

1 9 2 9

BY  
LEE DAWSON  
CORTEZ, COLORADO



PRINTED AT THE SENTINEL, CORTEZ, COLORADO

# TOLTEC RUIN

IN

SOUTHWESTERN  
COLORADO

WILL BE EXCAVATED THIS FALL

—————

—————

—————

Robert Brough

Scattered over a large area of the southwestern states are found, now in ruins, the homes of a once flourishing race of people of which very little is known.

Ethnologists have advanced several theories, but when excavating in the ruins each theory seems to be without foundation.

Some scientific men say these people came from Asia by the way of Bering Strait. No proof can be found that would justify such a statement. In the first place the people did not live the same as those of Asia, and again we can find no trace of any such people that ever came from the north. Furthermore would it seem natural for a people to leave where water was so plentiful and vegetation grew in abundance to come out on the dry desert to eke out an existence where water was at premium, without anything in the way of tools for development of the most necessary article to mankind, water.

We do find, however, positive evidence of where they did come from. These people can be traced from South America through Central America through old Mexico into Arizona and New Mexico and as far north as the 37th parallel in Colorado and Utah.

We find these people belong to the Cro Magnon race that lived in caves. These two races are the same as the men that lived in the Pleistocene or Upper Quaternary age or directly after the so-called Ice or Glacial Period. If we admit that any human remains whatever are of real geological age, it is only a very artificial distinction that will separate "Glacial" man from the men of the Middle Tertiary Period. The men living in caves were not really Antidiluvian, but were very early Post-Diluvians;

and that they were acquainted only by tradition with some animals they have depicted and that their bones were found along with the elephant, the rhinoceros, etc., in the latitude of England and France.

It is only because of a general mix up that occurred at this time of this Ice Catastrophe which would seem to have been quite an event. These people here are classed with the Cro Magnon race for the very reason that they resemble one another more closely than any other two prehistoric races of people yet found. For instance, the Cro Magnon people lived in caves as shown by the remains found in the Cro Magnon cave at Dordogne, France, dating back to the Megalithic Period which corresponds with the Pleistocene period found in Europe. This Ice age, the last of the true geological series, though in other lands where the Ice catastrophe did not extend, the Pleistocene blends with the Tertiary. In this age the people were not acquainted with the use of metal of any sort, but were skilled in the art of manufacturing flint arrow heads, scrapers and knives. Stone axes were common among them. Those used by that race are identical with the ones used by the prehistoric race in whose ruins we are now excavating. We also find that the cave dweller is some what older than the houses in the open just as are found in Europe. The Cro Magnon race drew out lines of animals on the cave walls that once inhabited the same country with them. A drawing of a dinosaur which was discovered in 1924 on the walls of the Supai Canyon, Arizona, proves that these people were acquainted with the dinosaur while it was alive. But, of course, no proof can be

given that the men actually saw the animal while it ran at large. Although remains of such animals and the remains of humans are found buried under the same formations and depths and at the same places. What became of these is another question to which there is no answer as yet that would seem to be correct. Some advance the theory of disease, others starvation, war, and so on. While all may be true in one respect, all are wrong in another. It is a known fact that what was left were destroyed all at once by some great catastrophe. Proof of this can be found by the conditions in which the bodies are found. Wars, of course, caused the death of some, disease some, but not all.

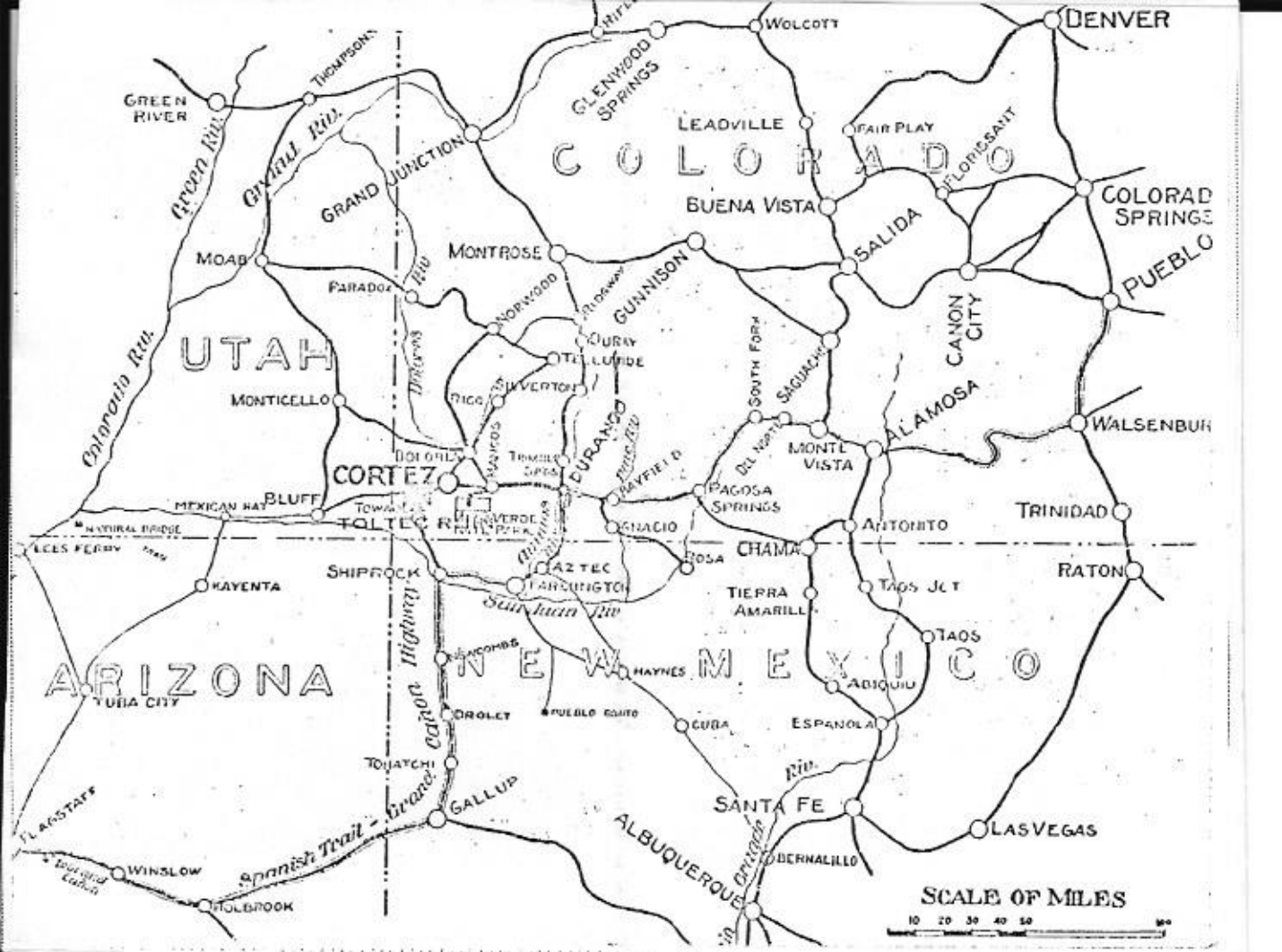
We find these people were dolichocephalic with deep set eyes, low foreheads, dark complexion the same as their ancestors, the Cro Magnons. Among both races were a few men of very large stature.

Agriculture was practical to some extent from what is found in the ruins. Corn, squash, beans, and gourds seem to be the only crops raised.

Wild turkeys and deer were the meat used, as needles and other small implements made from the bones of these animals are found in graves and houses.

Houses are built with small stones hammered in to shape with a stone hammer and laid with the accuracy of the modern stone mason with modern tools.

The cliff house was built for protection. As the larger buildings are built to shelter the entire population under one continuous roof of overhanging rock. The dwellings are surrounded by watch towers on a high hill or on an adjoining cliff near by. From these a warning could be



given at any time. We learn by digging in these towers only one man was kept on watch at a time. A water jug, a small bowl and dipper are nearly always found in the corner near the door which is always facing the settlement.

The kiva or place of worship is, in nearly all instances, built in front of the large buildings and is connected by a walled tunnel which would seem to be a means of communication while some were at worship. This tunnel would also serve as an air passage for both places as the kiva has only one outlet to the surface. With a fire going it would seem impossible to live without some source of an air passage from the main buildings. The kivas are always built circular in form and are from 36 feet wide, 9 feet deep to 10 feet wide and 6 feet deep. In all cases about 30 inches from the top an off set 9 inches wide is left all the way around. On these are usually 4 pilasters built to the top on which are layed cedar poles. These are covered with cedar bark, sage brush and mud. In the bottom which is either rock or hard clay, a jug is placed, the top even with the kiva floor. Around the sides small holes are left for bowls.

The houses under the over-hanging cliffs which answer for a roof are from one story to three stories in height. When a new story is added poles are layed across the walls, willows or buck brush are woven into a mat covered with mud then a cement is added as a finish (what this cement is composed of, no one knows. It makes a very fine hard surface and is of different colors, such as red, blue, gray and brown.)

These people were sun worshipers or Pagan, as shown by the markings on their pottery. We find a picture of the sun painted on a large portion of the pottery, the lightning design

seems to be the most widely used as a decoration although the Greek Key is used to some extent. The Egyptian triangle, the Chaldaen Criss Cross and the Babylonian Squares are also used as designs. The Arabian dove or bird that is found on the walls of the great Pyramid in Egypt are found carved on the canyon wall not far from the houses. The Greek trident or Neptune with the three-prong spear is found in many cases with many other designs of men, such as warriors and laborers. The pottery is of the same material as found in old Mexico. We find an oven near every town for burning pottery. The designs must have been handed down from Europe as they correspond with the Ancients of Europe where we must say, without a doubt, the people came from, at sometime in past ages.

Strings of very coarse cotton are found mixed with old Mexico sisal, and were used for holding stone hammer heads on the handles that are twisted around a groove cut in the stone.

From the earliest history we find Sisal and cotton were native of Mexico and were growing and being used from the first time any records were kept. This would further prove that these people came in by the way of Old Mexico.

In southern Utah carved on the cliff is a picture of a man holding a telescope looking directly toward the sun which rises through a notch in the canyon wall at the Vernal equinox. Directly underneath is a house now in ruins, which in all probability, the home of the same man that drew the picture. Directly east a watchtower was built just far enough north to allow the sun rays to fall on this picture the first thing in the morning. This has been proven correct by the use of a modern surveyors transit

---

which was set exactly with the picture.

Through excavation of a very large ruin this winter more data will be found that will shed more light on the subject.

In the fall of 1929 excavation work will start on a large ruin in Southwestern Colorado. It is believed by its discoverer and present owner, Lee Dawson of Cortez, Colorado, to be one of the most remarkable ever found. It covers eight acres of ground, is composed of a series of round towers with square house in the center. Digging already done reveals the fact that many well preserved mummies as well as pottery will be found. In addition these diggings have proven that sixteen feet below the exposed ruin lies another ruin built by a race of people of still earlier origin. This new ruin has been named Toltec Ruin. It is five miles southwest of Cortez Colorado, and but two miles off the Cortez-Gallup highway. Persons visiting the famous Mesa Verde National Park in 1930 should arrange to visit Toltec Ruin. It will provide you with a lot of new things to think about and study.

Person desiring to see the new ruin, and are traveling by rail should travel the Santa Fe railroad to Gallup, thence by bus north to Cortez. Excellent accommodations will be found on both trains and busses.

---

This Pamphlet Published By  
LEE DAWSON  
Cortez, Colorado

Discoverer and Owner of Toltec Ruin

Due credit must be given to J. Walter Fewkes Ethnologist Smithsonian Institute and McCredy Price, noted Geologist, for data obtained in the past.