



# COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

## NEWSLETTER

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### SUMMARY OF THE SYMPOSIUM AT THE ANNUAL CCPA MEETING

It's been two decades since the diverse community of Colorado archaeologists gathered to talk about the issues they face in their practice and in their relationships with other professional groups. The symposium of the annual CCPA meeting in Greeley furnished a forum to get reacquainted. Representatives from avocational groups, contractors, and academic archaeologists briefly informed the audience about their accomplishments and some of the constraints they struggle with in doing archaeology. Public agency archaeologists were inadvertently omitted from representation on the panel though they were strongly represented in the audience. The audience, panelists, discussant, and the moderators entered into a discussion that generated a multitude of issues, resolved four of them, and directed the rest to be recorded for posterity.

Most of the concerns the archaeological community wrestled with at the symposium are briefly summarized below. They're provided for your information. An ulterior motive exists: they are offered to stimulate debate and generate some interest in resolving them. If you'd like to continue the debate, the newsletter is a

### EDITORS CORNER

I'm sorry the Newsletter is a little late this month. I have been in the field enjoying the wonders of Maybell, Colorado. There are some important announcements in this issue of the CCPA Newsletter so I hope everyone takes time to read it carefully. Deadline for submissions for the October issue will be September 30, 1993. You know the sorts of things we want (i.e. report abstracts, short reports, job announcements, restaurant reviews etc.). Please send everything on 3 1/2" diskette to me at P.O. Box 3101, Montrose, Colorado, 81402 (303-240-6166). I will no longer accept materials that are not on diskette unless they can be inserted as is to the Newsletter. I will return your diskets. For the October issue, I'll need your stuff by September 30, 1993. Don't forget. Best wishes on a new field season.

Ron Rood

fitting forum. If you would like to be involved in a solution, make some phone calls, write a letter, or form a committee. If you have thoughtful comments about the provocative essays in the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) publication, THE STATE OF COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGY (edited by Phil Duke and Gary Matlock), let us all hear and we promise to be respectful, yet jovial, in our response.

Impressive about the consortium of archaeologists present at the symposium was the team work, the creative ideas, energy, wry humor, and honorable demeanor of all. Two themes were expressed throughout the discussion. Professional groups need to improve communication with one another, not only for their mutual benefit, but for the benefit of archaeology in the state of Colorado. The other theme focused on the need to begin to interact with and to develop formal working relationships with Native American communities.

Despite the long list of concerns you see below, the group seized the golden marshalltown and crafted solutions to four weighty problems. The resolutions constructed and the archaeologists responsible for them provide only the beginning to this story. We look forward to hearing from the rest of you.

#### **Avocational/Professional Partnerships - Issues Raised:**

- ★ Complete or re-evaluate the APPDAR project. (CAS chapters around the state began to catalogue projectile points in possession of collectors. Information gathered included where the point was found and its type.)

- ★ Increase support from academic/contract archaeologists for avocational archaeologists.
- ★ Continue to discuss and creatively resolve the controversy surrounding the need for the public to be educated about cultural resources and the concern for protecting them from vandalism. Continue to cultivate the conservation ethic among the general population.
- ★ Avoid misrepresenting or portraying contemporary ethnic groups such as American Indians as static, traditional cultures. Incorporate into interpretations their dynamic identities and contemporary issues.

#### **Contractors - Issues Raised:**

- ◆ Discuss and resolve the following with public agencies: project costs; research standards; and the paraprofessional controversy.
- ◆ Update the regional contexts (RP3's) for Colorado. (A solution was proposed at the forum. See below for more information.)
- ◆ Improve relationships with the academic community: increase communication and consultation; integrate new theory and method into CRM practice; offer training opportunities for students; improve perception of CRM community among academics.
- ◆ Improve publications: make CRM reports accessible; increase professional publications. (A solution was proposed. See below for more information.)

- ◆ Develop working relationships with Native American communities: formalize procedures; establish an appropriate method for contact; address legislative issues.
- ◆ Improve the CRM community: address external relationships with state, federal, academic, and Native American groups; improve quality of work and compensation; address the need for consultants to help with single issues like traditional cultural properties and the integration of theory and method into CRM practice.
- ◆ Improve compensation: improve pay and benefits (lags behind other professional communities); address underbidding by peer contractors; improve quality of work; improve pay and benefits for employees; cooperate to maintain standards and adequate compensation.
- ◆ Address curation policy and procedures including cost and field collection issues.
- ◆ Integrate new theory and method into CRM practice: discuss and evaluate appropriateness, methods for accomplishing it, and involvement of academics in process.
- ◆ Address negative public perception of CRM working on development projects.
- ◆ Bring resolution to the issue of evaluating historic sites.
- ◆ Be aware of the negative public perception of the academic environment which has resulted in reduced funding for institutions of higher learning. The public perceives that academic research is disconnected from practical matters.
- ◆ Improve communication with external communities including the state archaeologist, federal agencies, and the CRM community. Suggestions included the application of an electronic mail system.
- ◆ Improve relationships with contractors: develop a method to access CRM reports; change misconception of CRM as a theoretical; increase communication with CRM community; provide help with implementing new theory and method in CRM.
- ◆ Be aware of academic constraints: course load and other requirements limit availability to other archaeological communities and to the public; pressure to publish; distance to meetings and timing of meetings limits attendance; travel budget is limited; the individualistic ("Ivory Tower") demeanor of academics may be counterproductive to remedying the constraints currently imposed on them. (Organize, brothers and sisters!)
- ◆ Academics need to re-evaluate perceptions about doing archaeology in Colorado: notice and attend to the lack of specialization in Colorado archaeology among teachers and students; evaluate bias by administrators against doing archaeology in the state; become aware of

critical research questions and domains still to be addressed by work in Colorado archaeology, issues that also have the potential to accrue prestige and income for institutions.

- ◆ Need stronger support for academics from the State Archaeologist's office.
- ◆ Need to increase academic involvement in CCPA. Involvement with and support from CCPA may assuage some academic constraints and benefit not only faculty, but students in their education and careers.

#### Discussant - Issues Raised:

- Increase Native American involvement in CCPA.
- Increase the participation of clients on CRM projects. Increase their familiarity with and exposure to the issues facing archaeology.
- The academic community must begin to form partnerships with the CRM community. Internships for students should be developed. Additional research with CRM data should be conducted by academia. This additional research provides training opportunities for students. Develop a clearinghouse for CRM reports. Develop a clearinghouse for CRM jobs.
- CRM reports should include recommendations for further research with the site and the site material. Time constraints for CRM limit what can be determined from the data. Time constraints may adversely af-

fect meticulous methods. Encourage and adhere to standards of quality in data retrieval.

- CRM should integrate the latest methods in archaeology, e.g., information about site formation processes. It will enhance the quality of archaeology being done and enable better determinations of eligibility on precious, non-renewable resources.
- The mission of CRM is preservation of archaeological sites as well as research. The relatively new concept and practice of alternative mitigation offers an opportunity for the CRM community to re-evaluate its practice in the context of both preservation and research.
- Develop a means by which the "grey literature" of CRM can be accessed by the academic community. What will be the method? Database?
- Avoid identification in the field of used flakes. Such macroscopic analysis most likely will result in incorrect interpretations. (Refer to Young and Bamforth, American Antiquity 55:403-409.)
- Promote student research with museum collections. Increase their involvement with and access to these collections.

#### Solutions:

- ♥ Issue: Increase academic involvement with CCPA.
- Action: Academic stewardship of a Colorado region. Steward-

ship would include acting as a clearinghouse for CRM jobs and internships; acting as a clearinghouse for CRM reports; maintaining an index of regional CRM reports; identifying regional consultants available to assist contractors with integrating theory and method into CRM practice.

Method: A committee will meet and report their proceedings to the CCPA newsletter. Those archaeologists responsible are Cal Jennings (CSU - (303) 491-7360); Gordy Tucker (Powers Elevation, Inc. - (303) 321-2217); and Kay Adams (UCD graduate student - (303) 556-3554 leave message). Representatives from public agency and avocational archaeology are needed. Those of you interested in joining the committee, call one of the members.

♥ Issue: Increase access to "grey literature", i.e., CRM reports.  
Action: Determine if data can be entered into CARL, the computerized data base for library collections.

Method: Cal Jennings ((303) 491-7360), chair of Colorado State University's (CSU) Anthropology Department, will contact library personnel at CSU to determine what procedure is necessary to enter the CRM data into CARL. He will report his findings in the CCPA newsletter.

♥ Issue: Outdated regional contexts (RP3's) for Colorado.

Action: Determine how they should be consistently updated, published, and financed. Suggestions for financing include cost sharing with federal agencies and the gaming fund.

Method: Committee of Bob Brunswig (UNC - (303) 351-2138) and Mark Stiger (Western State College - (303) 943-2073) are to report their findings in the CCPA newsletter. If you are interested in helping or have ideas for them, please give them a call.

♥ Issue: Regular educational symposiums needed for professional archaeologists.

Action: Organize continuing education seminars to disseminate current information about issues (including theory and method) and to facilitate communication among archaeologists.

Method: Committee of Janet Weeth (Mesa Verde - (303) 529-4465), E. Polly Hammer (GMUG Forest - (303) 874-7691), and Bob Brunswig (UNC - (303) 351-2138) will determine how these seminars will happen. Anyone interested in helping or providing ideas, please call one of the committee members.

Rosemary Sucec  
(303)969-6707

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#### SHPO NEWS

As I negotiate my way around the boxes of site forms and survey reports in my office, I thought I would share with you our current situation concerning the inclusion of information into the computer database and master maps. Several people have noted that some information turned into us is not appearing on files search printouts and has not been placed on our quads with site/IF locations or on our county maps. I want to let you know what the situa-

tion is and ask for your help in coming up with solutions.

Unfortunately, we have quite a backlog because we receive more forms and reports than we can handle. At this time we have approximately 3000 archaeological forms in our backlog and about the same number of historic forms. There are also approximately 300 survey reports which are not entered or mapped. This compares to the 80,000 forms and 11,000 reports which are in the system. We receive approximately 100 survey reports and 350 site forms a month. At this time we can, in an average month handle about 250 forms and 50 reports. The review and processing of forms and reports is done by four staff members (the division of Information Management - Mary Sullivan, Carol ANDreo, Todd McMahon, and Meg Van Ness) and each of these folks has several other responsibilities. Any glitch in staffing, such as a change of staff or the need to put staff that would normally work on forms or reports on other tasks, sends the monthly counts into a vicious downward spiral.

Last fall, at the Plains Conference in Lincoln, Maryland with our counterparts from 14 other states to discuss common problems and potential solutions. The bottom line is that all but a few states have similar problems. In some cases there are multiple databases within a state and thus each office has less to process. Whereas this reduces the paper load at any one place, it leads to multiple decentralized databases and therefore the contractor/researcher must check many sources.

A second solution is technological. A few states are on GIS or have systems where contractors can dump data into the computer and permitted contractors/researchers can retrieve

data directly from the computer. These methods seem to work well, but the data still has to be entered into the database and they cost large amounts of legal tender.

We very much want to provide accurate, complete and current information in the most usable format to the archaeological community, but I think we need to change how we do things in order to keep up with the incoming information. We do not anticipate adding additional staff anytime in the near future. What is needed at this time is a more efficient method to get the data into the computer and a computerized mapping method. We greatly appreciate your patience and would welcome your suggestions.

Meg Van Ness

#### EATIN' ON THE C.R.M. ROAD

Green River, UT - It is time to bring to a close the sad saga of "no report" concerning eateries in Green River, UT. Those among you who have had the opportunity to raft, canoe or kayak the Green River through Gray and Desolation canyons know where I'm headed... Ray's Tavern in downtown Green River has some of the best burgers in Utah, not to mention probably the best collection of rafting company T-shirts. It's about one half block off the main drag, on the east side of the street. Doesn't look like much from the outside, but give it a shot, anyway.

Anne McKibbin

Lismore, NSW, Australia - Lismore Hot Breads. In Australia, bakeries are called hot bread stores and this one was the best this reviewer sampled while in Australia. All of the breads are fresh each day and there is a wide assortment of pastries,

cream filled cakes, and rolls. The lunch fare was excellent as well and included meat pies and sausage rolls. My favorite item was the crocodile shaped loaf of bread with M & M's for eyes. It reminded me a little of the PL Pig (ask Kevin Black), but only a little.

Ron Rood

Shiprock, New Mexico - **Kentucky Fried Chicken.** The newly-expanded Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Shiprock provides a welcome relief to a dearth of eating establishments in this corner of the Navajo reservation. Besides the usual fast food secret ingredient fried chicken fare, this outpost of the National franchise offers the hungry traveler traditional Navajo culinary delights on its regular menu. A large bowl of mutton stew and frybread can be had for less than \$5.00. This unique menu item is only recommended for northbound travelers, however; both Farmington and Cortez can usually be reached before this culinary grease bomb begins to attack the gastrointestinal system of the consumer.

Cory Dale Breternitz

#### NEW MEMBERS

CCPA has several new members who have joined in the last year or so. New members are encouraged to send a bio-sketch to the Newsletter editor. In addition, Karen Brockman has been named a voting member. Welcome to CCPA.

Virginia Butler  
Stephen Lekson  
Catherine Cameron  
Christopher Pierce  
Dan Bach  
Kae MacDonald

Cory Dale Breternitz - Received a BA in Anthropology from the University of Arizona (1978) and a MA in Anth-

ropology from Washington State University (1982). Cory is currently President and owner of Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI), a private archaeological contracting firm with offices in Phoenix, Arizona and Cortez, Colorado, and President of The Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas (CISA), a nonprofit research organization devoted to the archaeology, anthropology, ethnography and natural history of the New World. SSI is currently conducting a large data recovery project under contract to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in southwest Colorado. Since 1970, Breternitz has worked for the University of Colorado, Mesa Verde Research Center (1970-1975), Museum of Northern Arizona (1971, 1973), Chaco Center, National Park Service (1976-1978), Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research University of Arizona (1979-1980), Arizona State Museum (1978), Dolores Archaeological Program (1979-1980), Washington State University, Fayum Project, Egypt (1981), and the Navajo Nation (1981-1982). He has owned Soil Systems, Inc. since 1984, served as Principal Investigator for 175 projects, and administered over 6.5 million dollars in contracts.

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#### "OLD" NEW MEMBERS

Several individuals have come back into membership with CCPA. We're glad to have ya all back!  
Cal Jennings, Dean Saitta, and Lori Rhoads.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS

Northern Anasazi Ceramic Styles: A Field Guide For Identification by William A. Lucius and David A. Breternitz. Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas, Publications In Anthropology No. 1. Cost

\$10.00 (40% discount on orders of 25 or more). Available from CISA 1121 N. 2nd. St. Phoenix, Arizona 85004 (602)-253-4938.

**Pothunting in Central Arizona: The Perry Mesa Archeological Site Vandalism Study** by Richard Alstrom, Malcom Adair, R. Thomas Euler, and Robert Euler. This volume is published as Cultural Resource Management Report No. 13 and is available from the Cultural Resources Section, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

**VERY IMPORTANT  
ANNOUNCEMENTS!!!!!!!!!!**

**FIFTH OCCASIONAL ANASAZI SYMPOSIUM** - October 21-24 at San Juan College, Farmington, New Mexico. The theme of this year's symposium will be "The Big Project and the Big Picture: Synthesis in the Four Corners and Beyond." Contact Meredith Matthews (505)-599-0344

**THE 1ST BIENNIAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANTHROPOLOGY CONFERENCE** - Jackson, Wyoming, September 30 - October 2, 1993. Contact Mike Metcalf (303) 328-6244 for logistical information.

**66TH PECOS CONFERENCE** - Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark Springerville, Arizona. August 12-15, 1993.

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT - FORTH ANNUAL DON KNOTTS FILM FESTIVAL AND ASSOCIATED PARTY.** January 15, 1994. Location to be announced at a later date. Further information will follow.

**\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ DUES DUES DUES \$\$\$\$\$\$**

(Editors Note: A large percentage of the CCPA membership have not paid their dues for 1993!!!! Those of you who have not paid their dues should do so as soon as possible. Send your dues to Jenny Anderson, 4516 W, South County Line Road, Longmont, Colorado 80503. This listing of names is current as of May 26, 1993. Please note that I have not had a chance to update the dates on the mailing labels for dues. I'll try to have that done by the next issue. Please, pay your dues). Those who owe dues for 1993 are: Fred Athearn, Victoria Atkins, Steve Baker, Kay Barnett, Jennifer Barnier, John Beardsley, Doug Bowman, Cory Breternitz, Karen Brockman, John Brown, Bill Buckles, George Burns, E.D. Carasco, Mona Charles, Sally Crum, Linda Cummings, Ross Curtis, Janis Dial-Jones, Philip Duke, East Yuma County Historical Society, Susan Einiger, Elizabeth Elstien, Jerry Fetterman, T.R. Farmer, James Firor, Dudley Gardner, Carole Graham, Mark Guthrie, Ivol Hagar, Ann Harrison, Joyce Herold, James Hester, Dave Hill, Jon Horn, Helen Hoskins, Linda Honeycutt, Katherine Johnson, Bruce Jones, Joshua Jones, Al Kane, John Kantner, Kristin Kuckelman, Betty LeFree, Bill Lipe, John Mabry, Gary Matlock, Kae McDonald, Sheila McFarlin, Todd Metzger, Claudia Nissley, Mike Nowack, Sharon Pay, Dana Robinson, Christine Robinson, Doug Scott, Kim Spurr, Sue Struthers, Mary K. Sullivan, Monica Bargielski-Weimer. According to the treasurers records as of May 26, 1992, these individuals owe for 1993.

**NAME THE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

This member of CCPA was once bitten on the inside of the thigh by Tom Polk at the dining room table of



the Elk Mountain Hotel in Elk Mountain, Wyoming. Was it: Rhoda Lewis, Bob Brunswig, Meg Van Ness, Teri Leistman, Sally Crum, or Jenny Anderson. Answer on page 13.

### COMMENT TO "NAME THE ARCHAEOLOGIST"

(Editor's Note: In the last issue of the Newsletter, Rich Fike was named as the archaeologist attacked by a minnow in Lake Powell. Rich wanted to get the facts straight, so for reasons of fairness and not necessarily good editorial sense, here is his version).

It had been my intent to refrain from comment concerning a past event in my life alluded to in the most recent CCPA Newsletter but I feel the record must be set straight and the truth be told. I must point out that I am extremely upset with one very capable, competent, lady archaeologist who continues to perpetuate outright lies concerning my very person. No names will be mentioned but she does work for the National Park Service. Yes, it is true that after a very tiring and exhausting inter-agency field trip and hike a number of years ago I, along with several others, again no names, at the terminus of the trip, Lake Powell, disrobed to enjoy the pleasures of the lake. Unfortunately the aquatic life was attracted to a very large lure and chose to feast. I, of course, was the victim of unforeseen circumstances and was to suffer the pain. The assailant was larger than a minnow, perhaps a large mouth bass. The pain was excruciating, the swelling I didn't mind.

I apologize to the membership of CCPA for using this forum to retaliate on this sensitive issue by I feel that by placing the facts in print

they can't be disputed, after all I'm the one that suffered the pain, brain damage and humiliation from this ordeal. the trauma continues as I often have nightmares and wake just as the JAWS attacks. I encourage sympathy and the memberships' support in getting the facts straight, thank you.

Rich Fike

(Editor's Note Again: Rich blames the Park Service for circulating this awful story about him. However, the story was told to a crowd of archaeologists over several, well many, beers at Hovenweep National Monument several years ago by; yep, Rich Fike. The BLM is always putting the blame on the Park Service!!!!)

### CURRENT RESEARCH

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., is spending their third field season on the Colorado Interstate Gas Company Uinta Basin Lateral. This fieldwork is being conducted under the direction of Mike Metcalf, Anne McKibbin, Pat O'Brien, Elizabeth Pennefather O'Brien, Kelly Pool, Kae MacDonald, Lane Shields, and Ron Rood. The UBL is a 220 mile natural gas pipeline that extends from the Natural Buttes area of the Uinta Basin in northeast Utah, east into Colorado, then north to Wamsutter, Wyoming. Last summer saw a major mitigation effort focused on about 30 prehistoric sites. Most of the sites, and therefore most of the archaeological effort, are in the vicinity of Maybell, Colorado. This summer, work is focusing on sites that were discovered during monitoring. Radiocarbon dates extend back to over 9000 BP at 48SW8842 and over 7000 BP at 5MF3012. Middle Archaic components are fairly common in sites along Spring Creek north of the Yampa River. Fieldwork is planned

to be wrapped up in September of this year.

This summer, MAC is also working on identification of the Ute Trail between Dotsero and Meeker. This project will include survey, records research, and informant interviews. The project goals are to attempt to identify the corridor of the trail, to identify sites that may be associated with Native American use of the trail, and to assist the Forest Service in developing an appropriate interpretive plan for the trail.

Anne McKibbin

Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) has begun its second season of fieldwork on the Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project in southwest Colorado. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is developing over 7,000 acres of agricultural land south and west of Ute Mountain. Water is to be delivered in early 1994 from the McPhee Reservoir via the Towaoc Canal currently being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. SSI is under contract to the Ute Mountain Ute Farm and Ranch Enterprise to conduct archaeological testing and data recovery on 52 archaeological sites located in the field areas to be irrigated by center pivot sprinklers.

During the 1992 season (May - October) testing was performed on 24 sites and data recovery was accomplished on 12 sites. The sites within the project area include late archaic surface scatters in stabilized dunes in the western part of the project area, and small Basketmaker III and Pueblo II sites along Cowboy, Mariano, and Coyote washes that flow south off of the southern flanks of Ute Mountain and into the San Juan River. Four historic sites representing 1920-1940s sheep herding camps were also mitigated during the 1992

season. There are no Pueblo I or Pueblo III sites in the project area. The Pueblo I time period is unrepresented at all sites in this area south of Ute Mountain, and the Pueblo III period is represented by large sites of 100+ rooms with multiple kivas outside of the project area. The Pueblo II sites are not typical unit type pueblos. Architecturally, these sites consist of 4 to 6 masonry rooms with associated pitstructures. The pitstructures appear to represent domiciliary structures often with small storage/milling rooms connected by narrow tunnels. These sites contain a higher percentage of Chuskan and Kayenta ceramic types than Mesa Verde Anasazi sites in the Montezuma Valley 10 to 15 miles to the north. Tree-ring dates from the 1992 season date the occupation of this area between A.D. 1040 and 1065.

Work during the 1993 and 1994 seasons will concentrate on data recovery of large lithic scatters and an additional 15 to 20 Pueblo II sites along Cowboy Wash. Data from the Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project will provide a better understanding of this southern periphery of the Mesa Verde Anasazi heartland during the Pueblo II period.

Cory Dale Breternitz

In January and May of this year, staff of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation was involved in two field projects in Larimer County. About 15 mile north of Fort Collins, the Roberts Ranch burial (5LR1683) was salvaged. The site is a short distance east of the Roberts Buffalo Jump; the burial was found by local ranchers, eroding from the north bank of an arroyo adjacent to a hogsback ridge of the Dakota formation. Kevin Black su-

pervised the excavation, assisted by Mary Sullivan and Todd McMahon of OAHP and Mary Painter of Centennial Archaeology.

The burial was a primary, flexed internment into a steep-sided but unlined oval pit dug into gravelly alluvial sediments. The pit had been partially filled in with vertically-oriented sandstone blocks and slabs. Total depth below the present ground surface to the base of the burial pit was about 135 cm. The body was oriented with the head to the southeast and the knees drawn up toward the chest to a nearly vertical position. Although analysis of the remains has not yet occurred, element representation clearly shows that portions of the left side of the skeleton --especially ribs and arm bones-- had been lost through the slumping of the arroyo wall which exposed the burial for discovery. Dentition was well preserved and nearly complete, indicating a young adult.

Grave accompaniments were significantly abundant including a large clam shell pendant, a shell disk bead necklace, and hundreds of short, tubular bone beads. The bone beads were found throughout the torso area of the body in patterns suggesting they were perhaps woven onto a fabric garment or blanket. Also present were two shaped sandstone slabs--possibly lightly utilized millstone fragments--and a substantial amount of charcoal limited in distribution to the burial pit fill, sufficient for a C-14 date. Although the charcoal has not been submitted for analysis, the manner of burial and grave accompaniments are consistent with other interments in eastern Colorado of the Early Ceramic Period, ca. AD 150-1000.

The second OAHP project occurred on May 26th and May 27.

OAHP staff members Meg Van Ness, Carol Andreo, and Todd McMahon were given the opportunity to record and map a stone circle site approximately 4 miles northwest of Laporte, Colorado. This site 5LR1692 was named the Yelek site after the current landowner and consists of 105+ stone circles. Most of the circles were well-defined textbook "tipi rings" measuring 5 meters by 5 meters in diameter but a few showed a more rectangular arrangement. Artifacts were found in exposed areas suggesting the potential for buried archaeological deposits associated with the stone circles. We are very thankful to Mr. Ted Yelek who allowed us to record the site. Unfortunately the land upon which the site is situated is being subdivided and will change ownership sometime in late July.

Kevin Black

In the last several years, the Bureau of Land Management has been the focus of much cultural heritage research in Colorado. These projects range in scope from long-term studies to single excavations.

A sampler of BLM sponsored project includes:

Dr. George Frison, University of Wyoming, has been excavating a bison bone bed north of Kremmling, Colorado for the last several years. A total of 15 bison and two Paleo age Goshen style projectile points have been found. The bed is believed to date to 10,800 years BP. This project is expected to go on into future years.

Dr. Doug Bamforth, University of Colorado at Boulder, has just completed test excavations at 11 high altitude sites at Whitely Peak north of

Kremmling. At present, a report is being prepared.

Dr. Ann Magennis, Colorado State University, recently completed an analysis of a prehistoric human burial from the Yarmony Pit House area. The remains are believed to be middle to early Archaic in age. The burial is only the second human remains knowingly removed from BLM lands in Colorado.

Dr. Richard Stucky, Denver Museum of Natural History, continues his research in Moffat County (Sand Wash) into mammalian fauna. He has found new mammalian fauna and this, in turn has revised interpretation of its age (Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology, Vol 12., Sept., 1992). This work is being used for comparative-analysis with fauna found in Argentina.

Dr. Dennis Stanford, Smithsonian Institution, returns to the Cattleguard Site in the San Luis Valley, during the summer of 1993. This is a Folsom period site that has yielded valuable information about early prehistoric man in Colorado. Dr. Stanford has worked at this site for over ten years. One result of the research at Cattleguard is the 1992 publication by Margaret Jodry entitled: "Fitting Together Folsom: Refitted Lithics and Site Formation at Stewart's Cattleguard Site". In: Piecing Together the Past: Applications of Refitting Studies in Archaeology. (Oxford: 1992)

A new program called Rediscovery Four Corners is conducting a rock art inventory in the San Luis area. This organization, located at Crestone, Colorado, is designed to provide young Native Americans with education and rediscovery of their roots. The project will record and survey rock art in the Valley.

Ken Carpenter, Denver Museum of Natural History, will continue his research at BLM's own Jurassic Park, the Garden Park Fossil Area near Canon City, Colorado. Hopefully, ongoing excavations will reveal more dinosaur fossils like the nearly complete Stegosaurus that was recently found. Garden Park is one of the most prolific sources of dinosaurs in the world.

Dr. Rick Hauck, Archaeological Research Institute, Bountiful, Utah, is again operating the Hanging Hearth field school in Canon Pintado with 8 to 10 students. This project is researching a large hearth near Douglas Creek. Dr. Hauck is also researching the numerous Fremont promontory sites around the Rangley area. Preliminary research suggests that these may be astronomical observatories.

Steve Creasman, formerly of Western Wyoming College, Rock Springs, Wyoming, completed a report on a field school project that occurred in Sand Wash (Moffat County) where testing was done at several wickiups. This was one of the first wicki-up studies in Colorado and revealed valuable information about the lifeways of prehistoric Ute Indians.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, Colorado will excavate at Sand Canyon Pueblo for its final season at this site. They will be sampling kiva units looking for abandonment information. The third season at Castle Rock Pueblo will also begin this year. These are ongoing research projects that involve non-professionals who learn archaeological re-

search techniques under the supervision of highly experienced archaeologists. Additionally, six small sites have been tested on BLM lands and a draft report was prepared. In 1991 an environmental research program was begun to study the environment to compare it with Anasazi sites in terms of resource use.

Dr. Jim Judge, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado is continuing a survey and mapping project in the area of Lowry Ruins National Historic Landmark. In 1992 Dr. Cal Jennings, Colorado State University, also surveyed and mapped at Lowry Ruins as part of an larger project to identify similar sites. Dr. William Lipe, University of Washington, also is surveying on BLM lands to identify Anasazi sites in the Four Corners.

Several specific research projects are also ongoing in the Cortez area, including work by Ellison Berry, University of California at Davis, who is studying root systems of plants in the Burro Canyon area to determine nitrogen levels in the systems and how it affects productivity. Virginia Wolff, University of Southern California, is examining archeo-astronomy in relation to petroglyphs in the Four Corners.

The Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado continues to be one of the nation's premier research centers for Anasazi studies. In the last several years, dozens of researchers have used the center's artifacts, records, and computer database to do research in various aspects of Anasazi culture.

Dr. Bruce Bartleson, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado is excavating the remains of a dinosaur on

Cabin Creek. This site, originally discovered in the 1970s, was partly recovered at that time. Western State plans to complete the recovery, study the remains, and then display the dinosaur at the college in Gunnison.

Utah State University, Logan, Utah and the Grand Junction Resource Area, BLM, have an ongoing Cooperative Agreement that provides for cost-share projects involving preparation of Master's Theses in the History Program at USU. Thus far, two MA theses were produced. One is a history of the Calamity Radium Camp and the other is about the original Denver and Rio Grande Railroad narrow gauge line to Salt Lake City. In 1994 another student will write a thesis about Uravan, Colorado.

It is evident that much of the cultural heritage research that is continuing in Colorado involves BLM lands, and very often, BLM support through cost-challenge grants and cooperative agreements. We hope that this trend toward using the public lands for research continues and that the results will add valuable knowledge about our heritage.

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NAME THE ARCHAEOLOGIST - The  
answer is Meg Van Ness.  
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NATIVE AMERICAN ISSUES  
IDENTIFIED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Conflict will be inevitable so long as archaeologists maintain a stance that privileges their interests as scientists over all other human considerations. Nonetheless there are some areas where American Indians and archaeologists might develop cooperative ventures.

Vine Deloria Jr.

Concern was repeatedly expressed at the annual meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) about the organization's lack of a working relationship with American Indian communities. Contract, public agency, and academic archaeologists at the Greeley meeting cited as examples a lack of Native American involvement in CCPA and a lack of formalized procedures for working with Indian tribal representatives. In the interest of boldly beginning such a "cooperative venture", please contact me, Rosemary Sucec, with your ideas and energy at (303) 969-6707 (days)/P.O. Box 832/Denver, Colorado 81201.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas (CISA) announces the publication of the first volume in its Publications in Anthropology Series entitled "Northern Anasazi Ceramic Styles: A Field Guide to Identification", by William A. Lucius and David A. Breternitz. The volume is intended to be used in the field by archaeologists conducting in-field analyses on noncollection surveys. The origin of the guide was a 1985 ceramic conference held at the Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding, Utah to address the need for consistency in ceramic typing and dating by archaeologists working in the Northern Anasazi region.

The Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas is a nonprofit research organization dedicated to the promotion of the archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, and natural history of the New World. All proceeds from the sale of publications go toward supporting research programs. The publication sells for \$10.-00 per copy, with a 40 percent discount offered on orders of 25 copies or more. To order copies, please contact Cory Dale Breternitz or Chris Robinson, Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas, 1121 North Second Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85004 (602) 253-4938.

EDITORS NOTE: At this time I want to lay to rest any vicious rumors circulating about me, Doug Birkholz or Jack Embry concerning dancing and red undergarments in the town of Maybell, Colorado. What you may hear is simply not true.

RJR

**FIFTH OCCASIONAL  
ANASAZI SYMPOSIUM  
October 21-24, 1993**

The fifth occasional Anasazi Symposium will be held at San Juan College in Farmington, New Mexico, October 21 through October 24. One theme at this year's symposium will be "The Big Project and the Big Picture: Syntheses in the Four Corners and Beyond." Symposia and individual papers should concentrate on presenting research syntheses from regionally-focused projects that contribute to our understanding of prehistoric pueblos in the context of the greater Southwest. Symposia discussing results from at least two large projects are expected; papers concerned with smaller projects and theoretical papers offering regional perspectives are encouraged. One half day will be devoted to chaired working sessions devoted to discussion of types of data and formats that will facilitate regional studies. Field trips to sites in the Farmington area are planned for the final day of the meeting.

For further information contact:

Meredith Matthews  
CRM Program  
San Juan College  
4601 College Boulevard  
Farmington, NM 87402  
(505) 599-0344

or

Wolky Toll  
Office of Archaeological Studies  
Museum of New Mexico  
P.O. Box 2087  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087  
(505) 827-6343

A registration fee of \$20 will be collected.

150 word abstracts for papers (20 minutes maximum), symposium bundles, and suggestions for field trips must be received by **August 15, 1993**, and should be sent to:

Meredith Matthews or Linda Wheelbarger  
Cultural Resource Management Program  
San Juan College  
4601 College Boulevard  
Farmington, NM 87402  
FAX (505) 599-0385

**PLEASE POST**



FIFTH OCCASIONAL ANASAZI SYMPOSIUM  
October 21-24, 1993, Farmington, NM

REGISTRATION AND INPUT FORM

One half day will be set aside for working sessions. These sessions are intended to assemble groups of people who are particularly interested in specific topics, and to encourage more coordinated approaches to data collection and presentation. These groups should be small enough that general participation will be possible, and some methodological consensus may emerge. The format will be a "point person" or panel who will lead discussion, with participation by all in the group encouraged. A few possible topics are suggested below, but the sessions can move in whatever direction the consensus supports. The sessions will be summarized for the benefit of the general meeting.

**Architecture:** what data do we need and how should we record it in order to define regional trends? That is, what do you really want to find in site descriptions?

**Lithics:** is it possible to define site periods and functions using technological attributes of Anasazi lithics?

**Ceramics:** how can we effectively tap the information present in pottery decoration?

**Geomorphology:** how can we bring the time scale of geology to bear on the time scale of archaeology?

**Ethnobotany:** how should we juggle recovery methods and sampling loci to produce maximum useful data?

**Fauna:** do changing faunal assemblages indicate game depletion or game selection?

**Groundstone:**

**Survey data:**

**Suggestions for other topics and discussion leaders:**



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Do you intend to submit an abstract? (deadline August 15)** \_\_\_\_\_

**In which working session do you plan to participate?** \_\_\_\_\_

Return by October 1 (preferably sooner) to:

Anasazi Symposium, CRM Program, San Juan College, 4601 College Boulevard, Farmington, NM 87402. \$20 registration fee payable to San Juan College