



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 11 NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY 1990

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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CALL FOR PAPERS - CCPA ANNUAL MEETING

Please send titles and abstracts for papers to be presented at the CCPA Annual Meeting to Shela McFarlin, Anasazi Heritage Center--BLM, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323. If there are enough titles submitted, there will be a Southwestern Symposium.

MEETING CALENDAR

CCPA Spring Meeting Dolores, Colorado	March 9-11
Ethnobiology Meeting Tempe, Arizona	March 21-24
SAA Meeting Las Vegas, Nevada	April 18-22

ANNOUNCEMENT:

We need a volunteer for the position of Newsletter Editor. My term is up with this issue. Please call Chris Zier (303) 493-8959 to volunteer.

ARCHAEOLOGY PRESERVATION WEEK PROCLAIMED

March 11-17, 1990, has been proclaimed Colorado Archaeology Preservation Week by the Honorable Roy Romer, Governor. Featuring numerous events and programs throughout the state, the week will promote public awareness about the value and fragility of cul-

tural resources. Media events, lectures, educational programs, a brochure/poster campaign, and other projects will mark the week. As part of the effort to help Coloradans recognize the importance of protecting archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, a special toll-free telephone number will be established in early 1990 for people to use in reporting vandalism of archaeological sites in the state.

Archaeology Preservation Week is being coordinated by the Colorado Anti-Vandalism Task Force, made up of representatives from the Colorado Historical Society, the Colorado Archaeological Society, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service.

In his proclamation, Governor Romer emphasized that the preservation of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites provides significant educational, cultural, and economic benefits to all Colorado and U.S. citizens.

For further information about Colorado Archaeology Preservation Week, contact the office of the state archaeologist at the Colorado Historical Society (303) 866-3395.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. of Montrose, Colorado has the following job openings for upcoming survey and excavation projects in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico:

Project Directors: Ph.D. or M.A. degree in Anthropology/Archaeology with substantial field experience, demonstrated ability to supervise field crews and laboratory analysis, and excellent writing skills.

Crew Supervisors: M.A. or B.A. degree in Anthropology with 2 years field experience and demonstrated ability to supervise field crews. Must meet federal and state permit regulations for supervisory position.

Field Archaeologists: B.A. degree in Anthropology or prior field experience.

Salaries and benefits are commensurate with experience. Please contact Alan Reed, Jon Horn, or Susan Chandler at (303) 249-6761 for more information, or send a current vita with a list of references to: Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 2075, Montrose, CO 81402-2075. Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation Database Administrator, Colorado Historical Society

Broad Scope of Position: Coordinate data entry, daily operations, special requests, user training and system development for the computerized Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) database. Establish data quality controls, data entry and retrieval procedures, and data security levels. Manage special projects related to the computerized database.

Major Responsibilities and Duties:

1. Enter and retrieve information for public and private purposes, including research, management, and compliance.
2. Survey actual and potential users to determine the most useful form for retrieved information.
3. Communicate information to users in an orderly, efficient, timely, usable and cost-effective manner.
4. Administer the system for accessing, manipulating, retrieving and maintaining information in the OAHP computerized database under the supervision of the Information Manager.
5. Serve as OAHP liaison to the Colorado Historical Society Computer Committee.
6. Maintain statewide historical and archaeological site numbering system.
7. Supervise one or more encoders or data entry personnel as assigned by the Information Manager.
8. Research new computer applications, such as a Geographic Information System (GIS).
9. Other duties as assigned.

Qualifications: Bachelor's degree in anthropology or history, with supervised archaeological field experience; a thorough understanding of computerized data bases; knowledge of Colorado archaeological and historical

site types; the ability to read, comprehend, and locate features on topographic maps; the ability to use various sources of information to verify site data; a knowledge of standardized site inventory forms; and the ability to work with professional archaeologists, historians, government agencies, and the general public. Must be self-motivated, with the potential for assuming a supervisory role. Attention to detail and concern for accuracy are basic requirements. Willingness to learn computer programming is highly desirable.

Benefits and Salary Range: Nonclassified position, reporting to the Information Management Director, serving at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. Vacation/sick leave. State of Colorado retirement benefits; health and life insurance. Salary range: \$18,000 - \$20,000.

Procedure for Application: Submit a cover letter, a resume, and a list of three professional references to: Personnel Office, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203.

The above information must be in our office by 4:30 p.m., March 1, 1990. Late or incomplete packets will not be accepted. Applicants will be notified as to position status.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"Must be a curse. . . . It's all four-letter words."

Errata: "Ute Rock Art" by Sally Cole

Several pages of text were omitted from Sally Cole's article "Ute Rock Art" in *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium* during the editing process. That text is reproduced below. The corrections are complicated, as they are a combination of repeated text, corrections, and omitted text. An explanation of each change is listed in **bold**, followed by the change in regular text.

Page 106 repeats page 105 (entire page).

Page 107 repeats page 106 beginning with line 28, second word from the left.

Page 112: Paragraph should break on line 23 with the word "Generally".

Page 112: Paragraph should break on line 34 with the word "From".

Page 113: Paragraph should break on line 7 with the words "At 5RT6".

Page 113: Paragraph should break on line 22 with words "At 5RT90".

Page 113: Paragraph should break on line 38 with words "A second".

Text omitted between pages 113 and 114:

the Early Style art, although, the horse is not elongated. The rider, however, is abstract in form and appears as a solid triangular form with "feather" headdress. Rock art at 5MF948 includes red and yellow paintings and petroglyphs. All of the art generally fits the Early Style criteria. Painted images include an outlined "shield" with a small equestrian figure apparently holding a stick. The rider is outlined and abstract. Other images are a possible bison, a horse and rider, an unidentified linear form and three anthropomorphs on foot; two of the latter are holding bows and arrows. Associated petroglyphs at 5MF948 appear to be "tool" grooves and an abstract grooved horse with rider.

Petroglyphs at two sites in southwest Colorado, 5MT7580 and 5MT3401, meet the criteria of Early Style Ute art (Figure 13; Plate 1A,B). At 5MT7580, there are three elongated stick-like deer or elk and two equestrian figures. One of the riders holds a bow and arrow. Other elements are a full-bodied bison and a cross or an abstracted anthropomorph (Figure 13). At 5MT3401, there are a variety of forms including a large outlined and a smaller solid bison which are realistic in form, stylized paw or hand prints, equestrian figures, stick-figure anthropomorphs and elongated quadrupeds (Plate 5A,B). Life forms other than the bison

tend to be abstract.

In summary, proposed Ute Indian rock art in western Colorado, showing a variety of workmanship techniques, has been described by a number of researchers. Early and Late Ute Indian rock art styles, dating between approximately A.D. 1640 and A.D. 1880, are identified by Buckles (1971) from type-sites in west-central Colorado. The styles are limited to art with historic content or with historic context. The Buckles' style criteria are tested by Cole (1987) on additional rock art in an expanded west-central Colorado study region and in this paper on rock art located in northwestern and southwestern Colorado. The testing has resulted in the determination that the styles do provide a research framework for identification of some historic period Ute rock art throughout western Colorado. The problem of identification of Ute rock art without historic content or identified context is addressed below.

Other Ute Rock Art

Cole (1987) has identified Ute petroglyphs and rock paintings without historic content and without known historic context at ten west-central Colorado sites. The rock art includes red paintings and petroglyphs which are scratched, pecked, and abraded; stipple-pecked images occur frequently. The art is assigned to the post-A.D. 1600 Ute based on site locations in the vicinity of stylistically defined art and consistencies in techniques of workmanship, patination levels, forms and subject matter. It is important that none of the proposed Ute rock art appears earlier (based on superimpositions, patination levels and paint preservation) than stylistically defined Ute art, thus, apparently eliminating the possibility of the subject art dating significantly earlier than A.D. 1600 or being associated with the aboriginal Ute. The subject rock art has significant diversity in subject matter, forms and themes. Formally, the art is on the whole more closely related to that of the Early Ute Indian Style than to the Late Ute Indian Style (Buckles 1971), although some realistic forms do occur. Subject matter includes stick-figure and full-bodied anthropomorphs, quadrupeds, linear abstracts, a hand and arm form and stylized bear pawprints (Plate 6).
Quadru-

Text omitted between pages 115 and 116. In addition, the last line on page 115 contains a typo and should read:

to neutralize or purify potentially malevolent magic thought to be associated with Prenumic designs . . . thus permitting safe site use or, alternatively, to disrupt the activities of Prenumic groups still using them as hunting locations when Numic groups entered the Great Basin. By either explanation, Numic rock art would derive primarily from the initial phase of the

spread and have been neglected thereafter, which would explain why the historic groups had no knowledge of them at contact? (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982:494). The theory as to the lack of a Great Basin Numic rock art tradition may in part explain the present confusion surrounding the nature of aboriginal Ute rock art in western Colorado but is obviously not accurate as to the neglect of rock art after the Numic spread. Following historic contact, Utes and other Numic peoples in the vicinity of Colorado were making rock art that is stylistically distinctive as well as rock art imitative of earlier art. However, it may be that the Colorado Ute generally neglected rock art or imitated or reworked older rock art up until the early historic period. Collection of additional archaeological data from eastern Utah and western Colorado is needed to shed light on the chronology and nature of prehistoric Ute rock art. Associating prehistoric Numic sites with rock art, combined with efforts to separate possible Numic rock art from that attributed to other culture groups, will be helpful in answering research questions on the nature of Ute rock art through time.

Interpretation of Ute Rock Art: Meaning and Function

Post-A.D. 1600 Ute rock art described and illustrated in this paper is associated with historic period aboriginal material culture and activities of Great Basin Numic-speaking peoples, including the Ute, as well as Plateau-Plains groups. While the cultural origins of the material and activities are uncertain due to general similarities and passage of time, the aboriginal associations are visible despite the importance given representations of the horse and associated material introduced by Euro-Americans. As such, Ute rock art reflects the complexity of Ute cultural identity indicated by archaeological, ethnographic, and historic data and offers the opportunity to gain insight into aboriginal Ute cultural processes and external relationships as well as processes associated with the adoption of the horse and Euro-American materials. The horse and equestrians are the dominant subjects of Ute rock art as presently identified in western Colorado (Figures 1, 4, 5A, 8, 11-13; Plates 1, 3, 4A, 5A). Based on that, it may be said in agreement with Stewart (1966) that the horse significantly shaped the development of Ute culture in Colorado. While the rock art of the post-A.D. 1600 Ute is overall distinct from that of neighboring Plains and Southwest groups, it is apparent that use of the horse accompanies ideas associated with various aboriginal cultures as well as the Euro-Americans. Thus, it is helpful to examine the iconography of Ute rock art that, in association with ethnography, suggests both meaning and function for rock art and the nature of a variety of Ute cultural processes and external relationships.

Examples of historic Great Basin/Ute material culture

possibly seen in Ute rock art include tipis, parfleches, hide and bark shields, thrusting spears, bows and arrows, poggomoggans, robes, capes and whole bear skins, skin dresses, skirts and ponchos, crown-like feather headdresses, feathered, horned and eared animal skin caps, whole face animal skin caps, caps with visors and visors (Smith 1974; Fowler and Matley 1979; Stewart 1976). Plains-Plateau material culture includes parfleches, trailing headdresses and eagle feather bonnets, tipis, horned and feathered caps or headdresses,

(note: page 116 begins here. End of Addendum)

1990 BALLOT
FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- All Voting and Charter Members and Fellows of CCPA are encouraged to vote for officers.
- Ballots must be sent to Alan D. Reed, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, by February 28, 1990. The address is:

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 2075
Montrose, Colorado 81402

- Envelopes containing ballots must bear the signature of the voting member. Ballots need not be signed.

Office

President-Elect (vote for one)

Marilyn Martorano

Kevin Black

Secretary (vote for one)

Bill Killam

Susan Struthers

Treasurer (vote for one)

John Slay

Gordon C. Tucker, Jr.

Board of Directors (vote for two)

Jane Day

Ron Rood

Victoria Atkins

Jack Smith

1990 ANNUAL MEETING
COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS AND INFORMATION

Thursday, March 8, 1990:

Activities located at the Cortez/CU Center, 25 North Market St. (just off Main St. in downtown Cortez).

6:00 to 8:00 pm. Welcoming reception, hosted by the Hisatsinom Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society.

Friday, March 9, 1990:

Activities located at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, Colorado.

8:30 to 5:00pm --Registration
9:00 to 12:00 --CCPA Business Meeting
12:00 to 2:00pm --Lunch on your own
--Board Meeting
2:00 to 5:00pm --Papers

Activities located at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 County Road K, Cortez, Colorado

6:30pm to 7:00pm --Social (½) hour
7:00pm --Dinner, followed by group tours of the facilities and discussion of research goals and projects with Crow Canyon staff.

Saturday, March 10, 1990:

Activities located at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, Colorado.

8:30 to 10:00am --Registration
9:30 to noon --Papers
noon to 2:00pm --Lunch on your own
2:00pm to 5:00pm --Southwest Symposium (?)

Sunday, March 11, 1990: Optional Fieldtrips

(SIGN UP SHEETS AT REGISTRATION TABLE; FIRST COME --FIRST SERVED)

Ute Tribal Park: Tour and discussion of management goals by Doug Bowman, Ute Tribal Park archaeologist.

Chimney Rock: Tour and discussion by Gary Matlock and San Juan National Forest staff, weather permitting.

Local hotel accommodations, restaurant packets will be mailed mid February to each CCPA member. For further information contact Victoria Atkins, at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center --(303) 882-4811.

For program information or paper presentation information contact Shela McFarlin at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center, (303) 882-4811.

1990 MEMBERSHIP DUES
AND
M E E T I N G R E G I S T R A T I O N F O R M

COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 9,10, 1990
BLM ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER
DOLORES, COLORADO

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

1990 Membership Dues: Voting \$10.00..... _____
 Associate \$7.50..... _____

Wine/Cheese Welcoming Reception: Thursday, 5:00 to 7:00pm
 no charge, _____ persons will be attending.

Registration fee: until March 1, 1990, \$4.00 /person..... _____
 at the door.....\$5.00 /person..... _____
 student registration \$2.00 /person..... _____

Friday night dinner: Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
 Chicken Marsala, rice, vegetable,
 salad bar, soft drinks, dessert
 \$7.50 /person..... _____
 Vegetarian entree and the above side
 dishes.....\$7.50 /person..... _____
 optional alcoholic beverages
 check one: wine _____
 beer _____ \$2.50/person.. _____

Ward Weakly Memorial Fund Donation (optional)..... _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED. _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SEND IT WITH YOUR CHECK (PAYABLE TO CCPA) TO:

KEVIN BLACK, CCPA TREASURER
C/O COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1300 BROADWAY
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

Local hotel accomodations, restaurant packets will be mailed mid February to each CCPA member. For further information contact Victoria Atkins, at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center --(303) 882-4811.