

## **Vol. 78 Issue 1 Spring 2012**

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### **JAMES B. BENEDICT AND THE SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS: A LIFETIME OF RESEARCH, A LABOR OF LOVE**

Jason M. LaBelle and E. Steve Cassells

*James B. Benedict's impressive research record spanned nearly five decades, beginning with his first publication in 1965 and continuing to 2012, with a final article in this journal. Jim's work, published in dozens of articles and his unique monograph series, made significant contributions to the fields of alpine geology and archaeology, in many cases pioneering Colorado research in topics as varied as glacial sequences, lichenometry, the Altithermal, game drive systems, food processing locales, camps, and vision quest sites. This paper provides an overview of Jim's life, focusing on several of his important contributions and conveying the impact of his life's work.*

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### **FLATLANDER TO ALPINE ARCHEOLOGIST—THE BENEDICT METHOD**

Karyl Ting

#### **ABSTRACT**

*The author reflects on working with Jim Benedict and Byron Olson during the early years of their Indian Peaks research.*

PP. 10-15

### **A HIGH-ALTITUDE QUARRY WORKSHOP IN THE NORTHERN SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS**

Mark D. Mitchell

#### **ABSTRACT**

*James B. Benedict's lifetime of research in Colorado's Front Range set the standard for high-altitude archaeology. Archaeologists working in alpine settings elsewhere can draw on his pioneering methods and innovative ideas to better understand how and why American Indian people used highaltitude landscapes. The article summarizes recent research at the Uncompahgre Cirque site, a lithic workshop associated with a major chert source, located well above timberline on the east flank of Uncompahgre Peak.*

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## **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MCHATTEN RESERVOIR SITE (5EA909), EAGLE COUNTY, COLORADO**

Michael D. Metcalf, James C. Miller, and Jennifer Borresen Lee

### **ABSTRACT**

*An archaeological assessment of the McHatten Reservoir Site, located on Hardscrabble Mountain near Eagle, Colorado, demonstrated that this large surface site is also a moderately well-preserved multi-component stratified site. A phase of exploratory testing, followed by targeted backhoe trenching and hand excavations revealed three lobes of intact Holocene deposits, each preserving archaeological components of varying ages from Early Paleoindian through Late Prehistoric. Notable is the identification of earliest Holocene sediments coincident with cultural material and an intact component assigned to the late Paleoindian James Allen Complex. Other identified components include several from the Archaic Era and at least two from the Late Prehistoric period.*

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## **FORMAL THERMAL FEATURE VARIATION AND HIGH ALTITUDE PLANT USE IN NORTHERN COLORADO**

Michael D. Troyer

### **ABSTRACT**

*Formal variation in hearth feature design has largely been overlooked despite the wealth of information such features present. Here I argue that feature elaboration towards rockinclusive designs indicates a dietary shift towards greater and more intensive geophytic plant exploitation. The timing of this shift largely correlates with mid-Holocene drought conditions and is tempered by elevation. Particularly interesting, evolution of feature design takes place much later in time at high elevations and presents avenues for future research and the opportunity to carry on the legacy of high altitude archaeology pioneered by the late James Benedict. The research presented here is part of an ongoing Master's thesis project.*

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## **JAMES B. BENEDICT'S EARLY YEARS WITH COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS**

Elizabeth Ann Morris

### **ABSTRACT**

*Jim Benedict was one of the very few archaeologists who*

*had noticed prehistoric remains in the South Platte River drainage of northeastern Colorado. He generously shared his sites, finds, and research design with Colorado State University personnel. After that, our research included Paleo-Indian and high altitude areas*

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## **BEING HIGH IN MIDDLE PARK**

Marcel Kornfeld

*Significant portions of the Southern Rocky Mountains qualify as high altitude environments. Human biocultural adaptations to these environments must deal with stressors not encountered in other regions of North America. Middle Park has been occupied by foragers nearly as long as any other portion of the continent. How did the earliest populations cope with and adapt to these conditions? How did their choices differ from those at lower elevations? Jim Benedict's research has pushed the altitude envelope of human activity to above 4,000 meters. Only in three other areas of the world do humans regularly occupy such high country and in both they have adapted through developmental and cultural adaptations as well as through genetic mutations. What did the first Coloradoans do?.*

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## **LICHENOMETRY APPLICATIONS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE COLORADO HIGH COUNTRY**

E. Steve Cassells

### **ABSTRACT**

*Lichenometry, the use of known lichen growth rates to determine ages of substrates on which they are growing, has been used primarily within geological and archaeological contexts. It was pioneered in Colorado by Dr. James Benedict (Center for Mountain Archeology) to age recent Holocene glacial events. He then expanded the research to age episodes of construction of cultural features above tree limit in the Front Range. Under Benedict's guidance, this approach has since been adopted by others. At this time, the method has been applied at nine sites in Colorado and several in California. This paper will review the principles and techniques and some of the projects where it has proven to be useful in the Southern Rockies.*

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## **ICE BISON, FROZEN FORESTS, AND THE SEARCH FOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN COLORADO FRONT RANGE ICE PATCHES**

Craig M. Lee and James B. Benedict

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper provides a synthesis of date and distribution information on bison and paleobotanical remains found in association with Colorado Front Range ice patches. Radiocarbon dates on bison (Bison bison) remains recovered at seven ice patches range in age from  $210 \pm 60$  B.P. to  $3270 \pm 15$  B.P. while radiocarbon dates on spruce (Picea sp.) from four ice patches range in age from  $2840 \pm 20$  B.P. to  $3860 \pm 15$  B.P. Front Range surveys were largely focused on the identification of archaeologically productive ice patches as "triage" in the face of global warming; however, no ice patches yielded definitive archaeological materials.*

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## **LOOKING UP: THE VIEW FROM THE FLATS**

Peter J. Gleichman

### **ABSTRACT**

*Excavation and survey data from the foothills and flats in eastern Boulder County is examined in relation to concepts about seasonal movements of ancient indigenous game-drive hunters who utilized the high elevations of the Front Range. Artifacts made from lithic sources west of the Front Range are present on the flats, and cores and bifacial preforms from mountain quarries were imported to the flats. Game-drive structures are not limited to the alpine tundra, but are also present on the hogbacks. The data indicate that Middle Archaic and Ceramic period occupants of the flats were utilizing or interacting with the high country at the crest of the Front Range and areas at the western base of the Front Range, and support models of seasonal movement of game-drive hunters encompassing the entire Front Range. An early date from the Rock Creek site associated with McKean Complex stemmed, indented-base projectile points supports the suggestion that diagnostic McKean Complex points developed in Front Range Altithermal refugia.*

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## **PUTTING ROLLINS PASS ON THE MAP: REVITALIZING THE RESEARCH OF A HIGH ALTITUDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE**

Spencer R. Pelton

**ABSTRACT**

*Current archaeological evidence from the Rollins Pass project area, located along the Continental Divide of northern Colorado, suggests that the pass has been utilized regularly by humans for at least 9,000 years, which implies a significant and repeated investment in place. To date, 39 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the project area, 12 of which are alpine game drive systems. The game drive features are quantified in terms of the total length of rock alignments, the total number of hunting blind or pit features, and the total number of cairns, and all other sites are discussed in terms of their spatial relationship to the drive structures and large-scale topographic variables of the landscape. It is suggested that the game drives at Rollins Pass must be studied from a landscape-level scale, in relation to other archaeological sites within the project area.*

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**FOOTPRINTS IN THE MUD: A HOLOCENE DROUGHT RECORD FROM A POCKET FEN AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR MIDDLE ARCHAIC CULTURAL ECOLOGY ON THE GREAT PLAINS**

Kevin P. Gilmore

**ABSTRACT**

*The distribution of highland-adapted McKean Complex (6000–2800 calibrated years [cal] B.P.) suggests a division into two groups; the Glaciated Northern Plains and Prairies and the Mountains and High Plains. The dates on sites containing stemmed indented base projectile points reported by Benedict (1990; Benedict and Olson 1978) suggest an expansion north, south, and east from a core area centered in the Southern Rocky Mountains of northern Colorado. This expansion took place during a period of increasing effective moisture following dry conditions in the early Holocene. Records of paleoclimate from a pocket fen in eastern Colorado and other sources indicate decreased effective moisture and highly variable climate ca. 4600–4000 cal B.P. coincides with a hiatus in the colonization of new sites on the McKean periphery. The evidence presented here suggests that cold was the major limiting factor for expansion for northern McKean groups, while drought was the limiting factor for southern groups.*

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**GLACIERS, ROCKFALL, FIRE, AND FLOOD:  
THE GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THE SPOTTED PONY SITE**

James B. Benedict

**ABSTRACT**

*The Spotted Pony site (5BL82) is at an altitude of 2,980 m on the east flank of the Colorado Front Range. Surface collections and test excavations in a subalpine-forest clearing on the bank of a glacier-fed stream produced hunting, butchering, and grinding tools of the Mount Albion Complex. Charcoal from a stone-filled cooking feature provided a weighted-average age of  $5,390 \pm 25$  radiocarbon years. Landforms near the site record glacial erosion, moraine deposition, and catastrophic mass-wasting events. Lobate rock glaciers developed when oversteepened bedrock cliffs and a perched lateral moraine collapsed onto stagnant Middle and Late Pinedale glaciers, insulating the ice, and allowing lobes of debris to advance toward the axis of the valley. At least nine Holocene wildfires burned in the miniature drain age that supplies sediment to the alluvial fan that underlies the clearing. Artifacts from the site suggest that hunter-gatherers of the Mount Albion Complex camped at the site to process meat and hides and repair broken tools following a successful communal hunt. A steep-sided rock glacier and an enormous erratic boulder could have been used in conjunction with the rushing stream to funnel game to the kill area. People of the Mount Albion Complex visited the Front Range crest during a period of regional warmth and aridity. The lithic materials in their tool kits suggest that travel and trade contacts were limited.*

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**DURANGO BASKETMAKER II FAUNAL REMAINS: THE FALLS CREEK ROCK SHELTERS, TALUS VILLAGE, AND BEYOND**

Cerisa R. Reynolds

**ABSTRACT**

*In 1938 and 1940, Earl Morris and Robert Burgh excavated the North and South Falls Creek Rock Shelters and Talus Village, three Basketmaker II sites near the modern town of Durango, Colorado. These excavations revealed, among other things, unmodified and worked faunal materials in quantities strikingly larger than those found at Basketmaker II sites to the west. During the summer of 2007, 367 previously unreported faunal specimens were located within the University of Colorado Museum collections. This paper describes these specimens and discusses how the faunal remains from the Shelters and Talus Village compare to those found at nearby Basketmaker II sites since 1940. Together, faunal assemblages from Basketmaker II sites in the Durango area appear to be heavily dominated by artiodactyls and notched bone tools, two qualities not usually found in Basketmaker II sites beyond the Durango area.*

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**MULTIPLE ANIMAL OFFERINGS IN AN EARLY KIVA:  
CHAMPAGNE SPRING (GREENLEE) RUINS, 5DL2333**  
Dave M. Dove

### **ABSTRACT**

*The Champagne Spring Ruins (5DL2333) lie in the Mesa Verde area of the Northern San Juan region, near Dove Creek, Colorado. During the A.D. 900–1100 period it was the site of a large pueblo community. Test excavations conducted in 2008 and 2011 on the North Hill investigated a group of six early kivas and late pit structures built on the north and west side of the community great kiva. This report focuses on Structure 34 where a group of animal burials were placed around the hearth and southwestern quarter of this early kiva. Notable structure features, construction data, and the animal burials are discussed. The relationship of the animal burials with the ritual abandonment and “closing” of the kiva is evaluated.*

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**2008–2009 EXCAVATIONS AT HAYDEN RANCH HEADQUARTERS,  
LEADVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, COLORADO (5LK1340)**  
Adrian L. Niemetz

### **ABSTRACT**

*Hayden Ranch Headquarters is a high-altitude historical site originally known as the Elkhorn Ranch, founded in 1860. The buildings that still stand on the site were built from 1880 to 1930. The ranch, now owned by the Colorado Mountain College, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological investigations were conducted at the site through a class at Colorado Mountain College in 2008 and 2009. The archaeological investigations include excavations in seven areas of the site to identify functional use and date the deposits, and production of a detailed map of the corrals. Excavations were undertaken in standing buildings and features, including the barn, the henhouse/chicken coop, the area between the barn and the barn/manger, a well, a privy, a burnt bunkhouse, and a large artifact scatter. The investigations confirmed the location of a feature between the barn and manger, provided some information on functional use and interpretation of historic excavations, located a bunkhouse mentioned in an oral history, and produced a detailed map of the corrals.*

PP. 17-24

**A RADIOCARBON DATE FOR THE TAMARRON SITE (5LP326): A  
BASKETMAKER II HABITATION IN THE ANIMAS VALLEY**  
Alan D. Reed

### **ABSTRACT**

*In 1977, the Colorado Highway Department excavated the Tamarron site (5LP326) north of Durango, Colorado. Excavations revealed a typical Basketmaker II habitation structure, pollen evidence of corn, and six relatively complete projectile points. Analysis of the projectile points suggested that bow-and-arrow technology was represented, rather than the atlatl-and-dart technology characteristic of the Basketmaker II period. Unfortunately, no chronometric dates were obtained from the Tamarron site. Because of the site's importance for understanding the shift from atlatl-and-dart to bow-and-arrow technology, a radiocarbon date was recently obtained for the site from an antler fragment recovered during the 1977 excavations. The radiocarbon date indicates site occupation during the third or fourth centuries A.D. The radiocarbon date should increase the utility of the Tamarron site for studies of the Basketmaker II period.*

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### **A FLAKED STONE TOOLKIT FROM WALLACE RUIN (5MT6970), MONTEZUMA COUNTY, COLORADO: USE WEAR, INFORMAL TOOLS, AND DENTICULATES**

James F. Gillespie

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Wallace Ruin (5MT6970) is a multi-story Chaco Outlier in southwestern Colorado. Archaeological investigations at the site in 2008 unearthed a cluster of 18 flaked stone artifacts, ranging from denticulated bifaces to informal flakes located on a room floor, as if bundled together at the time of deposition. This article presents the results of analysis conducted to understand the manufacture and use of these artifacts, and why they were clustered in this manner. Use-wear analysis identified a variety of uses for the flakes and bifaces within the group, suggesting that it was an expedient toolkit, which is supported by a range of other analyses of manufacture, form, and function. The artifacts with denticulate edges were of particular interest, due to their frequency and the fact that a common working edge type was developed across different materials and flakes. Comparative information is presented to identify how this type was recorded at other Pueblo sites in the region. Finally, broader comparisons are made with other Chaco greathouses and sites, to provide some insight into the relation of this study to the regional context of the twelfth-century Wallace Ruin.*

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### **NEW INSIGHTS ON THE HEALTH STATUS OF A PRE-CONTACT POPULATION FROM NEW MEXICO: ENAMEL HYPOPLASIAS IN THE PERMANENT DENTITION OF THE GALLINA**

Lauren C. Denton

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Dental disruptions are used to examine the incidence of childhood systemic metabolic*

*stress in the pre-contact Gallina population from northern New Mexico during Pueblo III. The sample is from the Llaves-Alkali Springs area in Gallina Country, and consists of a total of 121 permanent anterior teeth from 26 individuals. In this sample, the incidence of hypoplasias is high, involving 94.4 percent of the individuals and 65.3 percent of the total teeth. The earliest onset of enamel hypoplasias in an individual occurs most commonly at 1.5–2.5 years old, with a peak age of 2.5–3.0 years old. Regardless of sex or age at death, all individuals express a similar age of metabolic disruption. However, one significant difference exists in hypoplasia frequency between males and females. Males account for almost double the occurrence of hypoplasias observed in females. Compared to Pueblo III Anasazi populations in southwestern Colorado studied by Malville (1994, 1997) and Karhu (2000), the Gallina show a higher incidence of metabolic stress. There have been no previous published studies concerning hypoplasia on the Gallina; the present work provides new insights into the past health status of this southwestern culture.*

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**ARCHAIC-AGE HUMAN BURIALS FROM UTAH:  
NEW DATES FROM UNREPORTED SITES AND NEW DATES  
FROM DEADMAN CAVE, 42SL1**

Ronald J. Rood

**ABSTRACT**

*In an effort to make well-reasoned determinations of cultural affiliation for Utah's state NAGPRA law, a number of radiocarbon accelerator mass spectrometry dates were run on human remains that had been recovered from state and private land in Utah. Several of these human remains date to the Archaic time period (ca. 8000–2500 B.P.). In addition, through a cooperative effort between the Antiquities Section of the Utah Division of State History and the University of Utah, radiocarbon dates were obtained from several sets of human remains recovered from Deadman Cave. These new dates are reported and new dates on Archaic and Fremont human remains found at Deadman Cave between 1938 and 1941 are presented. In total, 19 individuals from nine different sites are directly dated to the Archaic.*

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**A CASE OF A REPLICA OF A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT (RASP) AT A  
ROCK ART SITE (5ME792) IN WESTERN COLORADO**

Gregory E. Williams and Carol Patterson

**ABSTRACT**

This article presents several lines of evidence suggesting that a replica of a working musical instrument may form a feature of a rock art site (5ME792) in western Colorado. The relationship between sound and rock art imagery is a relatively new area of study and, while most archaeoacoustical research in the United States has focused on the sound properties of rock art sites, very little evidence has surfaced concerning the production of sounds in-situ. Evidence is presented from one site suggesting that a full-size replica of a rasp may be present as part of the corpus of rock art imagery and that it may be associated

with the Ute Bear Dance. In this regard several rock features are analyzed including one that is morphologically similar to a musical working rasp called a *morache*. If similar features can be identified at other rock art sites then a case can be made linking this type of rock art to sound production behavior. This has direct implications for site survey, recording, interpretation, and preservation.

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**THE LUTES SITE, A MIDDLE ARCHAIC BURIAL LOCALE ALONG  
THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER OF LOGAN COUNTY, COLORADO**

Jason M. LaBelle, Christopher M. Johnston,  
and Michelle M. Glantz

**ABSTRACT**

The Lutes site (5LO830) is a burial locale containing two adult interments situated along the South Platte River of Logan County, Colorado. The site was excavated by Colorado State University archaeologists in 1976; however, neither a final report nor a site form was originally prepared. In this article, the authors present verbatim a manuscript written shortly after the excavation. We then evaluate this manuscript, based on the presented information as well as associated photo documentation. Four Hanna dart points were found during the excavation, representative of the McKean Complex and dating to the Middle Archaic era. Three of the projectile points were found in direct association with one of the individuals. The points might have been interred as funerary objects, or perhaps less likely, the projectile points reflect evidence of prehistoric violence. Comparison with other Archaic period burials from the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains suggests that the Lutes site represents an uncommon occurrence, that of a multiple burial containing associated projectile points. Unfortunately, the evidence at hand does not allow for clear determination for a cause of death.

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**CONSIDERING UTE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURE:  
AN ESSAY ON POTENTIALS**

Steven G. Baker

**ABSTRACT**

*In recent years more and more archaeological energy has been directed toward the study of the Ute-speaking Native Americans who once inhabited eastern Utah and western Colorado. There was once some skepticism about our ability to ever identify Ute sites and derive useful data from their archaeological record. After a few decades of study it has proven possible to identify patterning in the primary household sites of these people and often, by comparison, to distinguish them from the households of non-Utespeaking peoples who also resided about the region. Despite these obvious advances there might be some who still question if it is possible to differentiate among the sparse and transitory individual archaeological residue of these regional groups. This paper summarizes attributes of a patterned Ute household archaeological culture. It also provides brief descriptions and references on other regional archaeological cultures to differentiate the Ute household pattern. The article emphasizes a culture-history approach and it further considers the Ute household archaeological pattern as representing a phylogenetic*

*unit, which is useful in classifying it within a generalized Darwinian theoretical framework. More recording and consideration of ephemeral archaeological evidence and better site descriptions are needed in order to continue to flesh out our understanding of the Ute and other regional phylogenetic units.*

PP. 27-34

**NATIVE AMERICAN CAMPSITES OF THE SOUTHERN HIGH PLAINS:  
HOW TO TELL FRIEND FROM FOE<sup>1</sup>**

John P. Wilson

**ABSTRACT**

*Native scouts, primarily Shawnee and Delaware Indians, guided military parties across the western High Plains in the nineteenth century. These guides relied on an array of telltale signs at abandoned campsites to distinguish the tribal identities of the builders, the number of persons, and age of the camps. Archaeologists may yet be able to learn some of these signs to help them better identify the creators of ephemeral sites.*

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**REFINING PROJECTILE POINT DATES WITH  
PALEOENVIRONMENTAL DATA AT THE  
PERCIPIENT SITE (5MN8324)**

Matthew J. Landt

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper combines projectile point typologies with paleoenvironmental data to refine the likely periods of prehistoric occupation at the Percipient site (5MN8324) on the Uncompaghre Plateau in west-central Colorado. In 2009, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., conducted archaeological investigations and monitored grounddisturbing activities at the Percipient site (5MN8324), a prehistoric open camp south of Naturita, Colorado. No chronometric dates were obtained from the site, though 11 temporally diagnostic dart and arrow points indicate multiple occupations within several broad periods between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 1700. A correlation of projectile point typologies and the location of the site, when placed within regional paleoclimatic models, suggest that the site was occupied during specific periods of increased effective moisture and cooler temperatures between ca. 1800–1300 B.C. and A.D. 450–1450.*

PP. 19-29

**STINKING DESERT CAIRNS PROJECT**

Bill Harris

**ABSTRACT**

*The origin of rock cairns along U.S. Highway 50 in northwest Delta County, in an area locally referred as the Stinking Desert, has been a topic of discussion by travelers for many years. The Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society surveyed the area between 1997 and 2004, locating and recording 53 rock cairns. Four theories of the rock cairns' origin or origins were explored; with the most plausible being the cairns were built by shearpherders who have used the area to graze their flocks since the early 1900s.*

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### **RECREATING THE FLINTKNAPPER: AN EXPERIMENT EXPLORING LITHIC DEBITAGE AS AN INDICATOR OF BODY POSITION AND HANDEDNESS**

Vickie Stone

#### **ABSTRACT**

*There are very few archaeological sites in the world that formed from a single event. When these sites are excavated, it is difficult to isolate and confirm the evidence of individuals because of the effects of disposal patterns and site-disturbance processes through time. Experimentation is one approach to replicating these scenarios in the hopes of developing a clear picture of how individuals used space. I designed a flint - knapping experiment that replicates lithic productions to see if the flake debitage left behind creates distinguishable patterns of individual behavior. The experiment, which tests various specific body positions, from sitting to standing, and handedness of individuals while flintknapping, identifies variable debitage patterning on the ground in spatial relation to the individual. This experiment was designed to test the configuration of a known site, Benedict's Rock (5BL232), for these associations. Comparison of the results of the experiment with ethnographic information and evidence from the small-scale lithic production site, Benedict's Rock (5BL232), suggests that the patterns seen in experimentation and the information about individuals can be used to interpret archaeological contexts.*

PP. 21-37

### **HOMESTEADING AND THE SINGLE WOMAN: A CONTEXT AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE REALIZATION OF AN AMERICAN DREAM**

Allison Parrish

#### **ABSTRACT**

*This critical analysis investigates how cultural, political, and economic events of the nineteenth century merged in such a way as to result in the establishment of the opportunity for single women to homestead independently in places like Colorado. The paper reviews dominant women's issues of the era, including Welter's (1966) concept of the "cult of domesticity and true womanhood," the history of homesteading and related land laws, and examines how the rise of materialism and consumerism within the capitalist economic structure of the industrialized Victorian-era United States affected women's issues. The analysis of women's utilization of the Homestead Act applies political economy, with a focus on the Marxist capitalism of the Industrial era, to identify the structures underlying national and regional patterns, as well as concepts of class and gender.*

## **VOL 80 Issue 2 Summer 2014**

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### **HOW THE SOUTHWEST EDUCATED FELIX COHEN**

Alice B. Kehoe

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Histories of the Indian New Deal under Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Department of the Interior focus on the leadership of John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The work of Felix Cohen, assistant solicitor in the department who wrote most of the legislation of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, the 1946 Indian Claims Commission Act, and the foundational Handbook of Federal Indian Law, has been less recognized. Quite overlooked has been the work of Cohen's anthropologist wife, Lucy Kramer, a student of Franz Boas. With Office of Indian Affairs colleagues and with his wife, Felix Cohen visited the Southwest several times during the 1930s to meet with Pueblo, Navaho, O'odham, and other Indians. These experiences enriched Cohen's productions and their outcome in today's recognitions of indigenous sovereignties and rights.*

PP. 13-29

### **THE ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF BASKETMAKER ROCK ART**

Douglas P. Reagan

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Results of climatologic, geologic, hydrologic, and biologic investigations indicate that wetlands occurred in entrenched meanders of canyons throughout the Colorado Plateau during the period of Basketmaker occupation. The weight of evidence from ecological and archaeological sources supports the assertion that ecological context (i.e., presence and use of wetland habitats) strongly influenced Basketmaker iconography. Rock art images of what appear to be wetland plants and animals occur near areas that were wetlands during the period of Basketmaker occupation, including the Narrows section of Grand Gulch, Utah. Many pictographs and petroglyphs were placed there by individuals apparently standing on alluvial terraces, most of which have since eroded away. These terraces were deposited in the meanders during wetter climatic periods that coincided with early Basketmaker occupation of the region. Images of bighorn sheep and other terrestrial species occur lower on walls in locations once covered by alluvial material, indicating that these images are more recent. Because both images are of Basketmaker style, the location and subjects are consistent with environmental evidence that water levels were receding during the period of Basketmaker occupation as climatic conditions became progressively arid. This study indicates that Basketmaker rock art of wetland flora and fauna occur proximate to ancient wetland features in lower Grand Gulch and possibly throughout the Colorado Plateau.*

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### **1953 GROCERY TIN CAN SIZING AND CONTENTS: AN AMERICAN CAN COMPANY SALESMAN'S SAMPLE**

Steven G. Baker

**ABSTRACT**

*A 1953 salesman's sample kit of tin cans intended for the packaging of routine grocery items includes information that should be useful to historical archaeologists working with American-made tin can assemblages from the 1950s. The kit of eight nested food tins produced by the Continental Can Company (aka CANCO) appears to represent the more common non-specialty cylindrical tins then being manufactured and routinely used by food packagers and sold by grocers in the United States. Each can in the kit clearly describes those foods that were then typically being packaged in that size can and distinguishes among the manufacturer's size/descriptive terms relative to each. When combined with the individual measurements for each can size, this information relative to contents should allow archaeologists to readily identify individual cans as well as the range of their probable original contents. Such industry-derived information should be useful in helping to interpret diets and the socio-economic status of those who utilized the contents of the cans before they were discarded. This article summarizes the history of the American Can Company and documents this salesman's kit. It does not, however, detail the history and evolution of cylindrical food tins through time. It is only intended to describe common tins routinely being used by food packagers in the United States in the early 1950s and to raise questions relative to the evolution of tin cans since that time.*

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**A PREHISTORIC "WOMAN'S CACHE"  
IN EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO**

Geoffrey E. Cunnar and Collette C. Chambellan

**ABSTRACT**

*Site 5EP4826 consists of a prehistoric campsite and historic windmill and stock pond recorded in 2004 by Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM) (Chambellan et al. 2008). The results of treatment investigations conducted at the site in June of 2011 (Chambellan et al. 2012) indicated that it was prehistorically occupied during both the Late Archaic period (3000–1850 B.P.) and the Developmental period of the Late Prehistoric stage (1850–225 B.P.) (Zier and Kalasz 1999). Feature 3, a cache of stone tools, was associated with Feature 4, a hearth whose charcoal yielded an uncalibrated (conventional) radiocarbon date of 2840 ± 30 B.P. (Beta Analytic, Inc. 2011:2). The goal of this paper is to describe and interpret the cache by means of detailed use-wear, protein analyses, and examination of ethnographic data. We suggest from the results of these investigations that the cache artifacts are task-specific tools indicative of a Late Archaic "woman's cache" composed mainly of used, but still functional, butchering and other implements made from primarily a high-quality, brown petrified wood.*

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### **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LITHIC CACHES OF COLORADO**

Jason M. LaBelle

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Lithic caches were reported in the Colorado literature as early as the 1930s (Renaud 1933; Yelm 1935). Since then, additional caches have occasionally been described through publication, the gray literature, and in site forms housed within the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) in Denver. However, no compilation of this important feature type has ever been prepared for the state. This paper has two primary purposes. First, it serves as an introduction to this special edited volume of Southwestern Lore dedicated to Colorado lithic caches. I provide definitions of various cache types and discuss some of the difficulties inherent in the study of caches. The second purpose of the paper is to review lithic caches known from Colorado, gathered from the literature and the OAHP site files. This information is presented to supplement the additional papers published in this issue. Together, this volume provides data on 37 lithic caches recorded from Colorado. They range from small concentrations of flakes and simple tools to large collections of well-made bifaces. The diversity in cache location, contents, and function suggests these features played a variety of roles in prehistoric settlement systems. Our collective understanding of caches and storage behavior is underdeveloped at the present time, and much work remains in integrating caches into our mobility and lithic technology models. This volume is the first step in accomplishing that goal.*

PP. 25-38

### **THE PERRY CACHE: A LARGE CHIPPED STONE ASSEMBLAGE FOUND ALONG THE LITTLE THOMPSON RIVER, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO**

Christopher M. Johnston and Halston F. C. Meeker

#### **ABSTRACT**

*The Perry cache contains 161 chipped stone items and includes an array of formal and informal tools. Discovered in the 1960s along the banks of the Little Thompson River in northern Colorado, the Perry cache is distinct from many other Colorado lithic caches not only for the quantity of items but also for the diversity of tool types and the raw materials used to manufacture the items. The cache includes five patterned bifaces, eight unpatterned bifaces, 24 scrapers, two spokeshaves, a knife and a graver, and 10 utilized flakes, as well as 110 flakes. Twenty-eight different raw material groups are identified. This paper summarizes the assemblage diversity by quantifying the different number of tool and flake classes. These data are then used to examine the raw material diversity of the assemblage. The results of this analysis show that finished tools were both brought to and manufactured on site, and then ultimately deposited in the cache. Additionally, tools were likely manufactured on site and carried away. The artifacts appear to have been cached with the anticipation of future need.*

PP. 39-46

**THE VOLCIC CHIPPED STONE CACHE,  
LOGAN COUNTY, COLORADO**

Richard Adams and Connor C. Johnen

**ABSTRACT**

*A cache of bifaces and chipped stone items was found by an avocational archaeologist in 2012. Mr. John Volcic found eight pieces of chipped stone cached in a rock crevice in Logan County, Colorado. The cache consists of six bifaces, one core, and a secondary flake. The cache is notable for containing five large biface blanks. The cache items are made from different lithic materials, most of which are local South Platte River cobble chert, and all of a similar yellow-brown color, but none are made from the nearby high-quality Flattop Butte chalcedony (only 10 km away). The cached items lack cultural affiliation and chronologically diagnostic attributes.*

PP. 47-57

**THE BALD MOUNTAIN CACHE,  
MOFFAT COUNTY, COLORADO**

Kevin D. Black and Susan Simons

**ABSTRACT**

*The Bald Mountain cache was found in 1973 at site 5MF5142 during a Colorado Archaeological Society field project north of Maybell in northwestern Colorado. Eleven flaked stone tools were recovered at the time of discovery, of which ten remain in the collection for study. The cache contains both formal scrapers and informal, multi-purpose flake tools with beveled scraping edges, along with a biface fragment and an expedient cutting tool. Raw materials include cherts and jaspers, most or all of which are available from local Moffat County sources. Although tool edges are consistently utilized and not resharpened, the artifacts are large enough to be retained for future and diverse needs. Closest comparisons are limited to a few other scraper caches found over a wide area of the Intermountain and western Great Plains regions.*

PP. 58-64

**THE CHAUTAUQUA BIFACE CACHE,  
BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO**

Peter J. Gleichman and Mark S. Becker

**ABSTRACT**

*The Chautauqua Biface cache consists of 19 bifaces found in 1929 at the west edge of Boulder, Colorado. Microwear analysis indicates the bifaces are nonutilized. The ovoid bifacial preforms are very standardized in size and reduction stage. They are made of Kremmling chert, and while undated and not assignable to a cultural affiliation, they do represent the importation of Kremmling chert bifacial preforms from Middle Park to the eastern base of the Front Range through direct or indirect acquisition.*

PP. 65-74

**THE GRANBY CACHE,  
GRAND COUNTY, COLORADO**

Spencer R. Pelton

**ABSTRACT**

*The Granby cache was discovered in the vicinity of Granby, Colorado, at an elevation of between 2,514 and 2,524 meters above sea level. It is comprised of 25 chipped stone items manufactured from Kremmling chert. All but one of the items has been retouched and/or utilized in some manner, most notably as notched tools postulated to have been employed in the manufacture or maintenance of wood, bone, and/or antler implements.*

PP. 75-83

**THE GRAPE CREEK–DEWEESE CACHE: A COLLECTION OF  
LATE-STAGE BIFACES FROM THE ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY,  
FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO**

Michael D. Troyer

**ABSTRACT**

*The Grape Creek–DeWeese biface cache consists of 17 large late-stage bifaces manufactured from a very homogeneous, fine-grained, blue-gray chert. The artifacts were apparently discovered in a single cache in south-central Colorado in 1923. Specific data regarding the discovery location and context have subsequently been lost, but the available evidence suggests that the cache was discovered by an enigmatic local figure named William Dallas (Dall) DeWeese near the confluence of Grape Creek and the Arkansas River, at the base of the Royal Gorge, outside Cañon City, Colorado. Prior to his death, William Dallas DeWeese gifted the material to the local museum. The artifacts have no morphological analogue in southern Colorado, and the assemblage size and morphology, as well as raw material characteristics, suggest a potential southern Great Plains cultural and material origin. If the material is originally from the southern Great Plains, the artifacts may have been transported more than 900 kilometers before finally coming to rest in Colorado.*

PP. 84-90

**WATTS CLOVIS CACHE, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO**

Bob Patten

**ABSTRACT**

*A cache of seven large bifaces found near Fort Collins, Colorado, in the early 1940s is reported in detail for the first time. Although no diagnostic projectile points were recovered, comparison with known Clovis cache contents indicates that the artifacts should be considered to have been left by people of the Clovis time period. The lack of weaponry is taken to indicate that the bifaces, quarried 230 km distant in Wyoming, may have been stored as a provisional cache when it was deemed time to replenish stone resources. Artifact tracings indicate that as flakes were broken off for use as camp tools, bifaces maintained proportional relationships.*

PP. 91-98

**WESTFALL/WAGNER: BOX ELDER CREEK CACHE**

## **IN ADAMS COUNTY**

Tom Westfall

### **ABSTRACT**

*The Westfall/Wagner Cache was discovered near Box Elder Creek in a plowed field in Adams County in 1999. In all, 43 pieces of chipped stone were recovered from a small, discrete area of the field. The majority of these artifacts (n = 40) were made of reddish-brown Hartville Uplift jasper. The assemblage included waste flakes, utilized flakes, tools, several large bifaces, and a number of arrow point preforms. There was very little secondary retouch on any of the artifacts, and this cache is interpreted as a “rainy-day” cache that was buried in order to provide a reliable source of lithic for its owner. It is a late cache, probably dating to the Prairie Side-Notch Complex, 1300-1660 BP.*

PP. 99-110

## **CACHE AS CACHE CAN: AN IMPROMPTU LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD LITHIC MATERIAL CACHE FROM ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO**

Kevin P. Gilmore

### **ABSTRACT**

*In June 2010, ERO Resources Corporation tested a multicomponent site (5AH3217) on the northern edge of the Palmer Divide in Arapahoe County, Colorado. During test excavations, a cache (Feature 2) consisting of a bifacial core and 26 pieces of Dawson petrified wood debitage was recovered from Late Archaic Component 1, with a calibrated accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) date-range of 800 to 600 B.C. Comparison of the cache contents with the general debitage from Component 1 suggests that only larger flakes (>5 cm) were selected for inclusion in the cache, while the smaller flakes (<3.4 cm) represent “background noise” associated with lithic reduction in the activity area of Component 1 and were not consciously included in the cache. This suggests that flakes smaller than 5 cm in longest dimension were perceived as too small to be useful, at least by the individual who assembled the cache. The Feature 2 cache is interpreted as an impromptu collection of lithic raw material hastily stacked between two cobbles to mark their location, presumably with the intent to recover them upon return to the site. The analysis of this cache provides insight into the decision-making processes of an individual over a short period in prehistory.*

PP. 111-119

## **THE SPRING CREEK PREHISTORIC CACHES, MOFFAT COUNTY, COLORADO**

Michael D. Metcalf and E. Kae McDonald

### **ABSTRACT**

*Prior to 2014, just four prehistoric caches had been reported from Moffat County, Colorado. Two of these caches were found during excavations at separate sites along a natural gas pipeline in the early 1990s. A cache of high-quality lithic material consisting of bifacial blanks and preforms and large useable flakes was found within an Early Archaic basin house, and a cache of finished, useable manos was found in an open Middle Archaic campsite. Both caches were found along Spring Creek, a south-flowing tributary of the Yampa River that witnessed dense and repeated occupations*

*during the Archaic era. The caches are interpreted as components of a logistically organized settlement system where reuse of site locations was anticipated by prehistoric foragers.*

PP. 120-128

**A CACHE OF LARGE BIFACES FROM BIJOU CREEK IN EASTERN COLORADO**

Benjamin F. Perlmutter

**ABSTRACT**

*The Bijou Creek Biface cache was recovered along Bijou Creek in northeastern Colorado. It consists of five large bifaces manufactured from quartzite and chert that resembles material from the Hartville Uplift region of Wyoming. There is evidence of surface abrasion on several of these tools, but no clear evidence of use-wear. The tools may have been cached to provision this area, located between two secondary raw material sources with quality tool stone, or alternately were cached because the locally available material would have been insufficient to produce bifacial tools of this size.*

PP. 129-137

**THE OWENS CACHE (5LA12616): A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF A UTILITARIAN INSURANCE CACHE FROM THE PURGATOIRE RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO**

Mark Owens

**ABSTRACT**

*The Owens cache was discovered in 2010 at the United States Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado, as eight lithic tools eroding from below a sandstone outcrop. This paper introduces the cache and presents initial data pertaining to content, physical location, function, and age. Apparent systemic integrity suggests that much more remains to be learned at the location.*

PP. 138-149

**THE MAHAFFY CACHE (BOULDER COUNTY) AND PALEOINDIAN BIFACIAL CORES**

Douglas B. Bamforth

**ABSTRACT**

*The Mahaffy cache is an assemblage of 82 stone artifacts recovered during landscaping on private property in the city of Boulder, Colorado. Although the cache includes no culture-historically diagnostic artifacts, protein residue analysis and aspects of the technology of these artifacts indicate that hunter-gatherers left them behind during the late Pleistocene and that these hunter-gatherers were probably Clovis. The stone used to make the Mahaffy cache artifacts originates far to the west of Boulder, across the Continental Divide, and the cache appears to document a single trek across the mountains. One important aspect of the cache is that it documents Clovis-age manufacture of bifacial cores and their subsequent reduction into bifacial tools, a habit that archaeologists often attribute to Paleoindian groups with little or no evidence.*

PP. 1-23

**AN ASSESSMENT OF DISMAL RIVER CERAMICS IN COLORADO**

Sarah Trabert

**ABSTRACT**

*Eastern Colorado was an important area for the movement of people and goods for centuries prior to European colonization. One group to occupy the area in the Protohistoric period is known as the Dismal River archaeological complex. Dismal River people occupied not only parts of eastern Colorado, but also the Central High Plains of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Kansas. The ceramics from 22 Colorado Dismal River sites were recently reanalyzed as part of a larger project aimed at better understanding their identity, foodways, and technology. Although some previous researchers have had difficulty identifying and categorizing Dismal River ceramics, new comparisons to ceramics recovered from eastern sites (Nebraska and Kansas) show that existing ceramic type classifications, while general, may successfully be applied to Colorado collections. Dismal River groups living in Colorado likely used and discarded fewer vessels than their eastern counterparts; however, they also maintained a more exacting set of manufacturing guidelines as vessels here exhibit far less variation than seen in other Dismal River assemblages.*

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PP. 1-20

**THE SPRING CANYON SITE: PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OF A HOGBACK WATER GAP IN THE FOOTHILLS OF LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO**

Spencer R. Pelton, Jason M. LaBelle, and Chris Davis

**ABSTRACT**

*The Spring Canyon site (5LR205) is a multicomponent prehistoric campsite located in a foothills valley within Fort Collins, Colorado. It is one of the largest, most diverse sites in the northern Colorado foothills, possessing over 1,700 artifacts spanning Folsom to Late Prehistoric times. This study is a synthesis of existing research at the site that combines several informal and formal investigations starting in the late 1930s. These investigations document the presence of a diverse array of chipped and ground stone tools, diagnostic projectile points, obsidian from the northern Plains and Southwest, ceramics, and buried artifacts and features. It is concluded that the Spring Canyon site served as an important residential base camp for much of prehistory, and that further excavation would likely reveal buried archaeological deposits. The case is made that the Spring Canyon site, though heavily impacted by historic practices, remains a valuable asset for its archaeological merit and its potential focus for public outreach.*

PP. 21-46

**VERMILLION ALCOVE: ICONOGRAPHY ON THE UINTA FREMONT FRONTIER**

James D. Keyser

**ABSTRACT**

*Vermillion Alcove (5MF758) is a spectacular concentration of 19 Uinta Fremont anthropomorphs and a few other related images in far northwestern Colorado near the better-known Vermillion Canyon site (5MF492). Known since at least 1980, Vermillion Alcove has never been well-described or illustrated in the rock art literature. Using*

*photographs taken in the summer of 2014 and measurements and preliminary descriptions done by Ray Lyons in 1980 and Sally Cole in 1983, the site's rock art is described and compared to the Solidly Pecked Trapezoidal-body style anthropomorph that is one hallmark of the Classic Vernal style, characteristic of the Uinta Fremont pattern. The presence of these images at Vermillion Alcove indicates that it was a ceremonial site for a farming hamlet on the frontier of Uinta Fremont culture in the period between A.D. 500 and 1000.*

## **VOL 82 Issue 2 Summer 2016**

PP. 1-34

### **VALLEY VIEW (5LR1085): A SHALLOW PITHOUSE SITE IN COLORADO'S NORTHERN FRONT RANGE FOOTHILLS**

Robert H. Brunswig

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Valley View is a small Plains Woodland site in the northern Front Range foothills excavated by University of Northern Colorado field schools between 1987 and 1990. Occupations at the site date between ca. A.D. 100 and 900 and include construction and multiple cool season residence at a single-family pithouse during the later Early Ceramic period. This article details Valley View's stratigraphy, chronology, and archaeology, with emphasis on its rare Plains Woodland pithouse and associated lithic, ground stone, ceramic, and faunal-botanical assemblages.*

PP. 35-49

### **BEANS, BASKETS, AND BASKETMAKERS: TESTING THE ASSUMPTION THAT CERAMICS WERE NECESSARY FOR THE ADOPTION OF BEAN CULTIVATION ON THE PREHISTORIC COLORADO PLATEAU**

R. E. Burrillo

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Paleodietary investigations attest to heavy reliance on maize among Basketmaker II groups living in the Colorado Plateau region by at least 400 B.C. Maize is notably deficient in two essential amino acids, lysine and tryptophan, making it a poor protein source on its own. Early Mesoamerican farmers mitigated this shortfall by supplementing with beans, but most archaeologists do not place beans in the Basketmaker region until around A.D. 500. Researchers have long assumed that the late arrival of beans was contingent upon the need for ceramic cooking vessels for long-term boiling, and have advanced numerous hypotheses to account for attendant nutritional implications. To test this assumption, a series of experiments was designed to examine the feasibility of cooking beans in waterproofed baskets using hot-rock boiling. Results of these tests offer clues about subsistence strategies and diet breadth among preceramic Southwestern populations.*

## **VOL 82 Issue 3 Fall 2016**

PP. 1-11

### **FLASHFLOOD MITIGATION AT THE HARRIS SITE (5MN2341), MONTROSE COUNTY, COLORADO**

BILL HARRIS

**ABSTRACT**

In November of 1989, the Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society conducted emergency fieldwork at the Harris site (5MN2341) west of Olathe, Colorado. With permission from the Montrose District Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and under the supervision of Jonathon Horn of Alpine Archaeological Consultants, chapter members recorded five hearths exposed by a late summer flashflood. Radiocarbon samples were processed from three hearths, and macrobotanical samples from three hearths (overlapping the dated hearths in one case) were examined. The radiocarbon dates filled a gap in the previously established Archaic era - Transitional and Terminal period temporal sequence for the site, and indicate a possible Archaic era - Settled period occupation as early as 3000 B.C., a thousand years earlier than had been previously established for the site. Macrobotanical samples showed possible economic use of juniper, pinyon pine, and *Chenopodium*.

PP. 12-33

**THE OLD WOOD CALIBRATION PROJECT AND COLORADO'S UTE PREHISTORY: A PROGRESS REPORT**

STEVEN G. BAKER, JEFFREY S. DEAN, AND RONALD H. TOWNER

**ABSTRACT**

*The Old Wood Calibration Project (OWCP) formally commenced in 2004 as a collaborative effort between the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project of Centuries Research, Inc. of Montrose, Colorado and the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona. This progress report summarizes the objectives and methods of the ongoing OWCP and discusses how the project has scientifically demonstrated that there is a very significant "old wood effect" in the radiocarbon and tree-ring dating record of hearth fuel woods from archaeological sites in western Colorado. It also explains how this effect can commonly result in erroneous age determinations for archaeological events that are from a few hundred to several hundred years too early. The project has developed empirically derived correction factors for such determinations that are applicable to selected areas of western Colorado. This paper summarizes the initial findings of the OWCP and begins an examination of the gross radiocarbon record for the Ute occupation of western Colorado by application of minimum and maximum correction factors. While this examination is still ongoing, results to date lead the authors to hypothesize that there is little to no radiocarbon evidence which can at this time support a notion that the Ute speakers were present in western Colorado in any numbers for much if any of the purely prehistoric Canalla Phase of their archaeological tradition. It further considers how a notion of a long Ute presence in the region may have developed and displaced an earlier theory that Athapaskan speakers or another unidentified phylogenetic group(s) may have inhabited western Colorado after the disappearance of the Ancestral Puebloans and prior to the time that Ute speakers came to characterize the state's Native American landscape.*

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PP. 1-22

**THE BUTTERFLY SITE: THE MOST ACCURATE  
MANCOS CANYON ARCHAEOASTRONOMY PETROGLYPH SITE  
VIRGINIA WOLF AND EDWARD WHEELER**

**ABSTRACT**

Basketmaker and early Puebloan prehistoric inhabitants in the Southwest utilized petroglyphs in conjunction with geological landscapes to keep track of solar positioning and seasons of the year. This article is concerned with two concepts associated with one petroglyph panel located in southwestern Colorado on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation. The first half of this article focuses on the archaeoastronomical mechanics of a specific petroglyph panel at winter solstice, where a number of linked images are skewered by a pointed shadow. Following the archaeoastronomy discussion a closer look is taken at the linked petroglyph figures skewered on winter solstice to determine if they represent specific characters in an ancient Puebloan story.

PP. 23-37

**IDENTIFYING BEAVER FUR TRAPPERS IN THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

WILLIAM B. BUTLER

**ABSTRACT**

The beaver fur trade in Colorado occurred from about 1800 to 1840. The 27 fur trade posts in and around the state are a testament to the intensity of the trapping. However, beaver trapping camps have rarely been recorded due to a lack of criteria for their identification. Three items are proposed that may be used to identify beaver fur trappers in the archaeological record: gun flints, musket balls, and beaver traps and parts; however, site location may also be a very important clue. Horse tack with metal parts and kaolin tobacco pipes may be used to distinguish Euroamerican from Native American sites.

**VOL 83 Issue 1 Spring 2017**

PP. 1-10

**THE TALENTED MR. NUSBAUM: THE RENAISSANCE MAN  
OF EDGAR HEWETT'S CIRCLE**

JASON S. SHAPIRO

(No abstract)

PP. 11-24

**PAUL BUNYAN'S BOOT: SOLAR MARKER**

NORMAN C. GEE

**ABSTRACT**

A singular rock formation near Estes Park in Rocky Mountain National Park has been known to local residents and visitors since at least the 1870s. Referred to as Paul Bunyan's Boot, it is regarded by the National Park Service as naturally occurring. The granite formation exhibits a hole 2.44 m above ground level through which a taller spire about 17 m away can be sighted. On the afternoon of the vernal equinox, with the sun positioned just above the spire, a beam of light projected through the hole falls on two crossed lines carved into a flat exposure of granite elevated slightly above the ground level. This phenomenon may indicate that the hole is man-made and that Paul Bunyan's Boot may actually be a solar marker. The age and cultural affiliation are unknown. Representatives of the Arapaho tribe have not claimed knowledge of the site, suggesting that it might predate Arapaho occupation of the area.

## **VOL 83 Issue 2 Summer 2017**

PP. 1-20

### **PREHISTORIC GROUND STONE CACHES IN THE SPRING CREEK DRAINAGE, MOFFAT COUNTY, COLORADO**

MATTHEW J. LANDT AND MICHAEL J. PROUTY

#### **ABSTRACT**

The Spring Creek Valley, a tributary of the Yampa River in northwestern Colorado, was intensively occupied from 6360 to 4572 cal B.P. Excavations at site 5MF3006 have identified four individual caches of ground stone tools related to repeated use of the area. The ground stone caches consist of two clusters of manos, a cluster of metates, and a grouping of manos with a metate. While the presence of ground stone caches typically indicates long-term logistical planning by mobile collectors, they are rarely reported in the literature. This article focuses on the nature of the caches and how they were included in the subsistence strategy of local foragers. While evidence of tool caching is limited throughout northwestern Colorado, the presence of numerous ground stone caches in the Spring Creek Valley suggests that the inhabitants of the region expected to revisit the same locations multiple times as part of a central-place subsistence strategy.

PP. 21-47

### **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGY: RECONSTRUCTING THE EXCAVATION HISTORY OF TRINCHERA CAVE**

CHRISTIAN J. ZIER

#### **ABSTRACT**

Trinchera Cave was excavated professionally over the course of four projects in the second half of the twentieth century. The two earliest excavations, conducted in the 1950s by Haldon Chase and Herbert W. Dick, resulted in very limited field documentation and artifact analysis, and no comprehensive reporting. Centennial Archaeology, Inc. reconstructed the locations of previous excavation units using available sources including surviving notes, profiles, and sketch maps, black-and-white photographs, recollections of one excavator (Chase), an incomplete database of excavated artifacts, markings on the rear shelter wall, and reports of two more recent excavations including a master's thesis. The reconstruction was facilitated by the creation of a detailed, instrument-generated site map. In total, professional excavations have targeted about 170 m<sup>2</sup>, or 61 percent, of the surface within the three habitable areas of the site. However, the site surface is entirely disturbed, and intensive, long-term looting accounts for the other 39 percent. It is estimated that 200 m<sup>3</sup> of fill has been removed as a result of professional excavations. It is highly unlikely that undisturbed cultural deposits remain near the surface but do probably occur in a few deeply buried pockets in one area of the site.

## **VOL 83 Issue 3 Fall 2017**

PP. 1-43

**DIGGING FOR FOLSOM: EDISON LOHR'S PHOTO TOUR  
OF THE LINDENMEIER SITE, NORTHERN COLORADO**

JASON M. LABELLE

(no abstract)

PP. 44-78

**EXCAVATIONS AND ROCK ART DOCUMENTATION  
AT THE WOLF CREEK PICTOGRAPH SITE**

CHARLES A. REED

**ABSTRACT**

The Wolf Creek Pictograph site (5RT90) is a multicomponent locality encompassing a long, narrow rock shelter with buried prehistoric and historical artifacts and features and Protohistoric and historical pictographs along the adjacent cliff face. The Colorado Department of Transportation hired Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to document the rock art and conduct data recovery excavations in advance of potential rock-fall mitigation. Alpine's excavations encountered cultural materials and features ranging in age between the Settled Archaic and the Historic period, indicating repeated use of the site as a temporary shelter where prehistoric people flintknapped, and roasted and cooked food. This article summarizes the results of Alpine's 2015 work at the site.

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PP. 1-53

**Selected Papers from BUILDING ON THE PAST: HONORING THE LEGACY OF COLORADO'S  
ARCHAEOLOGISTS; A SYMPOSIUM CELEBRATING THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF CCPA'S  
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

*Edited by Adrienne B. Anderson and Christian J. Zier*