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WORLD ATLATL ASSOCIATION FORMED
The World Atlatl Association, Inc. (WAA) was formed during the 1988 CAS Annual Encampment. Work on its formation actually started a year earlier, by Charles Lilly of the Roaring Fork Valley Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS). Formal action on the new organization waited until the Third Annual CAS Encampment for election of officers, selection of its logo, and other necessary decisions.

AWARD-WINNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT AT THE 1987 COLORADO STATE FAIR
By SUSAN C. OOTON, Co-Chair, State Fair Committee
Cited for "Meritorious Stewardship of America's Natural and Cultural Resources," the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) was honored for exhibits at the 1987 Colorado State Fair at the Take Pride in America National Awards Ceremony in Washington, D.C., on July 26, 1988. The certificate was signed by Donald Paul Hodel (Secretary of the Interior), William J. Bennett (Secretary of Education), and Richard E. King (Secretary of Agriculture) (Fig. 1).

CHARCOAL, CERAMICS, AND CORN: DATA RECOVERY AT TWO SITES IN MESA COUNTY, COLORADO
By JONATHON C. HORN, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Construction of the 345 kV Rifle-San Juan Transmission Line by Colorado-Ute Electric Association required archaeological investigations to be undertaken at sites throughout western Colorado and northern New Mexico. In Mesa County, Colorado, twelve sites received some form of monitoring or mitigation. Two sites (5ME4957 and 5ME4971) yielded particularly important information about the prehistory of western Colorado.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE VANDALISM IN COLORADO
By SUSAN M. COLLINS, Acting State Archaeologist
The past eighteen months have brought a nationally increased awareness of the problem of archaeological site vandalism. There have been two Federal investigations into the nationwide problem, several states have sponsored various public education and law enforcement initiatives, and the Federal government and a few states have stiffened their laws protecting archaeological sites. In Colorado, a combination of grass-roots concern and Federal agency directives from Washington has resulted in the establishment of a new State Archaeologist's Task Force on Vandalism to investigate the situation and implement an anti-vandalism campaign.
BOOK REVIEWS

BY Payson Sheets Univ. of Colorado

BY Elizabeth A. Morris, Colorado State University

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado
AGE OF PUNCTATE POTTERY FROM THE CARIBOU LAKE SITE: COMPARISON OF THREE PHYSICAL DATING METHODS
By JAMES B. BENEDICT, Center for Mountain Archeology

INTRODUCTION
The Caribou Lake site (5GA22) is a multiple-component campsite above timberline in the Front Range of north-central Colorado. Excavations at the site produced fragments of three pottery vessels (Benedict 1985). One of the vessels (Fig. 1), a well-made punctate jar represented by 335 sherds from Excavation Area C, was dated using three independent physical dating techniques. Each method gave different results. In this paper, I review the advantages and disadvantages of the three methods, discuss the probable age of the punctate jar, and comment on the reliability of pottery dating in general.

THE MESA VERDE STYLE MUG: DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A DISTINCTIVE PREHISTORIC POTTERY FORM
By NORMAN T. OPPELT, Greeley
The first impression of a Mesa Verde style mug is that it is not very old. The shape of this unique form of prehistoric Anasazi pottery does not seem to fit in with other forms of Pueblo II-III wares. Its flat base and nearly straight walls typically resemble the shape of a modern beer mug. Thus, in the early days of Southwestern archaeology they were sometimes called "Utah beer mugs."

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BY Elizabeth Ann Morris, Colorado State University
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CURRENT ISSUES IN RUINS STABILIZATION IN THE SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES
By Todd R. METZGER, Santa Fe, New Mexico
INTRODUCTION
The practice of Southwestern structural stabilization has historically and is currently concentrated on implementing a purely technical approach to deal with problems resulting from the effects of natural and human-induced degradation. This approach has rightfully centered on such efforts as maintaining and preserving original architectural remains by replacing and reinforcing collapsed and deteriorated structural fabric. The goal has been to protect the remaining architecture from further damage and deterioration, thus preserving it for public appreciation as well as scientific research. Unfortunately, most stabilization repairs have been carried out using contemporary construction methods that have served to replace the original architecture rather than to preserve it. This situation has been exacerbated by the fact that the preservation of archaeological data and materials was not an important component of the stabilization process and was usually conducted as a separate task. As a consequence, most stabilization has been conducted as pure construction projects that have held little regard for the preservation of the features, components, and artifactural materials that make an archaeological resource important (c.f., Ambler and Fairley 1985:83-85; Morris 1977; Gilman and Thorntons 1976:43-55).

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HOLOCENE STRATIGRAPHY AT THE FOOT OF THE FRONT RANGE
By KEVIN K. GILMORE, University of Colorado at Boulder
INTRODUCTION
The archaeological investigations of the Dutch Creek site (5JF463) were conducted by the Colorado Department of Highways (CDOH) Archaeology Unit in conjunction with the proposed impacts associated with the construction of a bridge over Dutch Creek for State Highway C-470 (Fig. 1). The C-470 right-of-way was surveyed for archaeological resources between January 20 and February 27, 1976, as part of the original survey for I-470 (Martin 1976). At the time of the survey, no cultural materials were observed on the surface in the area of the site. On February 8, 1985, a monitor discovered a bone exposed in the cut bank at Massey Draw, 3 kilometers south of Dutch Creek. Subsurface testing uncovered an extensive archaeological site which was subsequently excavated by CDOH Archaeological Unit personnel (CDOH 1989).

BOOK REVIEWS
Dolores Archaeological Program: Anasazi Communities at Dolores: Early Anasazi Sites in the Sagehen Flats Area ( 1986).
Dolores Archaeological Program: Anasazi Communities at Dolores: Middle Canyon Area, Book 1 of 2 (1986).
Dolores Archaeological Program: Anasazi Communities at Dolores: Middle Canyon Area, Book 2 of 2 (1986).
Bureau of Reclamation, Denver.
BY Elizabeth A. Morris, Colorado State University
Food, Diet, and Population at Prehistoric Arroyo Hondo Pueblo, New Mexico, by Wilma Wetterstrom with additional reports by Vorsila L. Bohrer and Richard W. Lang. School of American Research Press, Sante Fe. xxi, 302 pages, 14 figures, 50 tables, 7 appendices. $15.00 (paper).

BY Michael S. Foster, University of Colorado at Boulder

Central Plains Prehistory: Holocene Environments and Culture Change in the Republican River Basin. Waldo R. \Vcedel. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1986. 280 pp., tables, figures, plates. $34.50 hardbound.

BY Timothy G. Baugh, University of Colorado


BY Kevin Gilmore, University of Colorado
BONE TOOLS FROM A PUEBLO II KIVA, YELLOW JACKET, COLORADO

By JEANNETTE L. MOBLEY-TANAKA, University of Colorado Museum, and MINETTE C. CHURCH, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

Yellow Jacket is a large and complex group of sites in Southwestern Colorado, fourteen miles northwest of the town site of Cortez (Fig. 1). During prehistoric times this area was populated by the Anasazi. The large site at the head of Yellow Jacket Canyon (5MT5) was a regional center, which was almost continuously occupied from ca. A.D. 500 to A.D. 1300 (Wheat 1984:61). Around it cluster a number of other sites, including site 5MT3, a large site in itself, consisting of three large and at least three smaller houses, each with one or more associated kivas (Wheat 1984:65). Here, too, continuous occupation can be seen from Basketmaker III times to Pueblo III, the only interruption being the Pueblo I period, from around A.D. 700 to A.D. 900. This Pueblo I hiatus is typical throughout Yellow Jacket; the people seem to have moved up onto the Dolores Rim or into the canyon itself during this interval.

A PARTIAL REINVENTORY OF BOULDER COUNTY SITES

By ANN PIPKINS, SHARON PAY, PATRICIA HATFIELD, and LOUISE DERR, Lyons Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society

INTRODUCTION

The following is a report that details the 1985 survey season of the Lyons Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS). The authors were members of the Boulder Survey group of the chapter.

In January 1985, the Lyons Chapter of CAS was searching for a worthwhile survey project for the summer field season. The purpose for such a project was (1) to make a meaningful contribution to the archaeological database of Boulder County, and (2) to provide members with the opportunity to acquire certification through the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC). Warren Church, a CAS member and an archaeologist associated with the University of Colorado museum, suggested that the Lyons Chapter resurvey the first sites recorded in Boulder County. The techniques and methods employed in the early surveys did not provide accurate site locations. Therefore, the locational data for many of the sites were inadequate. In addition, site information was originally recorded on 4 x 6 inch museum cards. This provided limited information, so reinventory would also benefit the University of Colorado Museum in completing required data for these sites.

Errata for Southwestern Lore, Volume 55, No. 2 (June), 1989

There were proofing problems that resulted in errors for two articles: Ted Oppelt's "Mesa Verde Mug" and Jim Benedict's "Punctate Pottery from Caribou Lake Site" in the June issue of this journal. We regret these problems and apologize to the authors.
BOOK REVIEWS


BY Susan Thomas Baugh, University of Colorado at Denver


BY Anne C. Kerr, University of Colorado


BY Steve Dominguez, University of Colorado


BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

*Aztec Ruins on the Animas: Excavated, Preserved, and Interpreted.* Robert H. Lister and Florence C. Lister. The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1987. viii + 120 pages, 105 figures, additional readings, index. $27.50 cloth, $13.95 paper.

BY Jim D. Feagins, Kansas City Museum


BY Michael S. Foster, Jornada Anthropological Research Association


BY Donna C. Roper, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Jackson, Michigan


*The Frontier People.* Carroll L. Riley. The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1987. xvii, 469 pages, 30 plates, 13 maps, 2 figures, 1 appendix, end notes. $35.00 hardbound.

BY Michael S. Foster, Jornada Anthropological Research Association
THE YARMONY SITE, EAGLE COUNTY, COLORADO: INTRODUCTION A PRELIMINARY SUMMARY
By Michael D. Metcalf and Kevin D. Black, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

INTRODUCTION
In late April and May, 1987, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., conducted data recovery excavations at 5EA799, a multiple component aboriginal site in the Colorado River valley of northeastern Eagle County (Fig. 1). The excavations, sponsored by the Eagle County Road and Bridge Department, were aimed at data retrieval prior to the upgrading of Eagle County Road No. 11 between State Bridge and the Grand County line. The site was originally recorded during inventory for road widening and was subsequently tested for National Register eligibility (Black 1987). Following Bureau of Land Management (Kremmling Resource Area) and State Historic Preservation Office review, a two-phase excavation program took place. Surface evidence, including, a few ceramic sherds and a large side-notched projectile point among the chipped stone, suggested Early Archaic and Late Prehistoric components were present. Initial testing included a single 1x1m unit and 18 shovel tests, and indicated an area of subsurface remains extending northwest from the existing roadway. Two or three components were expected to occur in 35-40 cm of cultural fill. Data recovery began with excavation of ten 1x1 meter test units distributed widely over the site. One of these units encountered deeper fill, which turned out to be at the edge of the pithouse structure. Excavation blocks were opened up to explore the ceramic component in the north-central site area and to excavate 100% of the Early Archaic pithouse (Fig. 2). Less was learned about the upper three site components although artifacts were recovered in stratigraphic context above the level of the house. Cultural remains associated with the Yarmony pithouse are rich and varied, suggesting long-term use as a residential base. The site is named after nearby Yarmony Mountain and the Ute chief variously known as Yarmony, Yarmonite, Yahmonite, or Yahmanatz to early residents of the Steamboat Springs-McCoy area (Ewing et al. 1976). This preliminary site report is intended to serve as an outlet for some basic site data since detailed analysis and interpretations will take many months to complete.

ANTiquITIES CONVICTIONS IN ARIZONA
By James M. Adovasio. University of Pittsburgh
The purpose of this article is to publicize the recent successful prosecution of a pothunter under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. This conviction signals the increased legal attention to the widespread problem of the theft and trafficking of archaeological materials.

BOOK REVIEWS

Reviewed by Payson Sheets University of Colorado

Reviewed by Dolores C. Campbell, Aurora, Colorado

Reviewed by Steve Dominguez, University of Colorado

Reviewed by Steve Dominguez, University of Colorado
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AGE OF PUNCTATE POTTERY FROM THE CARIBOU LAKE SITE: COMPARISON OF THREE PHYSICAL DATING METHODS
By James B Benedict, Center for Mountain Archaeology

INTRODUCTION
The Caribou Lake site (5GA22) is a multiple-component campsite above timberline in the Front Range of north-central Colorado. Excavations at the site produced fragments of three pottery vessels (Benedict 1985). One of the vessels (Fig. 1), a well-made punctate jar represented by 335 sherds from Excavation Area C, was dated using three independent physical dating techniques. Each method gave different results. In this paper, I review the advantages and disadvantages of the three methods, discuss the probable age of the punctate jar, and comment on the reliability of pottery dating in general.

THE MESA VERDE STYLE MUG: DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A DISTINCTIVE PREHISTORIC POTTERY FORM
By Norman T Oppelt, Greely

INTRODUCTION
The first impression of a Mesa Verde style mug is that it is not very old. The shape of this unique form of prehistoric Anasazi pottery does not seem to fit in with other forms of Pueblo II-III wares. Its flat base and nearly straight walls typically resemble the shape of a modern beer mug. Thus, in the early days of Southwestern archaeology they were sometimes called “Utah beer mugs.” These mugs were noted by early investigators as being typical of the prehistoric pottery of the San Juan region. The earliest published drawings of the pottery in this area include Mesa Verde mugs. These drawings by Edwin A. Barber (1876) show pottery found by the 1875 USGS Expedition led by Ferdinand V. Hayden. The first scientific report on the cliff dwellers of Mesa Verde (Nordenskiold 1893) has illustrations of four Mesa Verde mugs. Mesa Verde style mugs have been described and illustrated in many publications, but only one short article (Howard 1975) has dealt specifically with this interesting form.

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By Elizabeth Ann Morris, Colorado State University
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A FASTING BED AND GAME DRIVE SITE ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE IN THE COLORADO FRONT RANGE
by JAMES B. BENEDICT Center for Mountain Archeology
With Judy Rosen (National Park Service), Mario Archuleta (National Park Service), Mary Painter (Colorado State University), Fran Enright (Evergreen High School), and Audrey Benedict (Cloud Ridge Naturalists)

INTRODUCTION
In May 1986, Mr. John Murray (Department of English, University of Denver) contacted Rocky Mountain National Park headquarters to report a U-shaped rock-wall structure that he had found on the Continental Divide between Milner Pass and Mount Ida. We investigated the site that summer, preparing a theodolite map, making a plan drawing of the rock enclosure, and collecting surface artifacts. Although the U-shaped enclosure proved to be of recent origin, other structures at the site are pre-historic. In this paper we report on both sets of structures, interpret their probable functions, and describe the stone tools found in their vicinity.

BOOK REVIEWS

By Kevin Gilmore, University of Colorado

By Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado

By Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado

By Mark L. Chenault, University of Colorado Museum

By Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado

By Deward E. Walker, Jr., University of Colorado
TEXAS CREEK OVERLOOK: EVIDENCE FOR LATE FREMONT (POST A.D. 1200) OCCUPATION IN NORTHWEST COLORADO
By STEVEN D. CREASMAN, Western Wyoming College and LINDA J. SCOTT. Palynological Analysts

INTRODUCTION
During June of 1983, Western Wyoming College and the Colorado Bureau of Land Management’s White River Resource Area conducted archaeological excavations of a prehistoric masonry structure. The site, Texas Creek Overlook (5RB2435), named for its panoramic view of the surrounding region, looked to be relatively undisturbed when first discovered, a rarity for prehistoric habitation structures. The purpose of the excavation was to investigate and document the cultural manifestations at this unique site before it was lost to looters. Although the site remains unknown to pothunters at present, its location, within a developing natural gas field and in an area where pothunting is a major problem, means it is only a matter of time before the site is discovered and destroyed.

Evidence from the excavations indicates the remains represent a Fremont occupation dating to A.D. 1500. Site usage centers on generalized collecting activities and possible more intensive animal procurement. This site, and other recent data from northwest Colorado, provide convincing evidence of the occupation of the region by the Fremont well beyond A.D. 1100-1200, when the Fremont occupation was previously believed to have ceased.
By Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado

By Kenneth R. Weber

By Kenneth R. Weber

*Papers in Northern Plains Prehistory and Ethnohistory: Ice Glider, 320LI 10.* Edited by W.R. Wood. Special Publication of the South Dakota Archaeological Society, Number 10. 256 Pages. Figures (maps, photos, line drawings), Tables. $25.00, soft cover.
By Ann M. Johnson, National Park Service
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DR. H. MARIE WORMINGTON RECEIVES C.T. HURST AWARD
By VICTORIA ATKINS SOUNART, Royal Gorge Chapter
On October 5, 1985, at the 50th Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society, Dr. H. Marie Wormington was presented the coveted C.T. Hurst Award (Fig. 1). No one reflects the philosophy of the Colorado Archaeological Society better than Marie Wormington, as she wrote in 1978, "In the future as in the past the gathering of information depends to a great extent upon the cooperation between the professional and the avocational archaeologist."

A FERTILITY CEREMONY ILLUSTRATED IN THE CAVE OF LIFE, PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA
By PETER K. FARIS, Institute for Archaeoesthetics
In the so-called "Cave of Life" in the Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona, a remarkable petroglyph panel can be found (Fig. 1). Major elements of this panel are: (1) A couple engaged in the act of sexual intercourse; (2) A Kokopelli; (3) A shaman figure with ceremonial staffs adorned with birds and feather tufts; and (4) A large star in the form of a cross with a double outline. Altogether they seem to represent a portrayal of a fertility rite, or ceremony including the presiding priest or shaman, a star of some apparent symbolic significance, the male and female ritual actors or participants, and the sacred presence represented by Kokopelli in his aspect of the locust or other insect. These elements are not the only ones present in the panel, of course, but identity of the others is currently uncertain and discussion of their meanings would be complete speculation.

ADVANCES IN ARCHEOLOGY

By H. M. WORMINGTON
It is a joy to be back in Montrose County, for I have such happy memories of the investigations in which I participated in 1937, 1938 and 1939 in Roubideau Canyon, some 22 miles northwest of the city of Montrose, where two very important rock shelter sites were excavated.

It has been such a pleasure to have a reunion with Ruth and Carlyle Moore, discoverers of the site which bears their name. I also have very warm memories of Edward and Pauline Casebier, who both died at a tragically early age, but who made a very real contribution in discovering the shelter which was named for them. This site, like the Moore site, provided invaluable information about the Uncompahgre Complex.

Tonight I should like to discuss some of the changes which have occurred in archaeological studies during the last fifty years, particularly in the field of Paleo-Indian studies.

BOOK REVIEWS

BY Leni Clubb, University of Colorado

BY Robert H. Lister, University of Arizona

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN HISTORIC CABIN NEAR DURANGO, COLORADO
By JONATHON C. HORN, GARY MATLOCK, and DUANE A. SMITH, Nickens and Associates

INTRODUCTION
On January 9, 1981 and June 16-17, 1982, San Juan National Forest Archaeologist Robert York conducted an intensive cultural resources inventory of a parcel of land proposed for exchange with Tamarron/Golf Host West, Inc. (York 1982). This was done in accordance with the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act and other legislation that mandates historic and archaeological resources be identified and evaluated prior to their transfer from federal ownership.

Two historic sites were identified as a result of the survey. The first was a section of the Animas City-Silverton Wagon Road above Rockwood, Colorado, in use from roughly 1876 to 1882, running north-south through the area of the proposed land exchange. The second, adjacent to the wagon road, was the remains of a small cabin, evidenced only by a pile of rock, slight square outline, and associated artificial debris on the surface. This was designated site 5LP1259 (Fig. 1).

The cabin site, at an elevation of 7,580 feet, is at the north or upper edge of a grassy meadow of approximately 12 acres, which slopes slightly to the south, surrounded and interspersed with Ponderosa pine and scrub oak. The route of the Animas City-Silverton Wagon Road is discernible through the meadow running north to south. At the northern end of the meadow the road heads up through a steep, rocky passage into the mountainous terrain above. The cabin site is located on the east side of the road at the point just before it begins its steep ascent. A spring feeds the meadow from the northeast, the seep from which winds along south and east of the site to within 25 feet of the cabin.

In order to fulfill federal law regarding cultural resources and to determine the National Register eligibility of site 5LP1259, additional investigation in the form of archaeological testing and historical documentation was deemed necessary. This was carried out by Nickens and Associates under contract with Tamarron/Golf Host West, Inc. The initial archaeological testing took place from June 19-23, 1984. With the results of the first week’s excavation in hand it was deemed most practical to continue excavation of the site for an additional week, July 2-7, 1984. The rationale for this was that, although the site did not appear to be of National Register caliber, there was promising archaeological material present which might identify the period of use and function of the site.

BOOK REVIEWS
Social Adaptation to Food Stress: A Prehistoric Southwestern Example. Paul E. Minnis. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, I 985. 239 pp., tables, figures. $8.00 paper; $20.00 hardbound BY Timothy G. Baugh, University of Colorado
THE FOLSOM OCCUPATION OF MIDDLE PARK, COLORADO
By BRIAN S. NAZE

INTRODUCTION
An investigation of surface finds of diagnostic Folsom artifacts in the Middle Park drainage was conducted. The purpose of the investigation was to: 1) determine the types, density, and distribution of Folsom sites present; 2) examine technological aspects of the diagnostic Folsom artifacts, including material type preference, heat treatment, manufacture, use, and curation; 3) identify sources of lithic materials used in point manufacture; and 4) evaluate the ability of data collected from amateur archaeologists to realize the above goals. The survey revealed six definite sites which were examined by the author and have produced documented diagnostic Folsom artifacts. Ten sites are grouped as possible sites because they have yielded documented Folsom artifacts but the sites themselves have not as yet been examined by archaeologists. Ten sites are classified as alleged because they are reported to have produced diagnostic Folsom artifacts but for various reasons, the artifacts could not be documented and/or the exact location of the site was not available. Sites in the Middle Park drainage produced a total of 32 points or point fragments, 21 preforms, and 13 channel flakes. Also discussed are four definite sites, two probable sites, and an alleged site located in areas surrounding the Middle Park drainage. Diagnostic Folsom artifacts from a definite site and the alleged site were not available for examination but the remaining sites produced three points and two preforms.

BOOK REVIEWS

GEOPHYSICS, The journal of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. P.O. Box 702740, Tulsa OK 74170-2740. Single issue $15 plus $2 postage and handling: Subscription and membership information from above address.
BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

BY Mark L. Chenault, University of Colorado

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

Emil Haury's Prehistory of the American Southwest. Edited by J. Jefferson Reid and David E. Doyel. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1986. 495 pp., figures, index. $45.00 clothbound.
BY John D. Cater, University of Colorado

BY Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado
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C. T. HURST AWARD GOES TO RAY LYONS

By BILL TATE, DENVER

For the third time since its inception, the coveted C. T. Hurst Award was presented at the 1984 Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Meeting in Canon City. Ray D. Lyons was the recipient of the award, which was presented by President-Elect Bill Tate. The award is an expression of gratitude for Ray’s significant contributions to Colorado archaeology and extraordinary service to the Colorado Archaeological Society.

EARLY WOODLAND OCCUPATION AT JACKSON CREEK

By Thomas Wynn, Thomas Huber, and Robert McDonald, Department of Anthropology + Department of Geography, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

INTRODUCTION

The Jackson Creek site (5DA603) is located in Douglas County, Colorado, at the base of the Rampart Range. The UCCS archaeological field school excavated this site during the summers of 1981 and 1982. We offer special thanks to Mr. Glen Scott of Castle Rock, Colorado, who kindly granted us access during what was for him a hectic time.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BASKETMAKER MASK OR FACE REPRESENTATIONS IN ROCK ART OF SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

By SALLY J. COLE, Grand Junction, Colorado

INTRODUCTION

A petroglyph site (42SA5263) at Sand Island, Utah, on the San Juan River, has six representations of masks or faces (Figure 1) which are in the San Juan Anthropomorphic Style (Schiaffino, 1980: 108-119), associated with the Basketmaker II-III cultures of the Anasazi. Type-sites for the San Juan Style are found in northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and, in more limited numbers, in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico (Figure 2). Rock art of the San Juan Style is both petroglyphs and rock paintings and primarily represents life-size or smaller anthropomorphic figures with elaborate hairdresses, hairdressers, and body decorations, including jewelry, belts, collars, arm bands, waist cords, loin cloths, and abstract motifs. Other representations of the San Juan Style include abstract elements, atlatls, zoomorphic figures (often bighorn sheep), and elements which resemble skin bags of the type excavated from Basketmaker sites by Kidder and Guernsey (1921 Plate 32) in northeastern Arizona. Four of the six mask or face representations from Sand Island have handle-like loops on the tops of the heads.

POTTERY MAKING AT THE EWING SITE (5MT927)

By DAVID V. HILL, WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

Puebloan ceramic practices and ethnographic analogy ceramics have long been a major focus of study in Southwestern prehistory. Most ceramic studies have been oriented toward monitoring changes in decorative style from the chronological ordering of archaeological sites. The refinement of dating and distribution of the various ceramic types are still the central point of Southwestern ceramic studies today.

BOOK REVIEWS

BY Mark Chenault, University of Colorado

The Maya Book of the Dead: The Ceramic Codex. Francis Robicsek and Donald M. Hales. Published by the University of Virginia Art Museum, and distributed by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1981. 257 pp., numerous photographs. $35.00 hardbound.
BY Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado

BY John D. Gooding, University of Colorado Museum
INTRODUCTION

By R. L. MYERS, Janus Associates, Phoenix, Arizona

Additional delays can occur between manufacture and deposit, and between the date of manufacture of an item and its date of deposition (Hill 1982; Ward et al.1977; Adams and Gaw 1977; Newman 1970). Time lag length varies, depending on factors such as transportation distance from place of manufacture to place of sale, storage and shelf life, demand for the item, durability of the item, use and reuse life, and curation potential. Additional delays can occur between manufacturing and packaging, manufacturing and wholesale, and wholesale and retail.

TIME LAG AND METAL ARTIFACTS FROM AN HISTORIC NAVAJO SITE

By SCOTT C. RUSSELL, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona and CINDY L. MYERS, Janus Associates, Phoenix, Arizona

INTRODUCTION

According to Adams and Gaw (1977:218), "Time lag is a process affecting every artifact; each artifact is made, used, and discarded." The term "time lag" refers to the period of time between the manufacture and deposition of an article. Determination of time lag is useful in clarifying site dates and in elucidating behavior patterns in the formation of artifact assemblages. As temporal and behavioral questions are so crucial to archaeological interpretation, it would be expected that understanding artifact time lag also would be crucial. Methods establishing the measurement of time lag are essential for accurate site dating. The more accurate the site dating, the more reliable are the interpretive models that can be constructed.

Archaeologists using historic materials to establish site dates have long been aware of the problem of accurately measuring time lag—the period of time between the date of manufacture of an item and its date of deposition (Hill 1982; Ward et al.1977; Adams and Gaw 1977; Newman 1970). Time lag length varies, depending on factors such as transportation distance from place of manufacture to place of sale, storage and shelf life, demand for the item, durability of the item, use and reuse life, and curation potential. Additional delays can occur between manufacturing and packaging, manufacturing and wholesale, and wholesale and retail.

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50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

By BILL HARRIS, Chipeta Chapter

The Colorado Archaeological Society is celebrating its 50th anniversary during 1985. The Society was founded in 1935 by Dr. C. T Hurst at Western State College in Gunnison. Many special projects are being planned for the anniversary celebration.

OBSIDIAN INFORMATION REQUESTED

The San Luis Valley Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society is beginning a study of the sources of obsidian in the western region. They would appreciate information about specific obsidian sources, names/addresses of individuals knowledgeable in obsidian studies, and published/unpublished materials relating to the study of obsidian in general.

NEW STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

Leslie E. Wildscn, State Archaeologist of Colorado, received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from Washington State University in 1973. After a year as Chief Archaeologist at the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California (Riverside), she returned to the Pacific Northwest to serve as Regional Archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service, a position she held until 1980.
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POLICY FOR THE CITY OF DURANGO
By P. G. DUKE, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado and GARY MATLOCK, Nickens and Associates, Montrose, Colorado

The purpose of this paper is to present the history and proposed implementation of an archaeological protection policy recently added to the code of the City of Durango in southwestern Colorado. The need for such a policy became overwhelmingly apparent about two years ago when the numbers of applications for large scale development in and around the city prompted the then mayor, Ian Thompson, to look toward some official policy to protect archaeological sites. The impetus provided by Thompson was continued by his successor, Ira Plotkin. Their interest, together with the support of fellow councilmen, resulted in their requesting the authors to prepare a statement on the directions an archaeological protection policy could take.

DOMESTIC WATER CONSERVATION AMONG THE NORTHERN SAN JUAN ANASAZI
By WILLIAM R. HAASE, Denver, Colorado

This paper examines Puebloan material efforts directed towards improving availability of water for cooking, construction and other domestic activities. Locational patterns and temporal placement of domestic water conservation efforts observed in the Northern San Juan Branch Anasazi heartland of southwestern Colorado are described.

BOOK NOTES

BY Payson Sheets, University of Colorado

BOOK REVIEWS

BY George Harwood Phillips, History, University of Colorado


BY Steve Dominguez, University of Colorado


BY Steve Dominguez, University of Colorado

Prehistoric Textiles among the Southwestern by Kate Peck Kent. Santa Fe and Albuquerque: School of American Research and the University of New Mexico Press, 1983, 315 pp., 18 color plates, 161 figures, 2 maps, bibliography, index. $70.

BY Ann Lane Hedlund, Millicent Rogers Museum, Taos, New Mexico


BY John D. Gooding, C.D.O.H., University of Colorado Museum


BY James J. Hester and Hannah Huse, University of Colorado Museum


BY Payson D. Sheets, University of Colorado


BY Mark L. Chenault, University of Colorado


BY Paul Slayton, University of Colorado
SOUTHWESTERN LORE

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INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GLADE ROAD SITE (5DL775), A POSSIBLE LATE PALEO-INDIAN/ARCHAIC/ANASAZI BASE CAMP
By THOMAS J. KING, JR and SUZANNE R. BRADLEY U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

INTRODUCTION
In the fall of 1982 the authors undertook a Class III, intensive, 100% cultural resource survey of four locations in the southern Dolores Plateau area (Fig. 1) which the Bureau of Reclamation’s Dolores Project proposed to use as soil borrow and work camp locations in support of the reconstruction of the Glade Road, San Juan National Forest. While nothing was found at two locations, two other locations near to the road contained a ceramic lithic scatter sites (5DL775 and 5DL776) and a remnant of an historic railroad system used in lumbering activities (5MT5166).

The character of these resources, and our own research interest in the Archaic occupation of the Dolores Plateau, prompted a more intensive recording and analysis of these sites than is normally done when all sites are avoided by construction activities.

The research goals of this Class III survey were fairly modest. First, the recording of any observed cultural resources would reflect the general research design objectives of the Dolores Archaeological Program (DAP) as stated by Breternitz et al. (1980) and Knudson et al. (1981). This research design has five problem domains, i.e., Economy and Adaptation, Paleodemography, Social Organization and Settlement Patterns, Extraregional Relationships and Culture Process. Class III recording of cultural resources in the “Dolores Plateau” area (Reed 1979:5) could reasonably be expected to yield data useful in studies of prehistoric settlement patterns, prehistoric upland economic resource utilization, and potential evidence of trade patterns based on lithic raw material analysis.

THE MIMBRES SUN GOD: OFFICIAL EMBLEM OF THE COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
By WM. J. WHATLEY, Archaeological Research and Exploration

During the past 50 years, the Colorado Archaeological Society has developed into a respectable research organization whose archaeological contributions have furthered the study of historic and prehistoric cultural remains. These contributions have helped to establish a series of ethical standards that have influenced the research of both professional and amateurs alike.

Since the founding of the “Southwestern Colorado Archaeological Society” in May of 1935 (Hurst 1935:2), a distinctive prehistoric symbol has been used by the society to represent the standards and ideals for which the society stands. As a result, this familiar symbol (Fig. 1) has appeared in every issue of the society’s official publication, Southwestern Lore since the publication of Volume 1, Number 1 in June 1935. Interestingly, the origin of this symbol predates the founding of the society by approximately 800 years.

SOUTHWESTERN LORE Volumes 41–50, 1975-1984
compiled by IVOL K. HAGAR, Executive Secretary, Colorado Archaeological Society

This index covers Volumes 41 through 50, the last ten years of the 50 years that Southwestern Lore has been published. The index contains all the names of authors/contributors of articles, the article title, all book reviews, and other features.

BOOK NOTES

BY Ann M. Johnson, Editor


BY Ann M. Johnson, Editor

BOOK REVIEWS
An Archaeological Inventory in North Park, by Joseph[. Lischka (ed). U.S. Bureau of Land Management; Colorado Cultural Resources Series # 14, 1983. vii & 359 pgs. 22 figs. 15 bls. 8 appendices, free distribution

BY John Gooding, University of Colorado Museum


BY Steve Dominguez, University of Colorado
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TEST EXCAVATION OF A PITSTRUCTURE AT THE SNOW SITE (5MT3880) Cortez, Colorado
By JENNY L. ADAMS

INTRODUCTION
The Snow site (5MT3880) has been identified as a Pueblo I hamlet and dated to A.D. 875-925 on the basis of the ceramic sherds scattered across the site surface. The pueblo is ideally located on the highest crest of a ridge which overlooks the modern reservoir of Totten Lake (Fig. 1). A large scatter of sherds, flaked and ground stone, burned adobe, dark organic soil, and a large depression are the most readily identifiable cultural features. The owners of the site, Jim and Jackie Snow, recently purchased the land and plan on building a house to the west of the site. A driveway entering the house site has been located through the southern edge of the trash in an attempt to avoid damaging the site as much as possible. Mr. Snow requested that archaeological work be done to help understand and preserve the site. Thus, the pitstructure was tested. Analysis forms are currently filed with the Center for Southwestern Archaeology, Crow Canyon at Cortez, Colorado.

BOOK REVIEWS

Those Who Came Before, by Robert H. Lister and Florence C. Lister. The University of Arizona Press (Tucson); 184 pages, with photographs from the George A. Grant Collection and a color portfolio by David Muench; maps: charts; suggested readings, and index. $32.50, clothbound; $10.95 paper.
BY Frederick W. Lange, Museum, University of Colorado and Holley R. Lange, Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins

The Archaeology of Colorado. E. Steve Cassells. Published by Johnson Books of Boulder, 1983. 326 pp., numerous line drawings, photographs, and tables, as well as a glossary, bibliography, and index, $14.95, clothbound.
BY Frank W. Eddy, University of Colorado

BY John Montgomery, Eastern New Mexico University