



# COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

## NEWSLETTER

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**President - Bruce Bradley**  
**Secretary - Cheryl Harrison**  
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**Board Members - Allen E. Kane, Angela Schwab, Susan M. Chandler, John Slay**  
**President Elect - Mike Pointkowski**  
**Newsletter Editor - Ronald J. Rood**

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### PRESIDENT'S CORNER

The summer is flying by, the field is keeping many of us busy, and communication is intermittent at best. The summer board meeting in Glenwood Springs was well attended and business was taken care of. A lot is happening with the various committees continuing their good work. Committee reports are included in this newsletter.

I believe that the first newsletter produced by the new editor, Ron Rood, was exceptionally well done and look forward to future issues under his direction.

The board discussed the option of setting up a standing committee to interface with the State Archaeologist's Office along the lines of the proposal I made in the last newsletter. Various options were discussed as to the organization of the committee, as well as its perceived function. It was decided that such a committee would be a valuable addition and that one should be formed. The structure will be that the chairperson will be

the president of CCPA with four voting members serving on the committee. Membership will be determined by presidential appointments within the framework of particular membership goals. As nearly as possible, the membership should be constituted so that as many aspects of the archaeological profession be represented. It should also include representation from a wide range of geographic areas of practice within the state. The role of the committee would be to serve as the official representative of the professional archaeological community to the State Historic Preservation and State Archaeologist's Offices. The committee would strive to keep in close communication with these offices and offer advise when solicited. It would also serve as a vehicle for the offices to disseminate information to the archaeological community in a timely manner.

At this time I am requesting that any voting members of CCPA who are interested in serving on this committee contact me either by sending me a note or giving me a call. Once I have appointed the committee, I will write an official letter of notification and offer our services to the offices in the State Historical Society. It is not intended that the members of this committee use their positions to promote their own objectives but to represent the general CCPA membership. I believe that an official form of cooperation and communication between the CCPA and the SHPO and SAO is overdue and could prove to be a positive step for all concerned.

I would also like to propose that CCPA reevaluate its membership policies to make

becoming a member easier and more streamlined. This is especially true if we hope to attract new members from academia, especially students. I suggest that we eliminate the need for signatures of current members and let the resume submitted with the application serve as a means of evaluating of professional credentials. Certainly the membership committee should be able to make a judgement on this information. Any number of archaeologists that I know who practice in Colorado have told me that they would become members, but they see the application process as too complicated. There have even been stated concerns about the application process being aloof or promoting a "good old boy" membership. It is time to reassess the procedure and promote an open membership policy. Please let me know what your opinions are on this issue.

If any of you would like to organize a symposium or general session for next year's annual meeting, please contact me with your ideas.

Bruce Bradley

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#### EDITORS CORNER

The commentary in the last issue about the evils of mayonnaise stirred a lot of controversy, debate, and hopefully a smile or two. By the way, I think I know who mailed me the stale roast beef and mayonnaise sandwich, but we're still trying to figure out who sent Rand the mayonnaise pizza, with anchovies. Anyway, light hearted joking about food is always fun; however, my intentions about the mayonnaise commentary were to open the door for other, more serious discussions within the framework of this Newsletter. We need to discuss issues that are important to Colorado archaeology and the archaeological community. When will we openly address site significance and the fact that archaeological sites, manifested as low density lithic scatters are still being "blown off" as non-significant resources in this state. The State of Utah has made some serious, and I feel positive, efforts in this direction and we should look closely at what is being done in Utah. We need to openly

discuss the treatment (or lack thereof) of historic archaeological sites in Colorado (see *Jon Horn's opinions in this Newsletter*). It is clear that historic archaeological sites do not get a fair shake in Colorado. When will we address the issue of permitting for crew chiefs and project directors in this state and adjacent states.

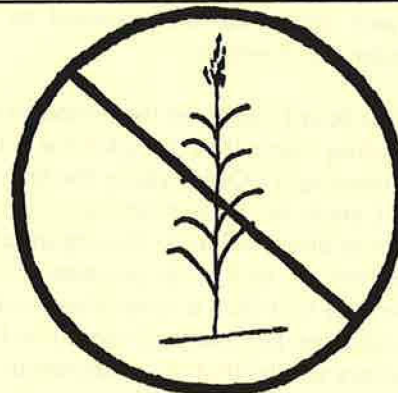
These are but a few of the issues I would like to have people comment on. They are not new issues but they are issues that I hear people talking about over beers at meetings and around fires in field camps. We should use the Newsletter to air these issues and hopefully, make progress in solving some of the problems we are faced with. Let me know what you think.

I want to extend a big thanks for all of those who submitted materials for this issue. I also want to thank Susan Chandler for helping me with the editing chores. There is a lot of important information in this issue and I hope all of you take the time to read it carefully. It makes the editors job easier when members send me material, besides my imagination is not as vivid as some of you may think. I also want to thank Bob Brunswig for helping me out as a regional editor. Those of you on the Front Range and northeastern Colorado can send stuff for the newsletter to Bob if you want. I will plan to send the next Newsletter out during the early part of February, 1993. So, we'll need to be thinking about materials for the March meeting. The deadline for materials for the February newsletter will be January 25, 1993.

By the way, thanks for the sandwich Nykamp!

Ron Rood

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*Editors Note: Copies of Jon Horn's essay on historical archaeological sites have been sent to the State Historic Preservation Office. Individuals from that office, as well as the general membership of CCPA are invited to respond, pro or con, for the next issue of the Newsletter. A dialogue on this topic is clearly needed. Comments are due to the Editor by January 25, 1993.*

### **HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SIGNIFICANCE: CONTINUING PROBLEMS**

Receiving concurrence for the significance of historical archaeological sites from the State Historic Preservation Officer's office (SHPO's office) in Colorado continues to be a major problem despite what appeared to be good strides forward. Recent events have shown that initial optimism regarding legitimate treatment of historical archaeological sites by the SHPO's office may have been misguided. Over the last few months, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. has submitted two inventory reports to the Colorado SHPO's office for the TransColorado Pipeline project. In the first report, 84 historic sites were reported in Colorado, 21 of which were recommended as National Register eligible. Of these, seven had been previously determined to be eligible. The SHPO's office concluded that only 12 of the historic sites were eligible, including those previously determined eligible. In fact, only one of these sites was historical archaeological, the remainder were roads, railroads, or architectural sites. A lengthy meeting was held with the SHPO's staff in Denver about the sites Alpine believed to be eligible, at which time we received significance concurrence for an additional three sites. We still feel that the remainder of the sites we recommended as eligible, but the SHPO's office did not concur with, are important to Colorado's cultural heritage and should be considered eligible. The outcome of the meeting was positive in that it was felt that the different perceptions of the significance of historical archaeological sites was beginning to be understood by all parties involved. There was a good dialogue and I believed that there was some reason to be optimistic about the handling of significance of historical archaeological sites by the SHPO's staff that would allow historical

archaeology to progress in the state. This optimism was furthered by what I perceived as a positive attitude about historical archaeological resources by the members of the state advisory board that reviews National Register nominations. At their meeting on July 17, 1992, a genuine concern was expressed for the historical archaeological values of several sites, particularly Seventeen Mile House and the Dallas townsite. Views expressed by the President of the Colorado Historical Society and State Historic Preservation Officer, James Hartman, as to the values of historical archaeology were heartening and gave me the impression that we could expect the SHPO's office to be a supporter of historical archaeology in the state. However, our optimism was dashed after we submitted the TransColorado Pipeline project inventory report for the 1992 field season in early August. In this we reported upon 22 historic sites, seven of which we recommended as National Register eligible including two that had been previously determined eligible (both railroads). The SHPO's office did not concur with our recommendations of "eligible" for any of the five newly recommended historical archaeological sites.

In talking to the Colorado State Archaeologist (Dr. Susan M. Collins) about the situation regarding their decisions of ineligibility for the historical archaeological sites on the TransColorado Pipeline project, she said that if we wanted to challenge their determinations, we could take the sites to the Keeper of the National Register for an official determination. This is a legitimate avenue for protest but one that is certain to be futile. How many prehistoric sites that are determined eligible in the same process would stand up to the scrutiny of review by the Keeper of the National Register? We work within the parameters of the National Register for determining significance but have come to a point in cultural resource management where determinations of eligibility at the level practiced is considerably different than having the documentation for actual listing or justification before the Keeper. The inability of the SHPO's office to adequately consider a whole class of archaeological resources should not be the reason to consult the Keeper. Rather, the problem should be cured internally with adequate staffing or outside

consultation with individuals who have the background to legitimately assess the significance of historical archaeological sites.

There is clearly a problem in receiving concurrence for eligibility of historical archaeological sites from the Colorado SHPO's staff. Although the SHPO's office may not want to be in a position of regulating the conduct of archaeological work in the state, the effect of their review capacity is regulatory. The SHPO's office has to realize that they are a regulatory body in fact, even if they claim they do not wish to be in such a position. They are regulatory by the fact that they make decisions on whether they concur or disagree with the eligibility of sites and because their comments are held in high regard by other regulatory bodies to the point of being the final decision about a site's status. Their concurrence or lack of concurrence is the official stamp that is looked to for whether a site is treated or not in the course of a ground-disturbing project. Consequently, when the SHPO's office makes a determination of eligibility or ineligibility, they are regulating what happens to a site. Even when a site is located on federal land, the federal land-managing agency rarely, if ever, is inclined to disagree with the position of the SHPO's office on a site's eligibility. This is particularly true when the SHPO's office says a site is not eligible. As a result, it is very important that legitimate eligibility determinations be made and that these be made on the merits of the site concerned. By making decisions with inadequate historical archaeology background the vast majority of historical archaeological sites are considered insignificant even when recommended as significant. This is resulting in the discipline of historical archaeology being badly crippled in the state. By having no standards on what is acceptable or necessary for recording historical archaeological sites, inadequately recorded sites can pass through the system and be discarded without full knowledge of what they are and how they may contribute to the understanding of our cultural heritage. There is no mechanism or inclination to ask for or require that adequate information be provided about a site before a significance determination is made. Currently, the site will be simply determined ineligible. The SHPO's office apparently believes the Resource Protection

Planning Process (RP-3) historical archaeology context, regional historical contexts, and engineering contexts put out by their office are unsuitable for reference in identifying data gaps and research directions for establishing significance of historical archaeological sites, thereby enabling those sites to be discarded. The burden of proof is placed squarely upon the shoulders of the recorder who is working in a void as to what is required by the SHPO's office to get concurrence with a statement of eligibility. Because of the lack of expertise in historical archaeology in the SHPO's office and the staff's present heavy workload in the areas of their expertise and interest, no middle ground is expected to be reached without addition of personnel with both the expertise and interest in historical archaeology. In talking to Susan Collins several times, she has alluded to pressures being exerted that limit her office's ability to concur with our eligibility determinations for historical archaeological properties. Perhaps I have misread what she was saying, but a clarification of this situation, if it is a situation, would be important, particularly if it is having a bearing on how sites are being assessed.

Historical Archaeology is a discipline in itself that has links to both anthropology and history. However, its legitimacy is not linked to one or the other. On the SHPO's staff, historians do not review and make binding determinations about the importance of prehistoric sites, nor do prehistorians make the same decisions about historic or architectural properties. Yet, because there is no historical archaeologist on the SHPO's staff, both historians and prehistorians are put into the awkward position of having to make decisions about the merits of historical archaeological sites, a third, distinct category of sites outside their areas of expertise. These individuals are excellent in their respective fields, but it is unreasonable to expect them to learn about an entirely new discipline to the degree necessary to make the most important decision about the future of historical archaeological sites. Significance is something that should be assessed by experts in the field, not by individuals thrust into a decision-making capacity by default. In this light, it is very puzzling to me why a conservative position is not taken in regard to historical

archaeological sites. Instead, annihilation of a whole class of cultural resources is taking place. Why has not the SHPO's office taken the approach that, if the research potential of a site is not demonstrated to be exhausted or lacking in integrity, it should be preserved? Why have they taken the position that careful consideration of a site's potential for yielding important information by the recorder is not of sufficient weight to merit preservation over the opinion of individuals who have not seen the site and who are not experts in the field? Up until the TransColorado Pipeline project presented a large quantity of historical archaeological sites at once, the extent of this benign neglect has not been clear.

By taking the position the SHPO's office does in determining that historical archaeological sites, recommended as eligible, are ineligible, they are crippling any chance for the progression of historical archaeology in the state and for historical archaeologists in Colorado to add important information to the work that is being done nationally in the field. By limiting the opportunities available for historical archaeologists, when historical archaeological research does take place, there is extreme pressure to produce incredible results immediately for critical review by non-historical archaeologists. Historical archaeology needs time to build a solid foundation in Colorado. Neither history nor prehistoric archaeology emerged full flung in their current forms. Historical archaeology is still an emerging field. Good work can be expected of those so inclined to do historical archaeology in the state. Remove the roadblocks and it can flourish. The one key is legitimate assessment of historical archaeological sites by individuals able to do so, whether it be by a new staff member or by outside consultation. Incorporated in this should be a policy of not simply dismissing historical archaeological sites that may be lacking in important information either in the form of survey data or historical documentation. There should be standards developed and adhered to for the recordation and research of historical archaeological sites, and archaeologists working in the state should be provided with those guidelines. In eight years of trying to receive concurrence on eligibility of historical archaeological sites in Colorado, my efforts have been largely an evolution of tech-

niques based on guessing what is wanted. It has only been very recently that the full impact of the knowledge that the SHPO's office really does not want to deal adequately with historical archaeological sites has struck me full in the face.

What can we do as CCPA members to rectify the problems outlined above?

- (1) Request that the SHPO's office clearly state what they require for historical archaeological sites to be determined National Register-eligible.
- (2) Request that the SHPO's office explain why referencing data gaps and research questions in the Historical Archaeology, History, and Engineering RP-3 contexts is not sufficient for receiving concurrence for eligibility for historical archaeological sites.
- (3) Demand that significance reviews from the SHPO's office for historical archaeological sites are conducted by a staff historical archaeologist or are sent to a qualified historical archaeologist for outside review.
- (4) Request that top priority be placed on having an historical archaeologist on the staff of the SHPO's office.
- (5) If in a federal, state, or local land-managing position, treat historical archaeological sites that you believe to be significant as National Register-eligible despite the conclusions of the SHPO's office.
- (6) Write letters to the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology to make them aware of the extent of the problem we are having in Colorado and request their assistance in rectifying the situation.

Jonathon C. Horn  
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P.O. Box 2075  
Montrose, CO 81402

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## CCPA ANNUAL MEETING 1993

The 1993 annual meeting has been scheduled for March 11, 12, and 13 in Greeley, Colorado. More information will be provided in the February issue of the Newsletter. CCPA Board members, at their July meeting, discussed ways of streamlining future annual meetings so that more time could be devoted to ongoing and new business. They decided that agency reports given by representatives of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and State Historic Preservation Office, should be published in the newsletter prior to the annual meeting rather than being presented from the floor. If agencies wish, they may also have handouts available for distribution at the meeting. Agency reports should be provided to the CCPA Newsletter Editor by January 25, 1993 for publication in the February 1993 Newsletter. In addition, profiles of those running for office for 1993 should also appear in the February issue of the Newsletter. Please keep these things in mind.

- Susan Chandler

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## COLORADO INTERAGENCY ANTI-VANDALISM TASK FORCE August 7, 1992

Chaired and recorded by Susan Collins,  
State Archaeologist of Colorado.

The meeting began at 1:00 pm at the Colorado History Museum. Attending were Gary Qualls (USDA Forest Service), Ed Friedman (Bureau of Reclamation and Society for American Archaeology Public Education Committee), Bob Brunswig (University of Northern Colorado and Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists) and Carol Gleichman (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation).

### Paleontology

Gary Qualls stated that the management of paleontological resources is becoming difficult

for the Forest Service, and he would like to discuss issues in paleontological preservation at a future meeting.

### Memorandum of Agreement

Ed Friedman has been circulating a draft MOA to formalize the Anti-Vandalism Task Force with a written interagency agreement. Comments were received from the BLM and Forest Service to include language regarding the goal of "crime prevention." Ed will insert this language and develop a final draft.

### Archaeology Preservation Week

There was discussion on the issue of combining Colorado Archaeology Preservation Week with National Historic Preservation Week. Susan Collins reported that the Colorado Archaeological Society, at their quarterly meeting, voted to recommend keeping archaeology week separate. The task force agreed to continue with a separate Archaeology Preservation Week. The 1993 dates were set for April 25 - May 1.

### Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Task Force will be Thursday, October 15, at 1:00 pm at the Colorado History Museum.

Submitted by Susan Collins

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## RECORDS COMMITTEE REPORT

*The following report on the CCPA Ad Hoc Committee on Records was given by the committee chairperson, Gordon C. Tucker Jr., at the CCPA Executive Board meeting at Glenwood Springs on July 25, 1992. It is being published in the newsletter so as to give the general membership ample time to consider some changes that are being proposed on this topic.*

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the CCPA Ad Hoc Committee on Records is twofold: (1) to place CCPA records in permanent storage at a reliable facility, and (2) to implement procedures whereby all future records are given to the curatorial facility on a regular basis. We own a four-drawer file

cabinet (presently located at my house), in which three drawers contain a variety of paper records that have accumulated since the organization was founded in 1978. Some of these items can probably be thrown away, but many other records should be kept for posterity. Each of these objectives are discussed below.

#### PERMANENT STORAGE FACILITY: OPTIONS

I have contacted the Denver Public Library and they are eager to accept our records for their Western History Department. They will pick them up from my house, sort through the materials, and organize them as they think would be most appropriate. They invite suggestions from us regarding the organization of these materials. The advantage of this arrangement is that our records would be stored safely, in an accessible facility at no cost to us, and available for study by anyone, including CCPA members, who may be interested in our group and its history. The disadvantage of this plan is that we would relinquish ownership of the materials. As an alternative, I have spoken with people at the C.U. Museum in Boulder and they indicate that they might be interested in storing the records. The problem with this alternative location is that the records would simply be stored (i.e., they would not be organized in a useful manner, unless we did it ourselves) and the facility may not be as convenient for researchers.

I recommend that we donate our records to the Denver Public Library. Approval by the membership is necessary, which brings us to the second issue about storage procedures.

#### RECORDS STORAGE PROCEDURES

I recommend that, at the end of our fiscal year (i.e., in March), all officers and committee chairpersons should assemble documents and other materials pertaining to the activities and functions of their office or committee. They will send these materials to a designated collector: the outgoing Secretary is a logical choice for this task. He or she would then see that these materials are taken or sent to the Denver Public Library. A "lag period" could be built into the process. For instance, the Treasurer would submit at the end

of his/her term all the financial records of his/her predecessor; his/her successor would collect and submit his/her records; and so on.

To formalize these procedures, I propose the following amendment to the CCPA Bylaws.

#### ARTICLE XV - STORAGE OF RECORDS

The records of past and present officers, board members, and committee chairpersons of the council are a valuable asset since they provide historical information about the Council. Therefore, such records will be stored permanently at the Denver Public Library. Once a year, the outgoing Secretary will call for all records (notes, correspondence, minutes, meeting agenda, newsletters, and other such information) from the retiring officers, board members, and committee chairpersons. The latter will be responsible for taking or sending to the Secretary the records of their predecessor. The Secretary will, in turn, give those records to the Denver Public Library, which will organize them in a useful fashion. The officers/boards members/chairpersons will pass on their own records to their successor.

As stipulated in Article XI of the Bylaws, any such amendments must be approved at a regular meeting by 3/5 (60 percent) of the voting membership present. Proposed amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary and circulated within the membership prior to the call for a regular meeting.

I welcome any comments, additions, or modifications to the proposed amendment. If none are forthcoming, I will submit it as prescribed for approval by the general membership.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon C. Tucker Jr.  
Committee Chairperson

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## ARCHAEOLOGY, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND CCPA

At last year's 1991 CCPA Executive Board Meeting, it was agreed that cultural resources education should receive a high priority on CCPA's agenda in the coming years. During 1991 and the first half of 1992, CCPA's education committee responded to that charge by actively promoting cultural resource education as an essential outreach role and responsibility of CCPA.

Several education committee members have continued their earlier participation in the planning and execution of a Colorado Archaeological Society-sponsored teacher's archaeology education scheduled for October, 1993. As a group, the education committee believes that such cooperative efforts, involving partnerships of professional and avocational archaeologists, are an essential and appropriate role for CCPA and its membership. Several CCPA members will be conducting workshops in various archaeology education topics at the 1993 conference.

The CCPA, through the education committee, continues to be represented on the Colorado Interagency Anti-Vandalism Task Force, a group of government, university, and avocational (CAS) archaeologists, cultural resource managers, and historians dedicated to preservation and cultural resource education.

The education committee contributed significantly to this year's joint CCPA/UPAC annual meeting. On March 26, Shelley Smith of UPAC and I co-chaired a special session on cultural resources and archaeology education. The session featured invited paper presentations on Colorado's avocational certification program, SAA public education initiatives at the national and regional level, a perspective on Native American cultures for archaeologists and the public-at-large, teacher education programs involving archaeology, and governmental agency projects for culture resource education. The archaeology education session was well received by meeting attenders and highlighted CCPA's dedication to cultural resource preservation and public education. Another public education session is being consid-

ered for next year's 1993 meeting. CCPA education committee members also operated a display area at the conference, featuring SAA Public Education Committee materials and archaeology week posters from Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Several education committee members are involved in cultural resource education outreach not only in Colorado but in surrounding states, and three members (Betty LeFree, Ed Friedman and myself), are part of the Society for American Archaeology's Committee on Public Education, representing our state and the council at the national level. Actually, Ed, a recent CCPA member, is the chair of the SAA committee. The SAA Public Education Committee met for a week in August on the University of Northern Colorado campus to plan a national agenda for future initiatives in formal and public education. CCPA Education Committee member's participation in the SAA committee effectively links our Colorado-based efforts in public education with national initiatives and makes those efforts increasingly effective and visible.

In the coming year, there is a feeling that some of the committee's energies should be directed toward encouraging an increased dialogue on public education among Colorado and neighboring state's professional archaeologists as well with the public and state school systems. We feel that this year's joint meeting with Utah was a strong and positive move in promoting a long-term, beneficial discussion on common education issues within the regional professional community.

Several action plans for encouraging CCPA member participation in public education projects are being considered by the education committee. One is a plan to enlist CCPA members as speakers and cultural resource advisors for their local public and school groups, and develop a means of promoting the importance of such cultural heritage resource persons for existing public and school education programs. This effort would be coordinated with, and support, the existing State Archaeologist's Office's current speakers list program. Another potential committee project is enlisting the aid of council members



in composing a descriptive catalogue of archaeological and historical sites and resources in their local areas for guided field trips for schools and special interest organizations. Such field trips, conducted under the guidance of local historians and archaeologists, could help promote cultural preservation awareness and cultural heritage education throughout the state at the grassroots level. There have also been discussions of creating a new membership category for pre-service and in-service teachers in CCPA.

In the past year, the education committee has been gratified that CCPA has dedicated itself to the promotion of cultural resource and archaeology education and outreach as an ethical obligation and enhancement of our society's professional goals and objectives. However, that effort will require the continued, and even increased, support and participation of CCPA members in future years. Our reward will eventually come with both the strengthening of the council as a professional body and increasing the effectiveness and quality of archaeology education in Colorado.

Robert H. Brunswig, Jr.  
Anthropology, UNC, Greeley

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### NEW MEMBERS

*Editors Note: From time to time, and as we get new members, I think it will be a good idea to have those new members introduce themselves to the CCPA community. Here are a few from the past year or so and I plan on including more in the winter issue of the Newsletter. Welcome to CCPA!!*

**Dulaney Barclay** - Received M.A. in Anthropology (emphasis in archaeology) from the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico on May 11, 1991. Attended the Koobi Fora Field School in Paleoanthropology through Harvard University during the summer of 1988 in the National Republic of Kenya. Received B.S. in Geology (emphasis in Physical and Sedimentary) from the University of Wyoming, Laramie, in 1986.

Dulaney has worked for the U.S.D.A. Forest Service on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest Delta, Colorado during the summers of 1989, 1990, and 1991 as an archaeological technician, and as an archaeologist during the fall and winter of 1991/92. Currently, he is employed at Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Montrose, Colorado as a crewman and laboratory technician.

Mr. Barclay has research interests in the Prehistory of East Africa and the evolution of man, the Paleoindian Period of the North American High Plains and the Archaic Period of the Colorado Mountains. Dulaney is a member of the Society for American Archaeology.

**Edward Friedman** - Dr. Friedman received a Ph.D from Washington State University and is currently the Federal Preservation Officer for the Bureau of Reclamation. Dr. Friedman is chairman of the SAA Public Education Committee and is a member of the Vandalism Task Force. Research interests include cultural resource management issues and public education in archaeology.

**M. Clark Pope** - Mr. Pope earned a MS in Anthropology from University of Oregon. Clark's research interests center around lithic technology and non-corn growing cultures. Clark has done fieldwork in Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Clark is currently employed as a staff archaeologist at Alpine Archaeological Consultants.

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### CURRENT RESEARCH

*Editors Note: I would like to have current research paragraphs in each Newsletter. Further, I would welcome short site/survey/project summaries and information on how the rest of the archaeological community can get a hold of your contract reports. Contract report abstracts would also be welcomed. Deadline for submission for the next Newsletter is January 25, 1993.*

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Archaeological Unit (Dan Jepson

and OD Hand) is presently involved in a variety of unique activities unrelated to specific transportation construction projects. Under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the Federal Highway Administration will allocate a minimum of 10% of its \$24 billion Surface Transportation Program funding over the next six years to so-called "Enhancement" projects nationwide. Archaeological planning, research, and public education projects are included among the wide range of activities funded by this program.

CDOT has recently completed one ISTEA project, and has several others planned during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The first of these entailed stabilization of a severely slumping cutbank at site 5RT90, a multicomponent camp located north of the Yampa River within the U.S. Highway 40 right-of-way. Testing at the site yielded a wide array of lithics, ceramics, and bone tools, and analyses of projectile point styles, rock art, and hearth ( $C^{14}$ ) samples produced dates indicating an occupational sequence extending from the Paleo-Indian through Late Prehistoric periods. Prior highway construction and maintenance have impacted the remaining intact portion of the site, and resultant sheetwash erosion has endangered the integrity of the cultural deposits. In an effort to counteract these disturbances, the site was revegetated with a variety of native forb and grass species. Although other forms of stabilization were considered (e.g., covering the cutbank with soil and a layer of geotextile fabric), revegetation was considered the best alternative given the steepness and instability of the truncated terrace sediments. The site will be monitored periodically over the next several years.

Other proposed Enhancement projects include creation of an interpretive archaeological display at the Vail Pass Rest Area on Interstate 70, and completion of an educational videotape for CDOT employees and community and school groups which explains the function and unique aspects of archaeology. The former involves a permanent display highlighting the Vail Pass Camp, a significant multicomponent high altitude locality situated on the site of the rest area. The rest area building proper was constructed such

that interpretive signing can be erected overlooking the main portion of the site--which was mitigated in the late 1970s--located slightly to the south. An interpretive display at the location of an important site (visited by thousands of people every month) is considered an excellent way to increase public awareness and education of the archaeological process, as well as to involve the public in the mechanics of the profession in general. The videotape is planned as a 20 to 30 minute introduction to archaeology (specifically as practiced by CDOT, but hopefully with broader appeal). General archaeological techniques will be emphasized and outlined (including how to identify sites and artifacts, what to do when an artifact is found, who to contact, etc.), although the focus will be on education regarding the limited and fragile nature of archaeological resources. The video will be available for public distribution.

Additional Enhancement projects include popular reports for several historic and prehistoric sites within the state, and publication of journal articles regarding a variety of topics (e.g., CDOT Archaeological Unit radiocarbon dates collected over the past 20 years; the geoarchaeology of the Kersey Terrace near Greeley [the latter to be completed jointly by CDOT and Centennial Archaeology, Inc.]).

- Dan Jepson

The UNC South Platte Archaeological Project (Greeley) continues to pursue a multi-year research design utilizing on representative sampling research blocks from the Continental Divide eastward to the Colorado-Kansas-Nebraska state lines. Its integrated research plan strongly emphasizes the systematic, diachronic and synchronic interactions of prehistoric and early historic populations with paleoclimates and paleoecosystems, down to the localized micro-scale.

Along with archaeological field and laboratory work, paleoenvironmental components of the project include creation of a regional pollen, phytolith, and macro botanical database and an ethnobotanical comparative collection. Data of all types are being assembled from previ-

ously published studies and the systematic collection and analysis of field samples from testing and excavations, dated wherever possible through archaeological or geological procedures. A lithic sourcing database is also being built for the region, including the creation of a macro-sample and thin-section comparative collection at the UNC Anthropology Laboratory. Chemical isotope studies of both faunal and human skeletal materials for dietary and paleoenvironmental research are long-term project research objectives.

The South Platte Archaeological Project conducted field studies throughout late 1991 to July 1992. Fieldwork covered a wide area of Weld County, including a comprehensive survey of the Dent Mammoth site area, adjacent terrace areas of the South Platte River near Kersey, and two major research blocks in the Pawnee National Grasslands. Pawnee National Grasslands research is being supported as a cooperative cost-share venture with the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest.

1991-92 survey investigations documented more than 35 new sites, including an Early Plains Woodland secondary burial locality (dated to 1740 BP), a Mount Albion rock shelter component, two new McKean Complex sites, and a multi-component campsite with intact hearths and activity areas. Several of John J. Wood's previously reported Pawnee Grasslands sites, documented in his 1967 Ph.D. dissertation at CU, are being re-investigated, particularly the Hatch site. A Plains Woodland component hearth excavated at Hatch in July (1992) was radiocarbon-dated to 880 BP.

Project personnel, in late June, worked with Vance Haynes (University of Arizona) in support of his newly inaugurated study of the South Platte River terrace system. Three hearths, embedded in a road cut through the Mid-Holocene Kuner Terrace, were documented and excavated by a South Platte project field crew. A charcoal sample from one of the hearths, which will assist in determining the developmental history of the Kuner Terrace, is now being radiocarbon-dated and will be published along with preliminary geological data in 1993.

-Bob Brunswig

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. completed mitigative excavations at site 48CR5183, a chert quarry near Saratoga, Wyoming. Rand Greubel was Project Archaeologist and Jim Firor served as Assistant Project Archaeologist. Two prehistoric quarry pits were bisected with trenches, and two lithic workshop areas were investigated with small block excavations. The data recovery effort resulted in the discovery of four small fire features and the retrieval of over 140 hammerstones, bison remains from the largest quarry pit, and well over a ton of lithic debitage and cores. A radiocarbon age determination of 1550 +/- 80 BP was obtained from a feature within the largest quarry pit, and a hearth in an adjacent activity area was radiocarbon dated to 500 +/- 150 BP. A preliminary inspection of the cultural materials reveals a notable lack of bifacial blanks, and suggests that activities within and near the quarry pits were oriented toward the initial reduction of chert nodules and the production of large flake blanks. Analysis is ongoing.

- Rand Greubel

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. has recently completed the excavation of three sites discovered in the Kern River Pipeline trench during the 1991 season. These excavations were completed under the direction of Ron Rood and Clark Pope. At site 48UT786, Alpine excavated a 130 square meter block exposing a terminal Paleoindian/Early Archaic component dating to ca. 8500 B.P. and an Early Archaic component dating to roughly 6500 B.P. At site 48UT186, three Archaic structures were excavated, including one house pit and two other architectural features, possibly representing outside work/seed processing areas. The large house pit at 48UT186 does not have large internal storage features which are somewhat typical of Early Archaic house pits in the Wyoming Basin and Colorado mountains. The lack of internal storage features may suggest the use of house pits was not restricted to the cooler seasons of the year. This structure has been radiocarbon dated to 5200 B.P. Evidence for seasonality is sparse at 48UT186 but some freshwater mollusk shell and egg shell were recovered from two of the structures.

- Ron Rood

Two weeks of NPS archeological inventory and evaluation have recently been completed along the shoreline of Blue Mesa Lake in Curecanti National Recreation Area west of Gunnison. Supervised by personnel from the Midwest Archeological Center, the 1992 fieldwork was conducted during the maximum drawdown of the lake, and represented a continuation of the shoreline inventory and evaluation begun around the upper end of Blue Mesa last September.

The Curecanti investigations were undertaken in order to begin to quantify the impact of fluctuating lake levels and resultant erosion upon cultural resources. Nine previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites have thus far been identified and tested along the erosion zone, and the physical limits of 15 other known sites have been revised. The 1992 Curecanti fieldwork was accomplished with an enthusiastic volunteer labor force consisting primarily of CAS members from the C.T. Hurst and Chipeta Chapters.

- Bruce Jones, MWAC

Clark Pope recently completed what we feel is the smallest cultural resources survey ever. Clark surveyed a 40 ft. by 30 ft. block near Telluride and found nothing. If anyone ever surveyed anything more minuscule, perhaps one telephone pole emplacement, let us know.

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## EDITORIALS

Dear Editor:

You would do well to have read the most recent issue of the **USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline**, which reports:

"While all mayonnaise-based salads should be kept on ice, the mayo that you buy at the store is not a food-safety villain. It's been pasteurized, and, actually, its high acid content slows bacterial growth".

I hope this resolves the mayo issue once and for all. Mayonnaise has glued the fabric of Anglo-American society together for over four decades. My own Miracle Whip/macaroni casserole has been a staple for my field crews for years, and I myself have eaten buckets of the stuff since my early days on the Plains. Just ask around. Mayo hasn't hurt me a bit..... hasn't hurt me a bit.....hasn't hurt me a bit....

### Monomaniacal in Montrose

*Editors Note: Bruce Jones sent me the above letter. My policy is to publish everybody's name Bruce so now we, the mayonnaise hating fringe element, who have access to the latest in anti-mayonnaise devices, know who you are! Besides, Miracle Whip is even worse than, well... I can't bring myself to spell it.*

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

**Green River, Utah** - No report.

**Vernal, Utah** - 7-11 Cafe. Basic good food and you get to enjoy it in Utah's largest western dining room. The adjacent gift shop is an added bonus.

**Maybell, Colorado** - Metcalf's Field Camp. Well how could you go wrong with Judy Rau in the chef's hat. The particular night this reviewer showed up for dinner, Judy served up roast turkey with all the trimmings'. I was almost like Thanksgiving at mom's. Better hurry, the field season is almost over.

**Kemmerer, Wyoming** - Frontier Restaurant. Well by far this is the best place to eat in or near Kemmerer. Excellent steaks, chicken, and pasta dishes. There is a wide assortment of wines and beers and all are reasonably priced.

**Norwood, Colorado** - There's a cheap place to eat (the Maverick Cafe), and an expensive place (the Back Narrows Inn), but your best bet is the in-between place, the Lone Cone. They have a good selection including Mexican food and the usual stuff, and also a couple of surprises. The service is good and after your meal you can enjoy a beer in the adjacent saloon and maybe shoot a couple games of pool.

**Saratoga, Wyoming** - There are several decent eating establishments but the best for variety and

price is easily Wally's. An excellent menu but ask them not to microwave anything involving bread or tortillas. The pizza was a pleasant surprise; probably the best in southern Carbon County. The homemade mayonnaise sundae is outstanding. Meals are also served in the lounge.

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**1993 CCPA ANNUAL MEETING IS PLANNED FOR MARCH 11, 12, & 13 IN GREELEY, COLORADO.**

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### ARCHAEOLOGISTS ON THE MOVE

Gail Firebaugh - has recently taken a job as a Cultural Resources Manager on the Stanislaus National Forest in Sonora, California.

### CELEBRITY BRIEFS

Award winning actor Don Knotts has recently signed a contract to direct, produce and star in a film about the life of archaeologist A.V. Kidder. Knotts, best known for his portrayal of "Barney" the bumbling deputy of Mayberry and "Mr. Limpet", the man-fish that finds true love in the ocean and saves the allied navy during WWII, is reportedly excited about producing, directing and starring in the film about Kidder. Knotts, was cast as the original Indiana Jones, but quit the production when he was not allowed to complete his own stunts. It is reported Knotts will earn 12 million dollars for the Kidder film.

### NAME THE ARCHAEOLOGIST

This member of CCPA once balanced 12 beer cans on his/her face and head at a Plains Conference. Is it, Deb Angulski, Kevin Black, Meg Van Ness or Bill Killam. Answer on page 14.

### MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Plains Conference - November 11 - 14, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Utah Professional Archaeological Council, UPAC Fall Meeting - November 6-7, Salt Lake City.

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, CCPA Annual Meeting, March 11-14, 1993, Greeley, Colorado.

### UPAC NEWS REPORTS ARPA CONVICTIONS

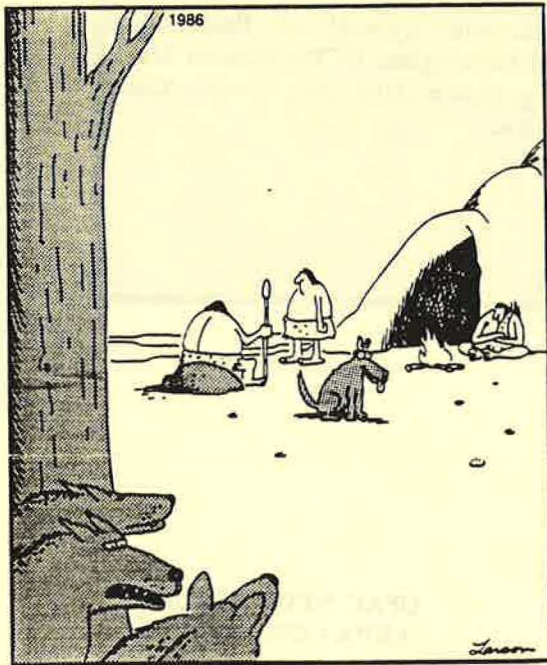
In the last issue of the UPAC News it is reported that two Escalante, Utah men pleaded guilty to raiding an Anasazi site. These were the first convictions in Utah under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Sentencing is scheduled for next month, and stiff fines are expected to be handed down by District Judge J. Thomas Green.

In a related story, Nancy Coulam reported that U.S. Attorney David J. Jordan recently announced the successful conclusion of the National Park Service investigation of a vandalized rock art site in Canyonlands National Park. Two male juveniles of Rexburg, Idaho pleaded guilty in federal court to injuring and defacing an archaeological resource within a National Park. These juveniles were fined a total of \$900.00 and

their father, who failed to intervene in the boy's destructive behavior was fined \$1,364.61.

#### ARPA COURSE OFFERED

During the winter or spring of 1993, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Course on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (40 hours) may be held in St. George, Utah. Anyone interested in taking this course or finding out more information may call Diana Christensen at (801) 673-3545.



"It's Bob, all right... but look at those vacuous eyes, that stupid grin on his face... the "S" curve . . . . of his mandible...the broken canine teeth, the slight dish shape to his frontal bone - he's been domesticated, I tell you."

**Name the Archaeologist Answer: Kevin Black.  
Make us proud Kevin.**

*Editors Note: At the CCPA Board Meeting last July, it was suggested to me by Bruce Bradley to publish the addresses of the Officers and Board Members in the Newsletter periodically. I think this is a good idea and it fills up some space on the last page.*

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