

# NEWSLETTER

## COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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**President** - Carol Gleichman  
303-494-5267, cgleichman@achp.gov  
**Secretary** - Mark Mitchell  
917-384-2181, mmitch@ria.net  
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303-866-4673, mary.sullivan@chs.state.co.us  
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Todd McMahon - Todd.McMahon@chs.state.co.us  
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pecarcho@aol.com  
**Newsletter Editor** - Carole Graham  
970-328-6244, carolegraham@earthlink.net  
**Web Master** - The hippo-lovin' Mary Sullivan

### FROM THE EDITOR

Many, many thanks to those who contributed material for this edition of the newsletter. I would really like to encourage members to send things in. Don't forget, this newsletter is for YOU and if there are things you would like to share, send it on. It would be nice to have more letters and original articles coming in (see Liz Morris' contribution this issue). I'm in the process of changing my internet service provider, so after this newsletter, please send messages to the new e-mail address below. Thanks!

Carole Graham  
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants  
P.O. Box 899  
Eagle, CO 81631  
carolegraham@earthlink.net  
(please send your submissions on diskette or by file attachment on e-mail)

### PRESIDENT'S CORNER

What great timing! A new Millennium and a brand new set of Prehistoric Archaeological Contexts! The volumes have received rave reviews and I'm told include massive amounts of information, and great graphics. Many thanks to the authors, who put in many hours of volunteer time to draft the documents; and to the proposal committee, the Grant Advisory Board, and Susan Chandler, who all played critical roles in making this happen.

In other news.... Over the summer, I wrote to the Colorado Historical Society (CHS) offering CCPA's assistance in reviewing the State Historical Fund (SHF) grant application process to ensure that archaeological remains are appropriately addressed in ground disturbing work funded by the SHF. The CHS was very responsive to that letter, and to a follow-up letter with specific recommendations. As a result of this effort, SHF Projects Manager Mark Wolfe pulls all applications that may involve ground disturbing activities and submits them to an OAHF archaeologist assigned by Susan Collins. The staff archaeologist makes recommendations for any needed archaeological investigations, and the grant award for those projects is conditioned on completing the work with an archaeologist meeting professional qualifications standards. Mark commented recently that there are still some kinks to be worked out, but that the process seems to have worked fairly well for the fall round.

Although I have had a couple of conversations with Dan Haas, BLM's State Archaeologist, we have not yet received a written reply to our inquiry (or the documentation we requested) on Colorado BLM's policies regarding the protection of archaeological remains in its range management program. As the field season approaches, I hope to continue this dialogue and to have an opportunity for some of our members to review BLM's draft policy. Any one interested in participating in this effort, please let me know. If we do have an opportunity to review this policy before it is finalized (as I've requested), we will need some folks to work on this. If you haven't visited our new website at [www.coloradoarchaeologists.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeologists.org), please check it out. Mary Sullivan, Carole Graham, and Todd McMahon did a wonderful job in setting this up. Now we need to add more information! Mary Sullivan has been appointed as

the web master, and you can contact her through the website! I'd like to list all standing committees, their chairs and members, on the website for the members' information; but I doubt that I'm even aware of what committees there are. Please let me know if you are on a standing committee, if you are a committee chairperson, or if you think you might be on a committee but can't remember. I will compile a list for posting on the website. (This will also be very helpful for the Executive Committee).

Finally, please be sure to attend the annual meeting, March 16-19, 2000, in downtown Denver. Information about the meeting and registration materials will be sent, *by mail*, to all members in about a week, along with election ballots and information on candidates for office. This information will also be available on the website.

Carol Gleichman, President

### **1998 Field Investigations of the University of Northern Colorado**

By Bob Brunswig, UNC Anthropology Department

The University of Northern Colorado moved its field research from the state's northeastern plains to the Rockies in 1998. UNC had previously (1997) begun small-scale testing and survey work at the YMCA of the Rockies near Estes Park. However, the shift in geographic focus from earlier work in the plains took on a new dimension in 1998. The university, under contract to the U.S. Park Service, began a multi-year research and site inventory program in Rocky Mountain National Park. Surveys and limited testing were done in an 1100-acre area of Beaver Meadows, from the park visitor center to the headwaters of Beaver Brook. A total of 100 sites (58 sites per square mile) were recorded during the four-week field season. Thirteen different site types were noted, ranging from historic homesteads and ranches to scarred trees and stratified multi-component camps. Recovered diagnostic artifacts from the prehistoric periods ranged from the Middle Archaic (a McKean Duncan point) to Early Ceramic corner-notched point types. One high altitude game drive site, Trail Ridge Game Drive, was mapped at one-meter contours using sub-meter mapping grade GPS equipment. Resulting spatial data were used to create a three-dimensional model of the site and form the basis of an on-going Geographic Information System analysis of the drive's landscape variables. High-resolution GPS instruments will be used on a regular basis for electronic mapping of Rocky Mountain National Park sites in the up-coming 1999 field season.

University personnel also continued testing at the Big Rock shelter site at the Estes Park YMCA in 1998. The site, overlooking the Wind River Valley, is a large

granite-schist boulder with a southeast-facing overhang. The site is suspected of serving as a seasonal migratory stop-over for hunter-gatherer groups traveling to and from high altitude game hunting territories. Extensive testing of the site has revealed four distinctive cultural units ranging from Late Archaic/Early Ceramic through Late Ceramic times. Recovered materials include diagnostic projectile points, a single Upper Republican (Late Ceramic) potsherd, butchering tools, lithic tool debris, and ground stone. Analysis of the flaking debitage is being done to determine its geological sources and how source material use may have changed through time. Similar studies are being conducted with lithic artifacts and debitage from sites being documented in the nearby Rocky Mountain National Park survey program. Both geological and radiocarbon evidence from the shelter indicate that stratigraphic integrity was largely maintained throughout the site's depositional history. Charcoal samples from earlier and later Early Ceramic deposits were recently dated, providing a partial chronological framework for the site. Radiocarbon determinations included the following: upper unit 5 (lowest Early Ceramic)-1550±100 BP (Beta 122933), unit 4 (mid Early Ceramic)-1460±40 BP (Beta 122932); and unit 3 (upper Early Ceramic)-1230±40 BP (Beta 122931). A final phase of testing at Big Rock was completed in April of 1999 and a final report is under preparation.

### **New NPS Publication**

Submitted by Bob Powers

The National Park Service's Intermountain Cultural Resources Management program is pleased to announce the publication of *The Bandelier Archeological Survey* by Robert P. Powers and Janet D. Orcutt. The report presents analyses and interpretations resulting from a 40% sample inventory survey of Bandelier National Monument in north-central New Mexico. If you have not received prior publications in the Bandelier series, and would like a copy of this report, please e-mail Bob Powers at: bob\_powers@nps.gov (with an underscore between bob and powers) or send a written request (Anthropology Projects, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728) including your mailing address. We expect to distribute the two-volume report in December. This is a free government publication.

### **2000 Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week**

Submitted by Todd McMahon

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the Colorado Interagency Archaeological Education and Anti-Vandalism Task Force will again be coordinating Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week. May 13 through May 21, 2000 are the dates in which the

celebration will take place. The Colorado Historical Society will again be providing small grants of up to \$200 to help organizations hold an event for the week. The deadline for receipt of a grant application is **February 18, 2000**. We are also gathering all event information for the Colorado Historical Society's newspaper and the OAHF web page. A calendar of events form must be filled out and returned to our office on or before **March 14, 2000**. Both forms are available from our web site, <http://coloadohistory-oahf.org>, or by calling 303-866-4607. This is an excellent opportunity for the archaeological community to promote the preservation of archaeological and historic resources in Colorado. Please help spread the word about the week's celebration. Thanks!

### **Chimney Rock Interpretive Program: A Changing Professional Perspective**

by Elizabeth Ann Morris

Professor Emerita, Colorado State University

During the five years that I have been involved with the USFS Chimney Rock interpretive program, my approach has changed from that of university professor to that of a more general educator. This was NOT an intentional strategy; like Topsy, it just grew and is still evolving. I am describing this metamorphosis here in the hope that readers might find it useful sometime.

Chimney Rock Archeological Site is located about 20 miles west of Pagosa Springs, three miles off of US 160 on CO 151. It consists of a Chacoan outlier pueblo and several earlier restored ruins located on top of a steep-sided mesa with a commanding view of the Piedra River and its nearby tributaries. In the further distance are the San Juan Mountains and the blue mesas of New Mexico. Located on the Southern Ute Reservation, it is administered by the San Juan/Rio Grande National Forest as an educational exhibit. Guided tours are offered to the public from May through September and visitors traveling under their own steam may visit at any time. The tours are presented by many volunteer guides and a few San Juan Mountain Association personnel.

Since moving to Bayfield I have been involved with training the guides and leading tours myself. Several of the guides and I have revised and clarified the Tour Guides Handbook. Initially, in my training sessions I covered Anasazi archaeology focusing in on the Chaco phenomenon, the outliers, and Chimney Rock in particular. I tried to fit them into the larger context of North American prehistory. Utilizing the approach that I had presented to my classes at Colorado State University there was coverage of the facts of What? Who? When? Why? etc. and as many interpretive hypotheses as there was time for. Hypotheses are there was time for.

Hypotheses about the Chacoan phenomenon swarm like bees around a hive!

These have generated lots of Questions! How many more structures are there? Who lived here? Why did they live here? How accurate is the dating? Why did the Indians leave? When did they leave? Where did they go? And so on and on and on!

This research orientation considerably colored MY thinking. It was designed to generate research funds, to obtain permissions from administering authorities, and to generate student interest at all levels. I was steeped in it!

However, it gradually dawned on me that our visitors did fit into ANY of these categories. The public at large often has little or no knowledge about Indians, the Southwest, or archaeology in general. They want to learn what IS known in intelligible terms. Most do not want more than a smattering of the spicier unanswered questions.

Then, belatedly, I realized that the tour guides were not students or professionals either. With their diverse backgrounds, they attended the training programs and read the Tour Guides Handbook because they were genuinely interested in the program. They read widely, visit other ruins, and enrich their background knowledge from professional and popular sources alike (for example, Frazier 1986; Sebastian 1992; Vivian 1990).

It is to be hoped that their intelligence and structured training allows them to eliminate or to add appropriate salt and other spices to some of the more unlikely hypotheses. In this day and age, the media includes almost anything. And it seems to be increasingly fashionable for even some of our better qualified colleagues to sculpt innovative ideas that are not always differentiated into facts and/or hypotheses (for example, Cole 1996; Japiske 1990; Lekson 1999; Malville and Putnam 1993; Shermer 1997). This gives professionals something to reflect upon. It gives non-professionals "information" that they cannot always separate into what is presentable or even downright "spoofs." Inevitably, this results in individual presentations reflecting their total personal experience and interests.

After five years it is my hope that they emphasize the important relevant facts and differentiate between archaeological knowledge and variously derived interpretative suggestions. It is also to be hoped that continued learning and interaction with others will upgrade the quality and accuracy of their presentations. The enthusiasm, energy, and efforts of our volunteer tour guides are essential to the visitor program. Paramount among our major goals is to see to it that our visitors

enjoy their visits and come away with intelligible and accurate knowledge.

Cole, Nancy

1996 Debunking Junk. *Nucleus* 19 (2):3-5.

Frazier, Kendrick

1986 *People of Chaco: A Canyon and Its Culture*. W. W. Norton, New York.

Japikse, Carl (editor)

1990 *Fart Proudly: Writings of Benjamin Franklin You Never Read in School*. Enthea Press, Columbus.

Lekson, Stephen

1999 *The Chaco Meridian*. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Malville, J. McKim and Claudia Putnam

1993 *Prehistoric Astronomy in the Southwest*. Johnson Books, Boulder, Colorado.

Sebastian, Lynne

1992 *The Chaco Anasazi: Sociopolitical Evolution in the Prehistoric Southwest*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Shermer, Michael

1997 *Why People Believe in Weird Things: Pseudoscience, Superstition, and Other Confusions of Our Time*. W. H. Freeman, New York.

Vivian, R. Gwinn

1990 *The Chacoan Prehistory of the San Juan Basin*. Academic Press, New York.

## Portrait of a Colorado Archaeologist

**Name:** Steven Guy Baker (1945)

SOPA/ ROPA; Charter Voting Member, CCPA

**Current Position:** President and Principal Investigator, Centuries Research, Inc. and Adjunct Faculty, Dept. of S.W. Studies, Fort Lewis College.

**Hometown:** I am a native Jaywalker and grew up as a real 'small town kid' in the farming community of Holton in northeastern Kansas.

**Degrees/Institutions:** B.A. University of Kansas (1968) - anthropology and minor in geology. Cross-disciplinary M.A. (1974) University of South Carolina (American History and anthropology). Field schools Washington State University (1966) and Parks Canada (1968). I periodically threaten my family with removal to Albuquerque so that I can finally complete my Ph.D in American Studies.

**How I Became an Archaeologist:** As a kid I was a collector and my extended family of old 'sod busters' steeped me in history and the people and places of my family history back thru the American Revolution. They pushed this agenda and really connected me up with the old 19th century ways. This set the 'historically inclined' mental staging for me. I managed to visit Mesa Verde when I was about 14. That trip bit me pretty hard but I still had no idea that a person could make a living out of archaeology. I met Tom Witty, Kansas State Archaeologist, when I went to him to find out how to find "Indian burial grounds." He sat me down and gave me a long talking to and I went to work on his field crews from the Historical Society while still in my teens. One day I came to realize that my then intended future in speech and drama could only lead me to spend my life teaching speech in lonely little Kansas prairie towns. This was not very appealing to me! While commiserating on my plight with my comrades at the Student Union at Emporia State College someone piped up and said: "why don't you become an archaeologist?" It sounded good to me so I promptly transferred to K.U. and here I am nearly 40 years later! It sure as hell has beat out most other jobs, even if not as lucrative.

**Current Projects of Interest:** The Uncompahgre Valley Historic Ute Project remains active in the Montrose area and is always interesting. Along with this I am doing the trail narrative and ethnological notation for the 1765 expeditions of Juan Maria de Rivera into Colorado. He paved the way for Dominguez and Escalante. This is great fun despite onerous scholarly obligations. It is really informative as it involves the very first meaningful ethnographic and geographic descriptions of Colorado and Utah. Sky Aerie near Rangely of course remains interesting and challenging. Everything is interesting to me and I am involved in a lot of projects!

**Favorite Hobbies:** I try to find the funny side of every situation and to make some manner of joke about it. That is probably my favorite thing. I am, however, truly blessed in that I have the living environment and employment freedom where I can actively pursue my many eclectic interests in moderation. My wife, Nancy Ellen, and I have six children and much of my life for many years has been family oriented. We maintain a small old fashioned farm where we live and work. We raise wild turkeys and a host of other critters. I hunt and fish, ride horses, canoe, love opera and fine music. I enjoy my friends and Garrison Keillor. I truly love to putter in my workshop and make hay with my old "Johnny Popper" John Deere tractors. I build and collect folk toys and electric trains and focus my life around family life and children, all of whom share in my work in archaeology. Our four daughters are now grown but Nancy and our sons, Christian (13) and Matthew (11),

work and travel together extensively. I am an assistant Scout-master in the BSA and traveled to the Boundary Waters of Minnesota with Troop 480 this past summer. I am involved in CAS and a variety of church and community initiatives and enjoy working with youth. Anything and everything is fair game except backpack camping and hard rock music! On the agenda for next year is to learn to sail canoe with my sons and a family trip through my old archaeological haunts in Canada all the way to Newfoundland to witness the 1000 year celebration of the Viking landings in the New World.

**Most Recent Good Book (s) I Have Read:** *Bless Me Ultima* by Rudolfo Anaya (a simply phenomenal story) and *Pony Tracks* by Frederick Remington (engaging historical travel narratives).

**Most Important Archaeological Lesson:** This came while I was directing an exploratory crew in routine slot-trenching through the Carolina woods for Stanley South back in 1970. He told me that I needed to push my crew more aggressively if I ever hoped to find the Revolutionary fortification features we were after in a timely manner. He told me that “you can’t come to understand the past if you can’t find it and you can’t find it unless you really start going after it!” With that he picked up a shovel and showed me and my crew exactly what he meant. He was a very aggressive archaeologist in the field and that, together with excellent field technique, is one of the things which made him so eminently successful. To this day I ultimately divide archaeologists into two basic categories: 1) Those who appear timid about digging and commonly end up simply waltzing with the past; 2) Those who really get after things and get down and boogie with the past. Because of Stan’s lesson I guess I am one who tends to boogie. After his frank admonishment I literally began to work the butts off my stripe-suited and chained-up crew of convicts looking for Stanley’s sites! It was good teaching for me and served me well during my tenure with him as well as later.

**Most Challenging Archaeological Experience (s):** By nature, any really meaningful archaeological questions are challenging to solve. Interpreting Sky Aerie and handling all of the political and legal difficulties of that project has been one of the biggest and unhappiest challenges of my life. It was a true test of character and brought out the best in some people and the absolute worst in others. My four year revisionist effort to straighten up the ethnohistorical landscape of South Carolina was also pretty difficult since it led me into total revision of Swanton’s work and the trail narrative of the Soto and other early entradas. The early Spanish travel narratives are really challenging! Being Stan South’s first professionally trained field assistant was a challenge for us both. Developing my archaeological career as an

intentional cross-disciplinarian has also at times been quite difficult.

**Most Dangerous Archaeological Moment:** These include all the normal dangers of weather and rattlesnakes. The most dangerous was, however, probably down in Georgia many years ago when I brazenly challenged the development of a new golf course on top of a beautiful Mississippian component at the Cherokee National Capital of New Echota. I attempted to salvage it out under the dozers. Not only was I in constant danger from machinery, but someone actually began to shoot at our small crew so as to drive us off the site. It worked! When the bullets began hitting the clay near me I packed it in and never looked back! This may be the only instance when an Acting State Archaeologist was driven off a site by gun fire!

My scariest time was different and stemmed from my being required to stem a race riot by young YCC kids at ‘96’ South Carolina in 1971. Somehow these kids had taken control of the restored log building on the site and were threatening to burn it down. They had become angry with the other White management and had sling blades and other implements of destruction including sharp trowels! Despite my strong protests, I was dispatched to solve the problem since I was the only available official from the Institute of Archaeology. I was actually held hostage for a time but managed to cool things down with diplomacy though I was literally scared to death.

**Most Rewarding Archaeological Experience:** I have nearly always felt good about what I was doing. The really big rewards, however, come when, via archaeology, you make a difference in the lives of other people. This can be Native American or other groups or just some troubled kid who derives something good from being involved with you in archaeology. I have a special fondness for reaching youth via archaeology. My close and extensive work with the Catawba Indian Potters of South Carolina and the Ute re-enfranchisement in Colorado have also been particularly rewarding to me.

**Most Exciting Thing in Archaeology Right Now:** The dramatic shifts in paradigms are very exciting, particularly in the areas of the age of early man, cannibalism, and Lew Binford’s recent acknowledgment (*Archaeology* Jan./Feb. 1999) that Processual Archaeology had failed to “emphasize sufficiently the importance of the knowledge building component.” This is an important revelation by this great thinker. I believe it inherently reaffirms the importance and key role of culture history work in the scientific method of archaeology. This kind of work was badly overlooked when the processualists were in charge of the paradigms under which we all had to labor for so many years. It was

not good for knowledge building in day to day archaeology and restricted advancements in our knowledge of Colorado's past.

#### **What Colorado Archaeology Needs Most at Present:**

We have what seems to me to be an acute shortage of younger archaeologists who stay active in Colorado archaeology. At least they are not very visible. I think this may translate into a shortage of well trained and experienced archaeologists as some of us age. It is also my perception that more and more of the meaningful archaeology is being conducted by fewer and fewer players within the state. I believe this consolidation of the archaeology providers is not necessarily good for variety and creativity in the way work is conducted. In the contract sector this means that an awful lot of work is in the hands of a very few principals of private firms. This elevates them to an artificial status of new Brahmins who will structure much of the theory about the state's past out of profit. It might even elevate their status above that of the academics. It is they and not the academics who are now writing and interpreting most of the archaeology. I think this has very serious long-range implications. I am also quite concerned about the Colorado Archaeological Society. It is an important base of public support for archaeology. CAS is not drawing in many new members and is in danger of withering away in the foreseeable future. CAS has to be saved and it may be up to the professional community to do it. Finally, I note with regret that a great many of the original Charter Members of CCPA are no longer active in the organization and have slipped entirely from the local scene. This is unfortunate because, to the best of my knowledge, they are mostly still alive. There may well be a lesson in this for CCPA and the way archaeology is structured in Colorado.

**Things I'd Really Like to Do Before I Die:** Retirement means absolutely nothing to me. The Lord has truly blessed me and I don't have any great unrealized goals that really matter in the greater scheme of things. I would really like to grow old with my wife in good health and see all of our six children grow up and develop happy productive lives. I would like to get some of my more important work, particularly the Juan Rivera Expedition and my related Ute work, into published book form. I would like to stay active in my profession to the end and hopefully be able to grow old with a little dignity. All I really want other than these things is to see some federal agencies get out of the politics of the archaeological marketplace, shape up some of their cultural resource personnel and programs and make them accountable. An appropriate act of contrition from the responsible agency for the fiasco at Rangely would also be meaningful, though most unlikely. Along these lines I believe most archaeologists, probably including me, could stand a good

dose of humility and follow Jim Deetz's old advice and not take themselves quite so seriously. I also would like to see that happen before I die. My dad always quoted an old Kipling verse which now hangs on my wall, perhaps it will be of help to some: "If you stop to consider the work that you've done, And to boast what your labor is worth dear, Angels may come for you Willie my son but you will never be wanted on earth Dear." - R. Kipling

If my attorney can't get me out of it, after I die I would like to end up as a guardian angel and come back and help protect the living. Despite many travails, I thank God every day for my many blessings!

**Next Victim:** Phil Duke, Fort Lewis College

#### **Colorado Preservation, Inc.**

Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI), the statewide non-profit historic preservation organization, will be holding its annual meeting at the Denver Athletic Club, February 4-5, 2000. For more information, contact:

Colorado Preservation, Inc.  
910 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 1100  
Denver, CO 80202  
phone (303) 893-4260, fax (303) 893-4333  
www.cpionline.org

#### **1999 Annual Report Karen S. Greiner Endowment for the Preservation of Colorado Archaeology - Dept. of Anthropology, Colorado State University**

**Endowment Status - Fall 1999** The Greiner Endowment grew by about \$10,000 during the 1998/99 fiscal year, another good year for the Endowment. Most of this increase came from growth in the value of the investment, and by returning unused funds from the annual awards to the Endowment account. \$250 from the 1997 research awards was not used and this money was returned to the Endowment. No research awards were made in the 1999 cycle; so the \$4,500 research reserve was reduced to \$4,000 and retained for funding year 2000 research. The remaining income, including all the 1998/99 interest has been returned to the Endowment. The Greiner Endowment began the 1998/99 fiscal year with \$69,000 and ended the year with \$79,120.

**Lack of Proposals** The Selection Committee (Jeffrey L. Eighmy, chair; Calvin H. Jennings; Larry C. Todd; Mary Van Buren) is concerned that no proposals were received in the 1999 cycle. Therefore, in 2000, a concerted effort will be made to contact potential applicants. A mailing will be sent to the Colorado Archaeological Society and

the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists reminding members of these organizations that the Greiner Endowment is encouraging substantial, \$1,000+ proposals in the year 2000. The Selection Committee will also send fliers to the graduate programs at the University of Colorado and the University of Denver reminding these programs of the Endowment's commitment to research into all aspects of preserving Colorado's rich prehistoric legacy.

**Research Results Reported** Jason LaBelle's (1998 awardee) project focuses on collecting data on Paleoindian assemblages from eastern Colorado, as part of a larger dissertation project (SMU) on Paleoindian landscape use on the Central High Plains. Over the past year, Jason has used Greiner Endowment Funds to record the material from the Central Plains held at the Denver Museum of Natural History and the University of Nebraska State Museum. The DMNH and University of Nebraska State Museum data are being integrated into a larger landscape study that uses several frames of reference for comparative research. One of the most important frames is the watershed. Watersheds are natural divides that affect the flow of water and secondary transport of raw material from the mountains of Colorado and onto the Central Plains. Some rivers, such as the Platte and the Arkansas, cut across the Central Plains. Thus, the different watershed characteristics provide differential access to a whole suite of natural resources. By using the watershed frame, Jason should be able to evaluate artifact assemblage parameters in terms of different watershed characteristics.

Jaynie Hirschi, a 1998 awardee, has learned from the University of Arizona Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research that 16 of the 35 wood samples submitted in her study of potential bias in radiocarbon dating in arid environments were datable by tree-ring methods. Jaynie is interested in the 'old wood' problem which suggests that, in arid zones can lie around on the land surface for decades and centuries before being collected by humans and incorporated into archaeological site material. If so, radiocarbon samples submitted from these sites may be from wood that is far older than the site occupations themselves. Jaynie is studying this problem in Western Colorado where she collected a set of wood samples from among the wood pieces laying on the ground in the Douglas Creek drainage. Preliminary indications from the Tree-Ring Laboratory are that many of these pieces can be very old. Some of the sticks of wood were from trees that had died 100 years ago, and it was common to pick up wood samples that were 200 years old.