



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, Nos. 2 and 3

January 1984

CCPA FELLOWS HONORED

This past year CCPA Fellow Members Dr. H. Marie Wornington and Dr. Omer C. Stewart received honors in recognition of their long and significant contributions to the field of anthropology. Dr. Wornington received the Society for American Archaeology's Distinguished Service Award; Dr. Stewart received the C.T. Hurst Award and the Society for Applied Anthropology's Bronislaw Malinowski Award.

Omer Stewart (Bill Tate)

Stewart was presented the C.T. Hurst Award at the Colorado Archaeological Society's annual meeting in October. The award, an engraved silver trowel, is presented to individuals who have made extraordinary contributions to the Society and to Colorado archaeology. Stewart is the second recipient of this award, which is named for the founder of the Colorado Archaeological Society.

Stewart came to the University of Colorado in the late 1940's from military service and teaching positions in Texas and California. A prolific writer, he is a recognized expert in the Ute Indian culture and Native American religion. Stewart served for two decades as the Society's chief officer, Executive Secretary. The strong leadership he provided from 1949-1970 contributed greatly to the success of the Colorado Archaeological Society. His concern for the archaeological resources of the state provide an outstanding model for others to follow.

Marie Wornington

The Society for American Archaeology presented its 1983 Distinguished Service Award to Marie Wornington. Wornington has devoted a great deal of her time and effort to the profession in a number of service positions, including President of the SAA in 1968-69. In addition to teaching and writing, she is known for her interest in Paleo-Indian, and serves as a consultant for many important projects. Many students can testify to her generous assistance to their projects and careers.

PLEASE PAY YOUR 1984 DUES

Your 1984 CCPA dues should be paid prior to the March 9-10, 1984, annual meeting. Dues are \$10.00 for Voting Members (including Charter Voting Members) and \$7.50 for Associate Members. Please send your checks to Treasurer Kris Kransuch, 2920 Pearl Street, Boulder, Colorado 80301 (303-443-4490).

GUNNISON BASIN FIELDTRIP A SUCCESS

by Steve Cassells

Over 30 eager participants gathered in the Gunnison Basin for CCPA's July 29-31 fieldtrip. The meeting gave those attending a chance to escape the hot Plains or the more westerly Basins and see examples of high altitude prehistoric and historic sites.

After Friday evening at the Soap Creek campground north of Blue Mesa Lake, the group stopped at the excavated grid units in Curecanti National Recreation Area where the National Park Service, under the direction of Bruce Jones, has been excavating what appear to be Archaic structures and associated camp features. Other sites visited on Saturday include an Italian railroad camp from the late 18700's (see photo), complete with standing dry-laid masonry structures and bread ovens. The final site visited that day was the Ute Fortified site, excavated a number of years ago by Ray Lyons with the Colorado Archeological Society. Situated on a rhyolite dike above the Old Agency (Ute) in Cochetopa Park, the site consists of low rock walls and pits. Radiocarbon dates have not been run, but the site appears to be aboriginal, either prehistoric or historic.

Saturday night the wagons were circled at the historic (early 1900's) Silver Plume Mine, just below the Continental Divide on the south edge of Cochetopa Park.

Sunday morning, the caravan first visited a nearby ridgetop where several pits were examined. Large quantities of yellow jasper were present around the holes, as well as some heat-treated red jasper (with pot-lidding). These are believed to be aboriginal quarries, a source for much of the lithic material found in area sites.

En route to the final stop, Alpine Tunnel, Dave Breternitz broke an axle on his well-travelled Ford pickup. He ended up spending an unscheduled two days in Gunnison while repair took place.

Alpine Tunnel, built in the late 1800's, was reached by following the old grade along a sheer cliff to an above-timberline valley along the Continental Divide. Everyone had ample opportunity to examine the remnants of an ambitious, although ultimately unsuccessfully, railroad venture.

Among the good fishing, renewing of friendships, and the chance to see uncommon sites, the weekend was well-spent by all participants.

HELP SELECT CCPA NOMINEES

CAS NEWS

This year's CCPA Nomination Committee consists of Jane King; Doug Scott; and Adrienne Anderson, Chairman. (Because of the need for the Nomination Committee to be fully aware of the responsibilities of the CCPA Executive Committee members, President Nickens has assigned the responsibility of chairing the Nomination Committee to the Immediate Past President). The committee is soliciting your suggestions for 1984 nominees: President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Board Members. If you have suggestions of individuals for consideration by the Nomination Committee, write the Chairman no later than February 8, 1984. (Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO. 80226). You must include in your letter: (1) the individual's name, (2) the position for which you wish him/her considered, and (3) a statement of the reasons you believe he/she would be a good candidate for the position. The individual must be able to perform the duties of the position as specified in the CCPA Bylaws.

EDITORS' NOTES

Please Change your Address!

With every mailing CCPA Newsletters are returned because members have moved and failed to change their address. Sometimes we can track them down; sometimes we can't. If you have an address change, all you need to do is contact the Treasurer, who is responsible for maintaining the official roster and provides the Newsletter address labels. Please include CCPA in your list of address change notifications.

THANKS to Jane King

This issue largely is the result of Jane King's editing and writing prowess. She helped sift through, update, and create many of the news items appearing in this issue and helped us put it out in a timely fashion.

Colorado Archeological Awareness Year

The insert in this issue summarizing Colorado Archeological Awareness Year was provided to CCPA by the Colorado State Historical Society, courtesy of Bruce Rippebeau.

DON'T FORGET CCPA ANNUAL MEETING

Set aside March 9-10, 1984, for CCPA's annual meeting to be held at the University of Colorado-Boulder. Chairman John Gooding has distributed meeting information—don't forget to pre-register. Contact Gooding, University of Colorado Museum, Campus Box 218, Colorado University, Boulder, Co. 80309.

CCPA NEWSLETTER

Published quarterly by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. Editors: Adrienne B. Anderson and Ann M. Johnson (2400 S. Irving, Denver, CO 80219). Editorial Board: Mark Guthrie, Joyce Herold, and Bob Williams.

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Due Date for News</u>
April 1984	March 10, 1984
July 1984	June 10, 1984
October 1984	September 1984
January 1985	December 1984

Archaeologists Jim Hester and Marie Wornington are on the current Colorado Historical Society (CHS) Board of Directors. Jim has served for several years, and Marie is new, having replaced Roberto Costales who retired from the Board after seven years. Both Jim and Roberto have worked very hard in the last year as CHS moved to reorganize. Jim serves as Chair of the Board's subcommittee on archaeology, which consists of himself, Stephen Hart, Jill Kinney, Janet LeCompte, Grant Wilkins, and Marie.

The Colorado Archaeological Society has also worked to reconstruct CHS' archaeology. President Frank Adkins (Denver Chapter) and Marcia Tate, Chair of the CAS Advisory Committee to the CHS and State Archaeologists, have both worked long hours with many people and have been instrumental in returning it to an equilibrium. CAS supports, by donations of time-match against National Park Service grant funds, the PAAC (Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification) and CAAY (Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year) program.

The President of the Colorado Archaeological Society in 1984 will be Marge Patterson of Pueblo. (These and other changes will be covered in a new version of the Cultural Resource People Guide [published by OSAC].)

Chapters of the Colorado Archaeological Society participated in the following activities during the past summer:

Chipeta Chapter (Montrose): Under the leadership of Monte Sanburg and Madeline Kernan and with the help of Paul Nickens, Bill Buckles, and Gordy Tucker, this chapter is undergoing revitalization, recruitment and is adopting a new orientation.

Denver Chapter: Salvage archaeology on the Ken-Caryl Ranch continued with a test-and-evaluation program under the direction of Harry Quinn. In early June, Paul Heinrich and Keith Abernathy led a survey of BLM lands in the Laramie River Valley. The on-going survey of the privately owned La Espuela Ranch, near Elbert, primarily for PAAC credit, was resumed under O D Hand. The chapter also sponsored cooperation in the Donovan Site salvage, near Sterling. This work was directed by Tommy Fulgham. Denver-CAS volunteers aided the South Dakota State Archaeologist during salvage work on several Woodland burial mounds due to be leveled for a private irrigation project. Denver-CAS and member from other chapters participated in a Forest Service Survey in Taylor Park, under Polly Hammer and Bob Nykamp.

Pike's Peak (Colorado Springs): This newly organized Chapter participated in the La Espuela Ranch Survey.

Pueblo Archaeological and Historical Society: The Pueblo Chapter is working with Bill Buckles to record several sites. Additionally, the Chapter recorded a local cemetery and other historical sites.

Quahada Chapter (Grand Junction): Brian O'Neil organized a survey and test excavation project on private land near Blue Mesa Reservoir.

Royal Gorge Chapter (Canyon City): This new chapter concentrated on PAAC training and participated in surveys under the direction of Victoria Sounart.

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LEGISLATIVE TIDBITS

by Marge Ingle

36 CFR Part 61, "Procedures for Approved State and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs." The National Park Service published proposed regulations in the Federal Register (Vol. 48, NO. 85, Monday, May 2, 1983, pp. 19742-19748) and requested public comments by July 1st. These regulations establish procedures and criteria for certifying the historic preservation programs of local and state governments so that they can receive monies from the Federal Historic Preservation Fund for planning, survey, and nominations to the National Register. Of particular note is that State and local governments desiring certification must have either in-house or access to professional archaeological expertise, including both prehistoric and historic archaeology. Comments had to be sent by July 1, 1983 to Lawrence Aton, Chief, Interagency Resource Management Division, Washington, D.C. 20240.

ARPA Regulations: Michele Aubrey of the National Park Service, Washington, D.C., reports that the ARPA regulations have received the final approval of the Departments of the Interior (DOI), Agriculture, and Defense, and the TVA, and were submitted for final review and approval of OMB. However, the DOI continues to circulate drafts and revisions through its agencies, and final publication, after receiving comments of the public and OMB, is not expected until March 31, 1985.

CONFERENCE ON PREHISTORIC CHERT EXPLOITATION

The second conference on PREHISTORIC CHERT EXPLOITATION, hosted by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, is scheduled for March 30-31, 1984.

Three topical areas have been selected for the conference:

1. Lithic analysis and the Study of Prehistoric Social Behavior. Papers should address such questions as Strategies of resource procurement, structure of intergroup social relations (exchange and redistribution), and analysis of cultural change processes.
2. Source Area Definition. Papers will focus on the use of trace elements, thermoluminescence, microfossils, and other techniques to define chert source locales.
3. Techno-Functional Studies. Papers will stress the study of technology and/or function, including quarrying and manufacturing technology, temporal change in technology, and use-wear studies.

A volume of selected papers from the meeting will be published by the Center. Those desiring to have their papers considered must have the paper prepared in hard copy in advance of the meeting.

February 1, 1984 is the deadline for submission of paper titles. To submit paper titles and obtain more detailed scheduling information, contact: Dr. Susan C. Vehik, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois, 62901.

CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE COLORADO PLAINS

By Jeffrey L. Eighmy

Several important research projects have been conducted on the Colorado Plains during the last year. Some of this work has been described for the CCPA Newsletter as follows (persons submitting descriptions in parentheses):

Excavations at Kinney Springs-1983. Colorado State University field school students spent five summer weeks excavating the Kinney Springs site, Larimer County near Livemore. Director Elizabeth Ann Morris was assisted by Richard C. Blakelee, Patrick Bower, Michael Le Hartman, and Kevin Thompson.

The site is exposed by erosion in a nearly vertical bank. Fourteen 2 x 2 m grid units were excavated. Most reached bedrock at depths from less than 2 m to more than 5 m. The upper-most level produced Hogback phase projectile points and other lithic remains in association with cord-marked ceramics. Slightly deeper deposits contained several types of Late Archaic projectile points and lithics. A colluvial deposit of varying thickness separated these Late Archaic materials from a sparsely occupied level containing McKean complex points and a Mallory point.

Hearths in the outbank have yielded radiocarbon dates of 1600±100 B.P. (Beta-5126) for the Hogback phase level, 3260±80 B.P. (Beta-6847) for a Late Archaic level, and 3950±150 B.P. (Beta-6846) for the McKean complex level. The McKean level is underlain by up to two meters of colluvial stratigraphic units containing undiagnostic debitage and numerous hearths. Radiocarbon dates from these deep features as well as additional higher fireplaces are pending. Bone remains included fragmented bison and smaller fauna as well as a few scattered, unarticulated human remains. Further field work may be undertaken depending on the results of laboratory analysis and the radiocarbon dates (Elizabeth A. Morris and Richard C. Blakelee).

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ADVISORY COUNCIL NEWS

Lou Wall, long-time Chief of the Council's (ACHP) Western Division, has resigned to move to California.

An announcement for his replacement has been published--the opening date was December 23, 1983; closing date is February 29, 1984 (the original announcement erroneously listed a closing date of January 15, 1984, which should be disregarded). George Fluty of the Council's Washington Office, Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room 809, Washington, D. C. 20004, (202) 786-0505, can furnish copies of the announcement, and Dr. Thomas F. King, also in ACHP's Washington office, may be reached at the same telephone number to discuss the position.

Applications may be made by submitting a Standard Form 171 to Chief, Branch of Personnel Operations, Office of the Secretary, Room 5458, DOI, Washington, D. C. 20240. Archaeologists with a Master's degree and experience in western archaeology and at least three years' general and specialized experience in historic preservation and knowledge of the social, political, and economic aspects of this position are encouraged to apply.

For a decade Lou has been a prominent figure in the historic preservation picture; he will be missed by his many friends and associates in Colorado and the west.

ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM

by Emerson Pearson

On March 25, 1983, a Federal Grand Jury in Denver handed down two indictments under the Archeological Resources Protection Act for vandalism of archeological resources and prehistoric human burials at the Chimney Rock Pueblo in San Juan National Forest. The indictments came after 18 months of investigation by the Rocky Mountain Region of the U. S. D. A. Forest Service.

J. Steve Sigstad is Regional Archeologist for the Forest Service, and resource conservation in the San Juan National Forest near Durango is within his responsibility. His region includes 24 administrative units involving 37,941 square miles throughout five western states, and his professional staff consists of two Forest Archeologists. As a result of Steve's commitment to preservation of nonrenewable resources, his success in this large, understaffed area has been outstanding.

Unfortunately, in this instance, the case was dismissed because the final ARPA regulations were not published, which would have determined disposition of the case. The revisions to the Act are still in draft form, and the latest schedule indicates that the estimated publication date is March 31, 1985.

GLADYS E. TESSMAN 1906 — 1983

by J. Frank Adkins

Mrs. Gladys E. Tessman, past President of the Colorado Archeological Society and an active participant in community affairs of Montrose, died April 12, 1983, after illnesses growing out of extensive paralysis from an accidental fall in 1980.

Gladys Tessman was active in archaeological and museum affairs in Montrose. She served as President of the Chippeta Chapter of the Colorado Archeological Society and was a member of the Montrose County Historical Society. She was President of the Colorado Archeological Society during 1976 and afterwards served on its Board of Directors. When her accident made it impossible for Mrs. Tessman to participate in the archaeological activities she so greatly enjoyed, she permitted the use of her name for the Colorado Archeological Society's Tessman Fund. Through the Tessman Fund, her spirit will continue to support Southwestern Lore, its memoir series, and other publications in future years.

You are encouraged to send donations to the Tessman Fund c/o Terry Murphy, P.O. Box 486, Castle Rock, Colorado 80104. All donations are tax deductible.

CAS NEWS, cont.

Lyons Chapter: Members participated in the Laranie River Survey and inventoried a stone ring site on Indian Mountain near the town of Lyons.

San Juan Basin Archeological Society (Durango): Amid field trips to southwestern sites, the Durango Chapter worked with Bob York on a survey of Forest Service land and participated in the Taylor Park survey. Phil Duke and Gary Matlock used Chapter members on a inventory of sites within the City of Durango.

STATE OF THE STATE

by Bruce Rippeteau

I thought you might appreciate a synopsis of 1983 developments in Archaeology at the Colorado Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist. I realize that everyone has his own problems which loom large and are closer at hand, and further, that it must not appear from the outside that much is happening at 1300 Broadway. However, the following has recently come to pass:

Personnel: Emerson Pearson, former State Archaeologist, left the CHS at the end of June and has since worked with the Division of Cultural Resources of the National Park Service in Lakewood.

At the end of May, I joined the CHS to serve in a temporary, half-year capacity as Acting State Archaeologist. This also includes being Deputy SHPO for Archaeology, and a new position at CHS as Vice President for Archaeology. Since then, I have been working with CHS, the Colorado Archeological Society, and the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, to re-create a strong, statewide archaeology presence.

The "Office of the State Archaeologist" has been found. Created in 1973, by CRS 1973 24-80-403, it consists of the State Archaeologist; Nan Glick, Senior Secretary; Jay Beyer; Steve Cassells (in his capacity with CAAY); Jim Green; Linda Gregonis; Judi Halasi; O D Hand; and Gary Smith; plus time-fractions amounting to 3-4 more FTEs of support personnel. OSAC is commingled with the historians and architects of "Historic Preservation" to form the larger "Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation." There are, also, three other MA-level archaeologists at CHS in Collections and in Public Access.

As of September 23, the name, "Colorado Preservation Office," was changed back to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, with that title's original 1976-1980 meaning of office support for the State Archaeologist and SHPO. Jim Hartman, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for History and Vice President for History, co-directs OAHF with the State Archaeologist.

On October 13, 1983, Governor Lamm appointed Barbara Swoler as the official, full SHPO for Colorado (she had been SHPO in an acting capacity). She does this in concert with her job as President of CHS. On October 22, Barbara married Bill Hornby, Senior Editor of the Denver Post and long-time publisher of archaeology articles.

Filling the position of State Archaeologist proceeds apace. I prepared a complete outline of the procedure for the CHS Board for a mid-October start. This included AA, EOE, consultation with affected organizations, schedules, mailing lists, and search committee options. There has been a slight delay in this advertisement due to the President's request for some continued damage control.

Permits: On July 6, the State Archaeologist and Paleontological Permit System was thoroughly examined, and I changed the permit issuance (for state lands) from the project-by-project arrangement of 1981-1983 to the 1977-1980 system of statewide, year-long permits for "Survey-Only" and "Survey-and-Testing." The current, third-permit category, "Full-Excavation," statutorily requires a project-specific permit.

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CCPA - FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

by Sarah Nelson

The fifth annual meeting of the CCPA was held at the Denver Museum of Natural History on March 11 and 12, 1983. Arrangements for the building, the behind the scenes tours of the museum, and all the food—lunches and "goodies"—were made by Joyce Herold, who deserves a rousing vote of thanks for her very successful efforts. She also arranged for the dinner meeting at the Fort, the superb birthday cake with crossed Marshalltown and shovel (golden, of course!) design, and the taping of the evening panel, "Reminiscences of Colorado Archaeology."

This panel, formed at the suggestion of Paul Nickens, was very well received. Omer Stewart, Marie Wormington, John Cotter, and Joe Ben Wheat each gave us anecdotes and insights from early Colorado archaeology. And John Cotter's slides of Lindenmeier were a welcome addition. Liz Morris provided the grandfinale with a film of some Earl Morris' excavations. Hannah Huse graciously moderated the panel. The session of papers on Saturday was ably chaired by Mark Guthrie, who also helped arrange the sessions. An innovation by John Gooding, the Plains Ceramic Workshop proved to be very productive, as was the San Luis Valley Workshop arranged by Van Button.

Those of you who thought the meeting was successful can tell me, and thank those mentioned above. Those with complaints can tell John Gooding, who will coordinate next year's meetings!

STATE OF THE STATE, cont.

The permit was thereby simplified. The Terms-and-Conditions document was also simplified, and all this was the subject of a mass mailing on July 22. All 1984 permits will be in this new system.

Site Files: The Colorado Archaeology and History Site File was also examined and found in need of revision. On July 25, Jim Hartman, Nancy Gauss (who heads the information division), and I instituted two changes: (1) turnaround-time went from 7-14 days to 3 or 4 days for practically all cases, and (2) phone-requests became standard procedure. Also, we are, now, giving UTM's for all sites having this information (whether reported by the archaeologist or calculated by OAHF). (Of UTM's, be leery, since they are so error-prone. About one-half the sites have UTM's.)

Also on the Site File, we have instituted, with the approval of the Board, a major, 12-15 month project to quadruple the computer-reported search information. The project name is "SHARDS" and will start around December 1. More will be said about this fairly big deal in the near future.

In Colorado, there are some 44,000 total sites in our files; of these, some 33,000 are archaeology sites and some 11,000 are historic sites. There are 23 single (or non-district, complexes) archaeology "Sites," and 370 single history "Sites" on the National Register of Historic Places, plus three archaeological and 47 historic "Districts." (The Archaeological Districts and complexes have some 7,000 additional archaeology sites on the Register by virtue of District inclusion.) There is some slight adjustment in quoting these figures due to record keeping.

About 4,600 archaeology sites were added last year (October 82-September 83), not counting Pinon Canyon's several hundred. This has been a decreasing number since 1980.

Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year (CAAY): CAAY has been continued through December through the gracious donation of CAS of \$3,000 more match in time, and CHS's grant allotment. Steve Cassells will continue as the half-time Coordinator. The Committee consists of Jim Hester, chair, Joyce Herold, Barbara Sudler, Frank Adkins, Bill Tate, and myself. We will be doing a major report and reprise, which will be widely distributed, as part of Heritage News, and included as an insert in this CCPA Newsletter.

Archaeology has received some good press, aside from the CAAY. There was a readable Ogham/Nonsense writeup in Empire Magazine of the Denver Post on September 25, 1983. There have also been many medium-sized articles, and we await "20/20's" imminent report on Pinon Canyon and possibly other Colorado cultural matters. Adrienne Anderson, representing the NPS, has also recently appeared on national T. V. on behalf of archaeology. Newsletter interviewed the acting State Archaeologist and others whom he recommended, in Colorado and elsewhere, for a proposed story on "salvage archaeology." Science Digest is also doing (they say) an April 1984 issue article on "Urban Archaeology" and in addition to many contacts, we have sent 6 photos of urban archaeology in Colorado.

Colorado Indians: Colorado has an important Indian advisory system called the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs (CCIA). This is headed by Cynthia Kent and is located in the Lt. Governor's office. I have worked with Cindy on several projects including an Indian burial ground on state land, and designating certain sacred areas. Of these, little can be said now, but there will be some interesting developments. Deward Walker is an advisory member of the new cultural committee of CCIA and is very helpful in the sacred areas work.

State Archaeologist's Awards: Four Awards were given at the Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Meeting in October. At the Banquet, I presented them to Anne Sands (for her faunal study collection), Julia May Avery (for her long support of the office), Alma Hollingsworth (also for long support), and Hartley Bloomfield (who has helped us all in Northwest Colorado.)

Thank you all very much for your personal support and for your continued help to us at CHS. I believe the OAHF, SHPO, and State Archaeologist are becoming healthier in Archaeology. Let us hope the broader time for all archaeologists in Colorado also improves, soon! Thank you.

ROCK ART OF WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA

The Archaeological Society of South Dakota announces the publication of "Rock Art of Western South Dakota" (Special Publication of the South Dakota Archaeological Society, Number 6). This volume contains "The North Cave Hills" by James D. Keyser and "The Southern Black Hills" by Linea Sundstrom. Each volume is available for \$13.00 (soft cover) from the Archeological Laboratory, 2032 South Grange Avenue, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57105. Make checks payable to the Archaeological Society of South Dakota. Subtract \$2.00 for orders received before February 29, 1984. Add \$1.00 book rate postage and handling.

BLM BROCHURE ON ROCK ART

The Bureau of Land Management, White River Resource Area Office, has developed a public information brochure on "The Rock Art of Canyon Pintado." The brochure uses color photographs and illustrations to accompany explanations of the National Register District, the culture history, and how the area got its name. This attractive pamphlet creates a positive impression and encourages visitors to recognize the different kinds of rock art, wonder about its meaning, and to protect it from vandalism, theft and destruction.

The White River Resource Area printed the pamphlets to support Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year and to promote archaeology of Northwestern Colorado. The Bureau of Land Management should be recognized for taking a positive step towards protection and management of this fragile resource.

CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE COLORADO PLAINS, cont.

Fort Carson Military Reservation. In July of 1982, a crew under the overall direction of John D. Hartley (Grand River Consultants, Inc.) performed test excavations at 27 prehistoric sites with the Fort Carson Military Reservation on the Plains/Front Range interface. The testing was designed to clarify several temporal/cultural questions left unanswered following the 1978-1981 survey work, principally relating to the existence and significance of Archaic components in the project area, as well as to assess the National Register eligibility of a number of components.

Six sites (5PE2, 5PE141, 5PE143, 5FN503, and 5FN505) received relatively extensive testing, while the remaining 21 were less extensively investigated. The test results supported a previous supposition that Plains Woodland components predominated throughout the Fort Carson area. Somewhat surprisingly, however, evidence for subsurface Archaic components was completely lacking, even at sites that had yielded a relatively large number of Archaic-style points during survey work. The apparent absence of in situ Archaic components at Fort Carson is intriguing, especially in view of the numerous, excavated Archaic components elsewhere along the Front Range. One site (5FN503) proved to be a single component, Late Prehistoric occupation with strong ceramic similarities to the Apishapa Focus.

In addition to assessing the temporal affiliation and management status of the sites, the 1982 investigations at three sites (5EP52, 5EP461, and 5FN503) were utilized to check the replicability of the detailed site surface documentation and debitage coding procedures used during previous survey work at the sites. These investigations were also used to assess the extent to which the superficially observed materials at the sites accurately reflected the subsurface content. With a few exceptions that probably related to problems of interobserver variability, coded data from the 1982 test results and surface observations were statistically similar to data field coded in 1979-81, suggesting the essential reliability and replicability of the debitage coding procedures used in previous seasons (John D. Hartley).

In September, 1983, Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc. intensively surveyed the 6 sq. km (1,482 acre) Red Creek Parcel on the Fort Carson Military Reservation in Fremont and Pueblo Counties. Minor test excavation

was also conducted in conjunction with survey. Funding for the project was provided by the U.S. Army through the National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services. The survey area comprises flat to rolling, grassy and cactus-covered plains with occasional mesas and broken uplands. The latter areas are sparsely vegetated with low junipers. Red Creek, a major intermittent drainage, bisects the tract from northeast to southwest, flowing through a broad sandy floodplain before entering a small, steep-sided canyon. Elevation in the area ranges between 5600 and 5940 feet.

Ten sites and 15 isolated finds (IFs) were recorded. Seven sites are aboriginal, one is historic Euro-American, and two multi-component aboriginal/Euro-American. Ten IFs are aboriginal and five Euro-American. Aboriginal sites consist mainly of sparse, shallow lithic scatters that include ground stone and, in four cases, one or two hearths. Retouched tools are scarce; no projectile points were recovered, the majority of tools consisting of edge-retouched flakes and small, often crude bifaces. One site, 5PE623, exhibited a surface concentration of five metates in association with cord-marked pottery. Scattered along a low ridge were also found lithics, hearths, and manos. A single test pit near the metate concentration yielded additional metate fragments, sparse lithics, and charcoal flecks in a packed sand matrix to 33 cm below the modern surface. On the basis of the ceramics, this site is believed to date to the Plains Woodland period, ca. A.D. 1-1000. The remainder of the aboriginal sites remain undated. Two of three Euro-American sites are homestead remnants dating to the early 20th century. The third, a small stone foundation with very sparse trash, is of unknown age and function.

Aboriginal settlement patterns seem to parallel those elucidated by Robert Alexander et al in a recently completed large-scale sampling survey of the reservation. Sites occur in association with the major watercourse in the area or tributaries thereof, generally on canyon rims or first terraces overlooking the stream beds. Identification of settlement shifts through time has been hampered here—as it was in the above-mentioned study by a high percentage of sites lacking temporally diagnostic artifacts (Chris Zier).

Indian Mountain Site. Through support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Longmont Pioneer Museum, an archaeological field school for high school students was held at the Indian Mountain Site (5BL876) near Lyons. The program under the direction of E. Steve Cassells (Plano Archaeological Consultants) and Robin Farrington (Longmont Pioneer Museum) began in February and lasted until Mid-June 1983. Following weekly class sessions that dealt with archaeological fundamentals, two weeks were spent excavating the complex of at least six stone circles on the east side of a hogback near Lyons.

Four rings were totally excavated during the two week field season. Two others were sampled. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Those tools found include a tip of a serrated projectile point; a large snub nosed scraper that had spokeshaves on both lateral edges; a number of secondary flakes; and a small fragment of low-fired, sand-tempered clay that probably is a scrap from a pottery manufacturing event.

Since no diagnostics were found, the processing of radiocarbon samples from three rings and one outside area may provide the primary clues to site chronology. Soil samples were taken from each

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CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE COLORADO PLAINS, cont.

quadrant inside two rings, as well as from two separate outside activity areas. The pollen results will be examined for possible economic or other activity-related distributional patterns, as well as for environmental information.

Since the field school was funded at a marginal level, supplementary financial sources are being sought to cover the costs of the radiocarbon and palynology analyses. A final report will be submitted to Southwestern Lore within the next year (Steve Cassells).

Pinon Canyon Archaeological Project. The Pinon Canyon Archaeological Project covers 380 square miles in Las Animas County, Colorado, west of the Purgatoire River. It involves survey, testing, and mitigation of several different physiographic units. The large project area allows for sophisticated testing of behavioral models in both time and space, as well as providing cultural data for this complicated and poorly documented region.

The research design focuses on sedentism and mobility as a central problem, to which all other archaeological variables are related. Thus, chronology and culture history, exchange and group interaction, site typology and function, resource utilization, technology, stylistic variability, and rock art are subsumed under this topic as subsets with research questions contributing to the solution of this single integrative problem.

Models of mobility and sedentism have been constructed, based in part on research into the literature of the area (focusing on Las Animas County, but encompassing all of Colorado and sections of contiguous states), in part on ethnographic analogy, and in part on theoretical considerations. These models have been translated into predictive site locators in predictive maps (to be described below) and are being tested against data collected in the field.

"Middle-range" theory is thus addressed with middle-range variables, which have been argued to relate to mobility and sedentism, group size, storage, tools for procurement and processing, investment in facilities, and social structure. These are translated into on-the-ground archaeological variables. Separate but compatible computer files have been created for each category of artifact.

Two separate computer projects are in operation: one involves analysis of sites, components, features, and artifacts, and the other involves predictive maps. A brief description of each follows:

A computer data base has been created that allows files to be searched as either hierarchies or networks. Using the SIR (Scientific Information Retrieval) package, which is compatible with SPSS, BMD, and SAS, on the University of Denver's VAX 780, the data base is composed of sites as CASES. Fifteen separate files (e.g., CERAMICS, FEATURES, DEBITAGE) are "RECORD TYPES." Files can be used separately or merged. Some files are entered from the field on a dial-up terminal, and others are entered from the laboratory after analysis. It is too early to report any significant analyses of the data base, but some runs have been made to test the programs.

The mapping files have been created with a digitizer and are processed at the State of Colorado Automated Mapping System using ESRI software. Levels digitized

include project boundaries, elevation, hydrology, vegetation, gross soils, and fine soils (still in progress). Predictive maps are generated from these files, using both the raw data and generated data such as slope, aspect, ecotone, and distance to water. Sites are entered by UTM's from the field and checked against the various predictive models. Further statistics will be generated from the mapping files as well. This method of predictive mapping will be useful as a field tool and also is intuitively more understandable than models generated from statistics alone.

At the time of this writing, the survey has covered 95% of the canyons and 75% of the hogback in Phase I areas. Over 275 sites have been recorded, and thirteen sites have been tested. Analysis of the field data is proceeding according to schedule (Sarah Nelson).

Plains Ceramic Studies at the University of Colorado. Priscilla Ellwood reports that the University of Colorado Museum continues to curate the Plains Sherd Type Collection. This collection includes Woodland, Upper Republican, Apishapa, and Dismal River type sherds from type sites in Nebraska and Colorado. In addition, Ms. Ellwood reports the completion of two projects:

Bayou Gulch Ceramics (5DA265), a salvage report for the Colorado Department of Highways, was edited and readied for publication. Emphasis was on the sherds from the site compared with whole vessels from the Western Plains. Whole vessels and sherds inspected include collections from the Anthropology Department, University of Wyoming; Nebraska State Historical Society; Anthropology Department, University of Denver; Anthropology Department, University of Colorado; and the University of Colorado Museum.

The research goals of the report were to name types and place of the Bayou Gulch pottery within the Western Plains chronology. This objective was only partly achieved. Types were recognized and described but not named, since Bayou Gulch pottery is distinct from other pottery in the immediate area. The site was designated as Terminal Woodland based on (1) the absence of pottery with thickened rims, (2) the absence of corner-notched projectile points, and (3) the locale of the site on a low terrace near the Cherry Creek-Bayou Gulch confluence.

The second ceramic project was a detailed description of the Mee Whole Vessel, a lopsided, constricted rim, high shouldered, obliterated cordmarked pot, discovered by Lillian Mee 5 miles northeast of Parker, Colorado. This report follows the extended pottery description form under consideration by the Front Range Ceramic Workshop at the last CCPA meeting. It also includes sketches, a portfolio of photographs, and an associated bibliography. After exhaustive comparisons with other whole vessels in the Plains area, the pot was placed in the Terminal Woodland category. The objective of the project was to include the description in a portfolio of whole vessel descriptions of the Colorado Plains area housed at the University of Colorado Museum. Plains whole vessels are few in number, and a compilation of information such as this would be useful.

In addition to the description of the Mee Whole Vessel a companion account of exploratory excavation (prepared by co-author O D Hand) should appear in published form in a future issue of Southwestern Lore. Funding for dendro, radiocarbon, and thermoluminescent dating is being sought (Priscilla B. Ellwood).

EARL MORRIS FETED

by Hannah Huse

"Among Ancient Ruins: The Explorations of Earl H. Morris" (1889-1956) was a major archaeological exhibit April through July 3, 1983, at the University of Colorado Museum. This display chronicled Morris' life and work in the Southwestern United States and Colorado. By using personal effects, artifacts, and unamataic photographs, the exhibit illustrated an age of exploration and discovery that fascinated professional archaeologists as well as the public. Morris' contributions to the discipline were presented, including his role in building the dendrochronological sequence for the northern Southwest.

A lecture series highlighted the show's opening and an exhibit catalog, "The Morris Cole," documented Morris' achievements. The exhibit was made possible by a grant from the Colorado Humanities Program. A traveling exhibit of the photographs is available for circulation. Anyone interested should contact the University of Colorado Museum or Hannah Huse.

DU'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE AND PROGRAM

by Jonathan Haas

Last spring, the University of Denver, in conjunction with the Colorado Historical Society, organized a conference on Preservation Here and Now, marking the initiation of a new cross-disciplinary graduate program in historic preservation at the University of Denver. The conference was composed of three sessions on the interaction of history and archaeology in preservation, Main Street development programs, and on "Universities as Preservationists," and brought in speakers from all over the United States to provide a diversified perspective on historic preservation today. The lively discussion stimulated by the lectures demonstrated that historic preservation is a subject that is generating considerable interest and attention in the Colorado area. Chairman of the Conference was Jonathan Haas, and speakers included John Albright, Fran Levine, Jim Ayers, and Jeff Kenyon.

To respond to this interest in a systematic academic environment, the University of Denver's historic preservation program is planned to give students background and training in diverse aspects of historic preservation. The program represents a joint effort by the Anthropology, History, and Art departments, and the combination of the three disciplines is seen as the strength of the program. Given that preservation today requires interaction between professionals in all three disciplines, the D.U. program works to open up and facilitate communication between archaeologists, historians, archivists, architectural historians, and art historians. Thus, preservation students in the Anthropology Department will take courses in Art (e.g., American Architecture in the 19th and 20th Centuries) and History (e.g., Historic Preservation or Historical and Contemporary Manuscripts). Beyond the coursework, students in all departments will take an internship in the field of specialization and prepare either a Master's Thesis or Paper. People interested in the program should contact Jonathan Haas, Anthropology Department, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208.

ETHNOBIOLOGY CONFERENCE

The seventh annual Ethnobiology Conference will be held April 15-17, 1984, at the University of Washington, Seattle, WA, sponsored by the Departments of Anthropology and Botany, Institute for Environmental Studies, and The Burke Museum. Symposia are being planned on indigenous foods and Chinese herbal and nutritional medicine.

The Call for Papers requests submission of a 150 word abstract, a title, list of author(s) with address(es), and the name of the person presenting the paper; abstracts must be received by February 1. Abstracts for general papers should be sent to Dr. Eugene Hunn, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. Abstracts of papers on indigenous foods should be forwarded to Dr. Harriet Kuhnlein, Division of Human Nutrition, the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada V6T 1W5. Abstracts of papers on Chinese herbal and nutritional medicine should be forwarded to Dr. Eugene Anderson, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521. For additional information on the conference, write to Conference Registration, University of Washington, DW-23, Seattle, WA 98195.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Steve Baker has been appointed Current Research Coordinator for the Society for Historic Archaeology's Newsletter for the Rocky Mountain and Northern Plains Region. Baker has requested that brief abstracts (200-500 words) of ongoing, planned, or recently completed historic sites research projects be submitted to him for inclusion in the SHA's Newsletter. His reporting area includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and North and South Dakota. Abstracts of any historical work, so long as it focuses on or is oriented toward historic sites is solicited and should be sent to: Steven G. Baker, c/o Centuries Research Inc., P. O. Box 1869, Montrose, CO 81402.

PLAINS CULTURE HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

A session titled "Plains Culture History: New Perspectives and Recent Data" is being planned for the upcoming Canadian Archaeological Association meeting in Victoria, British Columbia, April 18-21, 1984. Papers will range from specific data presentation to theoretical and methodological problems. Publication of the symposium is being considered. For more information contact Dr. David Burley, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820-112 St., Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2R8.

Journal Changes Name

The journal Contract Abstracts and CRM Archeology has been changed to American Archeology. The editor believes that the new name better reflects the content of the journal: articles, reports, book reviews, abstracts, and topical collections of papers.

The journal is published 3 times per year. Subscriptions are \$25.00/year and the address is: American Archeology, Atechiston, Inc., 81 West Mountain Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877.