

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
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## CONTENTS

<i>Editor's Corner</i> .....	1
<i>Colorado Burial Practices: A Correction</i> .....	2
<i>William B. Butler</i>	
<i>C. T. Hurst Award</i> .....	3
<i>Marcia]. Tate</i>	
<i>Archaeological Investigations at the Lehman Cave Midden (5SEL12)</i>	6
<i>Ray D. Lyons and Ann M. Johnson</i>	
<i>Book Review</i> .....	33
<i>1994 CAS Officers</i> .....	35
<i>Local CAS Chapters</i> .....	36

## Editor's Corner

### Colorado Burial Practices: A Correction

William B. Butler

### C. T. Hurst Award DENNIS J. STANFORD OCTOBER, 1993

By MARCIA J. TATE

### Archaeological Investigations at the Lehman Cave Midden (5SEL12)

By RAY D. LYONS, DENVER CHAPTER, COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND  
ANN M. JOHNSON, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### ABSTRACT

*In 1973, members of the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society tested the midden of a cave in southeastern Colorado. Among the numerous artifacts are three kinds of pottery: Plains Woodland, Great Bend, and Dismal River, which are the diagnostic artifacts for the more recent components. The purpose of this paper is to describe and interpret these artifacts and associated materials. Although twenty years have passed since the fieldwork was completed, the interpretation of the site is still pertinent and represents new information for the Colorado High Plains.*

## Book Review

## 1994 CAS Officers

## Local CAS Chapters

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 60, No. 2, Summer 1994

## CONTENTS

<i>Carlyle G. (Squint) Moore: 1993 C. T. Hurst Award Winner .....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Correction .....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>The Carter Lake Burial: Excavations at 5LR42, Larimer County, Colorado</i>	
<i>    Peter J. Gleichman and Robert J. Mutaw .....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>A Brief History of Middle Park, Colorado .....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Book Review .....</i>	<i>39</i>

## CARLYLE G. (SQUINT) MOORE 1993 C. T. HURST AWARD WINNER

By JONATHON C. HORN AND SHARON R. MANHART

### ABSTRACT

*The C. T. Hurst award for lifetime service to Colorado archaeology was presented to Carlyle G. (Squint) Moore, of Montrose, at the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) annual meeting in Telluride on October 9, 1993. The engraved silver trowel award is given to those who have devoted extraordinary service to the Colorado Archaeological Society and to the field of archaeology. Among its previous recipients are Marie Wormington, David Breternitz, Joe Ben Wheat, and other academic archaeologists, as well as avocational archaeologists from the CAS membership.*

### CORRECTION

In *Archaeological Investigations at the Lehman Cave Midden (SEL12)* by Ray Lyons and Ann Johnson, which appeared in the Spring issue (Vol. 60, No. 1), it was reported (p. 8) that Basil and Portia Lowery, Gene Nelson and family, Bruce Steward and family, and Jesse Graeber excavated in the cave in 1966. Gene Nelson informs us, however, that he was definitely *not* involved with those excavations. The authors deeply regret this error. The Lowerys were present, but it cannot be confirmed whether or not Jesse Graeber and the Steward family participated in the excavations. If not, the authors apologize.

## The Carter Lake Burial: Excavations at 5LR42, Larimer County, Colorado.

By PETER J O GLEICHMAN and ROBERT J. MUTAW, NATIVE CULTURAL SERVICES

### ABSTRACT

*The Carter Lake Burial is a prehistoric interment from Site 5LR42, Larimer County, Colorado. Site 5LR42 is on Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) land near Carter Lake Reservoir (Figure 1). The site was recorded in 1955 by Joe Ben Wheat of the University of Colorado Museum, having been reported to him by Jack Moomaw and others. The presence of human bone eroding from a cut bank on a terrace was first noted in 1982 (Kranzush 1982). During a visit to 5LR42 in 1992 by the Bureau of Reclamation, it was discovered that the burial had become further exposed, was readily visible, and was rapidly eroding out of the bank.*

## A Brief History of Middle Park, Colorado

By FREDERIC J. ATHEARN, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMEN, COLORADO STATE OFFICE

### ABSTRACT

*Middle Park, located in north-central Colorado, was traditionally an area that nomads, travelers, and explorers traversed, but they did not take up permanent residence. The earliest visitors to the park were Indian people, most probably Utes and Arapaho. They summered there, hunting and preparing for winter. In the 1840s, several nationally famous explorers crossed Middle Park on their way west. But it was not until the early 1860s and the Gold Rush in Colorado that the first Euroamericans made their homes in Middle Park. The history of this area is briefly described below.*

### Book Review

*Archaeological Resource Protection.* SHERRY HUTT, ELWOOD W. Jones AND MARTIN E. McALLISTER. Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. 1992. 170 pp., illustrations. \$19.95 (paper).

*Reviewed by Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, Inc.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 60, No. 3, Fall 1994

## CONTENTS

*Hannah Marie Wormington September 4, 1914-May 31, 1994*

*Marcia J. Tate ..... 1*

*The Vegetation on Archaeological Sites of Cajon Mesa, Colorado- Utah*

*William J. Litzinger and Joseph C. Winter ..... 4*

*Book Review ..... 34*

## HANNAH MARIE WORMINGTON

**SEPTEMBER 4, 1914-MAY 31, 1994**

BY MARCIA J. TATE

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## ABSTRACT

*H. Marie Wormington, distinguished archaeologist and internationally renowned scholar, died in her home in Denver on May 31, 1994. Marie was a Colorado native whose paternal grandparents had emigrated from England, settling in Denver in 1863. Her father was Charles W. Warmington, who died when she was nine years old. Her mother, Adrienne Roucolle Wormington, was born in France, thus, Marie had the advantage of growing up in a bilingual household.*

## THE VEGETATION ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF CAJON MESA, COLORADO-UTAH

BY WILLIAM J. LITZINGER, ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT, PRESCOTT COLLEGE  
AND JOSEPH C. WINTER, OFFICE OF CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

## ABSTRACT

*Around the world, the presence of a distinctive flora on old human dwelling sites has long been recognized. In the American Southwest, the distinctive flora associated with present-day Pueblo Indian dwellings and fields has been noted by Stevenson (1916), Cushing (1920), and Bohrer (1960) at Zuni and by Whiting (1939) at the Hopi Mesas. The subject of the distinctive flora on ancient Pueblo ruins has attracted the attention of many authors, in particular, Yarnell (1958, 1965), Clark (1968), Minnis and Plog (1976), Winter and Litzinger (1976), and Northcutt (1978). As early as 1859, Newberry (1876) noted the sagebrush thickets associated with ancient dwellings in southwestern Colorado and adjacent Arizona and Utah. Brandegee (1876), Eastwood (1896), and Prudden (1914, 1918) called further attention to the distinctive flora on ruins of ancient Pueblo dwellings in Southwestern Colorado and Southeast Utah. Freeman (1958) notes that the shrub thickets covering ruins in the pinyon-juniper woodlands near Cortez, Colorado existed prior to Anglo settlement and the introduction of large herds of cattle in the 1870s. Citing letters, diaries, and historical accounts, Freeman states that early settlers in the Montezuma Valley found the shrub parks, which were littered with pottery shards, stone tools, and the rubble mounds of ancient Pueblo dwellings, to be easier to clear and cultivate than the surrounding woodland. These sites were settled first.*

## BOOK REVIEW

*Kachina Dolls: The Art of Hopi Carvers.* HELGA TEIWES. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 160 pp., black and white photographs, color plates, glossary. \$29.95( cloth).

*Reviewed by Michael Selle, Bureau of Land Management*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 60, No. 4, Winter 1994

## CONTENTS

*Paleoindian Presence in Southwest Colorado*

Bonnie L. Pitblado ..... 1

*Environment and the Western Frontier: Historic Landscapes Past and Present*

Frederic J. Athearn ..... 21

*Book Reviews* ..... 29

## PALEOINDIAN PRESENCE IN SOUTHWEST COLORADO

By BONNIE L. PITBLADO, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

### ABSTRACT

*For as long as archaeologists have pondered the Paleoindian stage in southwest Colorado, there has been a general perception that it did not count for much. Wormington's (1957:30) classic Ancient Man in North America devotes a paragraph to this region, while subsequent syntheses (cf. Haug 1968; Schroedl 1977) reiterate her assessment, with the addition of a projectile point find or two. No significant advances have even been reported in the most recent summary publication, wherein Eddy et al. (1984:19-20) suggest that "there is presently no definitive evidence that southwest Colorado was occupied by groups of the Paleoindian tradition."*

## ENVIRONMENT AND THE WESTERN FRONTIER: HISTORIC LANDSCAPES PAST AND PRESENT

By FREDERIC J. ATHEARN, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### ABSTRACT

*Five hundred years ago, when the first Europeans of record arrived in the New World, they found what was considered a pristine environment. Man had not manipulated nature; the natives lived off the land in harmony with flora and fauna. While this idealistic view of America was popular in Europe, it was not always true. The natives, called Indians by Columbus, did indeed live on the land and hunted or gathered within their respective landscapes. But, they also manipulated nature. Along the Rio Grande Valley, in New Mexico, as an example, when the Spanish arrived in 1541, they found sedentary native farmers who irrigated their lands along the river valley. While the Plains Indians may have been hunters, the Pueblo people were certainly not. To farm successfully, they cleared the riverbanks of vegetation, built canals from the Rio Grande, and grew staples such as corn and beans. Naturally, the Spanish settlers, who arrived in 1598, were quick to take up the Indians' way of life (Athearn 1992).*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Duckfoot Site, Volume 1, Descriptive Archaeology*, RicKY R. LIGHTFOOT and MARY C. ETZKORN, editors. Occasional Papers No. 3. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, Colorado, 1993. xix + 378 pp., appendixes, references, and index. \$29.95 (paper).

*Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins, Saint Joseph Museum.*

*Leadville U.S.A.* En B. LARSH and RoBERT NICHOLS, editors. Johnson Books, Boulder, 1993. 294 pp., photos. \$22.95 (cloth).

*Reviewed by Robert Spude, National Park Service.*

*Anasazi Basketmaker: Papers from the 1990 Wetherill-Grand Gulch Symposium*. VICTORIAM. ATKINS, editor. Utah Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City, 1993, xxiv + 329 pp., figures, tables, photos, index, appendices, references. \$10.00 (paper).

*Reviewed by Larry Riggs, Colorado Archaeological Society.*

*Why Museums Collect: Papers in Honor of Joe Ben Wheat.* MELIHA S. DURAN and DAVID T. KIRKPATRICK, editors. Archaeological Society of New Mexico No. 19. Albuquerque, 1993. 267 pp., figures, tables. No price listed (paper).

*Reviewed by Susan Thomas, Anasazi Heritage Center*

*In the Shadow of the Rocks: Archaeology of the Chimney Rock District in Southern Colorado.* FLORENCE C. LISTER. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, 1993, 138 pp., illustrations, color photographs. \$22.50 (cloth).

*Reviewed by Doug Bowman, Anasazi Heritage Center.*

*The Chimney Rock Archaeological Symposium, October 20-21, 1990; Durango, Colorado.* McKIM MALVILLE and GARY MATLOCK, editors. General Technical Report Rm-227, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, 1993, 106 pp. No price listed (paper).

*Reviewed by Doug Bowman, Anasazi Heritage Center.*

*Alfred Vincent Kidder and the Development of Americanist Archaeology.* DOUGLAS R. GIVENS. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1992, xii + 216 pp., 6 appendices, photographs, bibliography, index. \$29.95 (cloth).

*Reviewed by Larry Riggs, CAS Executive Secretary*

*Southern Pacific In Color.* DAVID R. SWEETLAND. Morning Sun Press. Edison N.J., 1993. 128 Pp. All Color Illustrations. \$49.95 (Cloth)

*Reviewed by Frederic J. Athearn, Bureau of Land Management*

## **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 59, No. 1, Spring 1993

### **CONTENTS**

*Emil W Haury (1904-1992)*

*Michael Selle . . . . . I*

*Julio. May Avery, 1992 C. T. Hurst Award Winner*

*Leona Silvers . . . . . 4*

*Late Howcene Climate History in Eastern El Paso County, Colorado*

*Thomas Wynn, Thomas Huber, Robert McDonald, and Linda Scott Cummings . . . . . 6*

*A Time of Transition: New Mexico in the Eighteenth Century*

*Frederic J Athearn . . . . . 16*

*The Effects of Fire Retardant Foam on Prehistoric Potsherds*

*Norman I. Oppelt and Timothy J Oliverius . . . . . 26*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 31*

*CAS Officers . . . . . 33*

*57th Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society*

*Frank G. Rupp . . . . . 35*

### **EMIL W. HAURY (1904-1992)**

Michael Selle

*For students of the American Southwest, particularly the prehistory of the Southwest, Saturday, December 5, 1992, was a little colder and bleaker than most winter days. It was on this day that one of the great patriarchs of archaeology died. Dr. Emil W. Haury, professor emeritus and Fred A Riecker Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, passed on.*

## **JULIA MAY AVERY 1992 C. T. Hurst Award Winner**

By LEONA SILVERS

*There are few people in the state with the drive and the diversity of interest of Julia May Avery of Pueblo. Julia May attended Pueblo schools and was graduated from the University of Colorado. Her first teaching job was in a now long-gone coal mining camp, Mt. Harris, between Steamboat Springs and Hayden. She was a teacher and speech therapist in the Pueblo schools for 38 years.*

## **LATE HOLOCENE CLIMATE HISTORY IN EASTERN EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO**

By THOMAS WYNN, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; THOMAS HUBER, Department of Geography, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; ROBERT McDONALD, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University; and LINDA SCOTT CUMMINGS, Paleo Research Laboratories

### **INTRODUCTION**

*Although the Holocene climate history of North America is fairly well known in general outline, there remain many regional lacunae. Climate history of the central Great Plains, for example, is based largely on pollen sequences obtained in eastern Kansas, Nebraska, or even Iowa (e.g., Wedel 1986). The western portion of the Plains, which lies closest to the Rocky Mountains, is not well documented. Because of this, interpretations of western Plains prehistory may be flawed by reliance on inappropriate understandings of the climatic context.*

## **A TIME OF TRANSITION: NEW MEXICO IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**

By FREDERIC J. ATHEARN

### **INTRODUCTION**

*Upon the death of Don Diego de Vargas in 1704, New Mexico was placed in a political and an economic vacuum. Vargas was the most notable figure in New Mexico from 1692 to 1704. The hardships of the reconquista lasted for years. New Mexican society was still in the process of rebuilding itself after the losses that resulted from the 1680 revolt at Taos (Athearn 1992 and Albuquerque 1704).*

## **THE EFFECTS OF FIRE RETARDANT FOAM ON PREHISTORIC POTSDHERDS**

By NORMAN I. OPPELT, Mesa Verde National Park and TIMOTHY J. OLIVERIUS, Mesa Verde National Park

### **INTRODUCTION**

*In July 1989 the Long Mesa fire burned approximately 2,600 acres in Mesa Verde National Park. Fortunately, the damage to the many prehistoric sites in the area was minimal. In a subsequent fire research meeting, attended by persons from federal land management agencies, institutions of higher education, and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, one of the topics discussed was the possible effects of fire retardant foam on prehistoric ruins and artifacts. Tim Oliverius, Fire Management Officer at Mesa Verde, accepted the responsibility for investigating this topic. He asked the senior author to design a study to examine the possible effects of fire retardant foam on prehistoric potsherds. A survey of the literature found no previous studies related to this topic. The general research question was: What effect, if any, does fire retardant foam have on prehistoric potsherds?*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Mud litiJman, Poems from the Clay.* By Nora Naranjo-Morse. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1992. photos. \$35.00 clothbound, \$15.95 paperback.

BY Sharon Russom, Ute Mountain Tribal Park, Towaoc, Colorado

*A Field Guide to Rock Art Symbols of the Greater Southwest.* By Alex Patterson, Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Books, 1992. 256 pp., illustrations. \$15.95 paperback.

BY Victoria Atkins, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado

*Indeh, An Apache Odyssey.* By Eve Ball. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. 358 pp., 40 illustrations, 5 maps, footnotes, bibliography, index. \$12.95, paperback.

BY Sharon Russom, Ute Mountain Tribal Park, Towaoc, Colorado

## 57TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Frank G. Rupp

*The 57th Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society was held in Durango on October 9-11, 1992. The meeting was deemed a great success thanks in large measure to the combined efforts of the San Juan Basin and Hisatsinom chapters. A special thank you from me goes out to John Sanders, Bob Snyder, Dennis Stratford, Liz Bacon, Laura Heacock, and all the other members who worked so hard to make this year's meeting a success.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 59, No. 2, Summer 1993

## CONTENTS

*James Allen Lancaster, 1894-1992*

*Jenny L. Adams . . . . . 1*

*The Old Agency Fortified Site*

*Ray D. Lyons and Ann M. Johnson . . . . . 4*

*A Meteorological Model for the Concentric Circle Sun Symbol of the American Southwest*

*Peter Faris . . . . . 2 3*

*Deception Creek Projectile Points: A Late Paleoindian Ijpe for the Foothill-Mountain Regions*

*Ronald J Rood . . . . . 28*

*Anasazi Pueblo I-Basketmaker III Multi-Component Solstice Observatory in the Lower Mancos River Canyon*

*Virginia S. Wolf and Michael E. Roebuck . . . . . , . 34*

*Book Review . . . . . 40*

## JAMES ALLEN LANCASTER 1894-1992

By JENNY L. ADAMS, University of Arizona, (adapted from KIVA! 58:4)

*Southwestern archaeologists lost a mentor and a friend with the death of James Allen (AI) Lancaster on October 28, 1992. AI was 98 years old and had just celebrated 70 years of marriage to Alice. AI Lancaster did not set out to be an archaeologist; rather, he was a farmer and a homesteader in southwestern Colorado. Paul Martin hired AI as a crew member and then as a crew foreman in the late 1920s. AI hired on for the cash but he also discovered, at the age of 34, his natural talent for understanding the people who made and abandoned the ruins of the Southwest. His skill was not learned in school; it came from being a part of the land and from understanding what it took to make a living off the land.*

## **THE OLD AGENCY FORTIFIED SITE**

By RAY D. LYONS, Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society and ANN M. JOHNSON, National Park Service

*About 1963, Lemar Howard, a local resident of Saguache County, Colorado, told Ray D. Lyons of a stone-walled structure locally known as a "Robbers' Roost." In 1973, Lyons located the site while elk hunting and photographed the main room (Feature A), which he recognized as being of Indian origin. He returned the following spring with Jim Blinn to survey the area for additional features and to add to the photographic record.*

*During 1974, Lyons developed a cooperative agreement with the USDA Forest Service to allow the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) to test the site in order to determine its age and cultural affiliation. The investigation and interpretation of the Old Agency Fortified site (5SH49) are reported below.*

## **A METEOROLOGICAL MODEL FOR THE CONCENTRIC CIRCLE SUN SYMBOL OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

By PETER FARIS

*Throughout a large expanse of the American Southwest from southwestern Colorado and southern Utah through Arizona and New Mexico are found the prehistoric remains of the Anasazi culture, the ancestors of today's Pueblo peoples. We find the ruins of their dwellings, from small farm settlements that housed only a few families to the major metropolises of Mesa Verde and Chaco Canyon. Among the fascinating remains are thousands of pictures and symbols carved and painted onto cliffs and boulders, known as petroglyphs and pictographs.*

## **DECEPTION CREEK PROJECTILE POINTS: A LATE PALEOINDIAN TYPE FOR THE FOOTHILL-MOUNTAIN REGIONS**

By RONALD J. ROOD, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

### **INTRODUCTION**

*During the late 1970s or early 1980s, Gary Collins (n.d.) wrote a brief paper for the Bureau of Land Management describing what he called Deception Creek projectile points. Collins described several lanceolate projectile points he had observed in private collections from the Maybell and Craig vicinities in northwestern Colorado. The purpose of this paper is to describe the Deception Creek point and to make a preliminary chronologic assignment to the late Paleoindian period in association with the Foothill-Mountains Paleoindian system (Frison 1992).*

## **ANASAZI PUEBLO 1-BASKETMAKER III MULTI-COMPONENT SOLSTICE OBSERVATORY IN THE LOWER MANCOS RIVER CANYON**

By VIRGINIA S. WOLF and MICHAEL E. ROEBUCK

*In the upper San Juan drainage basin there exists an abundant and varied collection of petroglyphs. The Mancos River canyon of southwest Colorado is an excellent location to study petroglyphs that exhibit a variety of styles and themes. The majority of these petroglyphs were created by pecking deeply into the heavily patinated sandstone walls of the canyon. These tend to be located in close proximity to habitation sites and were seldom placed more than 100 ft above the canyon floor. Many of the petroglyphs found in Mancos Canyon are stylistically similar, and Polly Schaafsma (personal communication 1989) has stated that these may have been created during the Basketmaker III-Pueblo I cultural periods, or sometime between A.D. 500 and A.D. 900.*

## **BOOK REVIEW**

*Ute Tales.* Collected by Anne M. Smith, assisted by Alden Hayes. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1992. 173 pp. illustrations. Hardbound. No Price Listed.

BY Frederic J. Athearn, Bureau of Land Management, Lakewood, Colorado



# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 59, No. 3, Fall 1993

## CONTENTS

*DAP Archaeomagnetic Dates Reconsidered*

*Kathleen A Baker and Jeffrey L. Eighmy ..... 1*

*A Radiocarbon Age for the Flicker Feather Headdress from Mantle's Cave (5MF1), Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-Colorado*

*James A. Truesdale ..... 26*

*Book Reviews ..... 34*

## DAP ARCHAEOMAGNETIC DATES RECONSIDERED

By KATHLEEN A. BAKER and JEFFREY L. EIGHMY, Archaeometric Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University

*Archaeomagnetic samples collected during the Dolores Archaeological Program (DAP) are an important component in building the archaeomagnetic master curve for the U.S. Southwest (Eighmy et al. 1990). However, since the original analysis of these samples, improvements in the U.S. Southwest archaeomagnetic master curve and changes in reporting criteria have resulted in the possibility of dating more of the DAP samples and the better dating of some of those already reported. As a result of a reanalysis of this large set of samples, 76 new archaeomagnetic dates can be reported for Dolores Archaeological Project sites and all the others can be redated by the most recent curve used at the Colorado State University (CSU) Archaeometric Lab (Eighmy 1991). "While the reanalysis does not produce dates systematically different from the original dates, the reanalyzed results do tend to be less precise than those produced originally.*

## A RADIOCARBON AGE FOR THE FLICKER HEADDRESS

**FROM MANTLE'S CAVE (5MF1), DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH-COLORADO**

By JAMES A. TRUESDALE, Dinosaur National Monument, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service  
**INTRODUCTION**

*During archaeological excavations of Mantle's Cave (5MF1) in 1939 and 1940, a flicker (Colaptes spp.) feather headdress was recovered (Burgh and Scoggin 1948) (Figures 1 and 2). Several scholars have suggested that the headdress is associated with the Fremont culture (Burgh and Scoggin 1948; Gunnerson 1969; Cole 1991). This interpreted Fremont affiliation is due to the headdress's direct association with storage facilities and morphological characteristics that are inferred to be similar to headdresses depicted in Fremont-style rock art. The Uinta Fremont occupied the area of northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah that is now Dinosaur National Monument between A.D. 100 and 1250 (Truesdale 1990, 1991).*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Archaeological Method and Theory, Volume 4*, edited by Michael B. Schiffer. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1992. viii+ 288 pp., 8 figures, 5 tables, and references. \$40.00 cloth.

By Jim D. Feagins, Saint Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Missouri

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 59, No. 4, Winter 1993

## CONTENTS

<i>Stephen H. Hart: A Friend of Colorado Archaeology Passes</i> Bruce Estes Rippeteau .....	1
<i>Arnold M. Withers</i> Betty LeFree and Jim Green .....	3
<i>Plains Woodland Secondary Burials at the Ehrlich Site (5WL1813)</i> Robert H. Brunswig, Jr. and Jim Wanner .....	5
<i>A History of Northwestern Colorado</i> Frederic J. Athearn .....	22
<i>Book Reviews</i> .....	36

## STEPHEN H. HART: A Friend of Colorado Archaeology Passes

By BRUCE ESTES RIPPETEAU, Director, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, (Colorado State Archaeologist, 1976-1980)

*In the passing on November 6, 1993, of Stephen H. Hart, Colorado archaeology lost an important friend, a greater friend than many in the Colorado Archaeological Society or profession actually realize.*

## ARNOLD M. WITHERS

By BETTY LEFREE AND JIM GREEN (former University of Denver students)

Arnold M. Withers was born in Pueblo, Colorado, May 28, 1916, and died in Santa Fe, New Mexico on October 2, 1993, at the age of 77. Arnie, as all his students called him, attended the University of Arizona in Tucson where he was awarded a B.A. in 1938 and an M.A. in 1941. Between 1939 and 1941, Arnie worked as a Naturalist in the Grand Canyon National Park, was the chief assistant to Emil Haury while at the University of Arizona, and worked at the Amerind Foundation with Charles DiPeso. After leaving the University of Arizona he attended Columbia University in 1942 and 1943. World War II interrupted his academic career and he joined the Army Signal Corps to serve in the Pacific Theater. After his discharge, he returned to Columbia University for additional studies in 1946 and 1947.

## PLAINS WOODLAND SECONDARY BURIALS AT THE EHRLICH SITE (5WL1813)

By ROBERT H. BRUNSWIG, JR., AND JIM WANNER, Department of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado

*During 1991, a University of Northern Colorado archaeological survey discovered two well-preserved prehistoric secondary burials in a South Platte River terrace bank near Milliken, Colorado. The burials, deemed at risk from erosion and possible vandalism, were excavated under Colorado state permit. Chronological analysis suggested that the burials, a male and a female, date to the early High Plains Woodland tradition. Osteological studies have documented important skeletal population traits for the two individuals and yielded new data on health and diet. Detailed reconstruction of the burial configurations and context showed them to exhibit mortuary and archaeological traits previously undocumented in western High Plains burials of any cultural affiliation or time period.*

## A HISTORY OF NORTHWESTERN COLORADO

By FREDERIC J. ATHEARN, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office

*The Yampa, first known to trappers as the Bear River, is located in northwestern Colorado and cuts through the center of Routt and Moffat counties. From the earliest days of European exploration in this area, the Yampa Valley has been the focus of much activity. One of the most important facets of the history in this region is the abundance of natural resources. The primary reason that settlement occurred here was the availability of water, good soils, and other natural resources.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Mexico and the Maya: An Illustrated Dictionary of Mesoamerican Religion.* By Mary Miller and Karl Taube. Thames and Hudson (distributed in the U.S. by W. W. Norton), New York. 216 pp., 260 illustrations, \$34.95 hardcover.  
BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

*Earth, Water, and Fire: The Prehistoric Pottery of Mesa Verde.* By Norman (Ted) Oppelt. Johnson Books, Boulder, 1991. 91 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index. Six color photographs. \$12.95  
BY Doug Bowman, BLM Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 58, No. 1, Spring 1992

## CONTENTS

*Geophysical Applications in Archaeology: A Case Study at the Twelve Mile House (5AH121), Arapahoe County, Colorado*

*Steven L. De Vore, William C. Brennan, and Timothy M. Deignan . . . . . 1*

*The Zoo Keeper Petroglyph Site, 5LA 5993*

*Lawrence L. Loendorf . . . . . 17*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 29*

*1992 C.A.S. Officers . . . . . 31*

## GEOPHYSICAL APPLICATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A CASE STUDY AT THE TWELVE MILE HOUSE (5AH121), ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO

By STEVEN L. DE VORE, National Park Service and WILLIAM C. BRENNAN and TIMOTHY M. DEIGNAN EBASCO Services, Inc.

### INTRODUCTION

*During the Summer of 1990, the National Park Service in conjunction with EBASCO Services, Incorporated conducted a two-day training session in the use of geophysical techniques for archaeological investigations. Permission was obtained from the Cherry Creek State Recreation Area to conduct the exercise at the Twelve Mile House site, SAH121. The purpose of the training was to familiarize archaeologists with various geophysical equipment available for field investigations. Geophysical instruments have been utilized at numerous archaeological sites to detect subsurface artifacts and features. Geophysical methods are non-intrusive, which permit the undisturbed subsurface reconnaissance of a potential or known archaeological site. In this manner, vitally important information such as artifact/feature orientation and location are identified and preserved, which may be of prime importance to the investigator. Such data may also be utilized to plan excavations centered on anomalous areas, especially when funding and available labor are limited.*

## **THE ZOO KEEPER PETROGLYPH SITE, 5LA5993**

By LAWRENCEL.LOENDORF, University of North Dakota

### **INTRODUCTION**

*During 1988 and 1989, archaeologists from the University of North Dakota initiated a rock art recording and evaluation project at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) in southeastern Colorado (Fig. 1) (Loendorf 1989; Loendorf and Kuehn 1991). Dozens of the more than 175 recorded rock art sites were revisited to evaluate them for the National Register of Historic Places, and in new survey efforts, additional sites were recorded. Through these studies there is a heightened interest in the rock art of the region, and other scientists, as well as United States Army personnel, in the PCMS are noting the location of sites. The Zoo Keeper site, 5LA5993, one of the most spectacular of all the rock art sites in the PCMS, was found by a biology student from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, while he was on a field trip to the PCMS. This student and others were hiking cross-country to the Purgatoire River Canyon to visit the dinosaur tracks; the rock art site was discovered at the point where the students entered the canyon. The following article on the site is an edited version of the site description (Loendorf and Kuehn 1991:232-249).*

### **BOOK REVIEWS**

*Colorado Homes.* By Sandra Dallas. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986. 261 pp. Illustrations [black & white], bibliography, index. hardbound. \$42.50.)

BY Gregory D. Kendrick, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service

*Archaeological Prospecting and Remote Sensing,* by I. Scollar, A. Tabbagh, A. Hesse, and I. Herzog. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990. 674 pp., illustrations, tables, index. \$135 hardbound.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado at Boulder

## **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 58, No. 2, Summer 1992

### **CONTENTS**

*Archaeological Research at the Hutton-Pinkham Site, Eastern Colorado*

*Mary Lou Larson, Marcel Kornfeld, and J P Matheson . . . . . 1*

*Hutton-Pinkham Site Geology*

*John Albanese . . . . . 16*

*Pollen and Phytolith Analysis at the Hutton-Pinkham Site, Eastern Colorado: a Feasibility Study*

*Linda Scott-Cummings . . . . . 19*

*A Radiocarbon Date from the Cottonwood Cave Corn Cache and Problems Interpreting the Origins of Farming in Western Colorado*

*Mark Stiger and Mark Larson . . . . . 26*

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE HUTTON-PINKHAM SITE, EASTERN COLORADO**

MARY LOU LARSON, MARCEL KORNFELD, AND J. P. MATHESON, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming

#### **ABSTRACT**

*The Hutton-Pinkham site, originally excavated in 1977, contains Late Pleistocene fauna (possibly associated with chipped stone artifacts), an Archaic horizon, and at least one archeological horizon between these two occupations. Preliminary analysis of the material recovered and contextual data on palynology, geomorphology, and geology collected during the 1988-89 reinvestigation add to our understanding of the deposits at the site. These results contribute to our knowledge of a little known aspect of Central High Plains prehistory and provide the basis for future research.*

## **HUTTON-PINKHAM SITE GEOLOGY**

By JOHN ALBANESE, Casper, Wyoming

### **TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING**

*The Hutton-Pinkham site is exposed in a north-south trending, steep(40°-60°), west-facing stream meander cut bank that is approximately 4.5 m high. The meander scarp resulted from lateral cutting by the ephemeral stream channel of Bonny Creek, which lies at the foot of the scarp. A three-tiered Holocene terrace system is present to the east of the Bonny Creek channel.*

*The T2 surface is very limited in extent; much of it was removed by lateral cutting of the stream channel prior to the deposition of the sediment that underlies the T1 terrace (Fig. 1 ). The T3 terrace is underlain by eolian sand and forms the generally flat surface that lies east of the site.*

## **POLLEN AND PHYTOLITH ANALYSIS AT THE HUTTON-PINKHAM SITE, EASTERN COLORADO: A FEASIBILITY STUDY**

By LINDA SCOTT CUMMINGS, PaleoResearch Laboratories, Golden, Colorado

### **ABSTRACT**

*Stratigraphic pollen and phytolith samples were collected from the Hutton-Pinkham site at 10 cm intervals during the summer of 1989. These stratigraphic samples were collected from the same column examined for geomorphologic data (see Larson et al., Fig. I3, this volume). The column was cut into a west-facing stream meander cut bank of Bonny Creek. This analysis of pollen and phytolith samples from the column is conducted as a feasibility study to determine the preservation and to interpret the records. Both pollen and phytoliths will be used to reconstruct vegetation in the vicinity of Bonny Creek, from which interpretation of paleo environmental conditions can be made.*

## **A RADIOCARBON DATE FROM THE COTTONWOOD CAVE CORN CACHE AND PROBLEMS INTERPRETING THE ORIGINS OF FARMING IN WESTERN COLORADO**

By MARK STIGER AND MARK LARSON, Department of the Sciences, Western State College of Colorado

### **ABSTRACT**

*The late Clarence T. Hurst, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, was a pioneer of Colorado archaeology. Hurst excavated many archaeological sites in western Colorado during the 1930s and 1940s. These sites ranged in age from Folsom to Late Prehistoric. One of the last sites Hurst excavated and reported was Cottonwood Cave (Hurst 1948; Hurst and Anderson 1949). Hurst believed Cottonwood Cave to be one of his more important sites and he planned to return in the summer of 1949, but he died in January 1949.*

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 58, No. 3, Fall 1992

## **CONTENTS**

*Bison Presence and Absence in Colorado*

*William B. Butler. . . . . 1*

*Public Archaeology in the San Juan National Forest: The 1990 Grenadier Archaeological Project*

*Philip Duke and Barbara Blackshear . . . . . 15*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 35*

*CAS Officers~ . . . . . 38*

## **BISON PRESENCE AND ABSENCE IN COLORADO**

By WILLIAM B. BUTLER, National Park Service

### **ABSTRACT**

*Archeological data from some 150 sites led Tom Dillehay (1974) to propose that there were three periods when bison (*Bison bison*) were present on the Southern Plains, and two periods in which they were absent. Dillehay suggested that the reason for the presence or absence was related to climatic change that affected the bison's grassland food source. Thus, the presence or absence of bison at certain periods could be used, either directly or indirectly, to help with paleo environmental reconstruction and, concomitantly, with understanding human settlement and subsistence practices and cultural dynamics.*

*Since the publication of Dillehay's work (1974), the model has been criticized by Lynott (1979) with data from north-central Texas, Baugh (1986) from central and western Oklahoma, Creel et al. (1990) from central Texas, and Huebner (1992) from central and southern Texas. The ca. 150 sites used by Dillehay were primarily from the Southern Plains including Texas, eastern New Mexico, southern Oklahoma, and Louisiana.*

*The purpose of this paper is to provide information on bison presence or absence from archeological sites in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska areas north and west of the Southern and Central Plains in what is generally recognized as the Western Plains Subarea as originally proposed by Wedel (1963:2) for western Kansas, eastern Colorado, and southeastern Wyoming and later expanded by J. Wood (1967:13-15) to include the foothills and mountains of central Colorado.*

## **PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST: THE 1990 GRENADIER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT**

By PHILIP DUKE, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College and BARBARA BLACKSHEAR, Manti-LaSal National Forest, Price, Utah

### **ABSTRACT**

*This report documents the findings of a Class II archaeological survey of portions of the Weminuche Wilderness Area of San Juan National Forest, located in San Juan County, southwest Colorado (Figs. 1 and 2). The field portion of the survey commenced on August 18 and concluded on August 24, 1990. Approximately 491 acres were surveyed, and a total of 7 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds were recovered. The project was sponsored jointly by the United States Forest Service and the Four Corners School of Outdoor Education in collaboration with the Sierra Club. The survey was conducted with a minimum of trained archaeologists (N=3), the bulk of the crew (N=15) being provided by untrained volunteers recruited by the Four Corners School of Outdoor Education and the Sierra Club.*

## **BOOK REVIEWS**

*The Last Conquistador, Juan de Onate and the Settling of the Far Southwest.* Marc Simmons. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991). xvi + 208 pp. Bibliography, index, illustrations, maps. \$24.95. Hardbound.

*Coronado's Land: Essays on Daily Life in Colonial New Mexico.* Marc Simmons. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1991). xii + 183 pp. Bibliography, index, illustrations. \$19.95. Hardbound.

*Remote Beyond Compare: Letters of Don Diego de Jargas to His Family from New Spain and New Mexico, 1675-1706.* John L. Kessell, Editor. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989). xiii + 296 pp. Bibliography, index, notes, maps, illustrations. \$32.50. Hardbound.

BY Frederic J. Athearn, Bureau of Land Management, Lakewood, Colorado

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 58, No. 4, Winter 1992

## CONTENTS

*Omer Call Stewart, Ph.D. (1908-1991)*

*Larry P Riggs . . . . . 1*

*Paleoindian Environments and Paleoclimates in the High Plains and Central Rocky Mountains*

*Robert H. Brunswig, Jr. . . . . 5*

*Lithic Procurement at Yellow Jacket, Colorado: A Study of Points, Drills, and Flakes*

*Ed Barnhart . . . . . 24*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 31*

## OMER CALL STEWART, PH.D. (1908-1991)

By LARRY P. RIGGS

*When C. T. Hurst died unexpectedly in January, 1949, the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) found itself without an executive secretary or an editor for Southwestern Lore. Hurst, a co-founder, had filled both positions since the Society was formed in May, 1935. It could have been the end of CAS, as well. Fortunately, into the breach stepped a man who was to become one of the major figures in the development of anthropology and archaeology in Colorado, Omer C. Stewart.*

## PALEOINDIAN ENVIRONMENTS AND PALEOCLIMATES IN THE HIGH PLAINS AND CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAINS

By ROBERT H. BRUNSWIG, JR, Anthropology Program, University of Northern Colorado

### INTRODUCTION

*Reconstruction of past human cultural adaptations and lifestyles is a research process that often relies strongly on accurate knowledge of past environments and climates. Increasingly, archaeologists are integrating paleoenvironmental research components and objectives into their field projects. Paleoindian archaeology is a particularly critical topic of study in which a reliable database on paleoenvironmental conditions, patterns of their change over time, and their interrelationship with prehistoric human communities is essential to good research. An extreme Paleo indian time depth of 7 500-12, 000+ years has resulted in large-scale erosional destruction of Paleoindian ancient cultural remains or their deep burial in fossil topographies, requiring an intimate knowledge of Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene landscapes and climates, in order to coordinate field research or even locate probable site localities. Paleoindian environmental data are also of interest to archaeological researchers due to vast climatic changes of the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, when entire landscapes and ecosystems were significantly altered and transformed. Those environmental changes, in turn, encouraged or forced major cultural adaptive shifts in the lifestyles of Colorado's earliest inhabitants of its High Plains, foothills, and Rocky Mountains.*

*Over the past two decades, substantial progress has been made in documenting ancient Paleoindian environments and climatic changes in the plains, foothills, and mountains of the western United States. It is the purpose of this article to review current data on Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene paleoenvironments, with a focus on Colorado's eastern plains and Front Range foothills and mountains, and to discuss their probable relationship to the region's Paleoindian cultures. The review itself will constitute a broad, preliminary cultural environmental framework for future regional Paleoindian research and is constructed through a general synthesis of data from diverse scientific sources, including pollen, phytoliths, faunal studies, sedimentology, and geomorphology and an emerging paleoclimate methodology, fossil insect analysis. It is hoped that the resulting paleoenvironmental framework can provide a small degree of insight into Paleoindian adaptation and culture change and contribute to future research on the reconstruction of regional extinct human archaeological landscapes. Without such research, we cannot begin to understand the complex interaction of natural and human elements that produced prehistoric landscapes and the peoples who lived on them (see Dincauze 1987).*

# LITHIC PROCUREMENT AT YELLOW JACKET, COLORADO: A STUDY OF POINTS, DRILLS AND FLAKES

By ED BARNHART

## INTRODUCTION

*Yellow Jacket is located at the northern boundary of the cultural region known as the Greater Southwest and was occupied by the Anasazi. Yellow Jacket generally parallels the Mesa Verde sequence, except for the lack of Pueblo I occupations. Excluding this Pueblo I period, from A.D. 700 to A.D. 900, the site was inhabited from A.D. 500 up until around A.D. 1250. 5MT- 5, the main site, is one of the largest Anasazi centers north of the San Juan River. Some archaeologists, such as Rohn, propose a peak population of 3,000 to 4,000 persons (Lange et al. 1988). It was first noted by the McComb expedition in 1858 and contains multi-storied buildings, towers, a great kiva, 5 intermediate sized kivas, and 124 small kivas. The site seems to be a ceremonial, and perhaps commercial/residential, center for a series of villages that lie around the area (Wheat 1983). The University of Colorado's connection with the site began in 1953 when Hod Stevenson sent several pieces of pottery from Yellow Jacket to Dr. Joe Ben Wheat at the University of Colorado's museum for identification. In 1955, Wheat, his wife, Pat, and one student began excavation of 5MT1. That year was the beginning of over two decades of seasonal field work at the site done by student crews and directed by Wheat in connection with the University of Colorado museum. In 1962, excavation focus shifted to a different site, 5MT-3, and continued there through 1991. Site 5MT-3 is located west of the main Yellow Jacket ruin near the canyon rim, on its south-facing slope. Excavations have shown it to be a multi-component site exhibiting Basketmaker III, Pueblo II, and Pueblo III occupations. Site 5MT-3 is divided into three areas: House I, House II, and House III. All three areas include a number of rooms and kivas. As is common in archaeological sites in the greater southwest, lithics were one of the most abundant artifact types collected from the site.*

*This paper represents an attribute analysis of a sample of the lithics collected from the site. Based upon this analysis, it proposes that three material types chalcedony, chert and obsidian-were imported to the site, while two other types-quartzite and silicified sandstone-were collected locally. Further, it is proposed that the inhabitants of the site made specific choices of material types for certain tools, not only in imported materials but within local material types as well. The reasons behind these choices are not yet understood.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Tall Sheep: Harry Goulding, Monument W.Zlley Trader, by Samuel Moon. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992. xvii 250 pp., 16 photos, 2 maps, notes, bibliography, and index. \$24.95 cloth*

BY Jim D. Feagins, Saint Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Missouri

*The Chinese of Early Tucson: Historic Archaeology from the Tucson Urban Renewal Project. Florence C. Lister and Robert H. Lister. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1989. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona, No. 52. x 131 pp., 100 figures, 5 tables, Appendices A-C by Hong Yu, John W. Olsen, and John W. Olsen, references. Price not listed. Paper*

BY William G. Buckles, University of Southern Colorado.

*Point of Pines, Arizona: A History of the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School, by Emil W. Haury. Tucson: University of Arizona, Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona, No. 50, 1989. 141 pp. \$19.95 softbound.*

BY Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado

*Mesoamerican Elites: An Archaeological Assessment, edited by Diane Z. Chase and Arlen F. Chase. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1992. 390 pp., 47 illustrations, II maps. \$39.95.*

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Archaeology in the City: A Hohokam Village in Phoenix, Arizona. by Michael H. Bartlett, Thomas M. Kolaz, and David A Gregory. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986. 72 pp., 40 figures, I table, suggested readings. \$6.95 paper.*

BY William G. Buckles, University of Southern Colorado



# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 57, No. 1, Spring 1991

## CONTENTS

<i>C. T. Hurst Award Presentation to David A. Breternitz</i> . . . . .	1
SUSAN C. OOTON AND ALLEN E. KANE	
<i>In Merriam-Robert Hill Lister 1915-1990.</i> . . . . .	4
ROBERT C. EULER	
<i>Guidelines for Reporting Prehistoric Plains Ceramics</i>	
ANN M. JOHNSON, WILLIAM B. BUTLER, STEPHEN A. CHOMKO, and J. J. HOFFMAN, National Park Service. . . 9	
<i>Available Memoirs of the Colorado Archaeological Society</i> . . . . .	30
<i>Awards</i> . . . . .	31
<i>Colorado Archaeology Preservation Week</i> . . . . .	31
<i>Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund</i> . . . . .	32
<i>1991 CAS Annual Meeting</i> . . . . .	32
<i>Book Reviews</i> . . . . .	33.
<i>1991 CAS Officers</i> . . . . .	40
<i>1991 Chapter Presidents</i> . . . . .	40

## C. T. HURST AWARD PRESENTATION TO DAVID A. BRETERNITZ OCTOBER 6, 1990

By SUSAN C. OOTON AND ALLEN E. KANE

*The C. T. Hurst Award for extraordinary service to archaeology and to the Colorado Archaeological Society was bestowed upon David A. Breternitz at the CAS Annual Meeting, October 6, 1990. The Society's only award, the silver trowel, has been presented previously to Bruce Rippeteau, Omer Stewart, Ray Lyons, Marie Wormington, Ivor Hagar, Steve Cassells, Anne Sands, and Joe Ben Wheat.*

## IN MEMORIAM Robert Hill Lister 1915-1990

By ROBERT C. EULER

*In a secluded and isolated canyon in southeast Utah is a small but spectacular Anasazi cliff dwelling-Moon House. It was here that Bob Lister suffered a fatal heart attack on May 17, 1990, while leading a group of his friends on an archaeological tour. Many of his colleagues have commented that when their time comes, they could think of no more fitting place for a southwestern archaeologist than at such a pristine ruin.*

## GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING PREHISTORIC PLAINS CERAMICS

By ANN M. JOHNSON, WILLIAM B. BUTLER, STEPHEN A. CHOMKO, and J. J. HOFFMAN, National Park Service

*Some years ago at a meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, we were asked to put together some guidance on how to describe prehistoric Plains pottery. At that time, we were busy with other projects. Since then, however, we have reviewed several archaeological manuscripts containing analyses of prehistoric ceramics from eastern Colorado and the continuing need for such a document is clear. The utility of these reports is limited by the lack of standardized format and vocabulary for the description of the material. Additional problems were the use of terminology appropriate to Southwestern ceramics for Plains pottery, and the description of attributes without regard to whether or not they represented purposeful cultural activity or were taxonomically valuable.*

*Our review of the published literature failed to identify a publication which we thought could provide the basic guidance necessary for the adequate description of Plains pottery. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to propose a set of guidelines for conducting and reporting ceramic analyses on Plains pottery. We do not intend for this paper to replace Shepard (1971), Rice (1987), and other fine books on ceramics. Hopefully, this paper will allow for standardized descriptions to aid in future comparative studies.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Village of Blue Stone.* Stephen Trimble. Illustrations by Jennifer Owings Dewey and Deborah Reade. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1990. 58 pp., \$13.95 hardcover.

BY Victoria Atkins, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado

*Month of the Freezing Moon: The Sand Creek Massacre, November, 1864.* Duane Schultz. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990. 229 pp., 16 black and white illustrations, \$19.95 cloth.

BY Marshall Sprague, Colorado Springs, Colorado

*The Sociopolitical Structure of Prehistoric Southwestern Societies,* edited by Steadman Upham, Kent G. Lightfoot, and Roberta A. Jewett. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989. 682 pp., biblio. \$55.00 soft cover.

BY Richard Wilshusen, University of Colorado

*The Mimbres: Art and Archaeology,* by J. Walter Fewkes, with an introduction by J. J. Brody. Albuquerque, N.M.: Avanyu Publishing, 1989. 166 pp., 288 figures. \$16.95 paper.

BY Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka, University of Colorado Museum

*Beyond the Loam: Keys to Understanding Early Southwestern陶器,* by Anne Lane Hedlund, with an introduction by Joe Ben Wheat. Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Books, 1990. 100 pp., 10 color and 14 black-and-white photos. \$9.95 paper.

BY Pat Lawrence University of Colorado

*The Magic of Bandelier.* David E. Stuart. Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1990. 125 pp., 59 Black and white, and 5 color photos, \$8.95 paperback.

BY Henry S. Keesling, Bureau of Land Management, Craig District Archaeologist, Craig, Colorado

*The Chiricahua Apache 1846-1876: From Tfar to Reservation,* by D. C. Cole. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988. 219 pp., 21 illust. \$32.50 clothbound.

BY Jeannette Mobley-Tanaka, University of Colorado Museum

*Heartland New Mexico: Photographs from the Farm Security Administration, 1935-1943.,* by Nancy Wood. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989. 125 pp., 127 photographs, and ref. \$29.95 clothbound.

BY Kenneth R. Weber

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 57, No. 2, Summer 1991

## CONTENTS

*Nancy Bain Buckles (1935-1990)*

*Edward J. Simonich . . . . . 1*

*Evidence for Paleoruiians on the San Juan National Forest, Southwest Colorado*

*Robert York . . . . . 5*

*Thermal Properties of Corrugated and Smooth Walled Ceramics*

*Cynthia D. Webb . . . . . 23*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 31*

*1991 CAS Meeting . . . . . Inside back cover*

## NANCY BAIN BUCKLES 1935-1990

By EDWARD J. SIMONICH

*From rustic mountainous scenes and the surrounding soils of the plains have sprung persons whose names are written largely in the annals of archaeological achievements. Nancy Bain Buckles is certain to be numbered among them.*

## EVIDENCE FOR PALEOINDIANS ON THE SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTHWEST COLORADO

By ROBERT YORK, Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie, Wyoming

### INTRODUCTION

*This paper has three objectives. The first is to provide comparative data on Paleosian projectile points that have been recovered by cultural resources management (CRM) surface surveys conducted by and for the USDA Forest Service on the San Juan National Forest (SJNF). This report will cover the period from 1974 (essentially the date of inception of the CRM program on the SJNF) to 1987. Data on these points are buried in CRM reports in the SJNF files in Durango. This report exhumes some of those data.*

*The second objective is to address this question: Can these points be used as evidence for the presence of Paleosian peoples in the San Juan Mountains of southwest Colorado? Put in another way, do isolated surface artifacts ever constitute "proof" for the physical presence of people? The prevailing opinion among archaeologists has been that such finds may be indicators, but cannot be used as proof of such. Only well-dated "sites" can be used for proof. I will argue in this paper that given certain conditions and circumstances, this traditional view is not correct.*

*The final objective of this paper is to encourage scholars to make use of the wealth of data contained in CRM files and artifact collections. The reports, records, and collections maintained by state historic preservation officers (SHPOs) and federal land management agencies offer scholars an opportunity to conduct synthetic and comparative archaeological research on an unprecedented scale on a variety of topics. A primary justification for maintaining these files and collections is that they will be used for such studies. Yet, CRM-generated documents and collections remain at best poorly utilized for research purposes.*

## THERMAL PROPERTIES OF CORRUGATED AND SMOOTH WALLED CERAMICS

By CYNTHIA D. WEBB

University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

*Ceramic variation holds a place of primary importance in Southwestern archaeology. While both smooth and corrugated vessels are constructed by coiling, a major technological variation exists between smooth walled and corrugated vessels. Corrugated vessels are so termed due to exterior surface treatment. These vessels are constructed by coiling. The interiors are scraped and the exteriors have visible coils that have been pinched or impressed. This pattern generally covers the entire vessel (Breternitz et al. 1974). Smooth walled vessels have been scraped and smoothed on all surfaces.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Birth of Colorado, A Civil War Perspective.* Duane A. Smith. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. x + 268 pp. \$21.95.

BY Steven F. Mehls, Western Historical Studies, Inc., Lafayette, CO

*Prehistoric Astrorwmy in the Southwest,* by J. Kim Mal ville and Claudia Putman. Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Books, 1989. 106 pp., 16 photos, 35 illus. \$7.95 soft cover.

BY Leslie E. Wildesen, U.S. Forest Service

Sometimes a Great Notion: Review of *Nine Rock Art Sites in the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Southeastern Colorado,* by Lawrence L. Loendorf, with contributions by Jeffrey R. Hanson, Sally Chirinos, Cherie E. Haury, and Ronald I. Dorn. Contribution No. 248, Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota. 1989 Soft cover m.p. 521 pages, 139 figures.

BY Matthew F. Schmader, University of New Mexico

*Mesa Uirde National Park: Shadows of the Centuries.* Duane A. Smith. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1988. xi + 254 pp. \$25.00 hardcover; \$12.95 paper.

BY Carol Mehls, Western Historical Studies, Inc., Lafayette, CO

*Archaeology and the Methodology of Science,* by Jane H. Kelly and Marsha P. Hanen. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988. 487 pp. \$29.95 clothbound.

BY Charles W. Wheeler, Western Cultural Resource Management

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 57, No. 3, Fall 1991

## CONTENTS

*Two Ceramic Period Burials from Southeastern Colorado*

Kevin D. Black, Kimberly Spurr, and Diane L. France . . . . . 1

Book Reviews ..... 28

## TWO CERAMIC PERIOD BURIALS FROM SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO

By KEVIN D. BLACK, Colorado Historical Society, KIMBERLY SPURR, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., and DIANE L. FRANCE, Colorado State University, May 1991

### INTRODUCTION

*In November 1988 and June 1989 the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) sponsored salvage excavations at two prehistoric burial sites on private land in southeastern Colorado (Fig. 1). The Beacon Hill site (5PE9) is about nine miles (14.5 km) north of Pueblo on the west side of Fountain Creek. Human remains were found eroding from an artificial cutbank on the northeast side of Beacon Hill, and, after local law enforcement officials and the Pueblo County coroner had completed their investigations, OAHP salvage work commenced (Black and Spurr 1989). The Ancell site (50T124) is about four miles (6.5 km) northwest of Rocky Ford on the south side of the Arkansas River. There, farm workers digging a fence post hole encountered a human skull, and, again, local law enforcement personnel and the Otero County coroner were called to the scene. Salvage excavations led by OAHP staff archaeologists then took place upon the request of the USDA-Forest Service (Black et al. 1990). Results of the archaeological investigations at these two sites are described below.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Aztec Empire: The Toltec Resurgence.* Nigel Davies. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. 341 pp. \$39.50 hardcover.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Climate and the Dolores River Anasazi: A Paleo-environmental Reconstruction from a 10,000- Year Pollen Record, La Plata Mountains, Southwestern Colorado.* Kenneth Lee Petersen. University of Utah Anthropological Paper #113, June 1988. 160 pp., 55 illustrations, 7 tables, 8 photographs. \$25.00 paper.

BY Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka, University of Colorado Museum

*The Hasinai: Southern Caddoans as Seen by the Earliest Europeans,* by Herbert E. Bolton, edited by Russell M. Magnaghi. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. 194 pp., illust., biblio., index. \$19.95 cloth.

BY Richard Wilshusen, University of Colorado

*Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States,* by Noel D. Justice. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1987. 288 pp. \$37.50 clothbound.

BY Charles W. Wheeler, Western Cultural Resources Management

*The Aztecs: People of the Sun,* by Alfonso Caso. Illustrated by Miguel Covarrubias, translated by Lowell Dunham. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. 123 pp., illust. \$18.95 softbound.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 57, No.4, Winter 1991

## CONTENTS

*Moonshine Shelter*

Donald C. Tucker . . . . . 1

Book Reviews ..... 30

## MOONSHINE SHELTER

By DONALD C. TUCKER, Royal Gorge Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society

*Moonshine Shelter (5FN844) is a small multi-component rockshelter located in northeast Fremont County, Colorado (Fig. 1). The site was excavated by members of the Royal Gorge Chapter (Canon City) of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) over a two-year period from October 1986 through November 1988.*

*The historical component of the site was encountered during survey and excavation work on the historic McKinney Cabin project (Mead 1988). Evidence of aboriginal presence was noted just as it had been at the McKinney Cabin. Because the site appeared to warrant further investigation, permission was obtained from Mr. Thorson, the landowner, for test excavations.*

*The surface and upper few centimeters of the site fill yielded a great number of historic artifacts indicating a significant historical impact. The historic artifact analysis, as well as more detailed analyses of the prehistoric materials, are included in the site report (Tucker 1989). This report concentrates on a description of the site's prehistoric component.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Archaeological Perspectives on the Battle of the Little Bighorn.* Douglas D. Scott, Richard A Fox, Jr., Melissa A Conner, and Dick Harmon. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. xvii 309 pp., 83 figures, 34 tables. \$24.95 cloth.

BY Donald L. Hardesty, University of Nevada, Reno

*Rock Art Papers*. Volume 6 (*San Diego Museum Papers* 24). Ken Hedges, editor. San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California, 1989. vi 120 pp., tables, maps, black and white photos, illustrations, references. Price not listed.

BY Sally J. Cole, Grand Junction, Colorado

*The Ceramic Legacy of Anna O. Shepard*. Edited by Ronald L. Bishop and Frederick W Lange. Niwot: University Press of Colorado. 1991. 473 pp., 9 tables, 4 figures, index.

BY Ann M. Johnson, National Park Service

*Mesoamerica's Ancient Cities*. William M. Ferguson and Arthur H. Rohn. Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1990. 251 pp. \$45 hardbound.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

*A History of the Jews in New Mexico*. Henry]. Tobias. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. 294 pp., biblio., notes, tables, illustrations. \$24.95 hardcover.

BY Frederic]. Athearn, Bureau of Land Management, Lakewood, Colorado

## SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 56, No. 1, March 1990

### CONTENTS

*Archaeological Protection: A View from the Sierra Club*

Harvard G. Ayers . . . . . 1

*The White Fish Site: A Late Prehistoric Campsite on the Green River, Wyoming*

Craig S. Smith . . . . . 8

*A Case Study: Sand Canyon Shelter (5MF2639) and the Determination of Archaeological Value*

James A. Truesdale . . . . . 25

*Available Memoirs of the Colorado Archaeological Society . . . . . 31*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 32*

*Archaeology Preservation Week Proclaimed . . . . . 34*

*Chapter Presidents . . . . . 36*

*1990 CAS Officers . . . . . Inside Back Cover*

*1990 CAS Meeting . . . . . Inside Back Cover*

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION: A VIEW FROM THE SIERRA CLUB

By HARVARD G. AYERS, Appalachian State University

*I want you to know up front how happy and honored I am to be giving this address. Certainly, one could see an archaeological society listening to a Sierra Club leader as somewhat of an oddity if not an outright surprise. While both communities (archaeological and environmental) are at least partly preservational in intent, archaeologists have frequently suspected us tree huggers of less than honorable motives when we have looked to archaeological preservation regulations to save the day for our other environmental concerns. Perhaps my being here is a sign that we are beginning to look beyond our biases for potential allies in the struggle to preserve our country's heritage.*

*When the CAS leadership invited me to be your featured speaker for your annual meeting, they not only placed on me the responsibility to give the speech but in a sense they empowered me and even gave me .license to speak from my heart about the path I feel we archaeologists critically need to take. Not only will I inform you about the exciting new initiatives the Sierra Club is taking to protect archaeological resources but I will also challenge you to apply the considerable talent and energy of the Colorado Archaeological Society to the same task. I realize you have already taken some important steps in this direction and I applaud those efforts. But the challenge of archaeological protection is massive-if we who care fervently about archaeology do not soon rise to the occasion, we will have little left to get excited about. And more importantly, we will lose the bulk of the history of our subjects, the Native Americans*

## **THE WHITE FISH SITE: A LATE PREHISTORIC CAMPSITE ON THE GREEN RIVER, WYOMING**

By CRAIG S. SMITH, Mariah Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming

### **INTRODUCTION**

*Over the past few years excavations at several sites have begun to yield much information on the Late Prehistoric period hunters and gatherers of the high, arid intermontane basins of southwest Wyoming, an area between the Great Basin, Great Plains, and northern Colorado Plateau. Most of these investigations have focused on sand dune sites, campsites, and animal processing areas in the uplands. Little information is available concerning the prehistoric use of the rivers such as the Green River and their valleys. Salvage excavations at the White Fish site (48LN1697) provided an excellent opportunity to investigate prehistoric riverine adaptation in southwest Wyoming. In this paper, prehistoric activities conducted at the site are explored and comparisons are made with other excavated sites in the area.*

## **A CASE STUDY: SAND CANYON SHELTER (5MF2639) AND THE DETERMINATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE**

By JAMES A. TRUESDALE, Dinosaur National Monument

### **INTRODUCTION**

*During archaeological reconnaissance along the Echo Park road on August 8, 1988, Sand Canyon Shelter (5MF2639) was mapped and recorded (Truesdale 1989). The site is a small alcove in Weber Formation sandstone and is situated in a pinyon/juniper vegetation community. At the time of recording, the site was found to have been looted. From November 28 through December 1, 1988, test excavations were conducted to determine the nature, extent, and integrity of the buried cultural deposits for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the author considered the testing of the site to be an excellent opportunity to determine the archaeological value in terms of the costs of retrieving scientific information that would have been obtainable prior to the vandalism.*

### **BOOK REVIEWS**

*Pre-Hispanic Occupance in the Valley of Sonora, Mexico: Archaeological Confirmation of Early Spanish Reports.* William E. Doolittle. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1988. viii + 88 pp., figures, tables, appendices, references, index. \$24.95 paper.

BY Jim D. Feagins, Kansas City Museum and Allen A. Heflin, Kansas City, Missouri

*The Origins and Development of the Andean State.* Jonathan Haas, Shelia Pozorski, and Thomas Pozorski, eds. New Directions in Archaeology. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 191 pp. \$42.50 hardcover.

BY Warren Church, Yale University

### **ARCHAEOLOGY PRESERVATION WEEK PROCLAIMED**

*March 11-17, 1990, has been proclaimed Colorado Archaeology Preservation Week by the Honorable Roy Romer, Governor. Featuring numerous events and programs throughout the state, the week will promote public awareness about the value and fragility of cultural resources. Media events, lectures, educational programs, a brochure/poster campaign, and other projects will mark the week.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 56, No. 2, Summer 1990

## CONTENTS

*In Memoriam: John S. "Steve" Sigstad*

*Polly Hammer . . . . . 1*

*1989 CAS Board Minutes . . . . . 6*

*Annual Chapter Reports. . . . . 9*

*Call for Papers, 1990 Annual Meeting .... 12*

*A Survey of Computer Applications in Archaeology*

*Ann Pipkins . . . . . 13*

*The Colorado Interagency Anti- Vandalism Task Force*

*Susan M. Collins ..... 18*

*Age Determination of Petroglyphs in Southeast Colorado*

*Ronald I. Dorn, William R. McGlone, and Phillip M. Leonard . . . . . 21*

*Acting Book Review Editor ..... 36*

*Book Reviews . . . . . 37*

## IN MEMORIAM: JOHNS. "STEVE" SIGSTAD

By POLLY HAMMER, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Archeologist

*Steve Sigstad died of cancer in Denver, Colorado, on September 6, 1989 His passing leaves a gap felt by friends and colleagues alike. At the time of his death, Steve was Regional Archeologist for the Rocky Mountain Region of the USDA Forest Service, a position he had held since 1976. Steve is survived by his wife, Dion, and three stepchildren, Bryan, Patrick, and Karyn.*

## 1989 CAS BOARD MINUTES

*The October 6, 1989, CAS Board Meeting was called to order at 6:45p.m. by President Doug Bowman at the Holiday Inn, Grand Junction, Colorado. Thanks were given to the Quahada Chapter.*

## CALL FOR PAPERS 1990 ANNUAL MEETING COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OCTOBER 5, 6, 7

*The 1990 CAS Annual Meeting will be held October 5-7 at the Don K. Ranch, Pueblo, Colorado. Each individual wishing to present a paper is asked to send the paper title, an abstract, and any audiovisual needs to Program Chairperson J. Keith Abernathy, 8170 W. 13 Ave. #3, Lakewood, Colorado 80215.*

## A SURVEY OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

By ANN PIPKINS

*The purpose of this independent study is an attempt to answer the question of which computer programs are being utilized by archaeologists in both the private and public sectors. The gathering of this information was done via returned and completed mailed surveys (Appendix A) to a sample of archaeologists within the state of Colorado. The names and organizations were randomly chosen from the "Directory of Cultural Resource Management Agencies, Consultants and Personnel for Colorado," printed by the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado. The public sector consisted of state (including universities) and federal agencies. The private sector consisted of consultants who provide "a service to agencies, organizations and persons needing to fulfill the requirements of cultural resource identification, registration and protection legislation, or seeking assistance in managing cultural resources"*



## **THE COLORADO INTERAGENCY ANTI-VANDALISM TASK FORCE**

By SUSAN M. COLLINS, State Archaeologist

*The Colorado Interagency Anti-Vandalism Task Force is in its second year of developing a program for combating the problem of archaeological and historical site vandalism. Convened by the State Archaeologist upon the advice of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), this group consists of representatives from the major land-managing federal agencies in Colorado, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the National Park Service (NPS). The Colorado Archaeological Society and the Colorado Historical Society are, of course, deeply involved. The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA), the Mountain States Archaeological Alliance, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Native American Heritage Council, and the Sierra Club are represented or lend their support in various ways.*

## **AGE DETERMINATION OF PETROGLYPHS IN SOUTHEAST COLORADO**

By RONALD I. DORN, Department of Geography, Arizona State University, WILLIAM R. McGLONE, Albuquerque, NM and PHILLIP M. LEONARD, Kamas, UT

### **INTRODUCTION**

*Although they are not very well known or documented, many interesting petroglyphs on sandstone in southeast Colorado were made over an extended period of time. The area of interest is bounded by the Arkansas River on the north, the Cimarron River to the south, the Apishpa River to the west, and the Kansas state line to the east. Several tributary streams, notably the Purgatoire River and Rule Creek, have incised canyons in the sandstone of the Purgatoire formation.*

### **BOOK REVIEWS**

*Recuerdos de los Viejitos: Tales of the Rio Puerco.* Nasario Garcia, collector and editor. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. Map, biographical sketches, photographs, and glossary. 266 pp. \$17.50 cloth, \$9.95 paper.

BY Kenneth R. Weber

*Avonlea Yesterday and Today: Archaeology and Prehistory.* Leslie B. Davis, editor. Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, Saskatoon, 1988. 313 pp., 196 figs., 103 tables, references. \$25 paper.

BY J. J. Hoffman, Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Denver

*Navajo Textiles: The William Randolph Hearst Collection.* Nancy J. Blomberg. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1988. 257 pp., 175 color plates, 24 black and white illustrations. \$45.00 cloth.

BY Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka, University of Colorado Museum

*Early Prehistoric Agriculture in the American Southwest.* W. H. Wills. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1988. xii + 184 pp., tables, figures, bibliography, index. \$27.50 cloth.

BY Richard H. Wilshusen, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Status and Health in Prehistory: A Case Study of the Moundville Chiefdom.* Mary Lucas Powell. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. 352 pp., plates and tables. \$29.95 cloth.

BY Robert J. Mutaw, University of Colorado at Boulder

*The Great Journey: The Peopling of Ancient America.* Brian M. Fagan. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1987. 288 pp., 126 illustrations, annotated bibliography, index. \$19.95 hardcover.

BY Kevin Gilmore, University of Colorado at Boulder

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 56, No. 3, Fall 1990

## CONTENTS

<i>C. T. Hurst Award Presentation to Dr. Joe Ben Wheat, April 4, 1990 . . . . .</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>J. KEITH ABERNATHY, Vice President Colorado Archaeological Society</i>	
<i>A Query on Upper Republican Archaeology in Colorado . . . . .</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>W. RAYMOND WOOD, University of Missouri-Columbia</i>	
<i>1990 CAS Meeting . . . . .</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Reinterpreting the Magic Mountain Site . . . . .</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>WILLIAM B. BUTLER, Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service</i>	
<i>Archaeological Excavations at 5LA2190: Evidence for Late Archaic Architecture in Southern Colorado . . . . .</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>RONALD J. ROOD, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.</i>	
<i>Book Reviews . . . . .</i>	<i>30</i>

## C. T. HURST AWARD PRESENTATION TO DR. JOE BEN WHEAT, APRIL 4, 1990

By J. KEITH ABERNATHY, Vice President Colorado Archaeological Society

*It is my honor and pleasure to represent the Colorado Archaeological Society in the presentation of the C. T. Hurst Award. Named after the founder of the Colorado Archaeological Society, this award honors those members of CAS who have made outstanding contributions to Colorado archaeology and archaeology in general.*

*The first C. T. Hurst Award was presented 10 years ago to Dr. Bruce Rippeteau. Subsequent recipients have included Omar Stewart, Ray Lyons, Marie Wormington, Ivool Hagar, Steve Cassells, and Anne Sands.*

## A QUERY ON UPPER REPUBLICAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN COLORADO

By W. RAYMOND WOOD, University of Missouri-Columbia

*The distribution of Upper Republican sites west of their better-known horticultural communities in south central Nebraska and north central Kansas is very spotty, but campsites nevertheless have long been recognized in the North and South Platte River drainages in the High Plains of northeastern Colorado, southwestern Nebraska, and southeastern Wyoming. Distressingly little information on them is yet available, but the available data for such sites in eastern Colorado were synopsized in Southwestern Lore two decades ago (W. Wood 1971). Virtually no new information on Upper Republican in that area has appeared since that time. For this reason, my comments here concern certain problems relating to the Upper Republican occupation of eastern Colorado and its vicinity, rather than reviewing its content or dating in detail.*

*As far as I am aware, every Upper Republican site in the High Plains-at least those west of the 102nd meridian (the line separating Kansas and Colorado)- is in a grassland habitat at an elevation of less than 6,000 feet. That is, they are near but not actually in or west of the grassland-foothill ecotone along the Rocky Mountain Front Range. Not one site is known in the foothills proper, much less in montane areas. Site distribution is quite uneven (W. Wood 1971: Figure 9), reflecting the fact that surveys have been very localized. Nevertheless, the presently known sites probably are approaching the limit of Upper Republican exploitation.*

## REINTERPRETING THE MAGIC MOUNTAIN SITE

By WILLIAM B. BUTLER, Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service

### INTRODUCTION

*The Magic Mountain site (5JF223) is located on the western edge of the Denver Basin and is immediately adjacent to the foothills of the Front Range in what can be properly described as a mountain-plains transition zone.*

*Long known as a "treasure trove" by local collectors because of an abundance of burials and surface remains, the site was formally investigated in 1959 and 1960 by Cynthia Irwin-Williams for her Ph.D. dissertation at Harvard. **Excavations at Magic Mountain: A Diachronic Study of Plains-Southwestern Relations** was published in 1966 by Irwin-Williams and her brother, Henry J. Irwin (Irwin-Williams and Irwin 1966).*

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT 5LA2190: EVIDENCE FOR LATE ARCHAIC ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTHERN COLORADO**

By RONALD J. ROOD, Metcalf, Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

*During the summer of 1988, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., conducted a survey for a proposed 18-mile gas pipeline west of Trinidad, Colorado (Fig. 1). This survey resulted in the identification of over 20-archaeological sites and numerous isolated finds. Extensive test excavations were carried out at Sites 5LA2190, located within the proposed right-of-way (Rood and Church 1989). This testing led to the important discovery of an architectural feature that dates to the Late Archaic period.*

### **BOOK REVIEWS**

*Southwestern Indian Baskets: Their History and Their Makers.* Andrew Hunter Whiteford. Santa Fe: School of American Research Press, 1988. 236 pp., 14 color plates, 130 b&w illustrations, appendix, bibliography, index. \$35.00 hardcover, \$18.95 paper.

BY Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka, University of Colorado Museum

*The Anasazi in a Changing Environment.* Edited by George J. Gummerman. Cambridge: 1988. Cambridge University Press. xx + 317 pp., tables, figures, bibliography, index. \$49.50 hardcover.

BY Richard H. Wilshusen, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Hammond Past Worlds: The Times Atlas of Archaeology,* Chris Scarre, General Editor Maplewood, NJ: Hammond Inc. 320 pp. 750 illustrations (maps, photographs, drawings). \$85.00 hardcover.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Good Farmers: Traditional Agricultural Resource Management in Mexico and Central America.* Gene C. Wilken. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1987. 320 pp. \$47.50 hardcover.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Southwestern Pottery: An Annotated Bibliography and List of Types and Wares.* Second edition. Norman T. Oppelt. Metuchen, N.J., and London: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1988. 333 pp. \$35.00 hardcover.

BY Priscilla B. Ellwood, University of Colorado Museum

*Maya Postclassic State Formation.* John W. Fox. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 310 pp. \$44.50 cloth.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado at Boulder

*Dolores Archaeological Program: Anasazi Communities at Dolores: McPhee Village.* Allen E. Kane and C. K. Robinson, compilers. Denver: Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988. 2 volumes. 1397 pages + 21 microfiche appendixes. Distributed free.

BY Carol Legard Gleichman, Native Cultural Services

*Prehistoric Adaptation in the American Southwest.* Rosalind Hunter-Anderson. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986. 143 pp., 16 illustrations, 12 tables. \$32.50 hardcover.

BY Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka, University of Colorado Museum

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 56, No. 4, Winter 1990

## CONTENTS

<i>Artifact Assemblage Composition and the Hunting Camp Interpretation of High Plains Upper Republican Sites</i> DONNA C. ROPER. . . . .	1
<i>Excavations at Echo Cave: An Initial Report on UNC Archaeological Research in the Northern Colorado Foothills</i> ROBERT H. BRUNSWIG, JR.. . . . .	20
<i>Cynthia Irwin-Williams (1936-1990) . . . . .</i> GEORGE AGOGINO	37
<i>Booknotes . . . . .</i>	39
<i>Book Reviews . . . . .</i>	40

## ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE COMPOSITION AND THE HUNTING CAMP INTERPRETATION OF HIGH PLAINS UPPER REPUBLICAN SITES

By DONNA C. ROPER, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Jackson, Michigan

*Upper Republican as an archaeological culture was designated in the 1930s by Strong (1933:278) for sites characterized as small villages "along the upper Republican river and its branches" in southwest Nebraska. Excavations in the valleys of Medicine Creek, other Republican River tributaries, and the Republican River proper were even then sufficient to define the salient characteristics of Upper Republican material culture. Considered to be Upper Republican hallmarks were square house remains, storage pits, generous quantities of distinctive pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, bone tools in some quantity and diversity, ornaments of shell and bone, floral remains (including corn), and quantities of bone (including bison bone) (Strong 1933:278-279, 1935:245- 250; Wedel 1934:204-208).*

## EXCAVATIONS AT ECHO CAVE: AN INITIAL REPORT ON UNC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN COLORADO FOOTHILLS

By ROBERT H. BRUNSWIG, JR., Department of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado

*In the spring of 1985, I was contacted by Sylvan Dale Ranch, a guest ranch and cattle operation in the foothills region west of Loveland, Colorado. The Sylvan Dale owners were interested in the investigation and salvage of a small tipi ring site on a small terrace overlooking the ranch's main lodge. After a short preliminary investigation, the ranch owners and I agreed that the conducting of a longer-term archaeological research program on their ranch property would be mutually beneficial.*

*Preliminary research at Sylvan Dale was conducted during the late spring and early summer of 1985. This included an initial survey of the stone ring site, now known as the Jessup site (5LR1049), by an archaeology class from Colorado State University at Fort Collins. Further surveys and testing of a nearby cave site, Echo Cave (5LR349), were accomplished later in the summer and early winter of 1985. In the spring of 1986, survey reconnaissance was extended to another portion of the Sylvan Dale Ranch landholding, an inter-hogback valley and confining ridges known as Big Valley. Several new sites were noted in that area of investigation and incorporated into the overall research project schedule.*

## **CYNTHIA IRWIN-WILLIAMS (1936-1990)**

By GEORGE AGOGINO, Eastern New Mexico University

*Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams conducted huge and important archaeological projects that required well over a million dollars in research funds. Her research covered most of the time span of American archaeology. Most of her Paleoindian work was done in Wyoming with her brother, Henry Irwin, and her longtime friend, George Agogino. This work, done in the 1960s, included two years at the Rawlings mammoth and six years at the Hell Gap site. Her other major Paleoindian excavation was the Mexican Valsequillo site (with Juan Armenta) near Puebla, Mexico. Cynthia's most extensive work was in New Mexico, where for a decade she excavated at the Bloomfield, New Mexico, Pueblo III Salmon Ruin site. Here she had summer crews exceeding three hundred persons, yet she treated them all as an extended family. Years after the excavations were completed, she maintained contact with many of these excavators. She never had a family of her own, and these people were her "kids."*

## **BOOK REVIEWS**

*Unfinished Conversations: Mayas and Foreigners between Two Wars*, by Paul Sullivan. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1990. 267 pp. \$22.95 hardbound

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

*Indians of Middle America: An Introduction to the Ethnology of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean*, by Robert B. Taylor. Manhattan, Kans.: Lifeway Books, 1989. 304 pp. \$23.95 softbound.

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado