

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
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## CONTENTS

*In Memory of William "Bill" McGlone*

*Peter Faris* ..... 1

*The Calendars of Chimney Rock*

*J. McKim Malville* ..... 4

*The Grand Lake Lodge Sawmill, Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand County, Colorado*

*William B. Butler* ..... 19

## THE CALENDARS OF CHIMNEY ROCK AND THE ORIGINS OF CHACOAN ASTRONOMY

J. McKim Malville

### ABSTRACT

*There are five possible calendrical stations in the High Mesa and Peterson Gulch groups of the Chimney Rock Archaeological Area. The first permanent inhabitants of the high mesa of Chimney Rock arrived sometime after A.D. 1000, as evidenced by the appearance of Gallup Black-on-white pottery. A Chimney Rock variation of Mancos Black-on-white, with crosshatched decorative elements in mineral paint, contains temper of crushed sherds with the mineral trachyte indicating a strong affinity with Chaco Canyon. The bedrock basin and its enclosing stone circle on the high mesa may have been the first calendrical station to be established, providing confirmation of summer solstice.*

*During the decade of A.D. 1050, observers at the basin could also have viewed the Taurus supernova rising over the upper mesa and the major standstill moon rising behind the adjacent chimneys. The north and south walls of the east kiva of the Chimney Rock Pueblo were constructed parallel to sightlines from the basin to the rising positions of the sun at summer solstice and the Taurus supernova.*

*The decade of A.D. 1050 saw a burst of construction activity in Chaco Canyon as well as the possible onset of regional festivals and pilgrimage. The need for an accurate pilgrimage calendar may have stimulated the growth of observational astronomy throughout the Chaco regional system, and Chimney Rock may have been a major provider of high quality calendrical data.*

## THE GRAND LAKE LODGE SAWMILL, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, GRAND COUNTY, COLORADO

WILLIAM B. BUTLER

### ABSTRACT

*The Grand Lake Lodge Sawmill was erected in ca. 1918 to cut lumber for the construction of the Grand Lake Lodge in the town of Grand Lake Colorado. The mill was abandoned in place in the 1920s or 1930s. The remains of the mill are almost complete and lack only the power source, carriage-return mechanism, and saw blade. In addition to the description of the mill, a brief discussion is presented on sawmills and lumbering in Colorado and elsewhere, along with some observations and implications for historic archeological investigations of such sites.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 65, No.2, Summer 1999

## CONTENTS

*Ray D. Lyons*

*Ann M. Johnson* ..... 1

*Haldan Chase, the Snake Blakeslee Site, and the Archaeology of Southeastern Colorado: 1949 to 1955*

*Christopher Lintz* ..... 5

*Royal Gorge Chapter APPDAR Revisited*

*Donald C. Tucker* ..... 32

*Editor's Note* ..... 45

## HALDON CHASE, THE SNAKE BLAKESLEE SITE, AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO: 1949 TO 1955

CHRISTOPHER LINTZ

### ABSTRACT

*In 1949, Haldan Chase and two other graduate students from Columbia University in New York conducted archaeological fieldwork on what was subsequently known as the 1949 High Plains Columbia Expedition to Colorado. The first three weeks involved a far-ranging field reconnaissance across southeastern Colorado in an effort to find collectors or informants that would know of sites containing Plains Apachean materials. The last seven weeks of the project primarily involved intensive excavations at the Snake*

Blakeslee site, 5LA1247. Hal Chase continued his work at Snake Blakeslee and elsewhere in southeastern Colorado under the auspices of the Trinidad State Junior College over the next four years. Although reports exist about the 1949 excavation results at Snake Blakeslee, nothing heretofore has been written about the context and results of the entire field project, the historical impact it had on Colorado archaeology, or about the individuals involved with the expedition. The success of this expedition and Hal's subsequent work is examined from the perspective of the intended goals and purposes of the projects. Chase's contributions toward understanding Colorado's archaeological heritage is also examined.

## **ROYAL GORGE CHAPTER APPDAR REVISITED**

DONALD C. TUCKER

### **ABSTRACT**

*The Areal Projectile Point Distribution, Analysis and Recording (APPDAR) program is designed to gather projectile point data from private artifact collectors. Using APPDAR, the Royal Gorge Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) managed to record approximately 500 points and bifaces from several private collections during a seven-year project. This report presents the startup procedures used by the chapter and problems faced during the project as well as a summary of results. It also suggests how this previously untapped resource can be a benefit for determining which prehistoric groups visited Colorado and perhaps how they traveled along drainages and across the landscape. It also recommends this as an ideal chapter project to get all members involved and it reinforces lessons learned in the classes taken in the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC). A discussion at the end of the report suggests that State CAS create a central repository for the APPDAR data from all participating chapters. These data could eventually be input into an analysis program for determining point typologies and prehistoric group movements across the state.*

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 65, No. 3, Fall 1999

## **CONTENTS**

*The Railroad and the American Victorian Cultural Horizon: An Archaeological Perspective from Colorado*

Steven G. Baker ..... 1

*Cleaning Up the Uranium Country: Remediation Versus Historic Preservation on the Colorado Plateau*

Frederic J. Athearn .. ; ..... 11

*Book Reviews* ..... 24

## **THE RAILROAD AND THE AMERICAN VICTORIAN CULTURAL HORIZON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE FROM COLORADO**

BY STEVEN G. BAKER

### **ABSTRACT**

*In the late nineteenth century, the United States was changing from a rural to an urban cultural profile. This transition is one of the landmark cultural changes to occur in the United States and is the hallmark of American Victorianism which became the dominant cultural characteristic of the nation until well after World War I. Among many clearly defined characteristics of American Victorismism -were rapid industrialization, phenomenal technical advances, and conspicuous consumption patterns. It is these characteristics that resulted in the material culture attributes that serve as direct evidence of an "American Victorian Horizon" throughout the United States. The railroad served as a means of rapidly dispersing these attributes throughout the nation.*

*Nowhere was the appearance of the Victorian Horizon more rapid and dramatic than in the mining communities of the Rocky Mountains. The railroad was not the force behind initial settlement of mining areas. It was, however, the force that in appearance "Victorianized" the mining camps, helping them to become towns while spreading the Victorian Horizon over a largely rural America. In this paper, the Victorian Cultural Horizon in Colorado is discussed as an archaeological topic. The goal is to present tangible evidence of cultural change caused by the arrival of the railroad and its Victorian baggage in the mining camps of the Rocky Mountains.*

## **CLEANING UP THE URANIUM COUNTRY: REMEDIATION VERSUS HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE COLORADO PLATEAU**

BY FREDERIC J. ATHEARNJ

### **ABSTRACT**

*As the Cold War ended in the late 1980s, the magnitude of the mess left behind became apparent. Not only were there nuclear manufacturing plants like Rocky Flats, Colorado and Hanford, Washington to decommission and remediate, but the very source of uranium also needed to be considered. The Colorado Plateau is the home of a great deal of Cold War history (Figure 1). But that legacy is threatened by major efforts to remove evidences of the nuclear industry on the Plateau. An inherent conflict between remediation and preservation has developed as a result of ongoing clean-up efforts throughout the west.*

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Across the Northern Frontier, Spanish Explorations in Colorado.* PHIL CARSON Johnson Books, Boulder, Colorado, 1998. xviii + 254 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index, notes, chronology, maps. \$27.50 (Cloth), \$18.00 (Paper).

Reviewed by: Frederic J. Athearn, Boulder, Colorado

*Glen Canyon: An Archaeological Summary.* JESSE D. JENNINGS. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1998. (Second Edition), xix + 131 pp. maps, illustrations, photos, bibliography. \$14.95 (Paper).

*Glen Canyon Revisited.* PHIL R. GEIB (Ed.), University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1997, xiv + 223 pp., figures, tables, illustrations, references. \$34.50 (Paper).

Reviewed by: Larry Riggs, Cortez, Colorado

*The Prehistory of Colorado and Adjacent Areas.* TAMMY STONE. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1999. X+ 214pp, figures, tables, appendices, index, bibliography. \$17.50 (Paper).

Reviewed by: Larry Riggs, Cortez, Colorado

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 65, No. 4, Winter 1999

## CONTENTS

*Dr. Elizabeth Ann M01-ris Receives the 1999 C.T. Hurst Award for Outstanding Service to Colorado Archaeology*

Jeffrey L Eighmy and Mike Metcalf ..... : 1

*Basket-Impressed Anasazi Pottery in the Northern San Juan*

Norman T. Oppelt ..... 4

*A Reevaluation of the Fremont Uinta Gray Pottery from Dinosaur National Monument, Utah/Colorado*

James A. Truesdale and David V. Hill ..... 22

*Warfare and Violence in Prehistory A Review Essay*

Larry Riggs ..... 34

*Book Review* ..... 37

*Booknotes* ..... 38

## BASKET-IMPRESSED ANASAZI POTTERY IN THENORTHERN SAN JUAN

BY NORMAN T. OPPELT

### ABSTRACT

*Basket impressions are present on a few sherds at many prehistoric sites throughout the Anasazi I-region. They are most common in the Northern San Juan area, but are also present in lower frequencies in other parts of the region. The use of baskets as forms or molds in making pottery is found during two periods: Basketmaker III and Pueblo II. The early unfired mudware and the first true pottery, i.e., Chapin Gray, Chapin Black-on-white, and other contemporary types, were often started in shallow baskets. These aided the potter in forming the base and in rotating the vessel when applying the coils. During the Pueblo II period, Mancos Black-on-white bowls were fully molded in conical, flat bottomed, coiled baskets. The purpose of this practice may have been to produce a unique flat bottomed, conical bowl and/or an aesthetically pleasing pattern of basket impressions on the bowl exterior. During the Pueblo I, and later Pueblo III, periods basket impressed vessels were rarely produced. The basket impressions provide some information on the rare Pueblo II period baskets. Two Basketmaker sites in the Pecos River drainage of northern New Mexico have unique basket-impressed sherds and vessels in relatively large percentages. These ceramics differ sufficiently from other types to warrant a new provisional type name: Glorieta Plain Gray.*

## A REEVALUATION OF THE FREMONT UINTA GRAY POTTERY FROM DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH/COLORADO

BY JAMES A. TRUESDALE AND DAVID V. HILL

*For over 50 years, Fremont ceramics in the Uintah Basin were thought to have been tempered using calcite. During this time, calcite was identified under a binocular microscope and thought to have been derived from rare geodes found in the Mancos Shale formation. Between 1988 and 1992, the Dinosaur Nature Association, located in Vernal, Utah, funded petrographic analyses of ceramic sherds from seven radiocarbon dated Uinta Fremont sites in Dinosaur National Monument. The results show that rather than calcite, Uinta Gray Ware is tempered with a fossiliferous limestone or a sediment derived from limestone. The widespread occurrence of limestone temper in well-dated Fremont contexts indicates that the use of limestone may be fairly common in the Uinta Basin and perhaps specific to the Cub Creek Phase. Archaeologists consider ceramics to be a diagnostic tool in predicting a site's possible ethnic and/or cultural affinities (e.g., Fremont, Shoshone, Ute, and various Middle Missouri groups). If ceramics are to be used in such a fashion, as a ethnic/cultural "diagnostic" tool, then they can no longer be analyzed simply by using a 10x hand lens. It is apparent from this study that a petrographic analysis data base for ceramics in the intermountain West needs to be developed. The development of such a data base can be used in the identification of locally produced ceramics and for creating replicable ceramic type descriptions.*

## WARFARE AND VIOLENCE IN PREHISTORY

A REVIEW ESSAY BY LARRY RIGGS

*Man Corn: Cannibalism and Violence in the Prehistoric American Southwest.* CHRISTY G. TURNER II and JACQUELINE A. TURNER. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1999. 547 pp., appendix, figures, photographs, tables, references, index to sites, index. \$60.00 (Cloth).

*Prehistoric Warfare in the American Southwest.* STEVEN A. LEBLANC. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1999. xi+400 pp., figures, tables, photographs, index, bibliography. \$34.95 (Cloth).

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 64, No. 1, Spring 1998

## CONTENTS

*Joe Ben Wheat, Colorado Archaeologist, 1916-1997: A Tribute*

*Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka* ..... 1

*Parallel-Obliquely Flaked Projectile Points from the Phillips-Williams Fork Reservoir Site (5GA1955) in Middle Park, Colorado*

*Christiane M. Wiesend and George C. Frison* ..... 8

*The Role of Grass Seed in Southwestern Archaic Subsistence*

*Mark Stiger* ..... 22

*Book Review* ..... 39

## PARALLEL-OBLIQUELY FLAKED PROJECTILE POINTS FROM THE PHILLIPS-WILLIAMS FORK RESERVOIR SITE (5GA1955) IN MIDDLE PARK, COLORADO

CHRISTIANE M. WIESEND AND GEORGE C. FRISON

### ABSTRACT

*In the Middle Park area of Colorado, projectile points with a distinctive parallel-oblique flaking pattern have been found dating back to the terminal Paleoindian time period. The typological diversity of these points is apparent and has led previously to many inconsistencies in identification. Names for these projectile points such as James Allen, Lusk, Frederick, Angostura, Yuma, and many others have created a Pandora's box of projectile point types. The goal of this paper is to describe a collection of 28, mostly parallel-obliquely flaked, lanceolate points from the Phillips-Williams Fork Reservoir Site (5GA 19 55) and to discuss possible reasons for the morphological variations.*

## THE ROLE OF GRASS SEED IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE

MARK STIGER

### ABSTRACT

*Archaeological reconstructions of prehistoric subsistence systems in the western United States often include wild-grass-seed harvesting, storage, and consumption. Biochemical data suggest that grass seed must be cooked before consumption for the starches within to be digestible. Cooking grass seeds can be accomplished in several ways. However, grass-seed use might have been relatively limited prior to the introduction of ceramic cooking vessels. Grass seeds are also good sources of vitamin E. Vitamin E has been shown to prevent some anemias in human infants. Furthermore, vitamin E may have increased the fecundity of populations consuming large amounts of grass seed. This increased fecundity may have acted as a selection factor for prehistoric groups exploiting storable grass seeds.*

## BOOK REVIEW

*Cowboys and Cave Dwellers: Basket Maker Archaeology in Utah's Grand Gulch.* FRED M. BLACKBURN and RAY A.

WILLIAMSON. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1997. 188 pp., photographs, map, tables, notes, sources, index. \$50.00 (Cloth), \$25.00 (Paper).

*Reviewed by:* Larry Riggs, Cortez, Colorado

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

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Vol. 64, No. 2, Summer 1998

## CONTENTS

*Distinguishing Ute and Navajo Archaeological Remains*

Mark Stiger ..... 1

*Contributions of the Oil and Gas Industry to Cultural Heritage Management on the Public Lands*

Frederic J. Athearn ..... 22

*The CRADDLE Project, Phases I and II in Review*

Angela M. Rayne ..... 35

*Editor's Note* ..... 40

## DISTINGUISHING UTE AND NAVAJO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

MARK STIGER

### ABSTRACT

*Some researchers (Madsen and Rhode 1994; Schlesier 1994; Nickens 1988) working in Colorado, New Mexico, the Plains, and the Great Basin set ethnic history as an important research goal. These researchers have developed interpretive conventions to permit them to examine ceramics, architecture, stone tools, and other archaeological remains and then to assert what ethnicity the makers held or what language they spoke. The delineation of these ethnic units in time gives the explanatory framework to discuss such things as migration of one group into an area or the replacement of one ethnic group with another. Migrations, stability, or replacement of ethnic groups are seen as the only explanations of the archaeological record.*

*In this paper I examine some of the arguments about ethnicity that have been made for archaeological materials in Colorado and New Mexico. I conclude that distinguishing ethnic groups is not yet possible and, more importantly, is not useful for archaeologists working here.*

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY TO CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

FREDERIC J. ATHEARN

### ABSTRACT

*For over a quarter of a century, the oil and gas industry has made major contributions to the discovery and management of cultural properties in the West. As part of the regulatory process, the oil and gas industry got into the historic preservation business. The result was ongoing inventory, mitigation, and recordation of thousands of archaeological and historic sites located on public lands. Tens of thousands of previously unknown sites have been recorded thanks to oil and gas activity. The resulting database has not only increased the scientific body of knowledge, but also has led to the dissemination of this information to the public and to scientists. Much of this information has been published, but much more remains part of the "grey literature" generated by these efforts. The oil and gas industry's contributions to science are little known and often not regarded as serious additions to science. This is far from the truth, for in many cases, were it not for oil or gas production, significant archaeological sites would never have been discovered and studied.*

## THE CRADDLE PROJECT, PHASES I AND II IN REVIEW

ANGELA M. RAYNE

### ABSTRACT

*This report briefly describes Phases I and II of Colorado's Regional Absolute Date and Diagnostic Link Effort (CRADDLE) Project. The CRADDLE Project created an interactive database of chronometric information for Colorado.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 64, No. 3, Fall 1998

## CONTENTS

<i>The Biscuit Hill Stone Circles: 5WL1298 Edward Day and Jeffrey L. Eighmy</i> .....	1
<i>Tlaloc and the Far-Chichimeca: Mesoamerican Stylistic Elements in Plains Iconology</i> Thomas H. Lewis .....	22
Book Reviews .....	34
Book Notes .....	37

## THE BISCUIT HILL STONE CIRCLES: 5WL1298

EDWARD DAY AND JEFFREY L. EIGHMY

### ABSTRACT

Stone circles are universal features on the central and northern portions of the High Plains. In Colorado, these features are found singly and clustered in groups numbering into the hundreds. Despite their ubiquity, few of the circles have been reported in the professional literature on the Colorado Plains archaeology. Therefore, the Fort Collins Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society undertook an intensive recording project of one of these circle clusters, the Biscuit Hill Site (5WL1298). At least 65 circle features were noted at the Biscuit Hill Site. The circles ranged in size from 4 to 12 m in diameter, and were, in general, larger than circles at other sites on the High Plains. Other than the existence of one nineteenth-century glass bead, no definitive evidence for the age of the Biscuit Hill Site are available.

## TLALOC AND THE FAR-CHICHIMECA: MESOAMERICAN STYLISTIC ELEMENTS IN NORTHERN PLAINS ICONOLOGY

THOMAS H. LEWIS

### ABSTRACT

Some images in Northern Plains (Wyoming-Montana) rock art, not heretofore demonstrated and identified, closely resemble images in Mesoamerican high art. Can a relationship other than similarity be established? This paper proposes the heuristic hypothesis that both are elements of an ancient and geographically extensive mythic-religious belief system.

The ur-mythos of central and northern Mexico and the American Southwest contained, among other elements, 1) Quetzalcoatl (Toltecan, Aztecan) with such transforms as Kukulcan (Mayan), Satuqunang-u (Hopi) Poseuma (Eastern Pueblo), Kolowisi (Zuni), Moctezuma (Pueblo), and 2) Tlaloc (Olmec, Formative and subsequent Mesoamerican) with variants Chac (Mayan), Pawtiwi, rain spirits, certain Katchinas, and rain toad (Zuni). The center and direction of the transforms is enigmatic but the distribution conforms generally with the distribution of maize cultivators.

The icons of these personages in Northern Plains rock art, here illustrated, extend the borders of the ur-mythos and ur-imagery beyond the agricultural peoples unto the "far-Chichimeca," the hunting nomads of the High Plains.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Prehistory in Peril: the Worst and Best of Durango Archaeology.* FLORENCE C. LISTER. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado, 1997. X vi+ 196pp., figures, maps, notes, references, index. \$24.95 (Paper), \$45.00 (Cloth).

Reviewed by: Larry Riggs, Cortez, Colorado

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 64, No. 4, Winter 1998

## CONTENTS

<i>Pecked Basins of the Mesa Verde</i> McKim Malville and George E. Munson .....	1
<i>Feather Bundles in the C. T. Hurst Museum, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado</i> Tamat-a Zugeldet- and Ronald J. Rood .....	36

## PECKED BASINS OF THE MESA VERDE

J. MCKIM MALVILLE AND GREGORY E. MUNSON

A survey of the mesa tops and cliff shelters of the Mesa Verde has resulted in the documentation of nearly 200 basins pecked into bedrock at 29 sites. With typical diameters of 5-7 cm, the basins are often hemispherical bowls and are readily distinguished from

the deep cylinders known as sipapus and the shallow cylinders associated with the stone circles of Chaco Canyon. Pecked basins are frequently associated with bedrock grinding features. A few are associated with pecked channels.

Four hypotheses are developed for the pecked basins of the Mesa Verde: (a) technical: sites for calendrical observations; (b) ideological: sites for astronomical viewing and/or repositories for offerings; (c) social: nodes in a supra-village communication network; and (d) practical: basins for holding pigment or temper. These are not mutually exclusive categories as the basins may have been associated in varying degrees with some or all of these functions.

Astronomy could have been associated with technical, ideological, and social functions of basins. Evidence for observational astronomy at the Sun Temple, Cliff Palace, Balcony House, Battleship Rock, Fire Temple, and Eagle Nest is presented. Winter solstice is the most frequently marked solar event, consistent with primary attention to winter solstice among the historic Pueblos. Major lunar standstill is marked by a sight line across the center of the Sun Temple to the square tower of Cliff Palace, where it appears to be documented by pictographs in the four-story square tower.

## **FEATHER BUNDLES IN THE C.T. HURST MUSEUM, WESTERN STATE COLLEGE, GUNNISON, COLORADO**

TAMARA ZUGELDER AND RONALD J. ROOD

### **ABSTRACT**

During the 1930s and 1940s, C.T. Hurst of Western State College in Gunnison, Colorado, conducted archaeological investigations at various alcove and open-air sites in western Colorado. From the alcove sites, Hurst and his students recovered a wealth of perishable materials including basketry, cordage, wood, leather, and several bundles of feathers. Feather bundles from the archaeological record are rare discoveries and present difficult interpretative problems. These items are curated at the C. T. Hurst Museum on the campus of Western State College.

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 63, No. 1, Spring 1997

### **CONTENTS**

*The History and Prehistory of Yellow Jacket*

Jeannette L. Mobley-Tanaka ..... 1

*An Analysis of Pigment Processing Ground Stone from Yellow Jacket: 5MT3*

Alexander D. Dinerstein ..... 6

*The Manufacture and Use of Ground Stone Pendants from 5MT3, Yellow Jacket, Colorado*

Tracy L. Murphy and Christopher J. Imhof ..... 12

*Yellow Jacket Ceramics from Pueblo II Petrographic Examination of Ceramics from Site 5MT3*

Douglas R. Parker ..... 20

*Mortuary Practices of the Yellow Jacket Anasazi*

Molly Jennifer Anderson ..... 28

*A Study of Projectile Points' Possible Function as Drilling Implements*

John Ellison ..... 36

*Recent Investigations in the Lowry Pueblo Area of Southwestern Colorado: A Comment on Tyson's Overview*

James W Kendrick ..... 43

*Book Review* ..... 45

## **THE HISTORY AND PREHISTORY OF YELLOW JACKET**

JEANNETIE L. MOBLEY-TANAKA

### **ABSTRACT**

The Yellow Jacket Archaeological Project of the University of Colorado Museum (Figure 1) has influenced several generations of archaeologists in Colorado and the Southwest. Since 1954, the project has involved professionals, students, advocationalists, and local residents. Conducted as a field school, a central goal of the project has been to train students in field and laboratory techniques and to provide the opportunity to learn through experience rather than classroom work. This goal has not precluded careful excavation or the recovery of important information about the Anasazi at Yellow Jacket. The work of students as well as scholars has often yielded interesting insights into Yellow Jacket prehistory. The articles in this volume exemplify student work from the Yellow Jacket project and reveal varied information about Anasazi life.

## **AN ANALYSIS OF PIGMENT PROCESSING GROUNDSTONE FROM YELLOW JACKET: 5MT3**

ALEXANDER D. DINERSTEIN

### **ABSTRACT**

*Ethnographic studies among Pueblo groups suggest that the production and use of pigments was ritualized. The analysis of pigment processing groundstone from Yellow Jacket was conducted to determine the degree to which such ritual contexts are represented in the archaeological record. It was expected that the formalization of tools and standardized processing techniques would be correlates of ritualized production. Pigment processors from Yellow Jacket were not formalized tools, but carefully selected and recycled tools. The technique of processing appears to have been standardized despite the lack of formal tools. This suggests some degree of ritualized production.*

## **THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF GROUND STONE PENDANTS FROM 5MT3, YELLOW JACKET, COLORADO**

TRACY L. MURPHY AND CHRISTOPHER J. IMHOF

### **ABSTRACT**

*A large number of ornamental ground stone pendants have been recovered from the Yellow Jacket site 5MT3. Comparable sites yield far fewer. This study involves the experimental replication of ground stone pendants to understand the processes involved in pendant manufacture. By comparing the results of experimentation to the prehistoric pendant collection, we can identify specific manufacturing methods and better understand the function pendants served for the prehistoric people of Yellow Jacket.*

## **YELLOW JACKET CERAMICS FROM PUEBLO II: PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF CERAMICS FROM SITE 5MT3**

DOUGLAS R. PARKER

### **ABSTRACT**

*Analyses of ceramic materials from Yellow Jacket site 5MT3 show that a substantial ceramic industry existed there during Pueblo II times. Petrography was used to identify the mineral constituents of the ceramics. Clays and tempers were matched to petrographic samples of local geologic materials. Variation found in the crushed sherd aplastic inclusions from Mancos Black-on-white subtypes showed variability that can be attributed to familial groups. Trade wares were limited to corrugated types that came from Mesa Verde and the Dolores River.*

## **MORTUARY PRACTICES OF THE YELLOW JACKET ANASAZI**

MOLLY JENNIFER ANDERSON

### **ABSTRACT**

*Burial data collected from the Anasazi site complex of Yellow Jacket, Colorado, were examined to determine general practices for interment. The variables of body position, location, and grave goods were recorded and analyzed for any evidence of differential treatment by age or sex. Mortuary variation was utilized to determine elements of social organization at the Yellow Jacket sites-specifically, whether the society appeared to be stratified or egalitarian. Analysis of the data supported the hypothesis that the Yellow Jacket Anasazi had an egalitarian society with no evidence of formal status or rank.*

## **A STUDY OF PROJECTILE POINTS' POSSIBLE FUNCTION AS DRILLING IMPLEMENTS**

JOHN ELLISON

### **ABSTRACT**

*It is traditionally assumed that "projectile points" were predominately used in the act of hunting game in the ancient American Southwest. However, detailed analysis of a sample of 40 projectile points from the Yellow Jacket region in southwestern Colorado suggest that many of the points show striking wear similarities to drill use indicated through the use-wear replication technique and high magnification analysis.*

## **RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE LOWRY PUEBLO AREA OF SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO: A Comment on Tyson's Overview**

JAMES W. KENDRICK

### **ABSTRACT**

*Tyson's (1996) review of archaeological resources and investigations within a 10-mile radius of Lowry Pueblo National Landmark omits substantial research conducted in the area over the past five years. Although Tyson discusses 10 sites or groups of sites, I will focus my comments on the recent investigations conducted in the immediate vicinity of Lowry Pueblo.*

## **BOOK REVIEW**

*Ritual Ground: Bent's Old Fort, World Formation, and the Annexation of the Southwest.* DOUGLAS C. COMER. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1996, xiii + 321pp., maps, illustrations, notes. \$45.00 (Cloth), \$16.95 (Paper).

*Reviewed by:* Larry Riggs.

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 63, No. 2, Summer 1997

## CONTENTS

<i>Homesteading Through the Ages: Excavations Near Pleasant View, Colorado</i> Jerry Fetterman and Linda Honeycutt .....	1
<i>The Gateway Tradition: A Formative Stage Culture Unit for East-Central Utah and West-Central Colorado</i> Alan D. Reed .....	19
<i>Two Hunting Blinds in Boulder County, Colorado</i> Michael R. Oberndorf .....	; ..... 27
<i>Book Review</i> .....	36

## HOMESTEADING THROUGH THE AGES: EXCAVATIONS NEAR PLEASANT VIEW, COLORADO

JERRY FETTERMAN AND LINDA HONEYCUTT

### ABSTRACT

*This report presents the results of archaeological mitigation work conducted in association with the construction of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Pleasant View Compressor Station. The compressor station was built as a part of a larger project, the Mainline Expansion Project, in order to increase capacity of the existing Ignacio to Sumas natural gas pipeline. In association with the Mainline Expansion Project, Northwest Pipeline Corporation filed for a certificate of conveyance and necessity from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). As a result of FERC's involvement, the Mainline Expansion Project was required by law to comply with a number of federal cultural resource protection statutes. The work reported upon herein was done to comply with these statutes.*

## THE GATEWAY TRADITION: A FORMATIVE STAGE CULTURE UNIT FOR EAST-CENTRAL UTAH AND WEST-CENTRAL COLORADO

ALAN D. REED

### ABSTRACT

*Formative stage sites have been recognized in the vicinity of the Uncompahgre Plateau in west-central Colorado and east-central Utah for several decades. Such sites are characterized by masonry structures, evidence of corn, and relatively small quantities of Anasazi ceramics. Attribution of these sites to the Anasazi or the Fremont cultures is unsatisfactory, however, because key diagnostic elements of both cultures are not evident in the regional archaeological record. A distinct cultural tradition has been recognized since the 1960s, when Albert Schroeder contrasted regional excavation data to the archaeological records of the Fremont and the Anasazi culture units. The lack of a name for the Formative stage manifestation of the Uncompahgre Plateau area has hampered our ability to communicate about this archaeological unit. Although formal culture units exist only in the minds of students of archaeology, and undoubtedly reflect poorly how prehistoric peoples would have described their cultural affiliations, designation of a formal cultural unit, in this case, may convey important information about variability in the archaeological record. It is proposed that Formative stage sites of the Uncompahgre Plateau area be referred to as representing the "Gateway tradition."*

## TWO HUNTING BLINDS IN BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO

MICHAEL R. OBERNDORF

### ABSTRACT

*Two hunting blinds, Sites 5BL5661 and 5BL5662, are located along an unnamed gulch that empties into South St. Vrain Creek in the Roosevelt National Forest near Lyons, Colorado. Both sites contain low, dry-laid walls, but very little artefactual material. The walls enclose small sheltered areas where individual hunters could have watched for and taken game animals, such as mule deer, elk, and mountain sheep. A cache of firewood, including a loose bundle of yucca leaves, was found at SBL5 661. It was covered by a large slab of quartz and placed next to a small hearth. A few pine branches were found in the enclosed space at SBL5 662. Based on ethnographic and archaeological evidence, the two blinds are interpreted to have been used by Ute hunters, during the hours of darkness in cold weather.*

## BOOK REVIEW

*Archaeological Pottery of Colorado: Ceramic Clues to the Prehistory and Protohistoric Lives of the State's Native Peoples.* ROBERT H. BRUNSWIG, BRUCE BRADLEY, and SUSAN CHANDLER, Editors. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, CCPA Occasional Paper No.2, 1995. viii+ 207 pp., figures, tables, references, appendix. No price listed (Paper).

*Reviewed by:* F.R. Hauck, Ph.D., Archeological-Environmental Research Corporation (AERC) and Archeological Research Institute (ARI), Bountiful, Utah.

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 63, No. 3, Fall 1997

## CONTENTS

*OSAC Field Investigations in Colorado, 1991-1995*

Kevin D. Black ..... 1

*New Findings for an Old Site: Additional Research at Luster Cave, Grand County, Utah*

Kae McDonald ..... 37

*An Early Attempt to Remove Preservatives from Bone*

George Agogino ..... 42

## OSAC FIELD INVESTIGATIONS IN COLORADO, 1991-95

KEVIN D. BLACK

### ABSTRACT

*The Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC) is responsible for responding to discoveries of unmarked human graves on non-federal lands, as a result of the passage of the 1990 amendments to the state's "antiquities" law. Since that time, scores of remains have been reported and many of these have required field investigations. This paper describes the results of field work at 19 localities, emphasizing several for which detailed data on the physical context, mortuary practices, and/or osteological characteristics are available. Consistencies in ancient burial methods include the trend toward primary, flexed interments in unlined pits with ornamental and/or functional artifacts in association. None of the American Indian burials are believed to be in excess of 2,000 years old, and several demonstrably postdate A.D. 1500. Non-Indian remains in wooden coffins have been exhumed at four sites, including a very significant assemblage of 131 graves from an unmarked late 19th century "cemetery." Lastly, results of two archaeological surveys in Chaffee and Jefferson Counties are presented. These inventories were sponsored by OSAC as training opportunities for volunteers in the Program for A vocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC).*

## NEW FINDINGS FOR AN OLD SITE: ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AT LUSTER CAVE, GRAND COUNTRY, UTAH

KAE McDONALD

### ABSTRACT

*Reanalysis of archaeological materials excavated from Luster Cave took place in 1988. Since that time, three additional radiocarbon sample, two obsidian samples, and a coprolite have been submitted for analysis. The results of these analyses are discussed and their contribution to the culture history of Luster Cave is highlighted.*

## AN EARLY ATTEMPT TO REMOVE PRESERVATIVES FROM BONE

GEORGE A. AGOGINO

### ABSTRACT

*In the fall of 1961, I was a Wenner-Gren Fellow at Harvard University engaged in an experiment, not of my own design, but the idea of C. Vance Haynes, now the Regent Professor at the University of Arizona. I merely implemented his ideas as my research project during this period.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 63, No. 4, Winter 1997

## CONTENTS

*Cultural and Climatic Patterns in the Faunal Record from Western Plains Archeological Sites*  
William B. Butler ..... 1  
*Booknotes* ..... 37

## CULTURAL AND CLIMATIC PATTERNS IN THE FAUNAL RECORD FROM WESTERN PLAINS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

WILLIAM B. BUTLER

### ABSTRACT

*Is there any pattern in prehistoric faunal exploitation that is related to either climate or cultural affiliation? This paper examines this question through an analysis of the presence or absence of five major game animals-bison, deer, elk, antelope, and rabbit-from 75 sites/components in the Western Plains Subarea. Little or no differences are noted when sites are examined by major climatic episode. With few exceptions, there is no one-to-one correlation of an archeologically defined cultural taxa with a certain climatic episode. Some differences are noted when comparing these fauna between temporally adjacent cultural units. Explanations for the similarities and differences are sought through an examination of the amount of useable meat available from each animal and through limited ethnographic information. Whereas bison yield the most meat for the least effort, deer occur more frequently in several cultural units. Taste also appears to be an important consideration in explaining some of the patterns observed.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 62, No. 1, Spring 1996

## CONTENTS

*The Passing of a Legend: Ivol K. Hagar* ..... 1  
Bill Tate  
*Franklin Folsom (1907-1995)* ..... 5  
George A. Agogino  
*Pollen Analysis in Historic Structure Analysis: The DeLaney Round Barn, Aurora, Colorado* ..... 6  
Gerald K Kelso, Nan Rickey, and Michelle Bahe  
*A Spedal Place in Colorado: A Brief History of the San Luis Valley* ..... 19  
Frederic]. Athearn  
*Book Review* ..... 3 6  
*Book Notes* ..... 3 8  
*C. T. Hurst Awards (Correction)* ..... .40

## THE PASSING OF A LEGEND IVOL K. HAGAR 1921-1995

BILL TATE

## FRANKLIN FOLSOM (1907-1995)\*

GEORGE A. AGOGINO

## POLLEN ANALYSIS IN HISTORIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS: THE DELANEY ROUND BARN, AURORA, COLORADO

GERALD K. KELSO, NAN RICKEY, AND MICHELLE BAHE

### ABSTRACT

*Oral history suggests that the DeLaney Round Barn was constructed about 1902 for grain storage. Sometime around 1918, it was remodeled as a dairy barn, with a concrete floor and other features. Pollen analysis of a core taken through a break in the floor provided no confirmation of the original grain-storage function of the structure. The pollen data and soil stratigraphy did record three functional layers. The deepest of these was a natural pre-construction barnyard with significant quantities of corn, Eurasian cereal, and grass pollen from livestock feed. The second layer was confined to the interior of the barn and appears to be largely manure. Here, high corn, Eurasian cereal, and ragweed frequencies combined with low grass pollen counts suggest confined livestock feeding. The third layer was an episodic fill associated with installation of the concrete floor. It indicated that the original floor was about 18 inches below present grade.*

## A SPECIAL PLACE IN COLORADO: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SAN LUIS VALLEY

FREDERIC J. ATHEARN

### ABSTRACT

*The San Luis Valley is rich in multicultural history. Beginning with the Ute Indians who used the valley for hunting and camping, through the Spanish who explored the San Luis out of New Mexico and the Mexicans who first permanently settled here, to the Americans who farmed and mined in this place, the Valley has always had a unique place in Colorado history. The town of San Luis was founded in 1851, marking the first permanent settlement in Colorado. In 1852, Fort Massachusetts was constructed to protect settlers. During the 1870s, minerals were found along Kerber Creek and a gold rush ensued. This brought the first railroads in the 1880s, which connected the San Luis Valley to the rest of the world. Farming and mining were the primary economic reasons for the Valley to exist. Barley, potatoes, and vegetables were the main exported crops. During the early twentieth century, tourism became a major part of the economy. The creation of the national forests and Sand Dunes National Monument brought in thousands of visitors. Today, the Valley is supported by a balance of agriculture, mining, and tourism.*

### BOOK REVIEW

*The Duckfoot Site, Volume I. Descriptive Archaeology.* RICKY R. LIGHTFOOT and MARY C. ETZKORN, Editors. Occasional Paper No. 3. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, Colorado. 1993. Xiii + 378pp., illustrations, tables, references, index. \$21.95 (Paper).

*The Duckfoot Site, Volume II. Archaeology of the House and Household.* By RICKY R. LIGHTFOOT. Occasional Paper No. 4. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center Cortez, Colorado. 1994. Xv + 171pp., illustrations, tables, references \$19.95 (Paper).

These works are available through the University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona.

*Reviewed by Patricia Robbins Flint. Flint Research Associates.*

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 62, No. 2, Summer 1996

### CONTENTS

<i>C. T. Hurst Award: James B. Benedict, October, 1995</i>	
Robert J. Mutaw .....	1
<i>Alice Hamilton Scholarship Award</i>	
Sharon Murphy .....	5
<i>Radiocarbon Dates from Archaeological Contexts in Eastern Colorado</i>	
Christian J. Zier .....	8
<i>A Preliminary Overview of the Cross Canyon Settlement Resource Area</i>	
Donald R. Tyson .....	17
<i>How the General Land Office Saved Lowry Ruin</i>	
Frederic J. Atbearn .....	28
<i>Booknotes</i> .....	34
<i>1996 CAS Officers</i> .....	35
<i>CAS Local Chapters</i> .....	

### C.T. HURST AWARD JAMES B. BENEDICT OCTOBER, 1995

ROBERT J. MUTAW

### ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

SHARON MURPHY

### ABSTRACT

*Since 1986, the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund has distributed over \$10,000 to deserving anthropology students from accredited Colorado colleges and universities. The purpose and history of the fund are described and past recipients are identified.*

### RADIOCARBON DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS IN EASTERN COLORADO

CHRISTIAN J. ZIER

### ABSTRACT

*Radiocarbon dates from 28 archaeological sites in eastern Colorado are presented.*

## **A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW OF THE CROSS CANYON SETTLEMENT RESOURCE AREA**

DONALD R. TYSON

### **ABSTRACT**

*The sandstone and dissected plateau/canyon country northwest of Cortez, in the southwest corner of Colorado, contains seven excavated archaeological sites. One of these sites, Lowry Ruins-Ackmen, is an extensive village system of 40 room blocks storage areas, and eight inclusive kivas (one Great Kiva). This site, and nine other smaller settlement systems in the Cross Canyon Settlement Resource Area (CCSRA), are at present the northern most documented examples of Ancestral Puebloans (prehistoric Anasazi) of the Northern San Juan region. Information on these settlements has not been updated since 1936. Cultural materials include stone tools, groundstone, skeletal remains, some bone tools, dendro/tree ring samples, and many ceramic vessels. Temporal periods represented are A.D. 750-1250, possibly into the historic era. Two sites were recently excavated (1989-1991) and several radiocarbon dates were obtained, with average corrected dates as late as A.D. 1206. Many of the roomblocks in the Lowry/Pigg!Pock sites contain "add-on" storage areas, which were apparently used in some sort of aggregated village/township system linking the canyon together. It is hypothesized that the area was used as a seasonal gathering place in which ceremonial activities were conducted. This overview is intended to serve as an introductory guide to the cultural resources of the CCSRA and the canyon culture of the Northern San Juan Ancestral Puebloans*

## **HOW THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE SAVED LOWRY RUIN**

FREDERIC J. ATHEARN

### **BOOKNOTES**

EDITED BY FREDERIC J. ATHEARN

*The following books of interest have been received by Southwestern Lore in 1995.*

### **1996 OFFICERS COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

### **LOCAL CHAPTERS COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 62, No. 3, Fall 1996

### **CONTENTS**

#### *Overlook Site*

*Barry Beausoleil ..... 1*

*Petrographic Analysis of the Temper in the Pottery from Mesa Verde National Park*

*Norman T. Oppelt ..... 24*

*Book Reviews ..... 36*

### **OVERLOOK SITE**

BARRY BEAUSOLEIL

### **ABSTRACT**

*Presented here is research concluded in September 1994 at the Overlook Site (5LR1 062), on a picturesque promontory in north-central Colorado. This high vantage site was methodically excavated and recorded on weekends over numerous summers. Weapon repair as well as toolmaking was very much in evidence and 12 closely associated discoveries demonstrate the site's deadly game-getting success. Elements of aboriginal behavior are interpreted for two cool-weather occupations: the first by Late Archaic hunters sometime between 1145 and 465 B. C., and then again by a Late Prehistoric group, possibly Plains Apache or Shoshone, around A.D. 1540.*

**PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE TEMPER IN THE POTTERY  
FROM MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK**

NORMAN T. OPPELT

**ABSTRACT**

*In order to establish baseline descriptions of the temper material in the white, gray, and red wares found on Mesa Verde, a petrographic analysis was conducted on 77 thin sections of 14 types of pottery found in Mesa Verde National Park. The results confirmed the findings of previous research that all of the gray ware types have predominantly crushed rock temper. The white ware also has crushed rock temper until ca. A.D. 900, after which sherd temper was introduced, becoming predominant in the later types. Monzonite was the predominant rock used as temper in both the white and gray wares with diorite as the secondary material, rather than andesite/diorite as previously reported. Conversely, andesite was the predominant rock used as temper in the red wares. The difference in the rock used in the white and gray wares and the red wares indicates a probable nonlocal area of manufacture for the latter. It was found that use of the petrographic microscope can more readily distinguish monzonite from diorite by identifying the orthoclase feldspar that characterized the former. Use of the binocular microscope also probably underestimates the proportion of sherd temper. The file of thin section slides and the sherds used in this research are curated at the Mesa Verde Research Center for use by qualified researchers.*

**BOOK REVIEWS**

*The Tremont House (5DV2954): Historical Archaeological Investigations of an Early Hotel in Denver, Colorado.* RICHARD F. CARRILLO, SARAH J. PEARCE, STEPHEN M. KALASZ, and DANIELA JEPSON. Colorado Department of Transportation Archaeological Research Series No. 1, Denver, 1993. 243 pp., 110 Figures, 30 Tables, 3 Appendices. No Price Listed (Paper).

*Exploring the Colorado Frontier: A Study in Historical Archaeology at the Tremont House Hotel, Lower Downtown Denver.* RICHARD F. CARRILLO and DANIEL A. JEPSON, with a contribution by SARAH J. PEARCE. Colorado Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration, Denver, 1995. 105 pp., 40 Figures. No Price Listed (Paper).

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

**BOOKNOTES**

CONTRIBUTED BY FREDERIC ATHEARN

*Southwestern Lore* was notified of the following books of interest to our readers during 1996:

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 62, No.4, Winter 1996

**CONTENTS**

*Davis Rockshelter (5EP986), EL Paso County, Colorado: A Preliminary Report*

*Sehyan Dwelis, Thomas Wynn, and Mary JO Kraus ..... 1*

*Artifact Assemblages and Site Function: A Case Study Based on the Archaeological Testing of Four Sites in Morgan County, Colorado*

*Robert J. Mutaw ..... 20*

*Solstice Recording in Pictographs on the Northern Plains*

*Thomas H. Lewis, M.D. .... 38*

*Booknotes ..... 42*

*Correction*

*Donald R. Tyson ..... 44*

**DAVIS ROCKSHELTER (5EP986), EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO: A PRELIMINARY REPORT**

SEYHAN DWELIS, THOMAS WYNN, AND MARY JO KRAUS

**ABSTRACT**

*Davis Rockshelter is a stratified prehistoric site located on the Palmer Divide that contains archaeological evidence dating from the Early Ceramic (Plains Woodland) through the Late Ceramic. Evidence from the Early Ceramic is by far the most extensive, and represents a long series of brief occupations. The site is in most respects a twin of the nearby site of Lehman Cave.*

**ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGES AND SITE FUNCTION: A CASE STUDY BASED ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF FOUR SITES IN MORGAN COUNTY, COLORADO**

ROBERT J. MUTAW

**ABSTRACT**

*Native Cultural Services conducted archaeological testing of four sites in Morgan County, Colorado in 1992 in order to assess the potential eligibility of the sites for the National Register of Historic Places. All four of the sites were originally recorded in 1974 by the Laboratory of Public Archaeology at Colorado State University. This article summarizes the results of this testing and describes the artifact assemblages collected during the testing as well as when the sites were initially recorded. On the surface, the assemblages from all four sites appear to represent the same types of functional activities. However, a detailed quantitative analysis of the assemblages allows for the identification of subtle differences in the activity patterns represented.*

**SOLSTICE RECORDING IN PICTOGRAPHS ON THE NORTHERN PLAINS**

THOMAS H. LEWIS, M.D.

**ABSTRACT**

*Two Northern Plains pictographs, precisely aligned to sun position at equinox, contain a series of vertical lines to either side of mid-point. Whatever the intention of the aboriginal artist, which we cannot know, his work does reproduce a record of solstice-to-solstice apparent sun progression.*

**BOOKNOTES**

EDITED BY LARRY RIGGS

Note: A special thanks to Larry Riggs for providing these booknotes during 1995.

**CORRECTION**

DONALD R. TYSON

In my article entitled *A Preliminary Overview of the Cross Canyon Settlement Resource Area*, which appeared in the Summer 1996 issue of *Southwestern Lore* (Vol. 62, No.2), two references were incorrectly listed.

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 61, No 1, Spring 1995

**CONTENTS**

*C. T. Hurst Award Marcia J. Tate and William H. Tate October 1994*

*Robert J. Mutaw ..... 1*

*Guest Editorial*

*Larry Riggs ..... 5*

*Petroglyph Chronology in Southeast Colorado*

*Peter Faris ..... 7*

*Book Notes ..... 35*

**C. T. HURST AWARD MARCIA J. TATE AND WILLIAM H. TATE OCTOBER, 1994**

By ROBERT J. MUTAW

**ABSTRACT**

*The C. T. Hurst Award is given to people who have made outstanding contributions to Colorado archaeology and the Colorado Archaeological Society. In October, this award was presented jointly to a husband and wife team, Bill and Marcia Tate.*

**GUEST EDITORIAL**

LARRY RIGGS CAS Executive Secretary

**ABSTRACT**

*In 1995, the Colorado Archaeological Society celebrates its 60th anniversary. This is an important milestone in our history, one which will be commemorated in Southwestern Lore throughout the year. I would like to take this opportunity to summarize briefly the history of CAS. I admit, however, that 60 years of history cannot be well told in a few pages. It would amount to what one of my former professors called "roller skating through the Louvre." Instead of relating what we have done, perhaps it is more appropriate to cover some of what has actually been accomplished*

## **PETROGLYPH CHRONOLOGY IN SOUTHEAST COLORADO**

By PETER FARIS Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society

### **ABSTRACT**

*Previous rock art researchers in southeastern Colorado have assigned styles to petroglyphs and have estimated the ages of those styles, based upon relative factors such as degree of repatination, superimposition, and proximity to cultural deposits. The development of cation ratio dating of petroglyphs has provided absolute dates for petroglyphs and allowed attribution of rock art styles to known cultures that inhabited the region.*

### **BOOK NOTES**

Edited by FREDERIC J. ATHEARN

Special thanks to the following reviewers for their contributions to this edition of Book Notes: Steven F. Mehls (Western Historical Studies, Inc.), Larry Riggs (Colorado Archaeological Society), Payson Sheets (University of Colorado at Boulder), Carol J. Mehls (Western Historical Studies, Inc.), Michael Selle (Bureau of Land Management), and Tammy Stone (University of Colorado at Denver).

*Southwestern Lore* has received the following books of interest:

# **SOUTHWESTERN LORE**

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society

Vol. 61, No. 2, Summer 1995

### **CONTENTS**

*Harold A. Huscher: Pioneer Colorado Archaeologist Crosses Great Divide*

Steven G. Baker ..... 1

*Trace Element Analysis and Lithic Sourcing of Siliceous Artifacts: Snow Mesa, San Juan Mountains, Colorado*

Kathryn E. Mauz ..... 10

*Protein Residue Analysis of Archaeological Materials: Comments on Criticisms and Methods*

Richard A. Marlar, Kathryn Puseman and Linda Scott Cummings ..... 27

*Book Review* ..... 38

## **HAROLD A. HUSCHER: PIONEER COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGIST CROSSES GREAT DIVIDE**

By STEVEN G. BAKER Centuries Research, Inc.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Harold Allison Huscher (Figure 1) was among the last of Colorado's surviving archaeological pioneers. Mr. Huscher, at age 84, crossed the "Great Divide" at Randolph County Hospital in Roanoke, Alabama on December 15, 1992.*

## **TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS AND LITHIC SOURCING OF SILICEOUS ARTIFACTS: SNOW MESA, SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS, COLORADO**

by

KATHRYN E. MAUZ, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington

### **ABSTRACT**

*The archaeological survey of Snow Mesa in the San Juan Mountains of Colorado represents an attempt to reconstruct prehistoric activity there through the analysis of stone tools and debitage. Interpretation of these remains in terms of morphological attributes and chemical composition has enabled postulation of temporal relationships at the site as well as tracing of the geographical origins of stone that was left there. Projectile points identified at the site indicate thousands of years of use, whereas other implements are suggestive of camping activity and thus of perhaps season-long occupation. Chert, quartzite, and obsidian were sampled and subjected to trace element analysis. Comparison of the results has revealed use of cherts both native and imported to Snow Mesa, at least two to three quartzite sources, and at least four obsidian deposits, one of which is located in the Jemez Mountain of New Mexico.*

## **PROTEIN RESIDUE ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS: COMMENTS ON CRITICISMS AND METHODS**

By RICHARD A. MARLAR, Thrombosis Research Laboratory, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center and Denver VA Medical Center and KATHRYN PUSEMAN AND LINDA SCOTT CUMMINGS, Paleo Research Laboratories

**ABSTRACT**

*Immunologically based assays have been modified from forensic procedures and applied to prehistoric artifacts in an attempt to determine if prehistoric proteins (blood) are present and detectible. Some researchers have experimented with various immunological methods and are starting to question the ability of prehistoric proteins to survive in an immunologically recognizable form over time and in a large enough quantity to be detected. Because there are no uniformly accepted, strict protocols for each method and because a similar method may vary from lab to lab or researcher to researcher, the negative results of a few labs using different methods cannot be considered conclusive evidence that the proteins do not survive. There are several steps in the protein residue analysis process and several opportunities for errors and variation in procedure. There is a great need to develop and test uniform, strict protocols for each type of testing method. This must be done before the question of protein survival can be thoroughly addressed. Guidelines for archaeologists who collect lithic artifacts for protein residue analysis also are presented.*

**BOOK REVIEW**

*Quest for the Golden Circle: The Four Corners and the Metropolitan West, 1945-1970.* ARTHUR R. GOMEZ. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1994. xvii + 252 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index, notes, maps. \$39.95 (Hardbound).

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

# SOUTHWESTERN LORE

Official Publication, The Colorado Archaeological Society  
Vol. 61, No.3, Fall1995

**CONTENTS**

*Archaeological Disenfranchisement of the Colorado Utes*  
Steve Baker ..... 1

*A Bone Tool Cache from a Rockshelter in Montrose County, Colorado*  
Alan Reed and Richard Pike ..... 10

*The Last Great Mining Boom*  
Frederic Athearn ..... 17

*Variability and Predictability in a Small Debitage Sample*  
Marcus Grant ..... 26

*Book Review*  
Frederic Athearn ..... 35

*Correction*  
Peter Faris ..... 36

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE COLORADO UTES**

By STEVEN G. BAKER, Centuries Research, Inc.

**ABSTRACT**

*The Uncompahgre and White River Utes, while now part of the Northern Utes of northeastern Utah, occupied much of western Colorado from at least the Late Prehistoric period up to the time of their removal from the state in the late nineteenth century. As the original occupants of virtually all of western Colorado north of the San Juan Mountains, these Native Americans are the appropriate people to consult on Native American issues involving these lands. Unfortunately, very little is known about the archaeological resource base derived from these peoples' occupation of western Colorado. This makes such consultation very difficult. This resource base is abundant, highly ephemeral, and readily susceptible to understanding via archaeological study. This resource base is, however, rapidly being compromised by a combination of natural and man-made processes, including lack of professional recognition and attention. Current cultural resource management policies are not directed toward effective conservation, including "wise use" of the Ute-related resource base. This has resulted in the archaeological "disenfranchisement" of the Ute people from much of Colorado. Archaeologists and land managers have a responsibility to help "re-enfranchise" the Ute people with their archaeological heritage. Suggestions on how to accomplish this are offered.*

**A BONE TOOL CACHE FROM A ROCKSHELTER IN MONTROSE COUNTY, COLORADO (5MN4350)**

By ALAN D. REED, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. and RICHARD E. FIKE, Bureau of Land Management

## **ABSTRACT**

*A cache of eight bone awls and two notched scapula tools bundled together in juniper bark was taken from a rockshelter in Montrose County, Colorado. The awls, fashioned from artiodactyl bones, are a graduated set of fabric-piercing tools. The notched bone implements are modified deer scapulae and were possibly used to scrape yucca leaves. A radiocarbon age of  $1600 \pm 60$  B.P. was obtained from the juniper bark. The cache represents a complete tool kit used by early Formative stage peoples to manufacture basketry or clothing.*

## **THE LAST GREAT MINING BOOM: THE CARNOTITE INDUSTRY IN WESTERN COLORADO, 1890-1985**

By FREDERIC J. ATHEARN, Bureau of Land Management

### **ABSTRACT**

*The carnotite era on the Colorado Plateau lasted from about 1890 to 1990. During that time, three phases of mineral production occurred. The first was radium, then vanadium, and finally uranium. By the late 1980s, the market for uranium had collapsed. Since then, mines and mills are being removed at a very rapid rate. Within a few years, most evidence of this industry will be gone from the Plateau.*

## **VARIABILITY AND PREDICTABILITY IN A SMALL DEBITAGE SAMPLE: IMPLICATIONS FOR FOCUSED RESEARCH**

By MARCUS P. GRANT, Paragon Consultants

### **ABSTRACT**

*A debitage sample from a deep test excavation unit on Site SBL2431 was analyzed for temporal variability. A moderate relationship was found between material type and strata, with cryptocrystallines clustering in the upper strata and quartzites and other large-grained materials clustering in the lower strata. Further examination of this trend, using discriminant analysis, indicated a relatively robust relationship between material type and temporal affiliation based on radiocarbon age. Approximately twice as much between-groups variance in material type was captured by a Ceramic/Preceramic contrast than was captured by stratigraphic differences. The resulting discriminant equation correctly classified 86 percent of grouped cases to the Ceramic or Preceramic periods using material type and flake length as criteria. Implications for focused application of an RP-3 research question are discussed.*

## **BOOK REVIEW**

*At Hard Labor: Inmate Labor at the Colorado State Penitentiary, 1871-1940.* Elinor Myers McGinn. Peter Lang, New York, 1993. 171 pp., photos, bibliography, tables. \$39.95 (cloth).

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

## **CORRECTION**

By PETER FARIS

I wish to acknowledge an error in my article entitled *Petroglyph Chronology in Southeast Colorado*, which appeared in the Spring 1995 issue of *Southwestern Lore* (Vol. 61, No. 1). The Breternitz (1969) reference on p. 33 is incorrect.

## CONTENTS

<i>Decadal Index, Volumes 51-60, 1985-1994</i> .....	1
<i>Volume Index</i> .....	2
<i>Author Index</i> .....	15
<i>Title Index</i> .....	19
<i>Obituary Index</i> .....	23
<i>Book Review Index</i> .....	24
<i>Colorado Archaeological Society Organization Announcements</i> .....	31
<i>CAS Presidents and Executive Secretaries</i> .....	33
<i>C. T. Hurst Award Winners</i> .....	35
<i>Southwestern Lore Editors</i> .....	36

## DECADAL INDEX VOLUMES 51-60, 1985-1994

Indexes of the contents of *Southwestern Lore* are published regularly in the journal. The first index was compiled anonymously in 1950, covering Volumes XVI-XX. A more comprehensive index was compiled by Gordon and Minna Hewes in 1955, encompassing all issues of the journal from 1935 to 1955. Since then, a general index has been compiled every ten years: by David A. and Barbara B. Breternitz for 1955-1964, by Lorraine Dobra for 1965-1974, and by Ivol K. Hagar for 1975-1984. The publication date of each index is not accidental: it is intended to coincide with the anniversary year of The Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS). The current index includes the contents of Volumes 51-60, from 1985-1994, and is published in the 60th year of the Society.