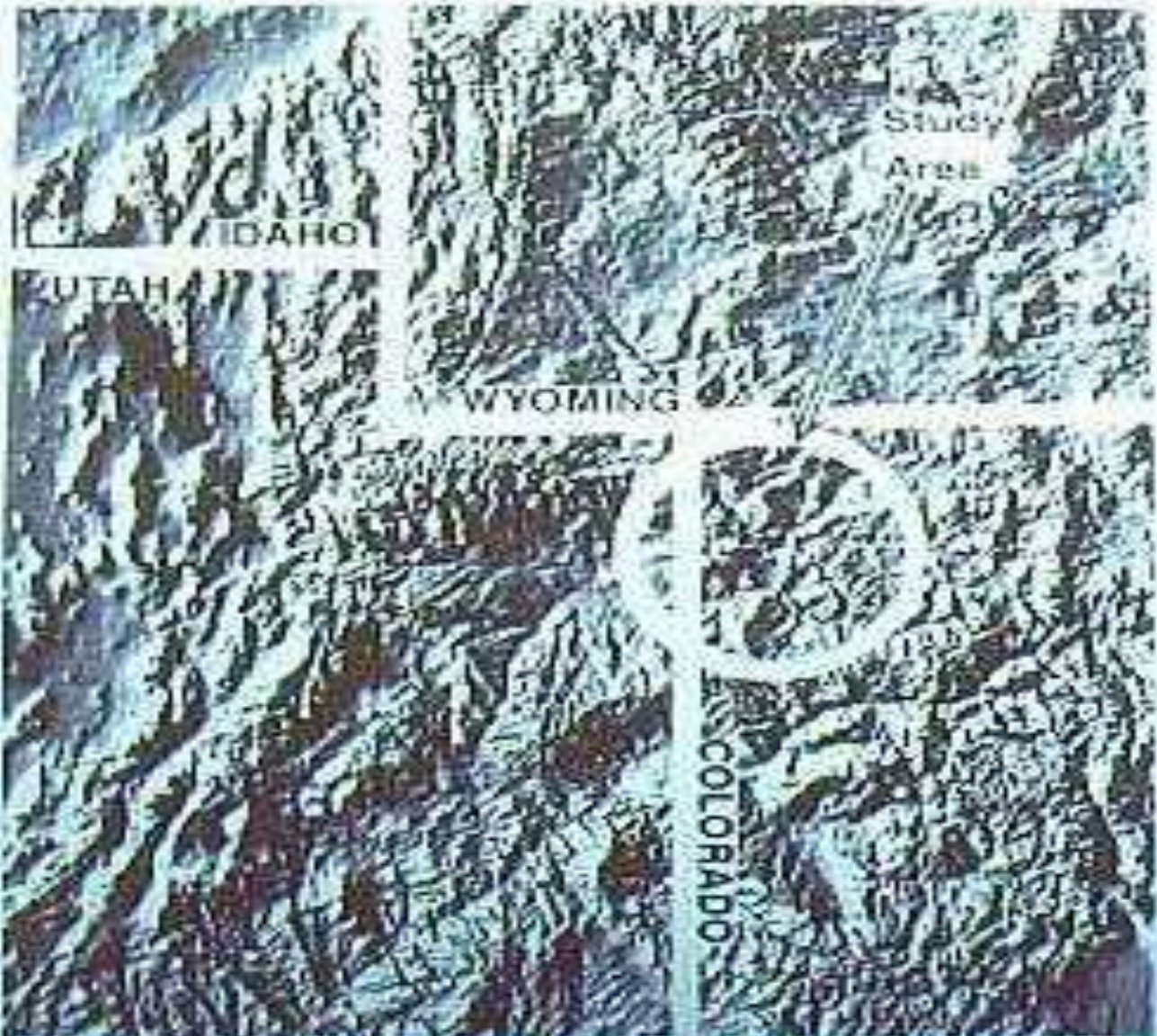
Canyon Pintado National Historic District



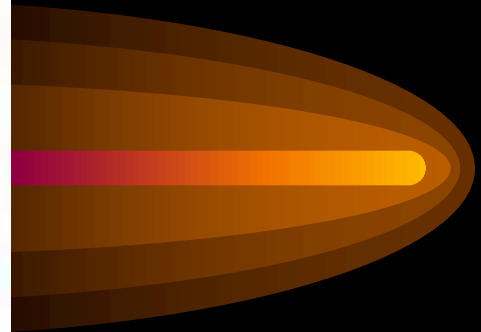
The 1999 BLM Canyon Pintado Interpretive Plan



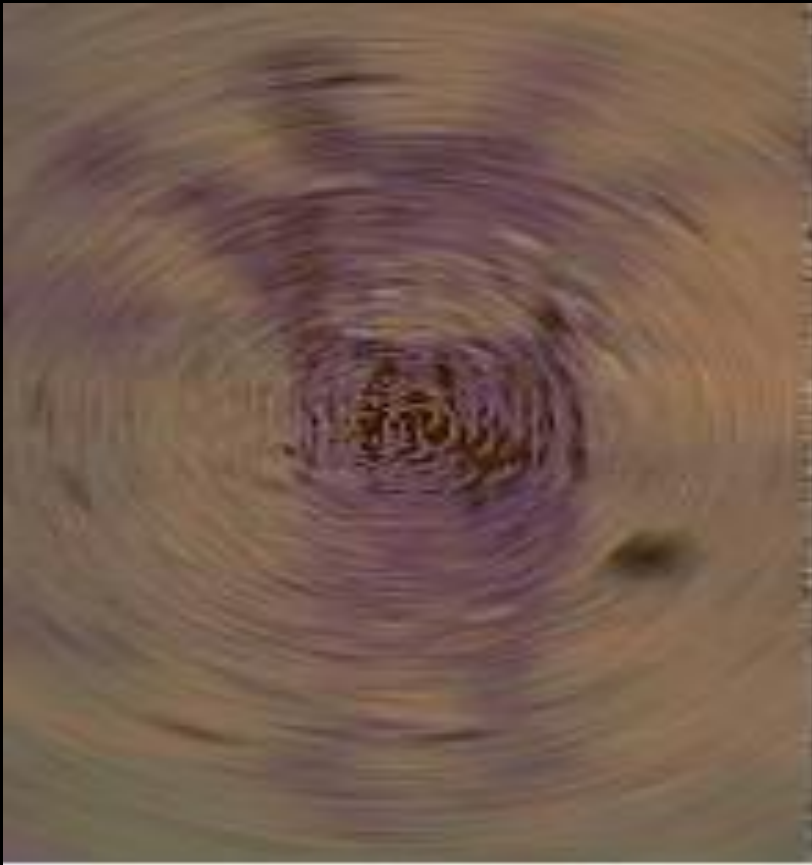
- In the fall of 1999, the White River Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management began construction on a series of visitor facilities in Canyon Pintado, south of Rangely, Colorado.



NORTHERN COLORADO PLATEAU REGION



Canyon Pintado



- Canyon Pintado is a National Historic District located in the Douglas Creek canyon, south of Rangely, Colorado. The district is 17 miles long, covering more than 16,000 acres

National Historic District



- As a National Historic District, all historic and prehistoric sites in the locality are accorded protection on the National Register of Historic Places.











PACO CHACON
FRUITA, COLO.
JAN 9
1975



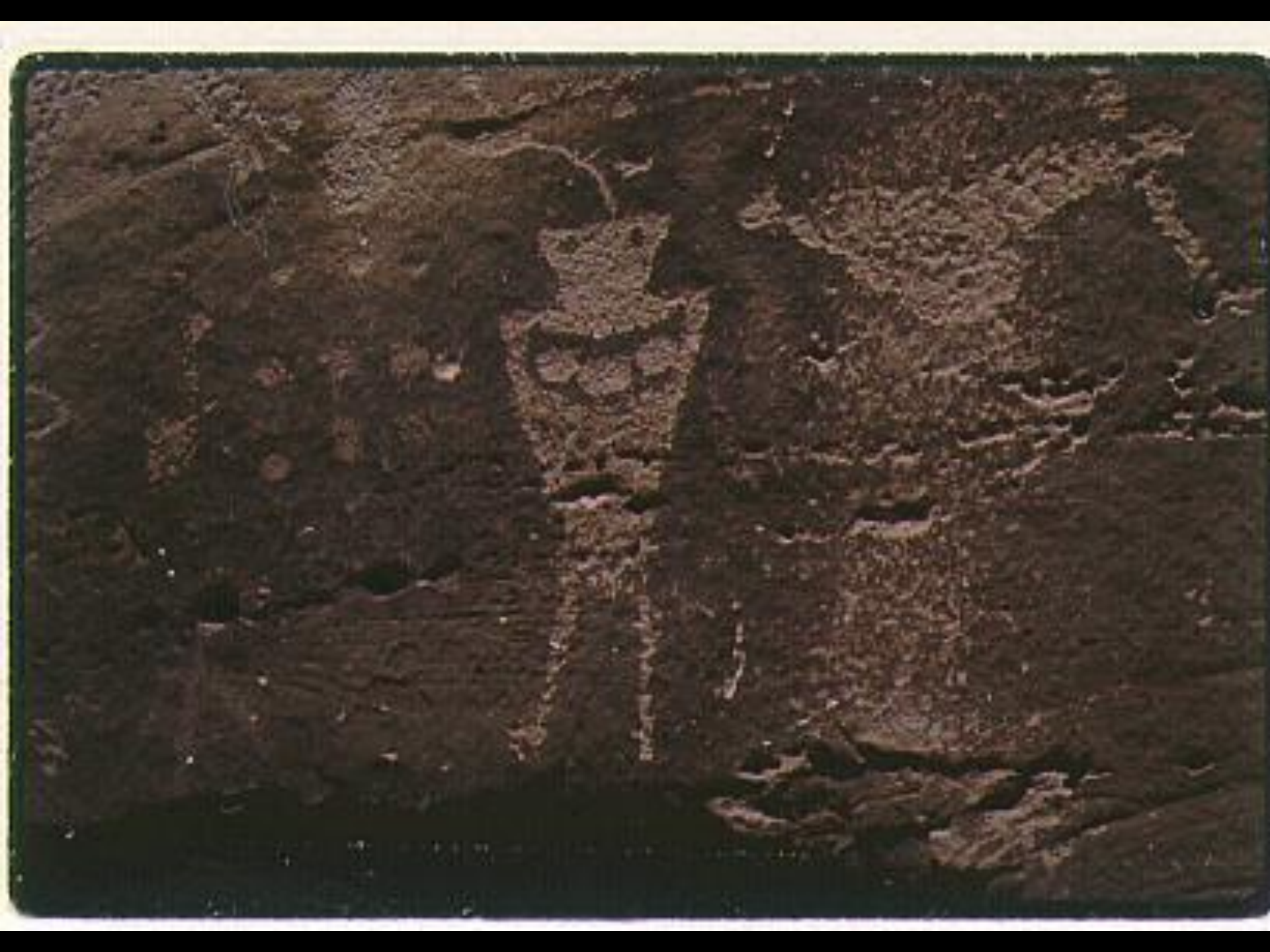






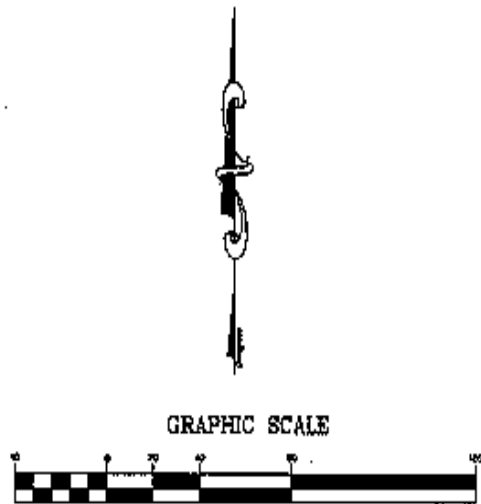






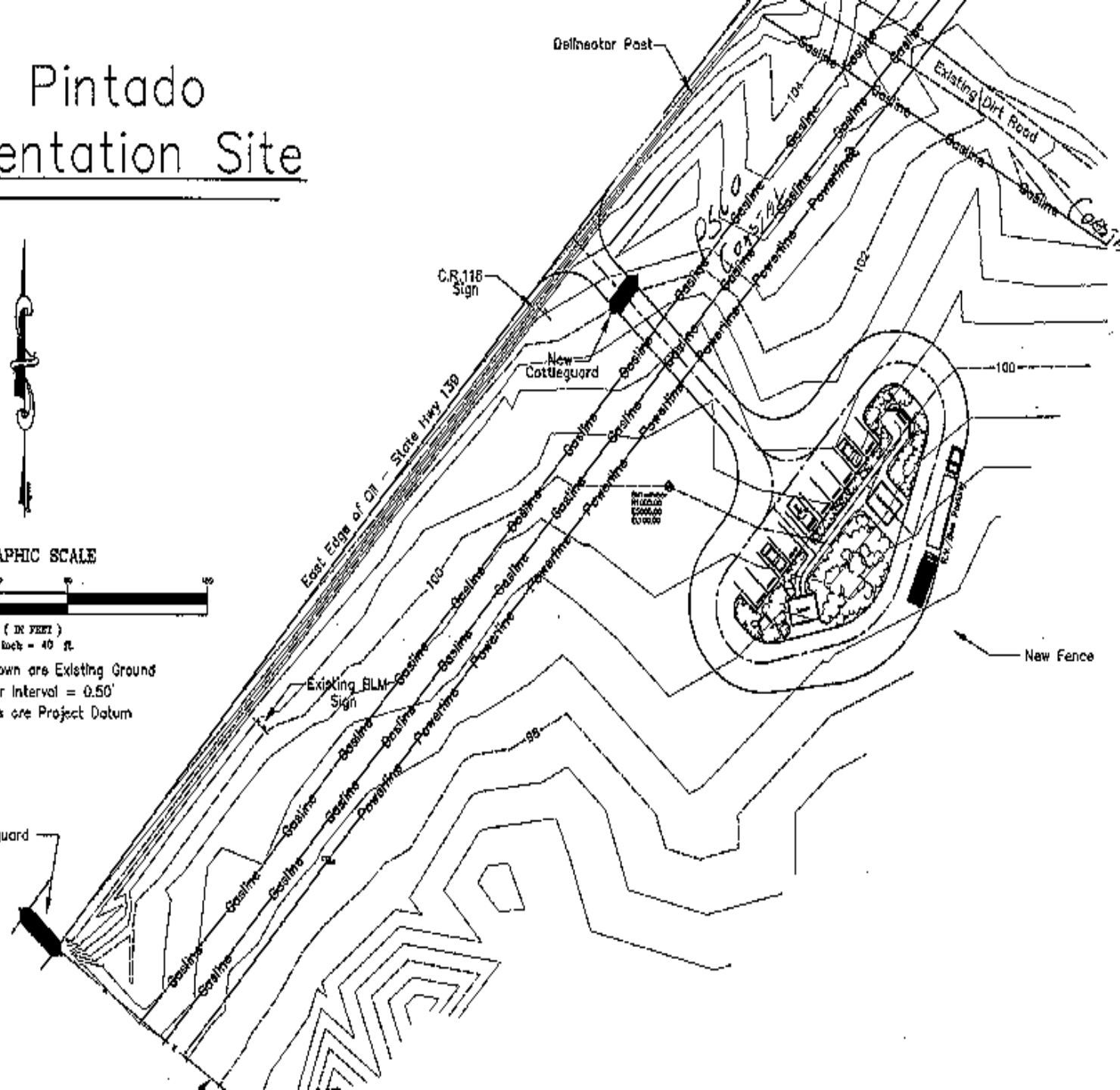


Canyon Pintado South Orientation Site

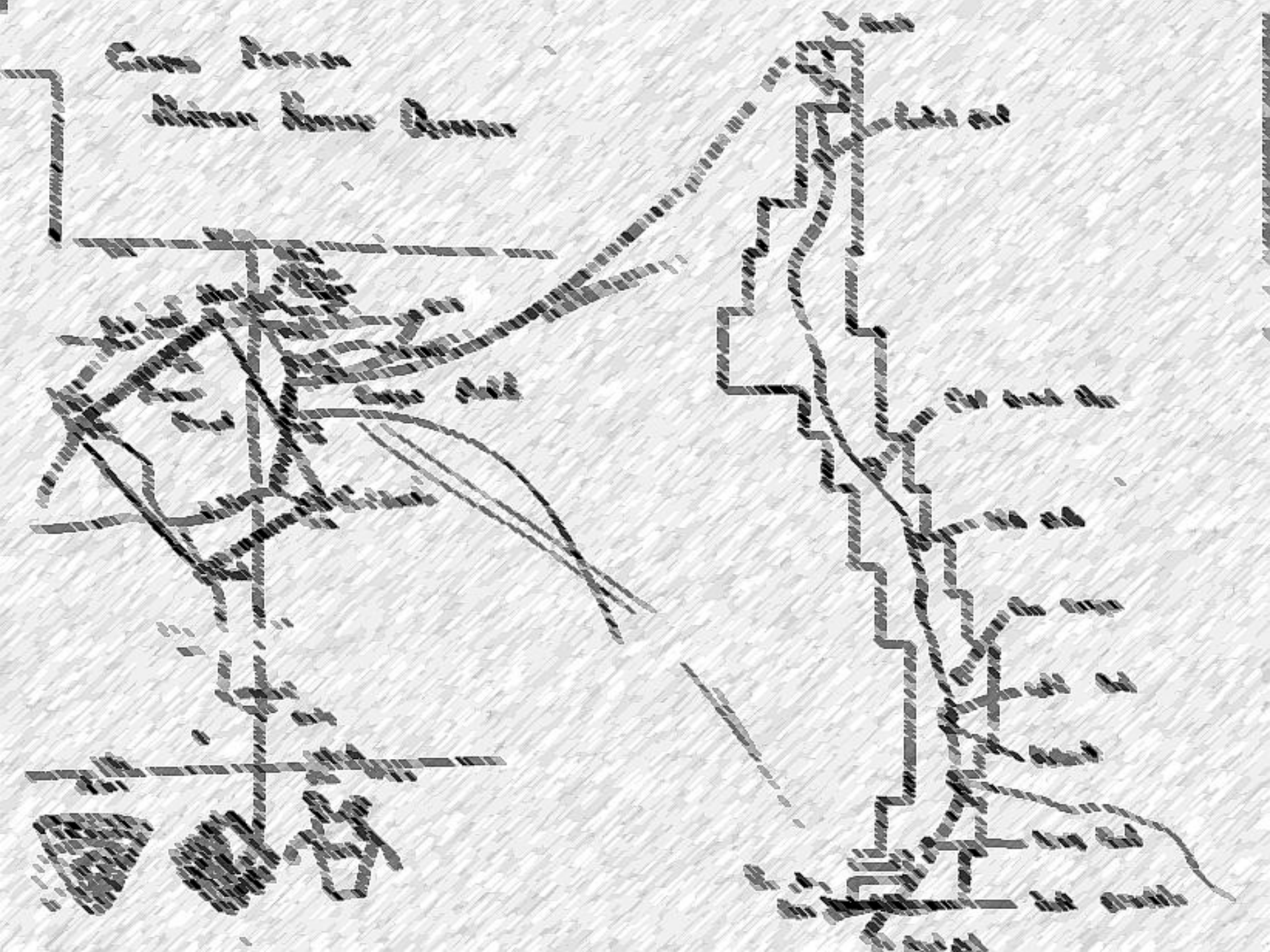


Contours Shown are Existing Ground
Contour Interval = 0.50'
Elevations are Project Datum

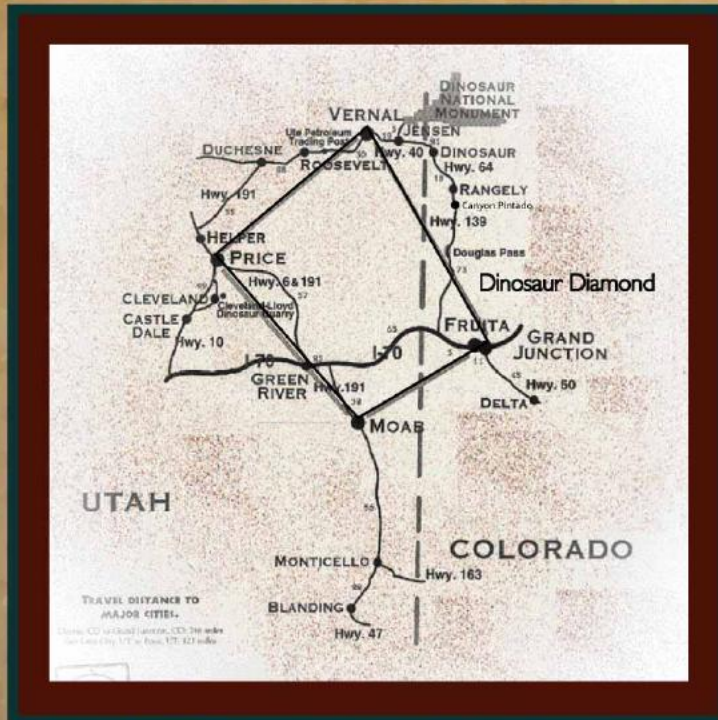
Existing Cattleguard on Highway







WELCOME TO CANYON PINTADO

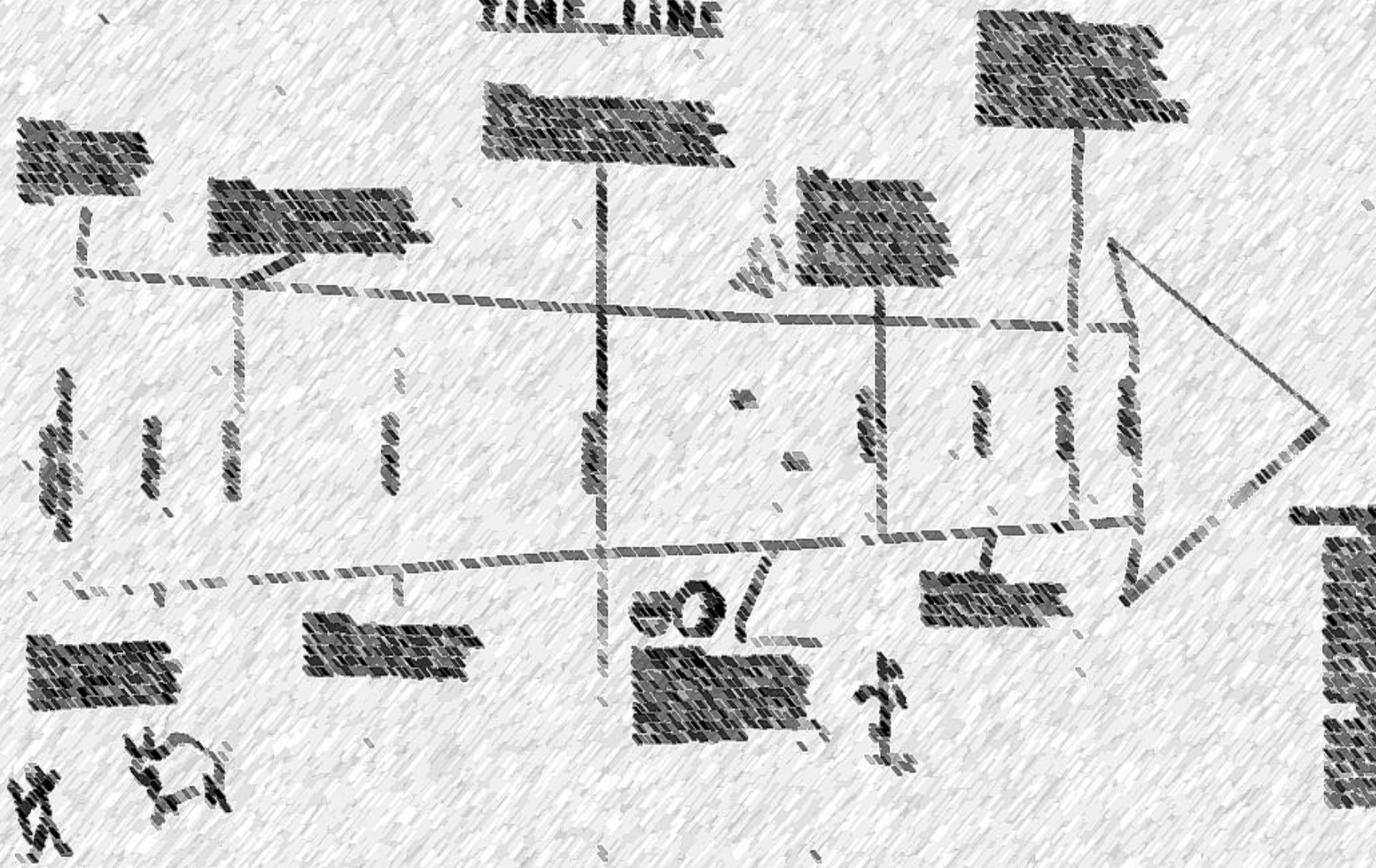


CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Photographs by
Gabrielle Elliot & A. Dudley Gardner

TIDE LINE



CANYON PINTADO HISTORY ENCOMPASSES MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE

CLOVIS HUNTERS

Near the end of the last Ice Age, "Clovis" people-skilled nomadic hunters-followed game animals including the mammoth.

LATE ARCHAIC

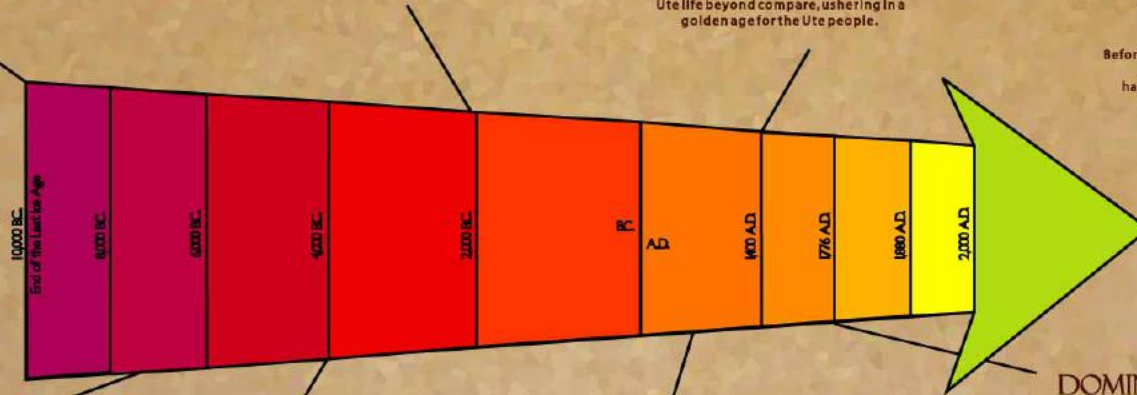
By 4,000 years ago, intensified use of plants led to the beginnings of settled village life. Humans learned to use many wild plants for higher and more predictable returns. Although Canyon Pintado had been widely used in earlier times, the Late Archaic marks the beginning of its archaeologically well-documented use.

UTE PEOPLE

Around 600 years ago, the ancestors of the present day Ute tribes entered the Canyon Pintado region. Whether they were pushed out, assimilated or merely replaced, the vanished Fremont is unknown. What is known is that their nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle was very different than that of the settled Fremont. The introduction of the horse by Spanish conquistadors in the 1600's enhanced Ute life beyond compare, ushering in a golden age for the Ute people.

HOMESTEADERS AND CATTLE RANCHERS

By the late 1800's, encroaching European settlers had restricted the once wide-ranging Ute to western Colorado and parts of eastern Utah. After 1879, the Utes were forcibly removed from most of their range and resettled on reservations. After 1880, cattle were frequently trailed through the Douglas Creek area to the railhead in Grand Junction. Before the turn of the century, large cattle companies and smaller homesteaders had settled in numerous localities in the valley, building homes, ranches and schools.



FOLSOM

As the glaciers retreated and the landscape became warmer and dryer, people shifted their hunting strategies. These "Folsom" people began to specialize in hunting the massive Bison antiquus. This extinct bison preceded the smaller descendants we know of today.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC

In the Middle Archaic, humans expanded the area occupied by adapting to fit a variety of environments. Nomadic wandering after herds of game gave way to a predictable seasonal round of hunting and gathering.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD (THE AGE OF AGRICULTURE)

People in this period utilized wild resources as well as cultivated crops—corn, beans and squash. Living in settled villages, they generally had more complex lifestyles and developed or adopted skills of pottery making, masonry building, and decorative arts including Rock Art. This was the age of the Fremont People of Canyon Pintado.

DOMINGUEZ AND ESCALANTE

In 1776, the Dominguez-Escalante expedition passed through the Douglas Creek corridor. After noting the dramatic paintings on the cliff walls, they named the place Canyon Pintado, the name it retains today.

WHO WERE THE FREMONT?

The Fremont people of Utah and Colorado remain as mysterious today as they were when early archaeological investigations along the Fremont River in central Utah described them.

Fremont people were part time hunter/gatherers and part time farmers—how much farming they did depending on where they lived. Some raised corn, beans, squash, and possibly native plants, storing the dried crops in granaries built in the rocks. Some hunted wild game and gathered all sorts of wild plants.

By 800 years ago, the Fremont had vanished. There may have never been a single "Fremont" culture in which kinship, beliefs or language were the same. The term Fremont is useful to describe an archaeological culture, but it may completely obscure the true nature of the people who lived here a thousand years ago.

CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

THE FINE ART OF CANYON PICTURES

TO PROTECT THE NATURAL SCENES AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE GRAND
CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT, THE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT, 1909, AS
AMENDED, PROVIDES THAT NO PERSON
SHALL BE PERMITTED TO TAKE OR
REPRODUCE ANY PHOTOGRAPH OR
PICTURE OF ANY SCENE OR OBJECT
WITHIN THE MONUMENT.



SECTION 106

SECTION 107

SECTION 108

SECTION 109

CANYON PICTURES BELONG TO US

SECTION 110

PLEASE HELP TO PROTECT THE BEST. WHEN IT'S GONE IT'S GONE FOREVER



REASONS FOR ROCK ART

Rock art may have been created to commemorate an event, give directions, tell a story, or perhaps mark territory.

DRAWING FAMILIAR OBJECTS

Not all Fremont rock art looks like simple Fremont rock art. Some depicted humans, animals, pictures of hands and feet, and geometric shapes, such as spirals or wavy lines.

Some human figures are generalized shapes. Some have geometric shaped bodies with square or triangular heads. Others are shaped more like a canoe with an oval or pentagonal shaped head.

Some human figures are more elaborate and contain stylized decorations. Later in the Fremont period, about 600 - 1000 years ago, human figures are often shown carrying lances, shields and sometimes, human heads or scalps. What might have caused this shift in subject matter?

Animal representations are more realistic, such as the deer, sheep and horses that can be seen in the area.



BIGHORN SHEEP OR DEER

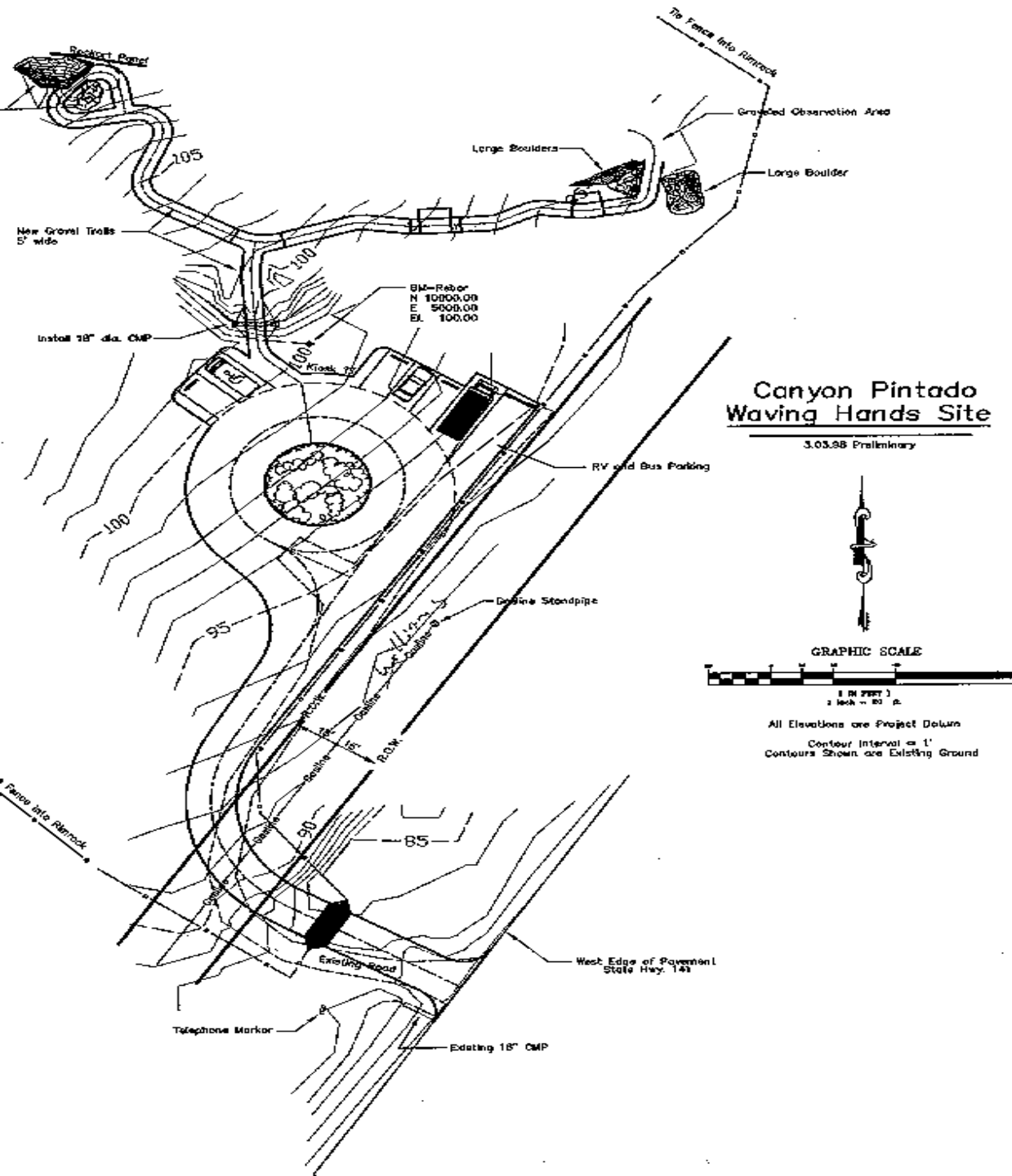


WHY THE SHIFT IN POPULATIONS?

Early ranchers brought in domestic cattle and sheep, which competed with the bighorn sheep for grass. Domestic sheep diseases also decimated wild populations. At the same time, overgrazing left little grass and increased woody plants - they preferred food-type of deer. The landscape changed.

CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



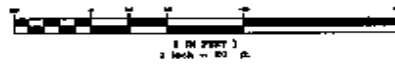


Canyon Pintado Waving Hands Site

3.03.98 Preliminary



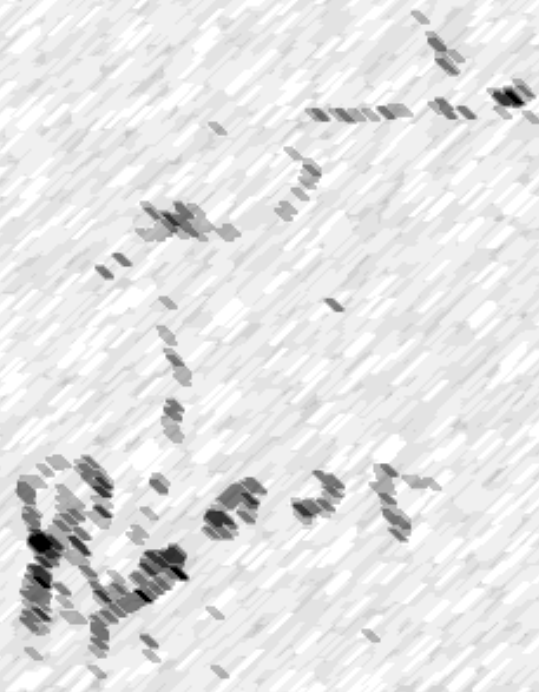
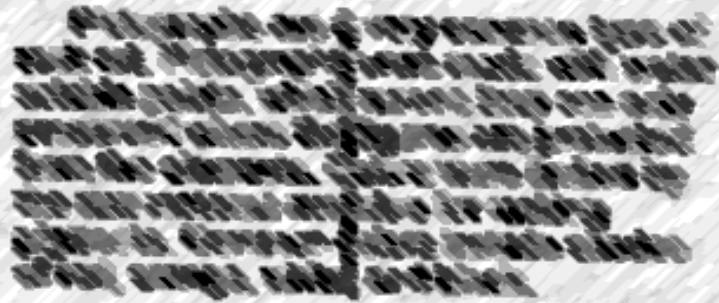
GRAPHIC SCALE



All Elevations are Project Datum
 Contour Interval = 1'
 Contours Shown are Existing Ground



WAVING HANDS





The “Guardian”



- The Guardian of Canyon Pintado is a pictograph in the “Barrier canyon” style, which dates to about 2,000 years old.



The people of the United States are now in a state of great excitement, and are anxious to know the result of the election of 1856. The result of the election will be a great boon to the cause of liberty, and will show the people that they have a right to be heard in their own government.

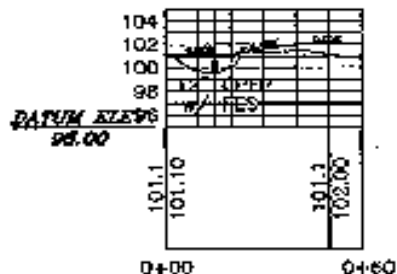


Our new paper, the Liberator

The new paper, the Liberator, is now published weekly, and is a most interesting and useful paper. It is published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and is a most interesting and useful paper. It is published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and is a most interesting and useful paper. It is published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and is a most interesting and useful paper.



Approximate Location of Gaslines



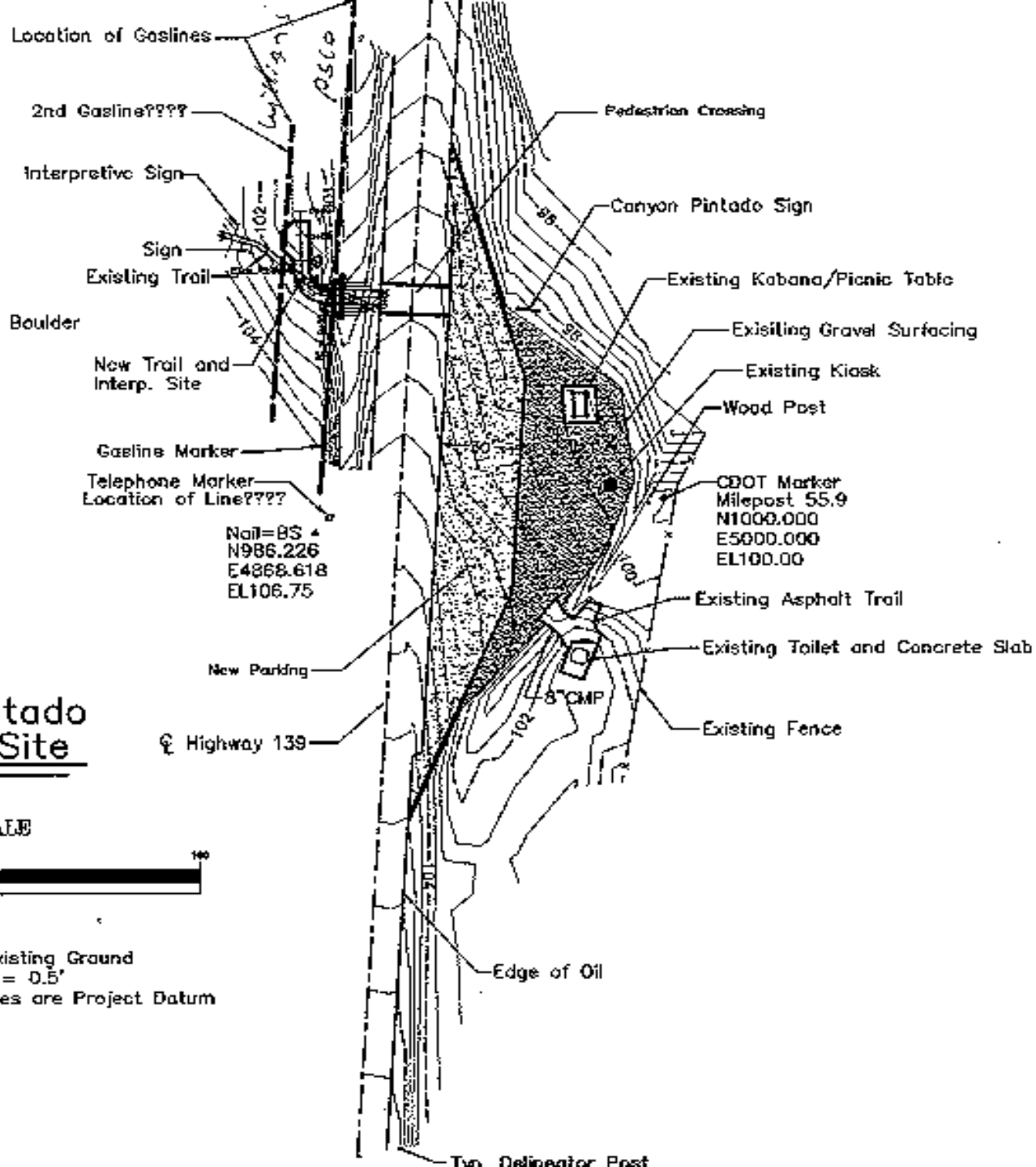
Canyon Pintado Kokopelli Site

GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

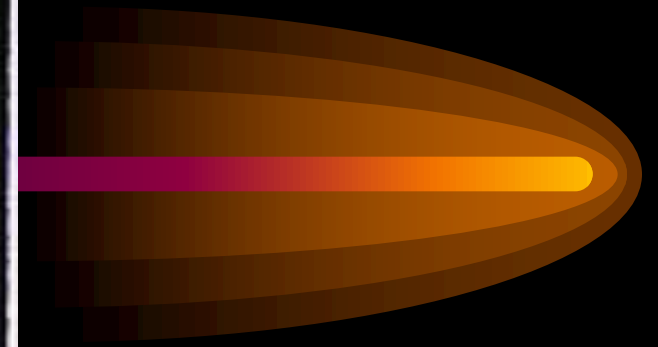
Contours Shown are Existing Ground
Contour Interval = 0.5'
Elevations and Co-ordinates are Project Datum



Kokopelli



- The mythical figure of Kokopelli, the hump-backed flute player, is found over a wide range. Trader, Shaman, Rainmaker, Fertility Symbol or God - his origins are lost in time.





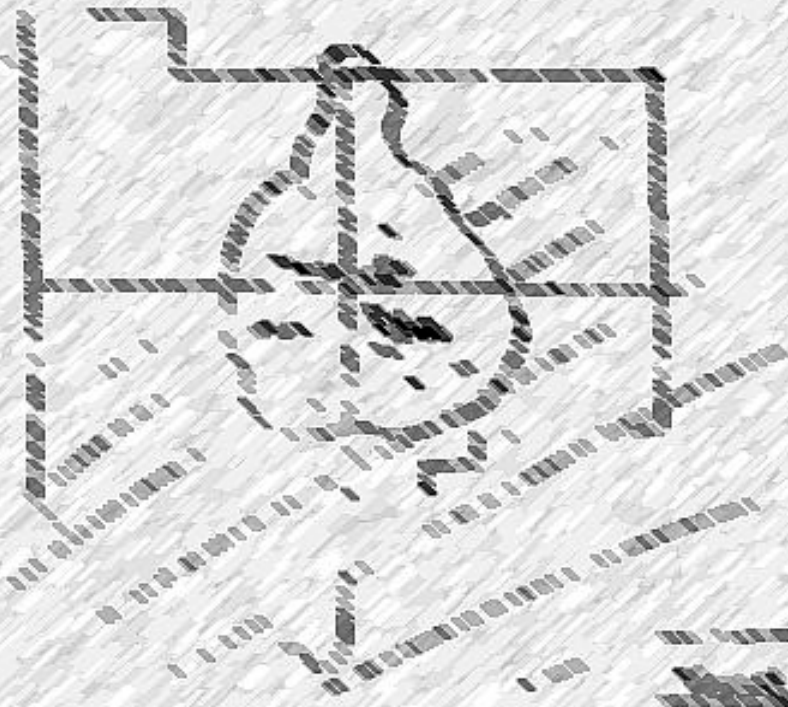
KOKOPELLI

The Hand-Crafted Paper

The Kokopelli Hand-Crafted Paper is a unique blend of traditional and modern techniques. It is made from a combination of recycled paper and natural fibers, creating a texture that is both soft and durable. The paper is available in a variety of colors and finishes, making it a versatile choice for any project. Whether you are looking for a paper for your next book or a special gift, Kokopelli has the perfect paper for you.

Order Kokopelli Hand-Crafted Paper today!

Visit our website at www.kokopelli.com to learn more about our products and services. We are committed to providing the highest quality products and services to our customers. Thank you for choosing Kokopelli!



Visit our website at www.kokopelli.com to learn more about our products and services. We are committed to providing the highest quality products and services to our customers. Thank you for choosing Kokopelli!

THE HUMP-BACKED FLUTE PLAYER



FAR-RANGING SYMBOLS

In one form or another he is found from Mexico to at least as far north as Cull Creek in Utah. In Pueblo myths, Kokopeli carries in his hump seeds, babies, and blankets to offer visitors that he seduces. As a fertility symbol, he was welcome during corn-planting season. The Hump-backed flute-player has various names among modern Pueblos, but the Hopi name, Kokopeli, is best known.

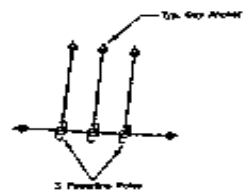
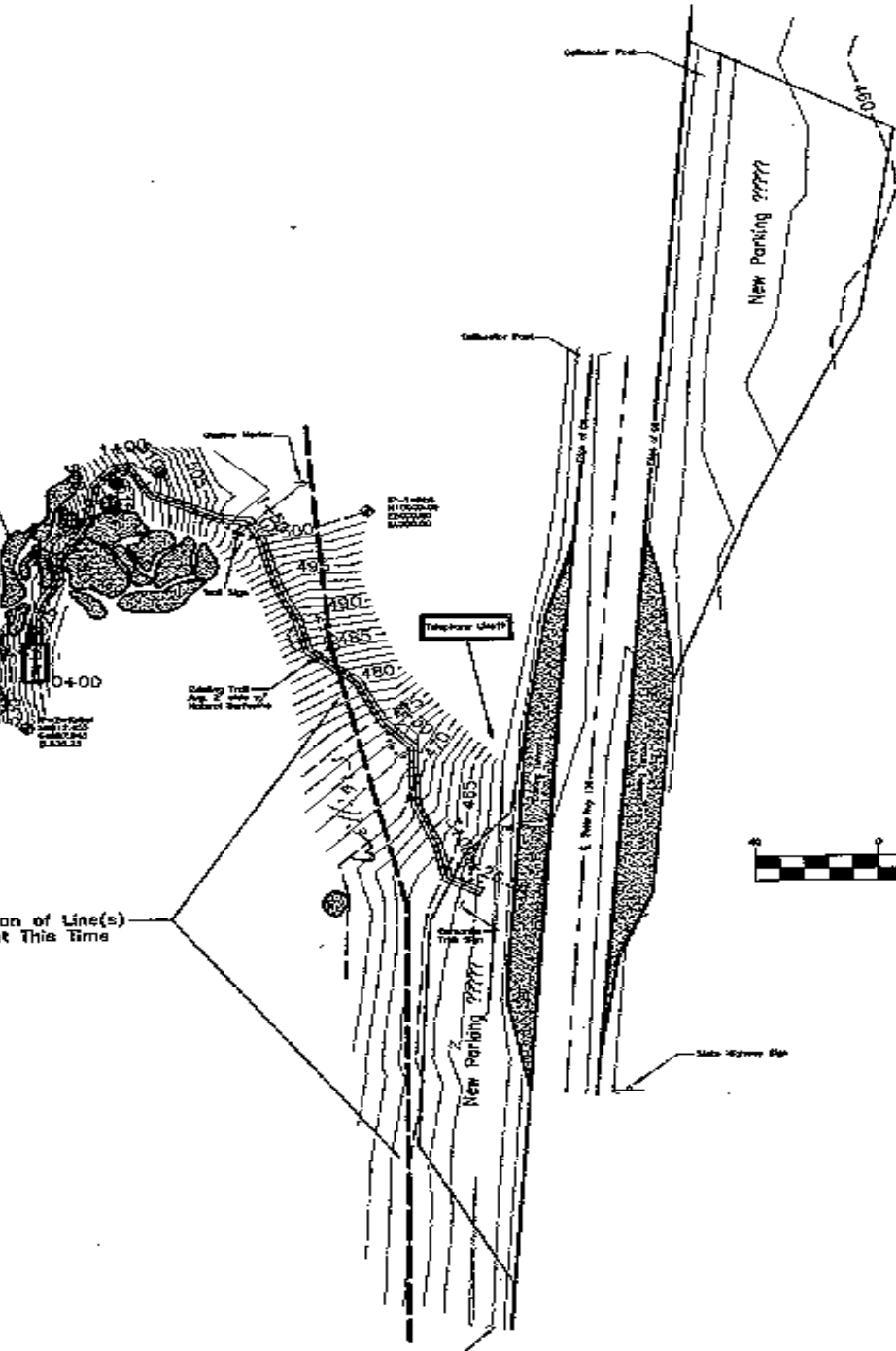


TRADER, SHAMAN, RAINMAKER, OR GOD?

The mythical figure Kokopeli, the hump-backed flute player, is one of the most intriguing and widespread images found in southwestern rock art. Is he a fertility symbol, a roving minstrel or a trader, a rain maker, a hunting magician, a bisexual, or a seducer of maidens? Theories are plentiful but hard evidence beyond the art itself is nonexistent. Kokopeli remains popular today, though the flute-player's origin is lost.



CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



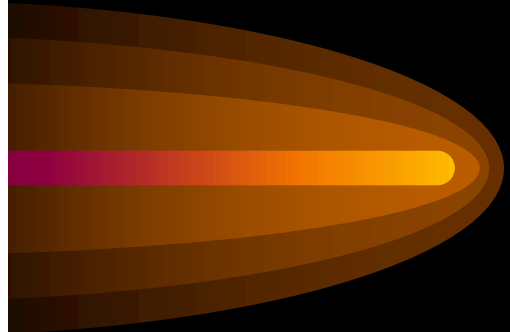
Canyon Pintado White Birds Site

GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

Contours shown are Galling Ground
Contour Interval = 5 ft.
Contours are Contours, and Project Data.



White Birds



- The White Birds pictographs are painted with pigments made of various mineral ores, clay and animal fats mixed with water. The Carrot-like figures are found in many places in the Rangely area.

WHITE BIRDS AND CARROT MEN



White Birds

White birds are the
most beautiful of all
the birds. They are
pure and innocent
and they fly high
in the sky. They
are the messengers
of peace and love.

Shy and Caring Carrot Men of the Forest

Carrot men are shy
and live in the forest.
They are kind and
friendly. They like
to play and dance.
They are the best
of all the men.



Carrot Men

Carrot men are
the best of all
the men. They are
kind and friendly
and they like to
play and dance.



Paragraphs Paragraphs and a Conclusion of them

Paragraphs are
the best of all
the paragraphs. They
are kind and friendly
and they like to
play and dance.





A PRE-HISTORIC PAINT STORE



How Old They Make That Color?

These colors were made by mixing natural pigments with animal fat or oil. The colors were made by mixing natural pigments with animal fat or oil. The colors were made by mixing natural pigments with animal fat or oil.

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How To Make Pigments

These colors were made by mixing natural pigments with animal fat or oil. The colors were made by mixing natural pigments with animal fat or oil. The colors were made by mixing natural pigments with animal fat or oil.





RED IRON OXIDE

RED



CALCITE CALCIUM CARBONATE

WHITE



LIMONITE OR YELLOW OCHRE

YELLOW



TURQUOISE

BLUE



HOW DID THEY MAKE PAINT?

Could plants produce the deep reds or blacks seen in many of the petroglyphs? Probably not. Most pigments used in rock art come from minerals. Rocks or minerals are chipped into a very fine powder, then mixed with finely ground clay and sometimes animal fat. It was then mixed with enough water to form a paste, which was dried. When the artist was ready to paint, the pigment was mixed with water to make a thin paste, which was then applied to the rock.

HOW DID THEY MAKE IT THAT COLOR?

Reds, oranges and some yellows were commonly made with rocks containing iron oxides. Whites were usually made from substances that are high in calcium, such as Calcite or gypsum. Black, brown charcoal was probably the only true organic pigment used for rock art. Minerals of iron are rarely found. Turquoise, azurite and cobalt are the most likely sources for the blues.

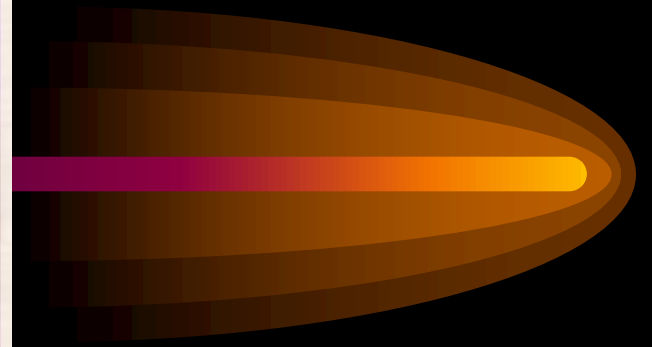
FADING, ERASING AND WASHING AWAY

Some of pigments are water-soluble, rock art made with these is only preserved in sheltered areas. Pigments also fade when exposed to the sun, just like modern paints on cars and houses.

The other threat to rock art pigments is people. When people touch the figures, the pigment and underlying sandstone abraded away from the site. This causes a chemical breakdown of the pigment and the material that holds the grains of sand in the sandstone together. When people touch the rock art they are, in effect, "washing" it.







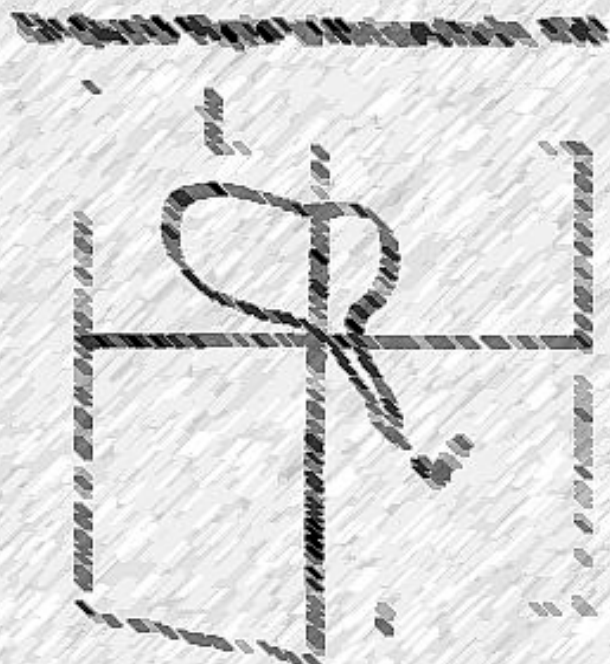






THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE COMPANY
WILL BE MEETING AT THE
CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1966
AT 10:00 A.M. FOR THE
PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING
THE PROPOSED MERGER
AND THE RECOMMENDATION
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.



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THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS



THE DOMINGUEZ AND ESCALANTE EXPEDITION

DOMINGUEZ Y ESCALANTE EXPEDITION



DISCOVERING THE UNEXPECTED

In September of 1776, an exploration party of Ute guides, Spanish priests and explorers entered the main Douglas Creek Valley. They were searching for a northern overland route from Santa Fe to the California colonies.

Although they failed in this task, the expedition is known as the first European exploration of western Colorado. After noting the dramatic paintings on the cliff walls, they named this place Canyon Pintado - Spanish for Painted Canyon.

Their journal only gives a brief reference to difficult crossings in the Douglas Creek Valley. This has led some scholars to believe the elaborate arroyo system now seen in Douglas creek was not here in 1776.



- Original Lands of the Ute People
- Dominguez & Escalante Route
- State Highways



Spanish Priest

PATH OF LEAST RESISTANCE

The trail used by the expedition followed the Douglas Creek Corridor, the best travel route through the natural barrier of the cliffs to the south. The ease of travel through this corridor later attracted homesteaders and cattlemen.

ORIGINAL SPANISH: CANYON PINTADO

En la mitad de este cañon hacia el sur hay un penasco bastante elevado, en el cual vimos toscamente pintadas tres adargas o chimales, y una hoja de lanza. Mas abajo en el lado del norte vimos otra pintura que confusamente representaba a dos hombres peleando. Por lo cual lo nombramos El Cañon Pintado...

Fray Francisco Silvestre Velez de Escalante
9 de septiembre

TRANSLATION:

Halfway in this canyon toward the south there is a quite lofty rock cliff on which we saw, crudely painted, three shields, or Apache Shields, of hide, and a spearhead. Farther down on the north side we saw another painting, which supposedly represented two men in combat. For this reason we named it El Cañon Pintado...

Frey Escalante
September 9, 1776

CLAIMING LAND DOESN'T MEAN RULING IT

The explorations of Dominguez and Escalante would have been impossible without Ute Indian guides. While the Spanish claimed an immense area, the Utes were the true owners, controlling an area comparable to Spain itself. In 1776, from the Great Plains to the Great Basin, the People of the Shining Mountains were the undisputed rulers.

* Information from: The Dominguez - Escalante Journal, translated by Fray Angelico Chavez, edited by Ted J. Warner.

CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO







BIG HORN SHEEP OR DEER?



THE SHEEP HAS A THICK WOOLLY COAT
WHILE THE DEER HAS A SMOOTHER COAT
AND A SMALL ANTLER

THE SHEEP HAS A THICK WOOLLY COAT
WHILE THE DEER HAS A SMOOTHER COAT
AND A SMALL ANTLER



THE SHEEP HAS A THICK WOOLLY COAT
WHILE THE DEER HAS A SMOOTHER COAT
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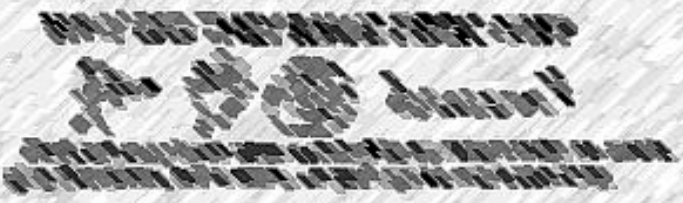
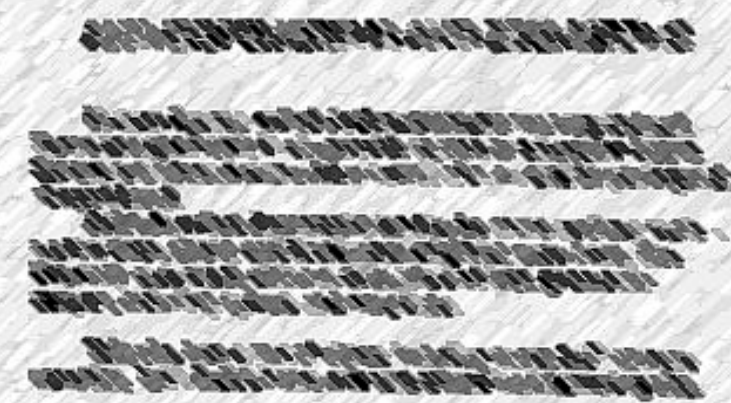


State Bridge

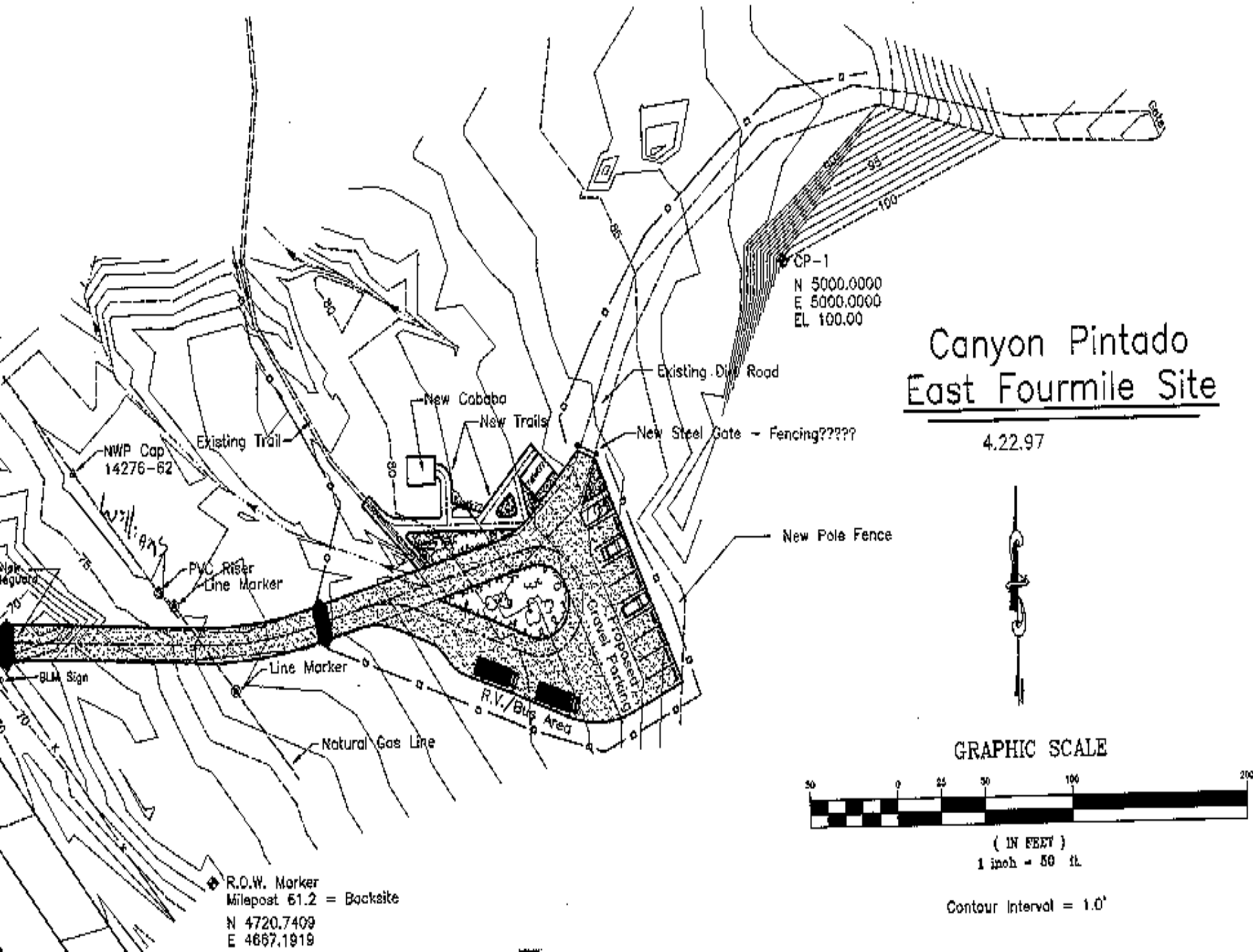


- The State Bridge site contains examples of classic style Fremont petroglyphs (pecked figures), especially the triangular human figures and stylized animals.

CLASSIC FRENCH ROCK ART





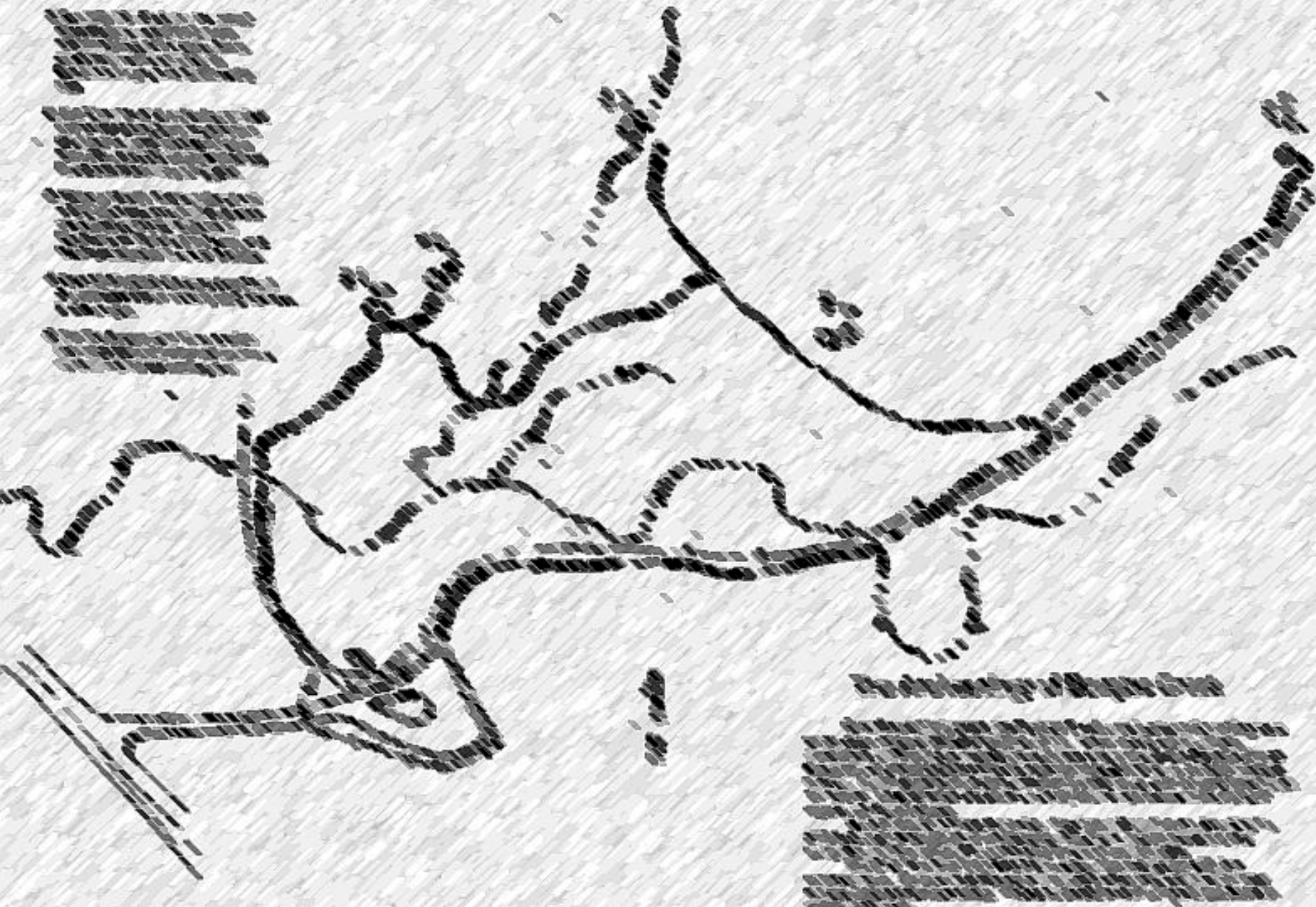


East Four Mile Draw

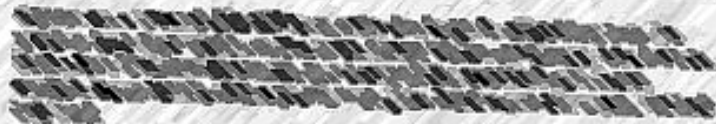
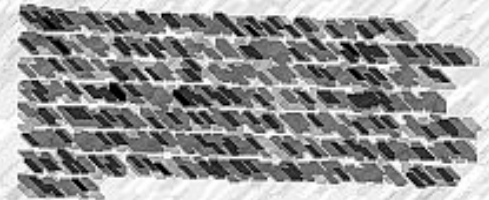
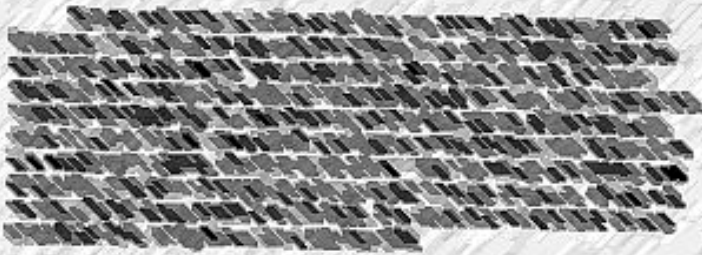
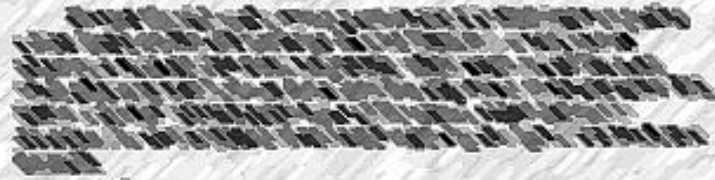


- East Four Mile Draw is the single largest portion of the 1999 development. Plans called for a parking area, picnic table, restroom and trail system. Five archaeological sites were interpreted.

EAST FOUR MILE DRAW SITES

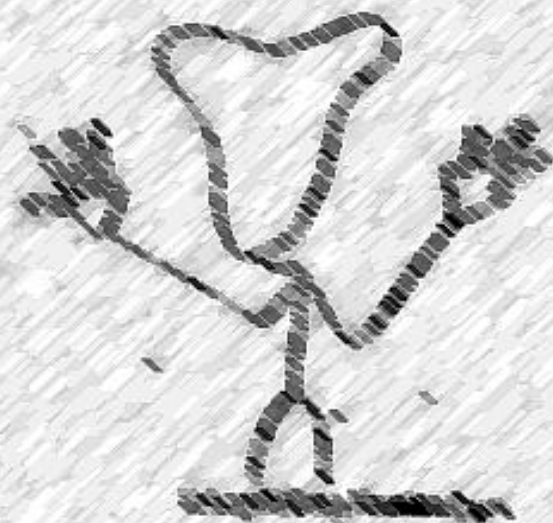
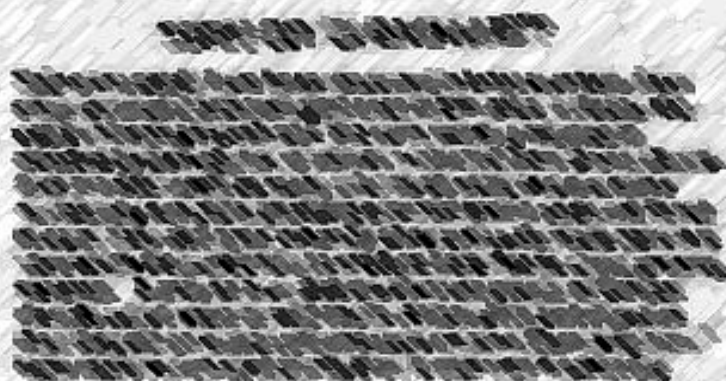


DESERT VARNISH





HOW IMPORTANT WAS CORN?



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CORN



WAS IT AN IMPORTANT CROP?

Corn was an important crop to the Anasazi and Pueblo people in the south. It was also important to the Fremont. As shown by the numerous examples of clay figurines found at Fremont sites.

Decorative clay figurines and other artifacts, including corn cobs, have been found in the Douglas Creek area. Considering 11,000 to 10,000 B.C. indicates the area was a winter and wetland. Corn was also used in agriculture. Corn found in dry caves indicates that the Fremont in the area cultivated at least some dry corn. We are still not sure whether there was a kind of corn that existed here that was different than that grown elsewhere in the region. Do you have any ideas on how these important questions?



PIGWEEED



GOOSEFOOT

USEFUL WILD PLANTS

Goosefoot and pigweed are native, early annual plants capable of producing large quantities of seeds. These "weeds" were used for both their green and seeds, which were parched, ground, and used to make mush or cake.



PLANTING CORN OR COLLECTING SEEDS?

Seeds from these two plants have been recovered in large numbers from well-dated archaeological sites in this area, including the nearby Chaco Canyon. We consider of corn, which is shown in photographs, is widely found.

These seeds provide seeds in many colors as corn, and are more nutritionally complete, providing essential amino acids not found in corn. They also grow up with other plants, while corn is a crop that requires full sun to grow well in a short growing season.

It may be that the Fremont people of Canyon Pueblo collected more wild seeds than they did corn, such as corn.

CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Hanging Hearth



- The Hanging Hearth site (5RB 454) was excavated from 1989 to 1996 by Colorado Northwestern Community College, the Archaeological Research Institute and the BLM

HANGING HEARTH

1. Hanging Hearth

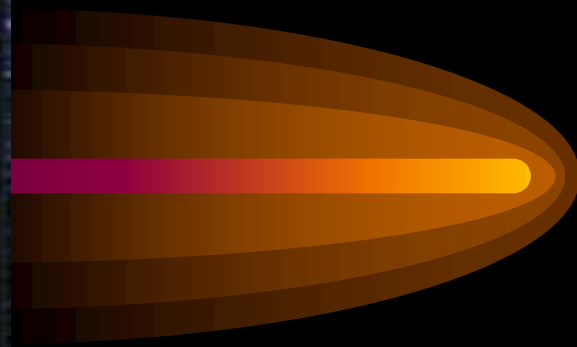
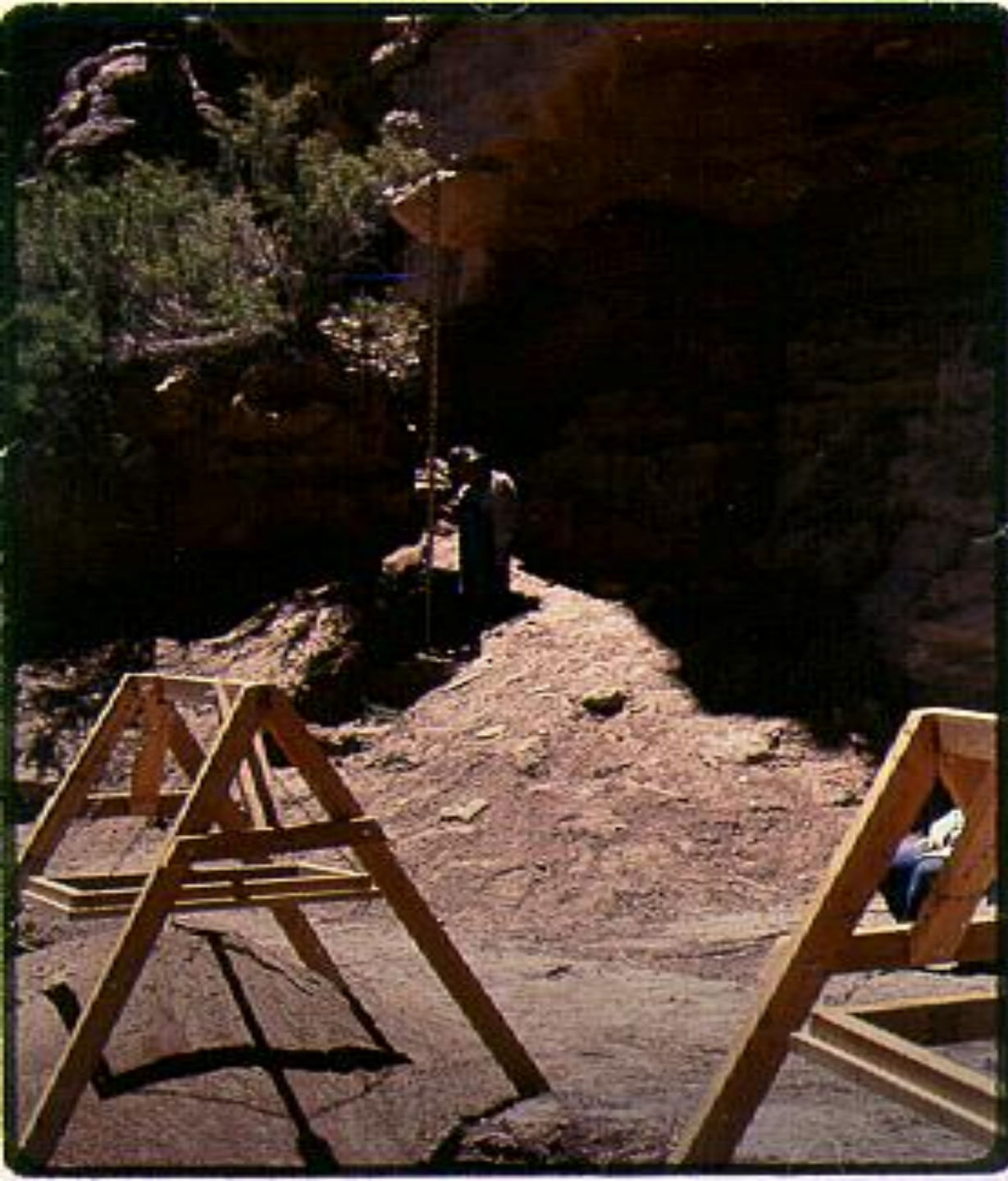
The hanging hearth is a traditional design where the hearth is suspended from the ceiling. This design is often used in rooms with high ceilings and is a popular choice for those who want a clean, minimalist look. The hanging hearth is typically made of metal and is designed to be both functional and decorative. It is a great way to add a touch of rustic charm to your home.

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AN EXCAVATION SITE

From 1989 to 1992, the Hanging Hearth site was excavated as a joint research program between the Colorado State University, the Anthropological Research Institute, and the Bureau of Land Management.

It is an example of the cooperative nature of archeology today, bringing the skills and talents of students, volunteers, archaeologists, and laboratory specialists. Students involved in the field school learned excavation techniques, cultural history, laboratory methods, and archaeological ethics.

WHAT DID WE LEARN HERE?

The goal of this excavation was to recover preserved archaeological information that was in danger of being destroyed by erosion.

Information from this site shows nearly 2,000 years of occupation. Most of the artifacts from the site suggest that the inhabitants were mainly using the facility to gather and process various plants.

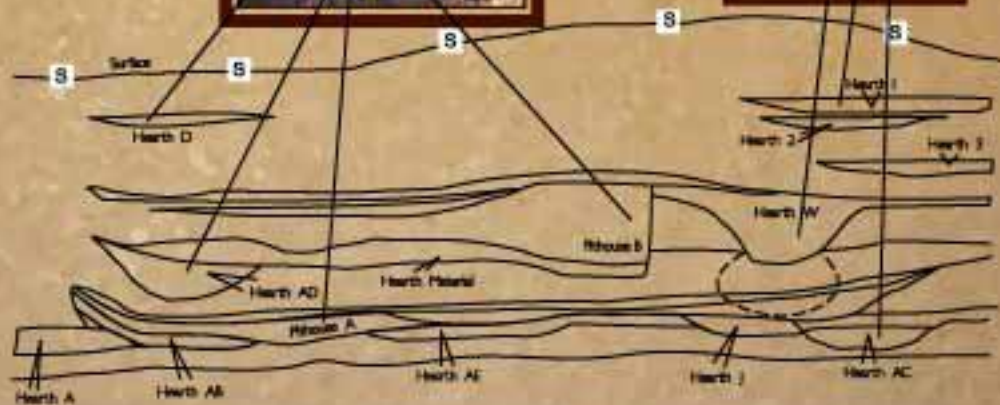
Specialized laboratory techniques of carbon and pollen analysis led to the discovery that dried seed residues of grasses and wild pigweed were a dominant part of diet during these times.

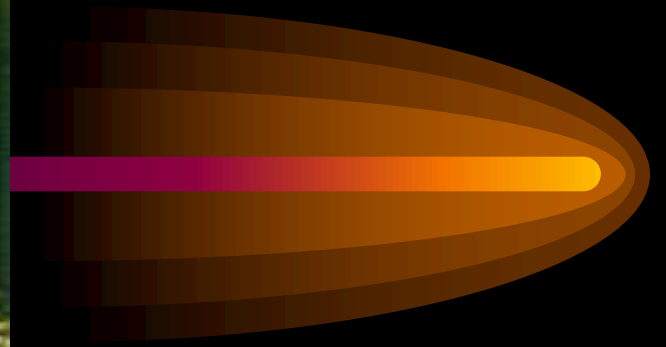
Hearth sites being learned about primitive agriculture. We know they were used because in a variety of locations. They also seem to have played ceremonial, and maybe even sun-bathers.

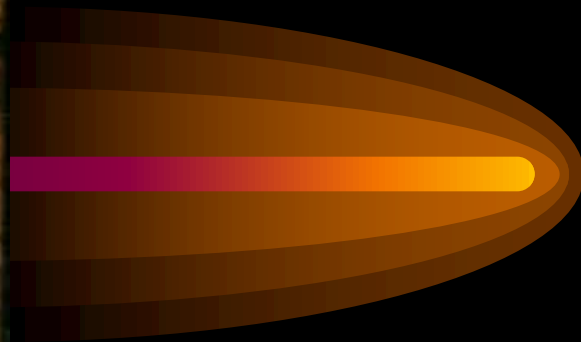
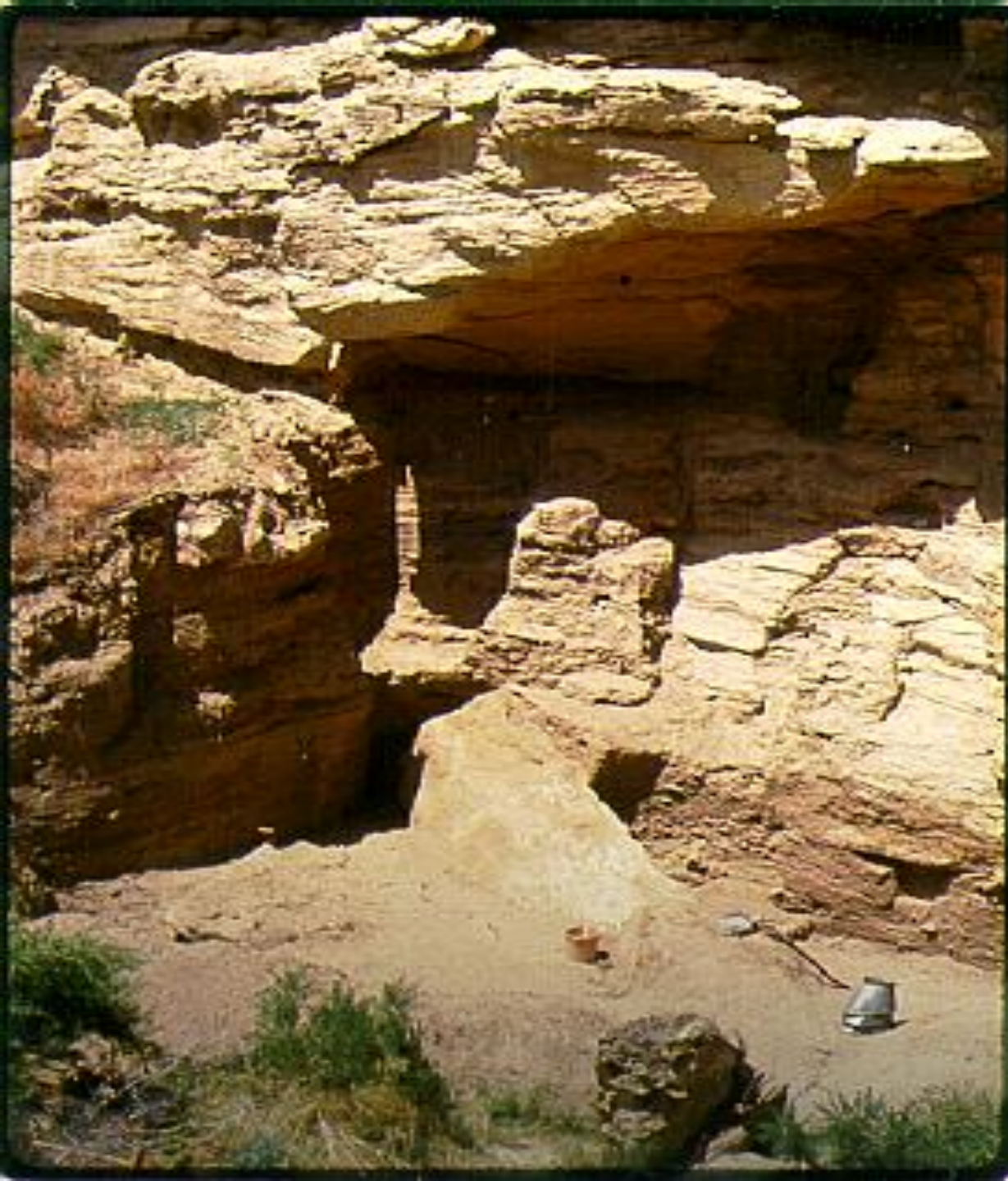
The Hanging Hearth site has helped us better understand the development of agriculture in Western agriculture.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Archaeological excavations such as this one highlight the idea that scientific excavation is a source of information, not a hunt for artifacts. When and where to look for artifacts, however, is crucial.







THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE COMPANY



Illustration of a cow



Illustration of a cow

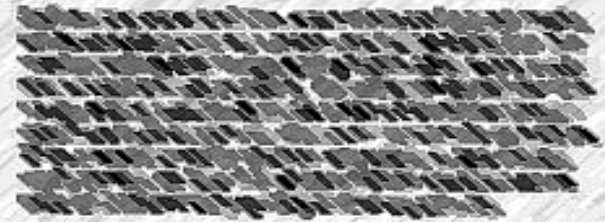


Illustration of a cow







LINE SHACKS PROVIDED SHELTER

Even after widespread use of the screwdriver and pined work, cowboys traveled by line shack. After riding the range all day, going home after work wasn't always possible.

To make life easier for the range riding cowboys, small cabins called line shacks were built at various places on a ranch. Line shacks were a warm and welcome stop, especially during cold, snowy weather.

They weren't very fancy but they provided a dry place to sit, to get warm, and to cook a hot meal. The small one-room structure was accompanied by a small hearth, most likely to provide shelter for a horse. The dirt floor and the back wall of the hearth, and a nest of hay in the stall was used for a chimney.



GOOD REASONS TO PUT A CABIN HERE

Asians, farmers, line cowboys, and settlins were all different people with very different lives. Yet each group used the same spot to reach the same way.

A good spot to camp is a good spot to sleep, no matter who you are or when you live. What are some of the things you look for in a cabin?



SUN-DAGGERS CALENDAR OF COINCIDENCE?



THE SUN-DAGGERS
CALENDAR OF COINCIDENCE
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WHICH
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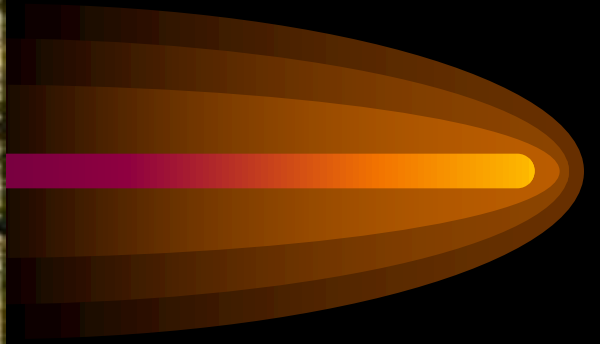




Other Canyon Pintado Attractions



- Besides rock art, Canyon Pintado contains examples of Fremont Drilled Hole Astronomical Sites, masonry structures, rock shelters, villages and hearths. Over 200 archaeological sites are found in the district.



TO SEE THE SUNRISE!



It took a lot of sweat and physical labor to carefully align and drill a number of holes in the sand rock here on this elevated point. Why did they do it? The Fremont people who built this site appear to have designed a very effective calendar here. For people who were trying to grow crops such as corn, beans or squash, having an idea of the best time seasons might be important. Also, in some cultures the religious cycle is intimately linked to the seasons or the annual lunar cycle.

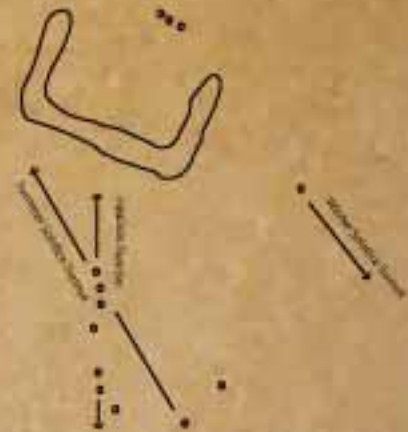
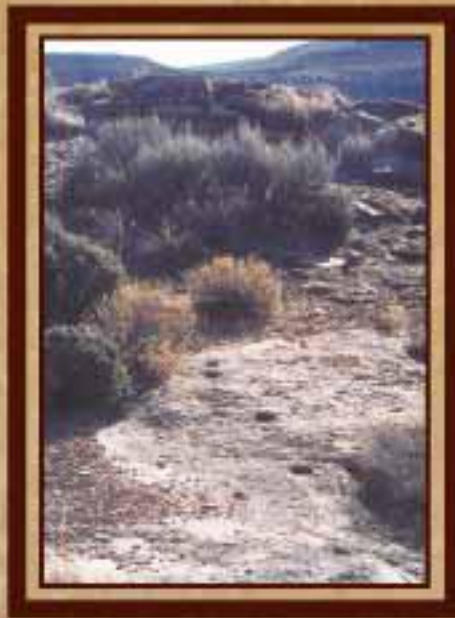
The most difficult challenge is not to figure out the solar or lunar cycle or what time would be visible at a given time of year. The real challenge is trying to figure out what was important to the prehistoric occupants and why. The name "Corked Pin or" has not accurately describe the activity that took place here over a thousand years ago.

Enjoy Archaeological sites by photographing, viewing or sketching only. Direct contact with the rock walls or drilled holes causes erosion of the stone and the walls collapse even more rapidly. The holes lose their shape and cannot be accurately mapped or aligned.

Activities that will destroy the site:

1. Climbing on the walls
2. Leaning or pushing on the walls
3. Prying or lifting rocks off the walls
4. Putting up artifacts like stone chips, flake tools, wood or staves from the wall if it stays.

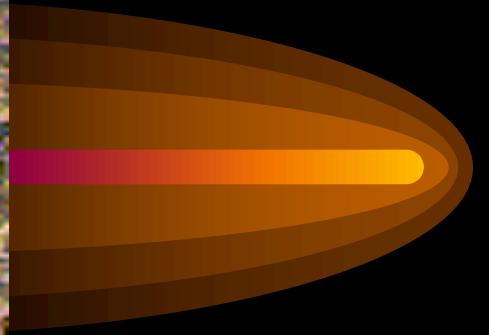
Before entering a site stop and think about the number of people that visit every year. One person may not cause damage but hundreds will.



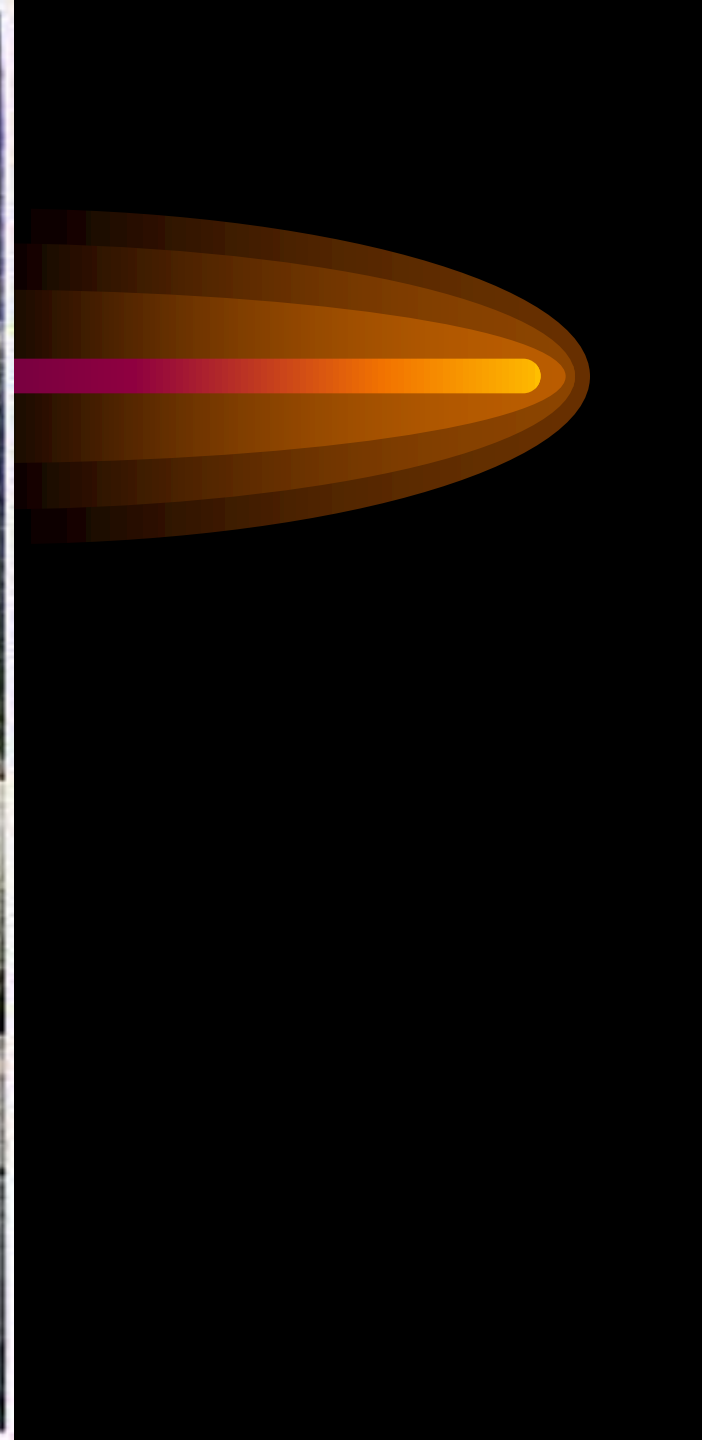
SITE PATTERNS

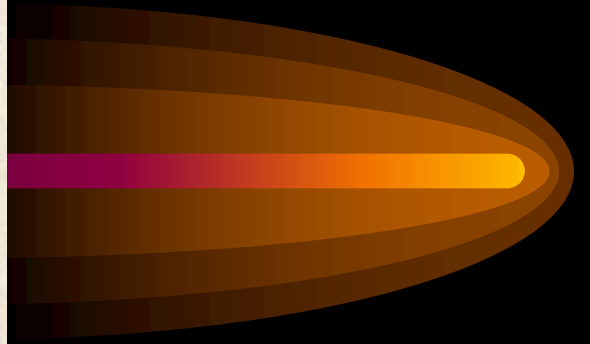
CANYON PINTADO
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT























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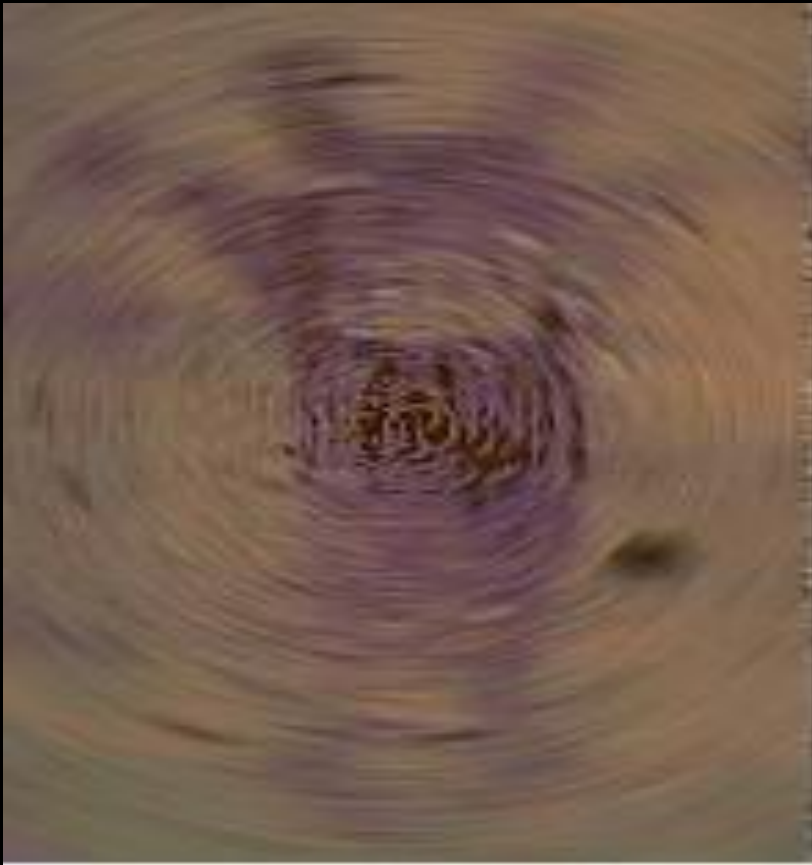


Vandalism



- Most of the Priceless Rock Art in Canyon Pintado has suffered years of neglect, careless treatment and outright vandalism.





- Bullet Holes have destroyed dozens of panels, while graffiti, names, dates and initials mar countless others.



OFF
601-79

BOB
WARDLE
MAY 17 1941

WENNA
WARDLE
MAY 17 1941



- Beyond Vandalism, the desire to possess rock art has led to the destruction of many irreplaceable windows on the past.





The Rock Art of Canyon Pintado Belongs to YOU



- Please help to save these treasures. When they are gone, they are gone *forever*.



سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی جمهوری اسلامی ایران

