

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

NEWSLETTER

December 1981

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COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL  
ARCHAEOLOGISTS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists is to be held at the Denver Marriott-City Center, at 17th and California Streets in downtown Denver, on Friday, March 12, and Saturday, March 13, 1982. The following tentative program was announced by President Adrienne Anderson:

Friday, March 12

8:00-8:30 a.m. Registration and coffee  
8:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Business meeting [contact  
Adrienne Anderson (234-  
2764) if you have business  
to put on the agenda.]

- I. Call to order/rules of the day
- II. Minutes
- III. Officers reports
  - A. President
  - B. Secretary
  - C. Treasurer
- IV. Standing Committee reports
  - A. Membership
  - B. Nomination
  - C. Ethics
  - D. Legislative/Permitting
  - E. Newsletter/Editorial Board
- V. Special Committee reports
  - A. Statewide Research Design (will be included under Current Research reports on Saturday)
  - B. Bylaws
  - C. Legislative Funding
  - D. Logo
- VI. Unfinished business
  - A. Field trip (next year?)
  - B.
- VII. New business
  - A. Archeological Awareness Year
  - B. Data Evaluation Committee
  - C. Colorado Heritage News
- VIII. Announcements
- IX. Adjournment

12:00-1:30 p.m. Lunch (on your own)  
1:30-4:30 p.m. Workshops (each 1 hour  
long; attend 3 of the 5)

Chairman

J. S. Sigstad Minerals Resource on Public Lands  
Bill Butler Federal Cultural Resources  
Contracting

Title

Judi Halasi &  
Nancy Gauss

Gregonis

Gooding

4:30-6:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m.

8:30-9:00 a.m.

9:00-11:30 a.m.

11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

1:00-4:00 p.m.

Further details on the meeting will be sent with the advance registration materials in the near future.

Also, contrary to the information in the meeting announcement and ballot mailing, the Plaza parking is not recommended for impoverished archaeologists, at least during the day. Dr. Anderson reports that parking all day in the Plaza facility will cost \$20.00.

Some further notes on the annual meeting will be of interest. First, the business meeting will be conducted under Robert's Rules of Order; Ward Weakly will serve as Parliamentarian. All members should know that, under Robert's Rules, motions from the floor may be made only if offered to the Secretary in writing. They may be handwritten and produced during the meeting. The value of this procedure is that it produces a document of the motion, to which reference can be made during debate.

Second, members will be called upon to approve the minutes of the 1981 meetings. A copy is enclosed with this newsletter for reference before the meeting.

Third, at registration, voting members will be identified and given a different type of name tag to wear at least during the business meeting so that counting votes on motions will be easier and more accurate.

State Cultural Resources Planning  
Process and Information System

Compliance with Cultural  
Resources Legislation

Gunnison Corridor Research

Attitude adjustment period  
(friends and spouses are  
welcome), Charms Lounge,  
Marriott

Dinner and Indiana Jones  
party, Marriott

Saturday, March 13

Coffee

Current research reports

Lunch (on your own)

Current research reports

CALL FOR CURRENT RESEARCH PAPERS

The Executive Committee has asked Polly Hammer to organize and chair the Saturday Current Research

portion of our annual meeting. Ms. Hammer has contacted members who are known to have been carrying out work in the state. However, we encourage any individual who wishes to share his data and participate in this session to contact Ms. Hammer.

The purpose of Current Research reports, which was set up in response to members' requests, is to share research information. Reports are to be informal, descriptive, and a maximum of 15 minutes in length (including discussion time), with slides and/or artifacts as appropriate. These are not meant to be detailed, theoretical, or synthetic reports involving a lot of time and work by the author.

Please contact Ms. Hammer if you wish to participate:

Ms. Polly Hammer  
U.S. Forest Service  
1063 Main  
Delta, Colorado 81416  
Telephone (303) 874-7691

#### DUES DUE

The Treasurer informs us that annual dues for 1982 are now payable. What more can you say?

-- \$10.00 - VOTING  
\$7.50 - ASSOCIATE

#### CHANGES IN THE NEWSLETTER

##### EDITORIAL BOARD

Earl Ingmanson has heeded the call to warmer climes and taken employment in Albuquerque. Consequently, he had to give up his exalted position on the Editorial Board. Bill Buckles (University of Southern Colorado) has filled the vacancy.

##### MICHAEL SCHIFFER TO SPEAK IN FORT COLLINS IN MARCH

Dr. Michael Schiffer, University of Arizona, will speak to classes and present a public lecture on the CSU campus on March 24 and 25. The schedule for his visit is given below. For more information contact Tom Euler (431-7408) or Cal Jennings (491-7360).

Date: Wednesday, March 24, 1982  
Time: 7:00 p.m.  
Location: Room C-248 Clark Building, CSU Campus  
Title: "Contemporary Theoretical Debate in Archaeology"

Date: Thursday, March 25, 1982  
Time: 9:30 a.m.  
Location: Room C-248 Clark Building, CSU Campus  
Title: "Current Trends in Archaeology"

Date: Thursday, March 25, 1982  
Time: 7:00 p.m.  
Location: Room A-104 Clark Building, CSU Campus  
Title: "Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory"

Reception: An informal gathering is scheduled following the public lecture. The place will be announced, and a nominal involuntary contribution will be charged to cover refreshments.

#### MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

High Plains Regional Section, Society for Applied Anthropology, February 20-21, Harvest House, Boulder, Colorado.

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, March 12-13, Marriott-City Center, Denver, Colorado.

Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science, April 23-24, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. ✓

#### CANADIANS EXPLORE NEW DIRECTIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY--Elizabeth Morris

I attended the annual conference organized by the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, November 12-14, 1981. This year's subject was Directions in Archaeology: A Question of Goals. Contributors included numerous workers from Canada, the United States, Australia, and elsewhere.

George Gumerman (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale) presented a discussion at the session on The Role of Research in Contract Archaeology, raised some important considerations. The following is a brief paraphrase highlighting his remarks, which included several important points.

Modern archaeology needs individuals with many orientations. Contract archaeologists need to be available to all clients. Public relations people are needed to present the content and significance of archaeology to the taxpayer; research scholars have the academic training to analyze recovered information in anthropological terms; and, finally, the manager-protectors, usually working under government auspices, are the long-term guardians, issuing permits, protecting the resource, and planning over the long-term. Gumerman hoped that his presentation would be considered "somewhat idealistic" rather than "innocent."

Diversity of roles has always been with us, and we need even greater diversity today. These roles are not mutually exclusive, and all four are important. All portions of it are necessary for survival. Let us appreciate quality in individual performance. The total archaeological contribution adds up to more than the sum of the parts.

A volume including all papers contributed for publication will be available from the Archaeological Association, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, T3N Alberta, Canada.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE COLORADO PRESERVATION OFFICE--Calvin H. Jennings

As a result of considerable effort by the Colorado Archaeological Society and the CCPA, the Board of Directors of the Historical Society voted to separate the Office of the State Archaeologist from the Colorado Preservation Office. The reorganization places the State Archaeologist and the State Preservation Officer in the same organizational echelon.

OSAC, under its legislative mandate, will supervise the state's antiquities permit system and will be

responsible for maintaining the archaeological site files. The office will also continue to administer the PAAC program.

Compliance matters are still under the supervision of the CPO staff, as are all activities relating to the "built" environment.

#### MORE DRIFTS IN THE PAPER BLIZZARD

Revised versions of 36CFR60, -63, and -800 are either now available for review and comment or will be within the next few weeks. 36CFR800, according to the proverbial reliable source, has undergone major revisions. Ain't that just like those good old boys back in Disneyland on the Potomac, just about the time you're getting to feel like you know the rules, they change them on you.

#### UTAH FORMING A PROFESSIONAL

##### COUNCIL--Jim Copeland

On January 11, 1982, a meeting of professional archaeologists was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, to organize the Utah Professional Archaeological Council (UPAC). The meeting was attended by approximately 30 members of the professional community, representing federal, academic, and private organizations. There was nearly unanimous agreement that UPAC would be primarily a professional organization of working archaeologists. It was agreed, however, that some form of nonvoting membership would be established to permit participation by strongly motivated students and "amateurs."

The goals of UPAC were discussed and include but are not limited to

1. Establishing and promoting high standards of archaeological research, reporting, and management.
2. Establishing and promoting a mechanism to represent professional archaeological interests in political and public forums.
3. Providing input to the State Archaeologist of Utah.
4. Promoting public education and interest in archaeology and cultural resources management.
5. Showing interest in, and concern about, all aspects of archaeology within Utah.

Drafts of a bylaws and code of ethics were presented at the meeting for review.\* A second meeting was scheduled for May 3, 1982, at which the proposed code and bylaws will be evaluated and discussed. A temporary president and assisting committee were elected to solicit responses to the proposed bylaws and ethics code, as well as to discuss UPAC. Dr. Richard Holmer, University of Utah, is temporary president. The assisting committee members are Asa

\*Editor's note: The CCPA bylaws and code of ethics were used as the model for the UPAC counterparts.

Neilson (BYU), Jim Dykeman (State Archaeologist's office), Steve Baker (Centuries Research), and Dr. Richard Thompson (SUSC). Persons are urged to contact any of these persons for information on UPAC.

#### CHANGES IN ARCHAEOLOGY EXHIBITS AT DENVER

##### MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY--Joyce Herold

Recent renovations on the first floor of the museum have been required because of the cutting of state funds and resulting necessity to charge entrance fees, beginning January 1, 1982. Unfortunately, anthropological exhibits have been most severely affected by the entrance-area remodeling now underway. Early Cultures of the Old World Hall has been permanently closed.

However, selected exhibits--the most important and popular ones--have been retained by moving them to the "Prehistoric Peoples of the New World" area. The exhibits moved include the sequence of cases on Mankind's Origins; Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures; Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman cultures; and the Pre-Columbian gold exhibit.

To make room for the above, several outdated exhibits will be discontinued in the New World Hall, namely, graphic panels relating to Pre-Columbian cultures and all Eastern Woodlands archaeology exhibits.

An integrated exhibit hall devoted to a wide range of world archaeology will be developed in a renovated area to the left of the main entrance. Temporary adjustments will be made by early 1982, but major new updated exhibits await funding. Colorado archaeologists are asked to pass on any hot leads for exhibit funding sources to the author,

Joyce Herold, Curator  
Department of Anthropology  
Denver Museum of Natural History  
City Park  
Denver, CO 80523  
Telephone (303) 575-3964

#### NEW EXHIBITS AT DENVER MUSEUM OF

##### NATURAL HISTORY--Joyce Herold

Botswana Africa Hall was completed recently with the opening of the Savuti Water Hole diorama. It is one of the largest habitat groups in any museum and has no glass across the front, thus heightening the sense of reality of the southern African environment shown.

Coors Mineral Hall contains outstanding examples of Colorado minerals, including many of the largest gold specimens known.

"Confiscated!" will run in the third floor Changing Exhibits Room from January 9 through April 11. This show features hundreds of items of contraband materials--such as ivory carvings, jewelry, and coats and other wearing apparel made from endangered species--that have been confiscated by U.S. Customs agents.

"What in the World?" (February 13 through May 31, Lifeways Gallery, Crane Hall) challenges visitors to

identify "strange" objects from the ethnographic and archaeological collections of the museum.

#### WESTERN SLOPE CURRENT RESEARCH

The following information was compiled by Susan Chandler of Nickens and Associates (P.O. Box 727, Montrose, CO 81402). Other Western Slope researchers and contractors wishing to contribute to future editions should contact Susan.

Thomas Babcock (GRAND RIVER CONSULTANTS, INC., 576 25 Road, Suite 11, Grand Junction, CO 81501) supervised the testing and monitoring of four archaeological sites in conjunction with the construction of an access road for the Exxon Kenny Creek Federal #1 well location in the Grand Mesa National Forest. Two of the locations were isolated finds, but the other two were lithic sites that provided information relevant to the site typology developed in the area. The sites were representative of two aspects of lithic reduction technology. One had microflakes or biface thinning flakes and apparently represented a late stage in tool manufacture. The other had numerous nonartifactual chunks, generally larger flakes, and a number of blades. The second site illustrated an earlier stage of lithic reduction. Both sites had bifaces that are interpreted as preforms or discarded preforms. The project was completed in July 1981; the report is on file at the U.S. Forest Service office in Delta, Colorado.

Grand River Consultants (GRC) has also been involved in numerous small-scale surveys related to gas and oil developments in western Colorado and eastern Utah. Of particular note is the recent find of an area of suspected Fremont occupation in the Danish Flats area of eastern Utah. Information can be provided on request to GRC.

E. Polly Hammer (Forest Archaeologist, Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre-Gunnison National Forests, 1063 Main, Delta, CO 81416) reports that a number of cultural resource clearance projects have been completed in Fiscal Year 1981. These projects include timber sales, land exchange, mining- and energy-related development, and Forest Service reforestation projects. Cultural resource inventories were conducted by the forest archaeologist, seasonal and paraprofessional U.S.F.S. workers, and a number of consulting groups, including Centuries Research, Cultural Resource Consultants, Grand River Consultants, and Grand River Institute. Approximately 26,000 acres were surveyed, resulting in the recording or reevaluating of 29 prehistoric sites, 11 historic sites, 16 prehistoric isolated finds, and 5 historic isolated finds.

Among the recent projects completed by the Montrose District Bureau of Land Management (Doug Scott, District Archaeologist, Highway 50 South, Montrose, CO 81401) are the Mockingbird Mesa inventory in the San Juan Resource Area of southwestern Colorado and the inventory of the Happy Canyon/Lower Horse Fly Vegetative Treatment Areas on the Uncompahgre Plateau, west-central Colorado.

Cheryl Harrison conducted the survey of 1230 acres of mesa top on the Uncompahgre Plateau. Twenty-one sites and 164 isolated finds were recorded during the Class III inventory. The sites are primarily lithic and span the Early Archaic to late prehistoric periods. Four sites were Euro-American homesteads of the early 20th century. Forty-seven diagnostic projectile points were found during the inventory. A report is available through the Montrose B.L.M. office.

The Mockingbird Mesa Inventory, conducted by Steve Fuller and Sally Crum from June to September 1981, began as a Class III inventory of the entire mesa but became a Class III inventory of 1250 acres of the mesa because of an unexpectedly high site density. The summer's project recorded 165 sites, 27 localities, and 16 isolated finds in a pinyon-juniper vegetative zone. The sites ranged in age from possibly Archaic lithic scatters of huge late Pueblo III Anasazi sites at the head of canyons. Several reservoirs and other water-control features were located. The average site density is 85 sites per square mile. One section contained 98 sites. A report should be available by mid-spring 1982. The B.L.M. anticipates further work in the area in the future and is expecting the site density in some areas to approach 100 sites per square mile.

Carl Conner, Diana Langdon, Lester Wheeler, and Clifton Wignall of the GRAND RIVER INSTITUTE (1030 Colorado Avenue, Grand Junction, CO 81501) recently conducted a program to survey, test, and evaluate and mitigate archaeological sites within the proposed Battlement Mesa community south of Parachute, Colorado. Eighteen prehistoric sites were identified and evaluated and nineteen historic sites recorded; five of the prehistoric sites and three of the historic sites were declared eligible for the NRHP. GRI formulated mitigation plans for the former and has conducted excavations of four of these sites; mitigation of eligible historic properties is being undertaken by Battlement Mesa, Inc. Findings thus far indicate occupation of the area by Late Archaic, Fremont, and Historic Ute peoples. Significant new data have been gathered about the Fremont occupation of this region.

Survey of, and excavations at, the Breckenridge ski area in Summit County were conducted in June and July of 1981 by Kevin D. Black (METCALF-ZIER ARCHAEOLOGISTS, INC., P.O. Box 899, Eagle, CO 81631). The Breckenridge Project involved a 100% surface inventory of the existing Peaks 8 and 9 ski areas, as well as test excavations at 5ST161, a multi-component campsite near Carter Gulch on Peak 10. The survey resulted in the discovery of 13 historic sites, one site with both prehistoric and historic components, nine historic isolated finds, and two prehistoric isolated finds. The sparse aboriginal remains are limited to Archaic occupations apparently with a hunting emphasis. Historic Euro-American remains are very diverse and abundant and include mining sites, homesteads, a pack trail, and water-control facilities. Elevation of these resources ranges between 9,600 and 12,100 feet; total area surveyed was approximately 1700 acres. The sites are in a lodgepole pine-spruce-fir environment with rugged topography, limiting area for habitation. The excavations

at 5ST161, limited to 0.69% of the 160 x 56 m site area, indicated that two Archaic and one Late Prehistoric occupations are represented. An Early Archaic camp, dated at 5000±100 and 5230±80 years BP (Beta 3020 and 3021), is represented by a cobble-lined hearth from which abundant charred mustard family and False buckwheat seeds and abundant stone-flaked tools and debitage--mainly obsidian--were recovered. A Late Archaic occupation is indicated by an unlined hearth, dated at 1940±90 years BP (Beta 3019), that also yielded charred seeds of the mustard family and chert and chalcedony lithics. The Late Prehistoric occupation evidence is from a single projectile point. A preliminary report has been completed, and the final report is being prepared.

Pipeline routes for Colorado Interstate Gas Company, totaling 34 miles (55 km) in length, were surveyed in the Black Sulphur Creek area in the central Piceance Basin by MZAI personnel in August and September 1981, under the direction of Kevin Black and Christian Zier. Two separate surveys were conducted, resulting in the discovery of ten sites and twelve isolated finds; one site is a historic Euro-American water-control site, and all other sites and IFs are aboriginal. Aboriginal remains date from the Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods, with particularly abundant evidence of Ute occupation in the form of ceramics (two sites), a wickiup, a lean-to structure, and possibly a windbreak of dead juniper trees. The Ute sites, in particular, have very diverse lithic assemblages of raw materials used; and Archaic sites show a decided preference for use of high-quality cherts and chalcedonies. Aboriginal occupation was heaviest on low ridges extending away from high drainage divides and overlooking valley bottoms and at the head of canyons. A mixed hunting and gathering economy is indicated, based on projectile points and ground stone. Two reports have been completed, and further work in the area will commence once the snow melts this spring or early summer.

MZAI has also been involved in the Cottonwood Pass Project, a survey of 33 miles of road right-of-way between the west edge of Taylor Park and the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon west of Buena Vista, in Gunnison and Chaffee counties. The project area passes over Cottonwood Pass at an elevation of 12,126 feet; lowest elevation in the project area is 8900 feet. Thus far 29 of the 33 miles have been surveyed; the uppermost four miles of survey were snowed out and delayed until next summer. Twelve sites and five isolated finds have been recorded so far; seven prehistoric sites, three historic sites, and two sites with both prehistoric aboriginal and historic Euro-American components are included in this total. In addition, seven of the prehistoric sites have undergone limited testing to further evaluate their potential eligibility for the NRHP, and four of those tested now appear eligible. The twelve discovered thus far span the time from terminal Paleo-Indian through Historic. Archaic and Euro-American remains are most abundant, with good evidence also of a Ute occupation in the form of projectile points and ceramics. Because of the great number of projectile points, knives, and scrapers but a lack of ground stone, aboriginal sites seem decidedly hunting oriented. Euro-American sites show evidence of mining, homesteading, and stage road-related activities. The project is being coordinated by Interagency Archeological Services, with funding provided by the Federal Highway Administra-

tion; it is under the direction of Kevin Black and Michael Metcalf. Project reports are in preparation.

Numerous small-scale cultural resource inventories have also been conducted by MZAI personnel. John Bradley surveyed a well pad for Wexpro MFS in June; one aboriginal site was recorded. Kevin Black conducted three separate small surveys for Sunedco in Grand County near Rabbit Ears Pass and recorded four aboriginal lithic scatters (including one camp-site), a quartzite quarry site, and a historic structure, as well as several aboriginal isolated finds. These surveys were conducted between June and August. Chris Zier surveyed approximately 660 acres in Moffat County during July--the Centennial Gold Project--and recorded five aboriginal lithic scatters. Anne Zier surveyed 2460 acres of a ski expansion area for Aspen Ski Corp. in Pitkin County during July. Eight historic Euro-American sites relating to homesteading and mining activities were recorded, but no aboriginal remains were found in the heavily timbered terrain. Chris Zier recorded two Euro-American sites in Routt County for Energy Fuels Corp. during August. These two sites date to the early 20th century and had been discovered during a previous survey. Kevin Black surveyed some water-control areas for Kerr Coal Co. in Jackson County during September, and one aboriginal lithic scatter was recorded. Kevin Black surveyed a pipeline lateral for Mountain Fuels near Squaw Canyon in Dolores County during November and recorded three Anasazi sites dating from the Pueblo I through early Pueblo III periods. Several other small projects relating to energy development on the Western Slope were conducted with negative results.

The DOLORES ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM (University of Colorado, funded by Bureau of Reclamation) has entered its fourth contract year and in 1981 completed its fourth field season. Excavation activities were reduced from those of previous field seasons and consisted basically of one excavation crew. Work accomplished within the reservoir pool of the proposed McPhee Dam included complete excavation of four residence units at a large Pueblo I village, testing of two rockshelters with multiple occupations, testing of a Basketmaker III hamlet, and a magnetometer survey at 35 sites within project areas.

Survey activities included completing the inventory for the final 6000 acres of unsurveyed land within the pool and takeline of the McPhee Reservoir. Sampling was initiated for areas of difficult geographical terrain, such as canyon walls; and some 560 archaeological sites were recorded. The majority of the sites identified are Basketmaker III-Pueblo I habitations.

Significant analyses and synthetic activities have resulted from the large data base and modification of research design questions:

Modeling. Using four primary variables (population, technology, organization, environment), we have begun to develop relationships among the variables as they pertain to colonization and aggregation, two processing theses being emphasized in addressing research design questions.

Data Processing. Without doubt, this section has developed one of the most advanced archaeological

data-retrieval systems in the U.S. The system not only will serve the project but also will be available and useful for future researchers.

Environmental Archaeology. Analyses to date of geological, faunal, and floral (including pollen and dendro) materials recovered from the archaeological sites indicate that the resources exploited prehistorically are similar to those available today. Furthermore, studies of three ring indexes from high- and low-elevation trees correlated with Carbon-14 dating of plants collected into middens by packrats; and the pollen and stratigraphy of marsh sediments within the Dolores Archaeological Program area suggest that the environment during Pueblo Indian occupation may have been similar to, or slightly wetter than, that of today. The project area at 7000 feet elevation is near the upper limit of elevation of historic corn agriculture. Modern experimental garden and climate studies demonstrate that cold air drainage may have been an important factor in prehistoric field and residence locations and possibly linked to the abandonment of lowland areas in the 10th century.

Lithic Analysis. Preliminary analysis systems based primarily on attributes of production technology have been developed for flaked lithic tools (26,501 items), flaked lithic debitage (213,324 items), nonflaked lithic tools (11,181 items), and worked bone tools (1,265 items). In addition, intensive analysis systems have been developed for manos (1,361 items), metates (678 items), flakes (3,066 items), projectile points (1,224 items), and hafted tools (315 items). A functional analytical system is being tested.

Projectile point analysis has been used to develop a point typology for the period AD 600-1000. Six point types are defined by multivariate statistical techniques based on 19 computer-generated variables from ten plan morphology measurements.

A model for analyzing and interpreting nonflaked lithic tools allows distinguishing production attributes from use attributes.

Proportions of artifact classes and attribute expressions are arranged as "lithic profiles" to identify certain broad classes of archaeological sites, including those with an Archaic component.

Ceramic Analysis. Technological and resource attributes have been recorded for approximately 0.4 million sherds. These data have been used to define production zones within the Mesa Verde region and suggest active local systems of prehistoric exchange. In addition, several possible instances of immigration of potters from outside the Mesa Verde region have been detected. To create a broader perspective, cooperative research with other projects in the northern Anasazi area is being encouraged.

Jerry Fetterman and Linda Honeycutt (BUREAU OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH, University of Colorado, P.O. Box 592, Dove Creek, CO 81324) continue working on energy-related projects in southwestern Colorado. Since completing field investigations connected with the MAPCO Pipeline Project, they have been preparing reports for that project, doing field work, and reporting for the Shell CO<sub>2</sub> Pipeline Project and the Empire Electric 115 kV transmission line,

which will serve the CO<sub>2</sub> well field in Montezuma and Dolores counties. Numerous Anasazi habitations were recorded on both Federal and private properties. The data recovered from these projects indicate a substantial Basketmaker III and Early Pueblo occupation of the surveyed area. By AD 800 much of the surveyed area was abandoned; the people presumably moved toward the Dolores River. Around AD 900 the population returned and occupied the high ridges that separate the deep canyons of the area. The sites established during the early part of the 10th century often appear to have been occupied into the 11th century. A preference for canyon rims and an increase in site size were noted for the sites dating to the Pueblo III period.

NICKENS AND ASSOCIATES (P.O. Box 727, Montrose, CO 81401) continue with projects on the Western Slope of Colorado, in eastern Utah, and in Wyoming.

Test excavations on White Mesa, Utah, were conducted in April of this year by Tim McEnany, under the direction of Paul Nickens. The project centers around the proposed construction of a wastewater treatment plant adjacent to an existing sewage lagoon south of Blanding, Utah. Under authorization from the Environmental Protection Agency, a testing program was initiated to determine the nature and extent of subsurface cultural features at 42SA9937, at the base of the existing lagoon. Testing revealed three subsurface features associated with the Pueblo I-II Anasazi component at the site. A nonsignificant historic component is also present. A mitigation plan has been submitted to the EPA for consideration if the proposed action is approved.

Thirty prehistoric sites in the coal lease areas and Rangely power plant site of the Moon Lake Project were revisited to reevaluate significance and determine NRHP eligibility. The project was under the direction of Gordon Tucker, Jr., in June, 1981. The 30 sites are a representative sample of the total number of recorded prehistoric sites and were selected by a simple quantitative method. Nineteen of the revisited sites were instrument mapped by plotting the precise locations of all artifacts, features, and topographic characteristics; no further work was performed at the remaining sites. Three of the revisited sites were also cored with a hand soil auger, and a 1-m-square test pit was excavated at a fourth site.

Gordon Tucker, as field director, returned to perform additional work at two archaeological sites (48SW2302 and 48SW2665) in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. The sites first had been worked on during 1980 as part of the MAPCO project. Five test pits were excavated this year at 48SW2302 to depths of slightly more than one meter. A single cultural feature--a small, irregularly shaped charcoal stain--was exposed in one of the test pits. A charcoal sample recovered from this feature gave a radiocarbon date of 1210±80 BP (Beta 3314). This date is consistent with Carbon-14 dates obtained from the 1980 excavations and places the occupation of the site within the Late Prehistoric period. More than 200 artifacts were recovered from the excavations; there were predominately unused chert flakes. A substantial quantity of fragmented animal bone also was collected. A single 2-m-square test pit was excavated at 48SW2665 to a depth of approximately 50 cm, and a single feature--a small

concentration of fire-cracked rock fragments--was exposed at a depth of approximately 25 cm. This feature is presumably the deepest portion of a large fire-cracked rock concentration that had been exposed during the 1980 excavations. The function of the rock concentration remains unknown.

A cultural resource inspection of several miles of seismic lines in the Lisbon Valley and McElmo Canyon areas of Utah and Colorado was conducted by Tim McEnany in August of this year. Seven sites were recorded during the project, one in Colorado and six in Utah; most of the sites are lithic scatters of unknown cultural affiliation. A potentially important find is what might be a Mano complex (Early Archaic) containing at least one hearth. The site (42SA10457) is near Lisbon Valley. The complex was defined mainly on the basis of surface finds in "blowouts"; thus, the site may provide more substantial information. A large Pueblo II and/or Pueblo III Anasazi hunting camp was also recorded in the Lisbon Valley.

The El Jebel Project, under the field direction of Alan Reed, involved excavations aimed at mitigating the effects of the construction of a Colorado-Ute Electric Association power pole atop 5EA484, an open lithic scatter nominated to the NRHP. The site is on a bench overlooking the town of El Jebel and the Roaring Fork River Valley, at an elevation of 6810 feet. All artifacts within a 100-foot-wide right-of-way were mapped and collected, and a 10% sample (100 m<sup>2</sup>) of the primary site area was excavated. The excavations revealed buried cultural strata that contained various stone and bone artifacts and five cultural features, including two slab-lined roasting pits. A variety of macrofloral and -faunal material was recovered from these features, providing insight into subsistence patterns. Three radiocarbon dating tests indicate occupations between 690±190 BC and AD 500±120.

Excavations also were conducted on Piedra Pass in Mineral County, where the Colorado Division of Wildlife is planning to upgrade several existing ditches that divert water from the Western Slope, over the Continental Divide, into the Rio Grande drainage. Nickens and Associates (Alan Reed, field director) conducted limited test excavations in August at two sites potentially affected by the project. The two sites, 5ML45 and 5ML46, are atop or near the top of the Continental Divide, at elevations of 11,400 and 11,850 feet, respectively. Ten 1-m-square test units were dug at 5ML46 and 26 were dug at the three artifact concentrations of 5ML45. Complete controlled surface collections were made at both sites. Although no cultural features were discovered, charcoal from cultural strata was dated at 1820±220 BC at 5ML46 and between 3460±210 BC and 5900±190 BC at 5ML45. Obsidian artifacts were plentiful and provided relative and absolute dates. Analysis of the cultural material recovered at the two sites indicate cultural affiliation with the Oshara Tradition, unlike other high-altitude sites to the north.

In September, Gordon Tucker conducted an intensive inventory of 760 acres of land to be affected by construction of a uranium mine in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, and located five prehistoric sites. One of the sites is significant and considered eligible for

nomination to the NRHP, and four isolated finds; 4 of the 5 sites are classified as limited activity, based on size and internal characteristics. The fifth site is considered a campsite because of its extensive area, large number of artifacts, and abundant fire-cracked rock fragments. Two diagnostic corner-notched projectile points from the surface of the campsite allowed a temporal designation of either Late Plains Archaic or beginning Late Prehistoric (approximately AD 500).

The archaeological survey of three transmission lines (approximately 120 miles) and associated access roads (approximately 32 miles) in northeastern Utah and northwestern Colorado located a total of 43 archaeological sites. This Bonanza Power Plant Project was conducted in the fall of 1981, under the field direction of Diana Christensen. All of the sites recorded are prehistoric, although some have historic components; five of the sites are in Colorado, near the White River and west of Rangely; and the rest are in Utah. A large quarry site (5RB2185) of dark brown chert will be tested in the next few months (depending on the weather), before a tower possibly is constructed on this potentially significant site. Overall, results from the project indicate that the predominant site-selecting factors in this area are sand dunes, a lithic source, a juniper woodland, prominent view, and sandstone outcrops; water appears to have been a minor factor in site selection. Work will continue on the project this year, when transmission lines for the Moon Lake Project are surveyed.

Field work, under the supervision of Susan Chandler and Paul Nickens, has been completed of approximately 145 miles of right-of-way for Colorado-Ute Electric Association's proposed 345 kV transmission line from Rifle, Colorado, to the San Juan generating station near Farmington, New Mexico. A total of 171 sites and 103 isolated finds have been recorded so far and represent Archaic, Ute, Anasazi, and historic aboriginal and Euro-American occupations. A preliminary report is being prepared.

In September 1981, Paul Nickens conducted cultural resource surveys of five proposed well sites and associated new and existing access roads. These developments are in the proposed Happy Canyon Unit, a tract of land lying primarily in the National Park Service Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah. During field work, forty-nine prehistoric sites were recorded. All of the sites were lithic; and the few diagnostic artifacts noted, along with the absence of pottery, indicate extensive aboriginal use of the area during the Archaic period (ca. 6400 BC to AD 500). The primary natural resource that attracted Archaic groups to this area was probably the large outcroppings of high-quality cherts that occur in abundance in the Chinle Formation. Besides the quarry sites, a few large basecamp sites, often associated with rock shelters or sandstone outcrops, were recorded, along with numerous small chipping stations and camp sites.

Gary Matlock directed an inventory of approximately 640 acres in the vicinity of Bodo Canyon, southwest of Durango, in October. Twenty-four prehistoric sites and ten isolated finds were recorded of a proposed radioactive waste-disposal site. An additional five sites had previously been recorded within the project boundaries. Of the 29 sites, 24 have been judged to have NRHP potential and will require mitigation should the project be implemented.