A Further Assessment of 5EA2740, The Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village in Eagle County, Colorado

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Michael J. Brown

Completed for
The Colorado Historical Society State Historic Fund and
The Bureau of Land Management

DARG Dominquez Archaeological Research Group

A consortium for cultural resources
research, preservation and education
in the northern Colorado Plateau

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Completed for
The Colorado Historical Society
State Historical Fund Archaeological Assessment No. 2010-AS-04
and
The Colorado State Office of the Bureau of Land Management

DARG Project # D1002
December 24, 2010

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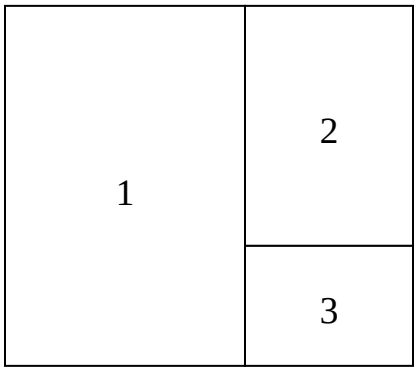

Front cover photographs:

1. Wickiup Feature 3 at 5EA2740
2. Two of the metal tinklers from 5EA2740
3. Metal projectile points (Field Specimens 33-35) found in front of wickiup Feature 16 at 5EA2740

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, Dominquez Archaeological Research Group would like to express their sincere appreciation to Mark Wolfe, State Historical Fund Director; Thomas Carr, Staff Archaeologist at the State Historical Fund; and the entire staff of the SHF and the Colorado Historical Society for their continued support of the Colorado Wickiup Project (CWP), from which this Archaeological Assessment evolved. Without the financial assistance of the SHF, our efforts to locate, record, and preserve the state's rapidly vanishing wickiups, tree platforms, and other aboriginal wooden features would be severely hindered.

The Bureau of Land Management Colorado River Valley Field Office in Silt provided valuable matching funds for this project. BLM archaeologist Cheryl Harrison initiated the investigations at 5EA2740, brought it to the attention of the CWP, and has been extremely helpful and accommodating throughout the field work and report preparation.

The field work for this phase of the continued assessment of 5EA2740 was conducted between July 12th and July 16th, 2010. Curtis Martin served as Principal Investigator and he was assisted in the field by subcontractors John Lindstrom, Michael Brown, Holly "Sonny" Shelton, Jessica Clarke, and Michelle Brown. Michael Brown was also contracted during the report preparation phase and was responsible for preparation of site and feature maps, artifact tabulations, and numerous other tasks. The hard work and dedication of all of the crew members is greatly appreciated.

Carl Conner, President of DARG, and Richard Ott, Project Coordinator, provided invaluable service and direction throughout. Nicole Darnell, DARG's GIS specialist, produced and fine-tuned the site plan views and Sonny Shelton edited the copy. Philip Born, Assistant Curator of the Museum of Western Colorado in Grand Junction, provided valuable insights into the interpretation, description, and dating of the numerous historic trade items recovered, especially in regard to the ammunition components. The dendrochronological analysis was performed by Ronald H. Towner of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

A special note of appreciation is due to both George Decker of Grand Junction, and BLM Wildlife Biologist, Bob Elderkin for bringing the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village to the attention of the archaeological community. Thanks to these individuals and others like them who recognize the value of cultural resources—particularly rare and ephemeral features such as wickiups—archaeologists are provided with the opportunity to thoroughly document these sites and to consider whatever preservation options are available.

In this, and in all previous phases of the CWP, our efforts have been aided immeasurably in regard to ethnohistory and landscape archaeology considerations by Betsy Chapoose, Director of Cultural Rights and Protection Department, and Clifford Duncan, Ute Elder and NAGPRA Consultant, from the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation.

Abstract

The Colorado Wickiup Project (CWP) is a comprehensive project to document aboriginal wooden shelters and other wooden features known to exist in significant numbers in Colorado. In 2009 and 2010, as Phase VI of the project (SHF Grant #2010-MI-041), Dominquez Archaeological Research Group, Inc (DARG) recorded and compiled data from five sites in Colorado on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U. S Forest Service lands. One of these sites was 5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village—a wickiup village consisting of 28 wooden features and sub-features. Due to the number and complexity of such features at Pisgah, and the large number of metal artifacts encountered during the initial documentation of the site, further funds were sought, and granted, in the form of State Historical Fund Archaeological Assessment Grant No. 2010-AS-04. Additional funding was provided by the Bureau of Land Management (Assistance Agreement No. LO9AC15861-0013).

In addition to the features, numerous individual portable artifacts, were recorded. Although lithic debitage and tools, groundstone, a wooden artifact, and glass seed beads were found, a majority of the recovered specimens were metal. A total of 116 individual field specimens (FSs) were collected and analyzed including 21 dendrochronological dating samples from metal ax-cut feature elements and ax-cut tree stumps. A number of types of both wooden features and portable trade-ware artifacts not previously documented by the CWP were encountered at Pisgah. However, what distinguishes 5EA2740 as an exceptional Protohistoric site is the undisturbed nature and integrity of the cultural resources.

The site is interpreted as a domestic camp of the Protohistoric Ute, as indicated by the assemblage of artifacts and the results of the tree-ring dating **[the results of the tree-ring dating have not yet been received but are anticipated in early 2011—the results will be incorporated into the final version of this report prior to distribution]**. As a result of these investigations, 5EA2740, with its 28 wooden features and sub-features; its scores of associated lithic, metal, glass, and wooden artifacts; and its solid dating results, will undoubtedly become one of the type-sites regarding the Protohistoric Ute—the period of first contact between the Native peoples of the state and the Euro-American immigrants.

Because of the substantial results at 5EA2740—in terms of the number, nature, and condition of wooden elements, the wide variety of diagnostic metal trade ware artifacts, and the significant dendrochronological dating results—it is highly recommended that this site be further investigated in the near future. Periodic monitoring as well as test excavations at several of the features and loci are recommended as it is anticipated that numerous, non-metallic, artifacts, and other valuable data, remain *in situ* at this fragile and vulnerable site.

The site was originally field evaluated during Phase VI of the CWP as Eligible according to National Register criteria A, C, and D. This recommendation has been greatly substantiated by the findings during the 2010 reevaluation. 5EA2740 is a unique and valuable resource and all efforts should be made to preserve and protect the site in the future. It is also recommended that the site be test excavated.

Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Photographic Plates (Appendix C)

Site and Feature Photographs

Artifact Photographs

List of Tables

Introduction and Project Background

Site **5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village**, is a large open village of aboriginal wooden features as well as lithic, metal, and glass artifacts.

The site was initially brought to the attention of BLM Wildlife Biologist, Bob Elderkin, when he was with the Glenwood Springs Field Office, by George Decker. Mr. Decker grew up as a cowboy in the McCoy area and had first seen the site when he was a boy (sometime between 1910 and 1920). A rebar datum was placed on the site during a revisit by Elderkin and BLM archaeologist Patti Walker-Buchanan (date unknown). In August of 2008 the site was investigated by BLM Archaeologist, Cheryl Harrison; DARG Research Associate, Brian O'Neil; and Mr. Elderkin for the purpose of performing a general reconnaissance, obtaining GPS readings on several of the wooden features, taking photographs, and making an overview assessment of the artifact assemblage to provide preliminary age determinations for its occupation. At this time it was estimated that there were 15 to 20 aboriginal wooden features on the site. Also noted were a sparse lithic scatter, ground stone, thermal features, and calcined bone fragments. Three artifacts were collected during that revisit: a metal object tentatively interpreted as a concho from a saddle, a fragment of obsidian angular shatter, and a chert end-scraper–Field Specimens 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

Based on the evidence from this reconnaissance, the site was included in the list of "premier" wooden feature sites proposed for documentation as part of Phase VI of the Colorado Wickiup Project (CWP). The site was investigated by the CWP in the fall of 2009 during which time 20 wooden features and eight associated sub-features were identified, photographed, and mapped with a Trimble GPS unit. In addition, during that phase of work, Aboriginal Wooden Feature Component forms were completed for eight of the features, sketch plans were drawn for three, detail plan views were constructed for two, and the area within and surrounding six of the features was metal detected–with significant positive results.

At that time, due to the unexpectedly high number of features and the substantial results from the initial metal detection tests, it became obvious that a full recordation of the site and the features was well beyond the time and budgetary restrictions of Phase VI, and work on the site was terminated for the season. In the spring of 2010 an Archaeological Assessment grant application was submitted to the Colorado State Historical Fund (SHF) seeking additional funding for the completion of the work at the site. This grant, along with additional assistance agreement money from the BLM/CRVFO, was awarded in June, 2010 (State Historical Fund Project No. 2010-AS-04) and a DARG crew returned to the site from July 12th to 16th, 2010 for this purpose.

A summary of the findings at 5EA2740 is presented in the Colorado Wickiup Project Phase VI report (Martin, Brown, and Lindstrom in progress), and the full description of the research activities and findings is presented herein. Table 1 presents a list of the aboriginal wooden features at the Pisgah Mountain site, and Table D-1 in Appendix D provides location information for the individual features. A description of each feature is presented in the *Wooden Feature Descriptions* section.

Thorough discussions regarding the environment, paleoclimate, geology, overall culture history, and Ute culture history are presented in the Phase I through Phase V reports for the Colorado Wickiup Project and will not be reproduced here. It is recommended that the reader refer to those documents for this information (Martin and Brown 2010; Martin, Conner, and Darnell 2005; Martin and Ott 2009: Martin, Ott, and Darnell 2005; and Martin, Ott, and Darnell 2006).

Site Description

Site **5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village**, is a large open village of lithic, metal, and glass artifacts as well as aboriginal wooden features including leaner and freestanding wickiups, horizontal beams supported in the branches of trees, utility poles, brush enclosures, firewood caches, and a bark-peeled tree. The site measures 115m north-south and 115m east-west.

The wickiup village is located in Eagle County, 1.3 miles to the south of the Colorado River and 2.5 miles southwest of the town of McCoy, in a valley formed by a series of unnamed, intermittent, north-flowing tributaries (Plate 1). Pisgah Mountain, the namesake of the wickiup village, is to the southwest. The site is situated at an elevation of 7160 feet on the east-facing talus of a ridge that forms a portion of the northwest rim of the low, broad valley (Figures 1 and A-1). The vegetation consists of piñon/juniper forest with an understory of big sagebrush, prickly pear cactus, bitterbush, mountain mahogany, ricegrass, and other sparse bunch grasses. The soil consists of decomposed granite and brownish-red sandy gravelly loam of varying depths of up to 30 or more centimeters.

The wooden features at the Pisgah Mountain site are roughly arranged in a crescent shape, open to the northeast (Figures 2 and B-1). The wickiups and other features cluster in four loose groupings: Features 15, 16, 17, and 20 are separated from the rest of the site by a low saddle and are associated with the Open Activity Locus (OAL) in the extreme southeastern corner of the site. Features 1, 2, and 18 are situated at the opposite "point" of the crescent—the northeastern end of the site. More centrally located are clusters containing Features 3 through 7 and 19 and Features 8 through 14. Detailed plan maps of portions of the site, showing locations of the wooden features and other site details, are presented in Figures 3 through 5 and B-2 through B-4.

The cultural affiliation of the site has been identified as Protohistoric Ute. The results of the dendrochronological analysis (Appendix H) indicate that the site was occupied in _____**[the results of the tree-ring dating have not yet been received but are anticipated in early 2011—the results will be incorporated into the final version of this report prior to distribution]**. These dates corroborate with the presence of metal projectile points and a muzzle-loader percussion cap on the site to suggest that it was occupied after the invention of percussion cap technology in the 1830s but prior to the possession of fixed-ammunition firearms by the site's occupants, which were commonplace among the Ute in

western Colorado by the middle of the Nineteenth Century. For in depth discussions on the cultural history of western Colorado in general, and the Utes specifically, the reader is referred to the series of reports produced by the Colorado Wickiup Project (Martin and Brown 2010; Martin, Conner, and Darnell 2005; Martin and Ott 2009: Martin, Ott, and Darnell 2005; and Martin, Ott, and Darnell 2006).

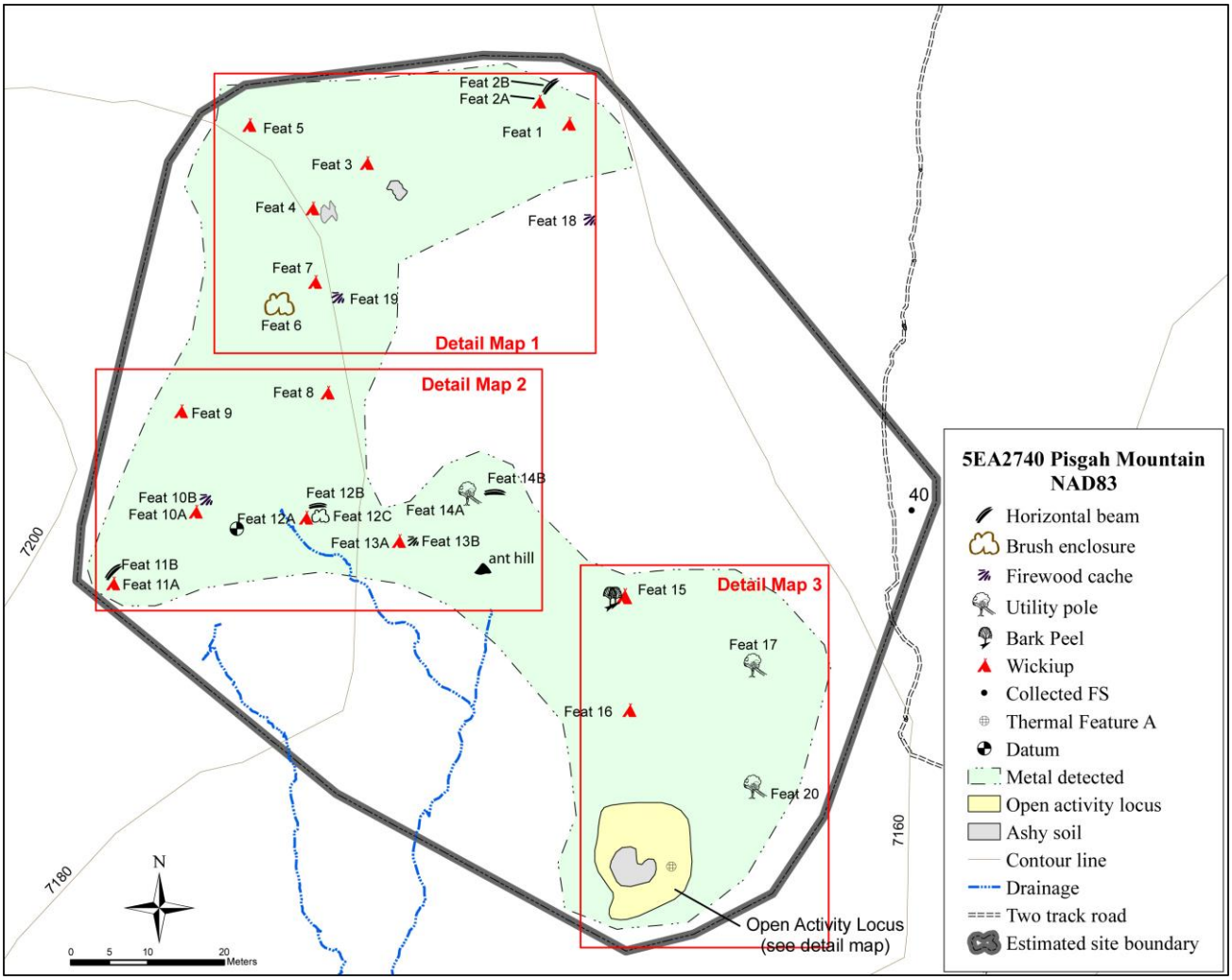

Figure 2: Site Plan Map of 5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

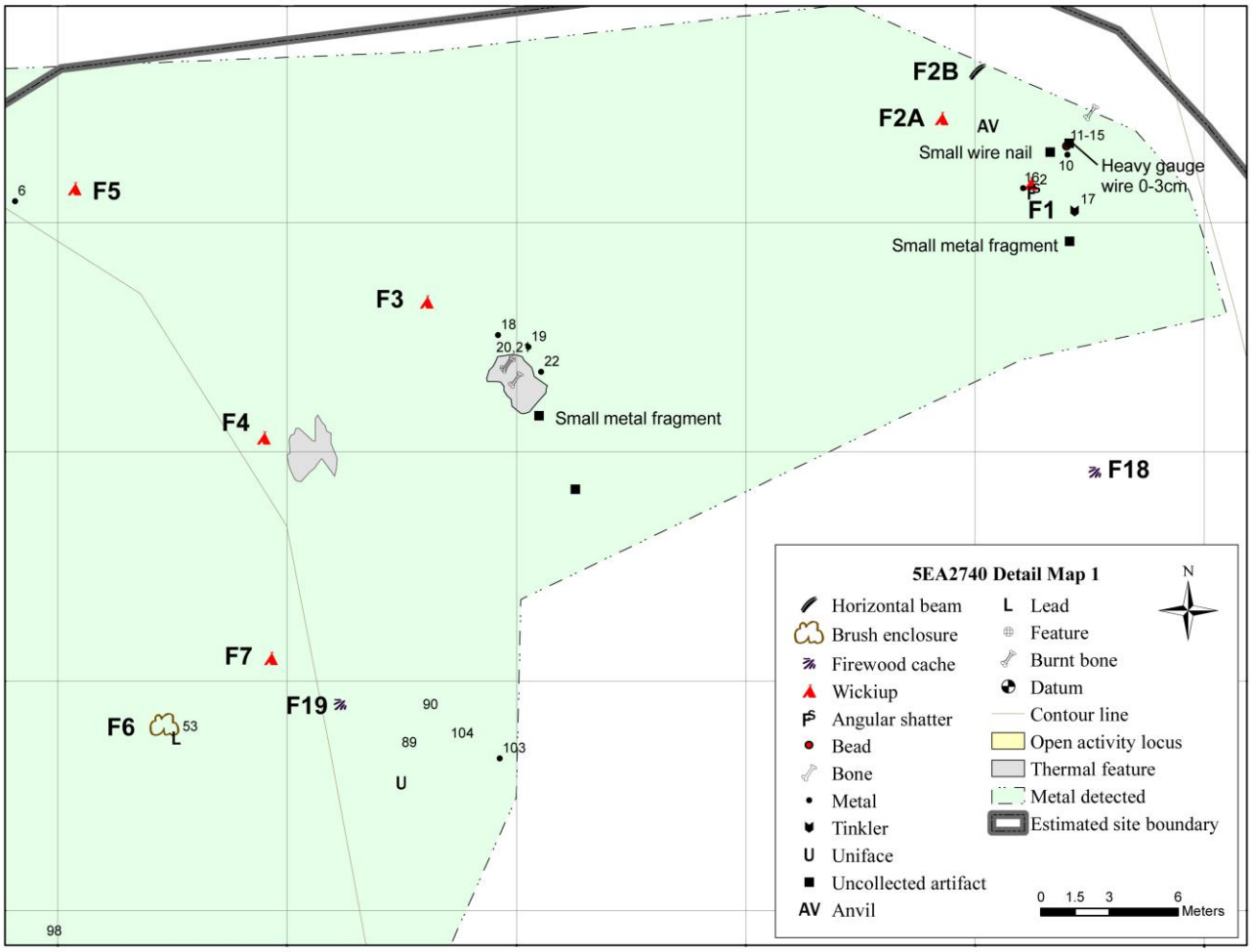

Figure 3: Detail Plan Map 1, 5EA 2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

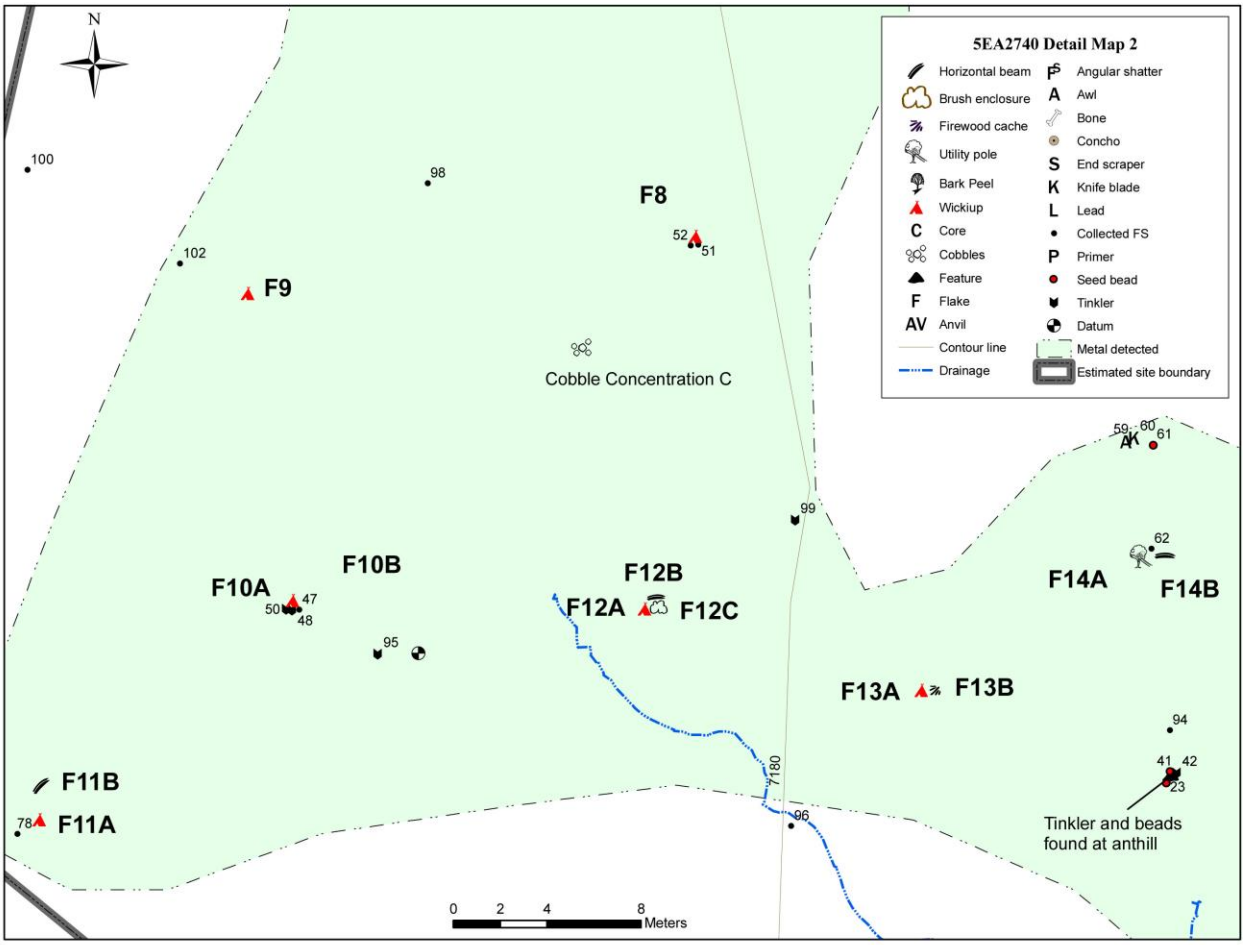

Figure 4: Detail Plan Map 2, 5EA 2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

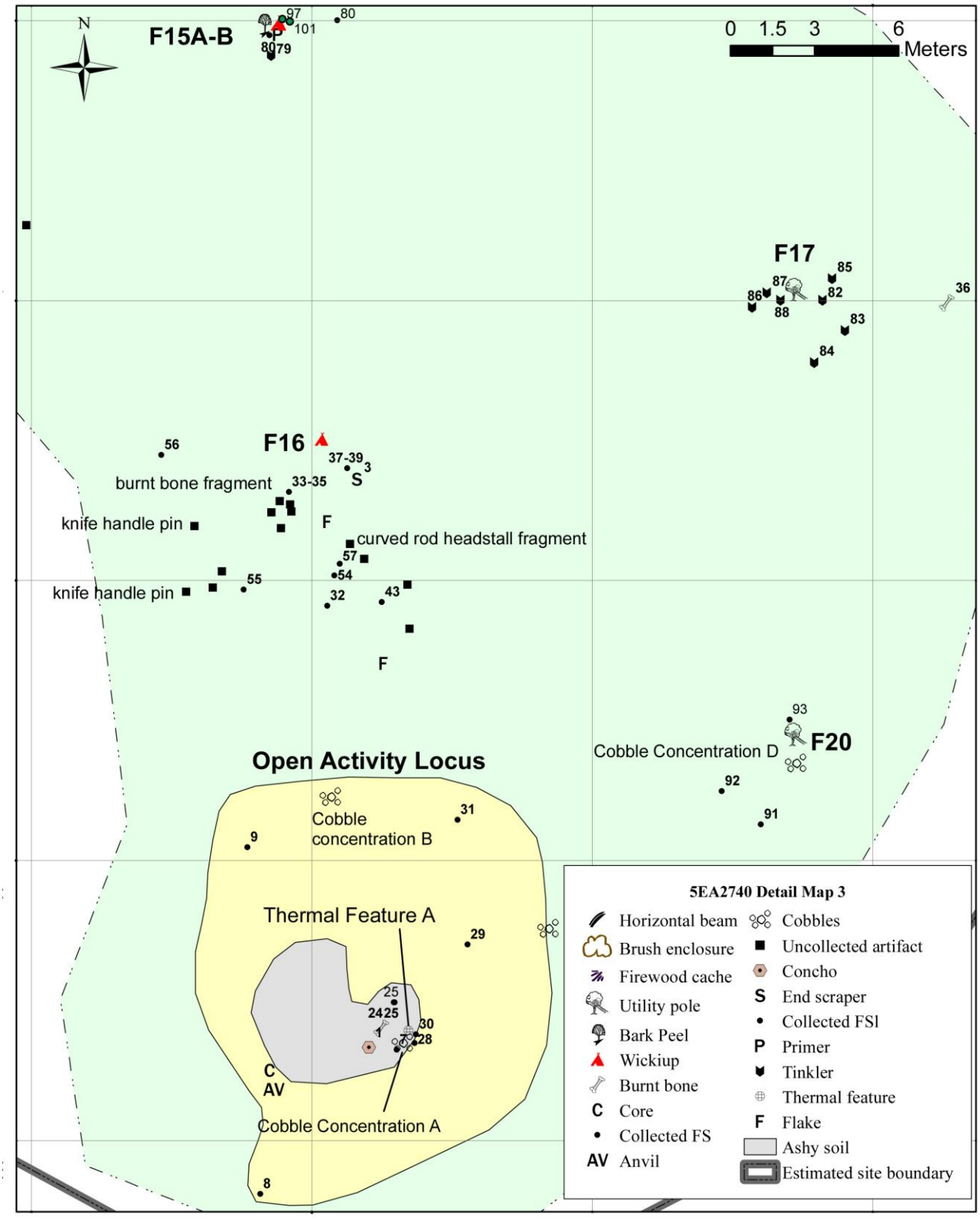

Figure 5: Detail Plan Map 3, 5EA 2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

The location of each aboriginal wooden feature was mapped with the aid of a Trimble GeoXT GPS unit and USGS 7.5 minute quad maps. All features were thoroughly documented photographically, measured, and fully recorded utilizing the CWP-created Aboriginal Wooden Feature Component forms. Detailed plan views were constructed of features with standing elements. A full description of the field methodology employed by DARG and the Colorado Wickiup Project is presented in the report for Phase VI (Martin, Brown, and Lindstrom in progress). Table 1 presents a summary of the cultural features at the site; wooden and otherwise. Table D-1 in Appendix D presents the same list, including UTM location information.

Table 1: List of Features at 5EA2740, Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

PISGAH MOUNTAIN WICKIUP VILLAGE (5EA2740)	
Designation	**Description**
Feature 1	Collapsed Freestanding Wickiup
Feature 2A	Possible Collapsed Wickiup
Feature 2B	Horizontal Beam
Feature 3	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 4	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 5	Collapsed Possibly Cultural Poles
Feature 6	Brush Enclosure
Feature 7	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 8	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 9	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 10A	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 10B	Firewood Cache
Feature 11A	Leaner Wickiup with Utility Pole
Feature 11B	Horizontal Beam
Feature 12A	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 12B	Horizontal Beam
Feature 12C	Brush Enclosure
Feature 13A	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 13B	Windbreak or Firewood Cache
Feature 14A	Utility Pole
Feature 14B	Horizontal Beam
Feature 15A	Collapsed Cultural Poles of Undetermined Function
Feature 15B	Bark Peeled Piñon Tree
Feature 16	Leaner Wickiup
Feature 17	Utility Pole
Feature 18	Firewood Cache
Feature 19	Possible Firewood Cache
Feature 20	Utility Pole with Cobble Concentration

PISGAH MOUNTAIN WICKIUP VILLAGE (5EA2740)	
Designation	**Description**
Cobble Concentration A	Tight Arrangement of Seven Unmodified Cobbles (in the OAL)
Cobble Concentration B	Four Unmodified Cobbles (in the OAL)
Cobble Concentration C	Two Cobbles, Polishing Stone, and Flake Tool Cached in Tree
Cobble Concentration D	Ten Unmodified Cobbles (Beneath Feature 20)
Thermal Feature A	Basin-shaped Hearth (in the OAL)
OAL	The Open Activity Locus

In addition to the features, numerous individual portable artifacts, were recorded. Although lithic debitage and tools, groundstone, a wooden artifact, and glass seed beads were found, a majority of the recovered specimens were metal. Metal detectors (a White's Matrix Series M6, a Fisher M-Scope 1236-X2, and a hand-held White's Bullseye II Pinpointer for isolating individual specimens) were utilized to scan a majority of the site area with special emphasis within and surrounding each of the wooden features (Figure 2). Additional evidence of metal trade goods on the site was observable in the form of numerous metal ax-cut feature elements and ax-cut tree stumps and branch stubs. Although recent fence post cutting was also evident within the site and throughout the area in general, in the form of ax- and saw-cut juniper trunks, particularly along the jeep road that runs along the eastern boundary of the site, there is little doubt that many of these ax-cut trees are the result of wood gathering by the Native American inhabitants of the wickiup village.

Also, ancillary specimens were collected in the form of tree-ring samples (21 total), macrobotanical samples, charcoal, bone, pollen, and juniper bark matting.

Table 2 presents a Field Specimen (FS) lists of collected artifacts and ancillary collections. Analysis and interpretation of these specimens is presented in the section entitled *Artifact Description and Analysis*. Table E-1 in Appendix E provides UTM locations for each Field Specimen.

Table 2: List of Collected Specimens at 5EA2740, Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

PISGAH MOUNTAIN WICKIUP VILLAGE (5EA2740)		
Field Specimen	**Associated Feature**	**Description**
Collections from 2009		
FS1	Open Activity Locus	Saddle concho or decorative saddle tack
FS2	Feature 1	Angular shatter, obsidian, retouched/utilized
FS3	Feature 16	End scraper, Green River Formation Chert
FS4	Feature 4	Charcoal sample
FS5	Feature 4	Bark mat sample
FS6	Feature 5	Thin metal rod: apparently a knife handle pin
FS7	Open Activity Locus	Metal tinkler
FS8	Open Activity Locus	Melted lead
FS9	Open Activity Locus	Metal headstall jingle
FS10	Feature 1	Thin metal fragment
FS11	Feature 1	Apparent tinkler fragment
FS12	Feature 1	Thin metal fragments (2)
FS13	Feature 1	Bone fragments
FS14	Feature 1	Thin metal fragment with drill hole
FS15	Feature 1	Glass seed bead (white)
FS16	Feature 1	Metal fragment, crimped
FS17	Feature 1	Metal tinkler
FS18	Feature 3	Sheet iron tool, possible projectile point
FS19	Feature 3	Narrow rolled sheet metal or ferrule
FS20	Feature 3	Sheet metal fragment with portion of hole on edge
FS21	Feature 3	Bone fragment
FS22	Feature 3	Sheet metal fragment with portion of hole on edge
FS23	Anthill (same one as FS41)	Glass seed beads (11)
FS24	Open Activity Locus	Bone fragment with possible butchering marks
FS25	Open Activity Locus	Ferrule: small triangle of sheet metal with two corners bent-over
FS26	Open Activity Locus	Bone fragments, unburnt, burnt, and calcined (8)
FS27	Thermal Feature A	Bulk soil sample: fill from Thermal Feature A
FS28	Open Activity Locus	Thin metal rod, apparently a knife handle pin
FS29	Open Activity Locus	Metal rod, short, slightly bent with rounded end
FS30	Open Activity Locus	Metal rod, short, cylindrical with rough surface
FS31	Open Activity Locus	Metal bucket or kettle bail
FS32	Feature 16	Bent sheet metal strip
FS33	Feature 16	Metal projectile point
FS34	Feature 16	Metal projectile point
FS35	Feature 16	Possible metal projectile point blank or fragment

PISGAH MOUNTAIN WICKIUP VILLAGE (5EA2740)		
FS36	Feature 17	Burnt bone fragment
FS37	Feature 16	Metal tinkler
FS38	Feature 16	Spent bullet lead
FS39	Feature 16	Perforated metal disk or “washer”
FS40	General surface	Butcher knife blade
Collections from 2010		
FS41	Anthill (same one as FS23)	Glass seed beads (11)
FS42	Anthill (same one as FS41)	Metal tinkler
FS43	Feature 16	Triangular sheet metal fragment with one concave edge
FS44	Feature 12 (hearth)	Charcoal
FS45	Feature 12 (hearth)	Macrobotanical sample: hearth fill
FS46	Feature 12 (hearth)	Pollen sample: hearth fill
FS47	Feature 10A	Fragment of thick sheet iron
FS48	Feature 10A	Metal tinkler
FS49	Feature 12 (hearth)	Burnt bone fragment
FS50	Feature 10A	Metal tinkler
FS51	Feature 8	Decorative brass tack head
FS52	Feature 8	Tinkler blank: triangular sheet iron with one point removed
FS53	Feature 6	Modern spent copper/brass bullet jacket
FS54	Feature 16	Small curled strip of sheet metal or ferrule
FS55	Feature 16	Sheet iron tool, possibly projectile point
FS56	Feature 16	Folded fragment of sheet metal
FS57	Feature 16	Small wire fragment: possible brass tack shank
FS58	----	[discarded as non-artifactual]
FS59	Feature 14B	Metal pick, awl, or needle with rectangular shank and pointed tip
FS60	Feature 14B	Metal knife blade fragment
FS61	Feature 14B	Glass seed bead (blue)
FS62	Feature 14A	Decorative brass tack head
FS63	Feature 8	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS64	Feature 8	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS65	Feature 8	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS66	Feature 8	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS67	Feature 6	Dendrochronological sample: partially ax-cut pull-down pole
FS68	Feature 6	Dendrochronological sample: partially ax-cut pull-down pole
FS69	Feature 9	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS70	Feature 15A	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS71	Feature 15B	Dendrochronological sample: interior surface of bark peel
FS72	Feature 15B	Dendrochronological sample: from outer bark near bark peel
FS73	Feature 15A	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS74	Feature 15A	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS75	Feature 15A	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole

PISGAH MOUNTAIN WICKIUP VILLAGE (5EA2740)		
FS76	Feature 17	Dendrochronological sample: dead juniper tree
FS77	Feature 11A	Dendrochronological sample: “Y”-shaped, ax-cut tree branch
FS78	Feature 11A	Modern cartridge casing
FS79	Feature 15A	Metal tinkler
FS80	Feature 15B	Percussion cap for muzzle-loading rifle (embossed with “GD”)
FS81	Feature 15A	Cut sheet metal
FS82	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS83	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS84	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS85	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS86	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS87	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS88	Feature 17	Metal tinkler
FS89	Feature 19	Copper “hawk” bell
FS90	Feature 19	Lead (?) fragment
FS91	Feature 20	Link from a small iron chain
FS92	Feature 20	Sheet metal fragment with hole
FS93	Feature 20	Small rolled fragment of sheet metal
FS94	General Surface	Rein chain link
FS95	Feature 10A	Metal tinkler
FS96	General surface	Cartridge casing
FS97	Feature 15A	Large mammal bone fragment
FS98	General Surface	Melted drop of lead or copper
FS99	Feature 12	Metal tinkler
FS100	Feature 9	Curved fragment of iron rod (possible rein chain fragment)
FS101	Feature 15A	Bone fragment
FS102	Feature 9	Fragment of curved iron rod
FS103	Feature 19	Fragment of copper?
FS104	Feature 19	Large metal tinkler
FS105	Feature 7	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS106	Feature 3	Dendrochronological sample: feature pole
FS107	Feature 19	Dendrochronological sample: piece of firewood
FS108	Feature 19	Dendrochronological sample: piece of firewood
FS109	Feature 2A	Dendrochronological sample: ax-cut juniper stump
FS110	Cobble Conc. C	Dendrochronological sample: ax-cut juniper trunk
FS111	----	[discarded as non-artifactual]
FS112	----	[discarded as non-artifactual]
FS113	----	[discarded as non-artifactual]
FS114	Feature 6	Macrobotanical sample of duff
FS115	Feature 6	Macrobotanical sample of soil beneath duff
FS116	Feature 4	Sample of juniper bark mat from floor of feature

Wooden Feature Descriptions

This section provides a summary description of each of the 28 expedient aboriginal wooden features and sub-features at Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village. Detailed descriptions and measurements of each feature are provided in the Aboriginal Wooden Feature Component forms in Appendix I. Also, thorough digital photographic documentation of each feature are on file at the Museum of Western Colorado and at Dominquez Archaeological Research Group; both in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Feature 1 appears to be a collapsed freestanding-style wickiup situated at the extreme northeast corner of the site. It consists of six long, limbed poles resting on the ground surface oriented in the same general direction, with their butt ends roughly to the west. One of the poles has an ax-cut end. These piñon and/or juniper poles range in length from 2.7 to 3.2 meters in length. Found in association with this feature was a utilized fragment of obsidian angular shatter (FS2), a metal tinkler (FS17), a white glass seed bead (FS15), and six fragments of sheet metal.

Feature 2A consists of what was apparently a leaner-style (or possibly freestanding) wickiup. The 15 or more collapsed poles are situated on the ground five meters to the northwest of Feature 1. The poles range in length from 1.55 to 3.55 meters. An unshaped limestone netherstone, or lapstone, was recorded on the surface at the south edge of the collapsed poles that measures 23.5 x 17 x 9cm and is characterized by peck marks on one face and narrow cut marks on the obverse, which look as if they were possibly made by a sharp metal tool such as a knife. Dendrochronology sample FS109 was collected from an ax-cut juniper stump two meters to the north of the feature.

Feature 2B, three meters to the northeast of Feature 2A, is a horizontal beam suspended between the branches of a live piñon and a dead juniper tree. The 2.35m long pole is 1.1m above the present ground surface and is oriented northwest-southeast.

Feature 3 is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup consisting of four standing and two collapsed poles that measure from 1.3 to 2.9 meters in length (see cover photograph). It is situated approximately 25 meters to the west-southwest of the Feature 1/Feature 2 cluster and rests against the southwest side of the trunk of a dead juniper tree. The wickiup has a floor area of approximately 3.3 square meters and an interior headroom of 1.6 meters (Figure 6). In addition to bone and three sheet iron fragments, a limestone chopper, and a possible iron projectile point (FS18) were found near this shelter. Dendrochronology sample FS 106 was taken from an ax-cut feature pole.

Feature 4 is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup consisting of five standing and seven collapsed poles that measure from 1.62 to 3.30 meters in length. It is situated approximately nine meters to the southwest of Feature 3 where it is supported by branches on the east-southeast side of a live juniper tree. The shelter's floor area is estimated at approximately 2.1 square meters and it has an interior headroom of 1.45 meters (Figure 7). A trowel test near the center of the wickiup produced charcoal at 2-4cm depth and juniper bark matting at 5cm (FSs 4 and 5 respectively). An apparent entryway exists on the north side of the feature.

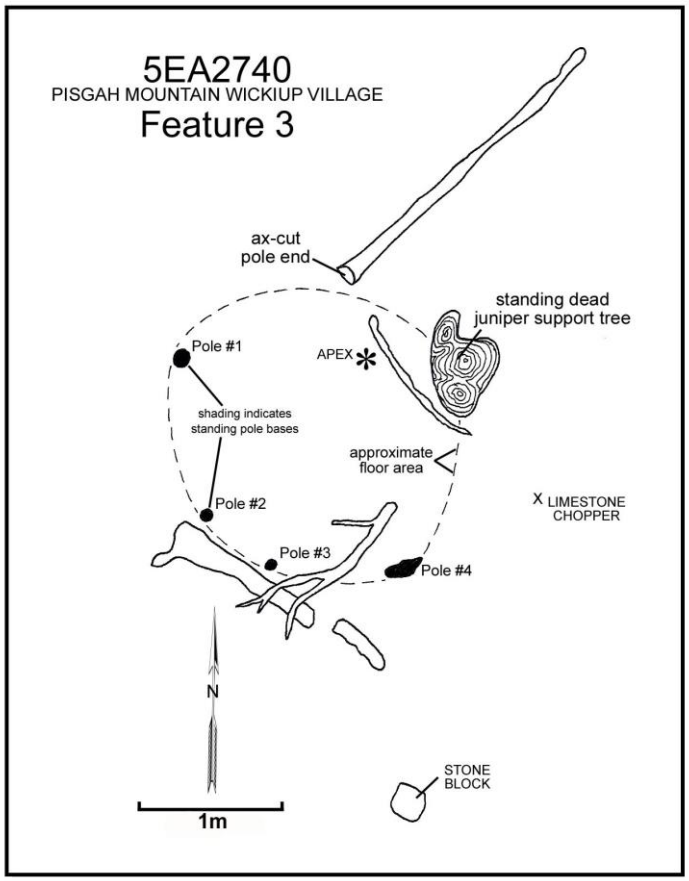

Figure 6: Plan View of Feature 3, Wickiup.

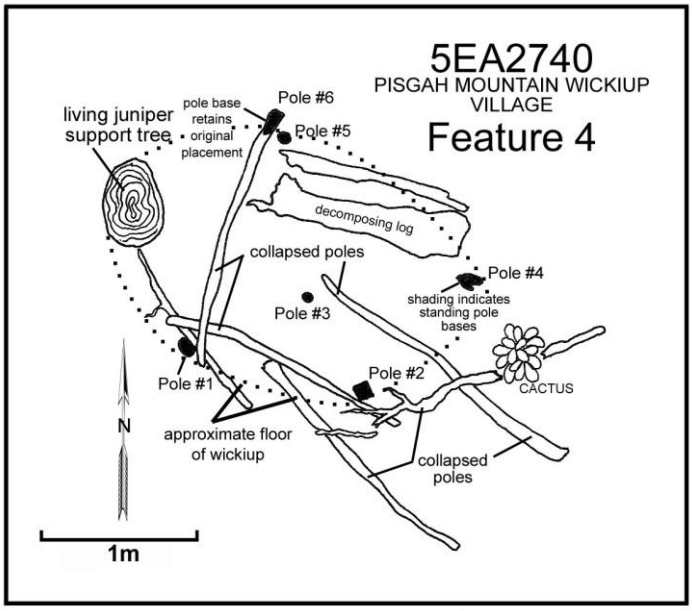

Figure 7: Plan View of Feature 4, Wickiup.

Feature 5 consists of eight or more apparently cultural poles resting on the ground surface near an amorphous area of ash-stained soil. It is relatively isolated at the northwest edge of the site; 13 meters to the northwest of Feature 4. The poles range in length from 1.3 to 3.5 meters in length and, although it is difficult to conjecture as to the original nature or function of the poles, they are quite apparently cultural in nature. A small metal rod, apparently a pin used to attach a knife handle to the blade (FS6), as well as burnt and unburnt bone fragments, were recorded near this feature.

Feature 6 consists of a roughly square brush enclosure on the southeast side of a live juniper tree (Figure 8 and Plate 1) 14 meters to the south-southwest of Feature 4. It is made up of 24 un-limbed piñon and juniper branches. Three narrow limbs were partially axed at their contacts with the support tree and then bent down to form an "archway" over the apparent entryway, which is on the north side of the enclosure. Two of these limbs are still connected to the tree and the third has fallen to the ground. It is possible that these pull-down branches supported some type of covering, mat, blanket, etc. to act as a closeable "door", however this is purely conjecture. Tree-ring samples FSs 67 and 68 were collected from these ax-cut elements.

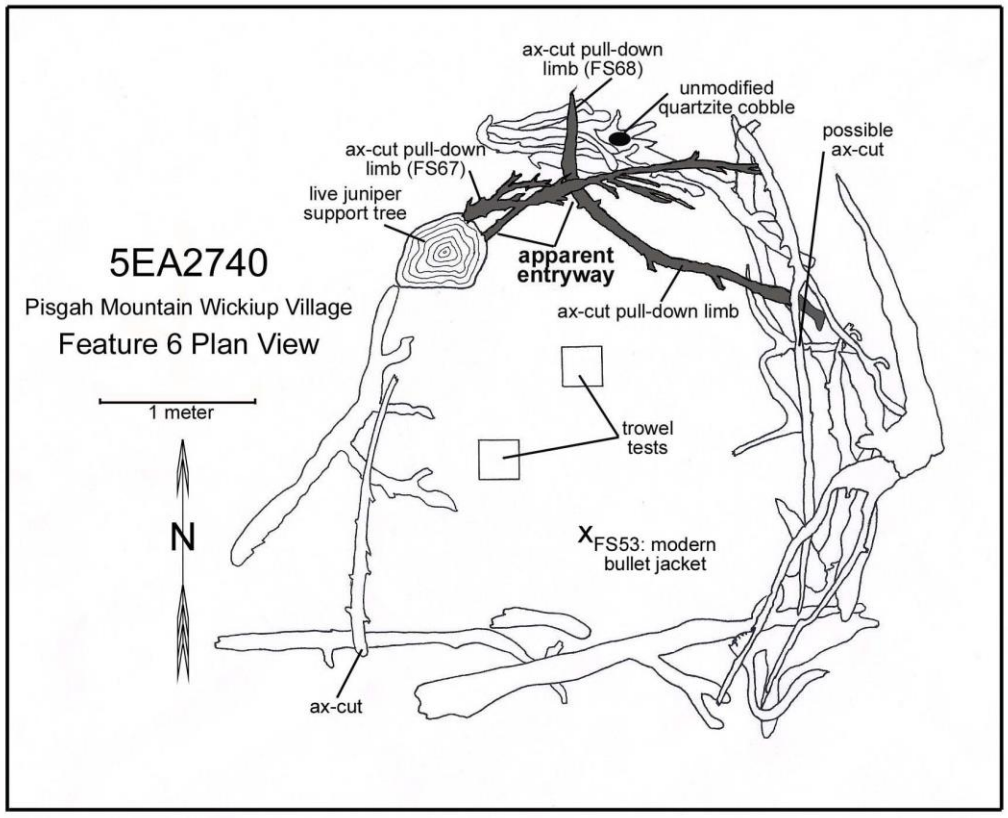

Figure 8: Plan View of Feature 6, Brush Enclosure

The enclosure's interior measures 2.6 by 3.1 meters and the maximum height of the "wall" is 50cm. The brush enclosure does not appear substantial enough to contain horses or other large livestock. Hypothetical uses for this feature include a lambing pen, children's "playpen", or an activity area for food preparation. Trowel tests within the feature were

negative, however, some charcoal and FCR were present on the ground surface, and an unmodified quartzite cobble was found resting on top of one of the brush wall elements near the entry. FS53, a modern bullet jacket, was found within Feature 6.

Feature 7 is a standing leaner-style wickiup consisting of seven standing poles that measure from 1.4 to 2.8 meters in length (Figure 9). It is situated approximately five meters to the northeast of Feature 6 and rests against the east-northeast side of a live piñon tree. The poles are supported by the trunk and branches of this tree. The wickiup has a floor area of approximately 3.7 square meters and an interior headroom of 85 centimeters. No portable artifacts were found in association with this feature, however dendrochronology sample FS 105 was taken from an ax-cut feature pole. Firewood cache Feature 19 is approximately four meters to the southeast, and is likely associated with this wooden shelter.

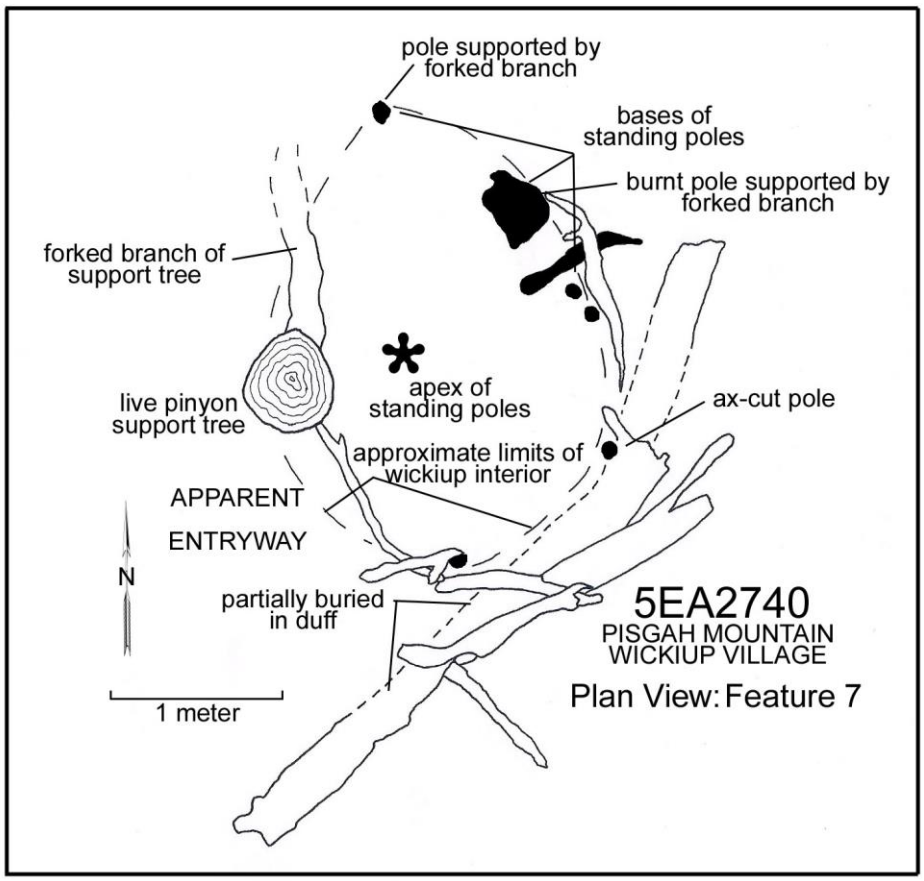

Figure 9: Plan View of Feature 7, Wickiup

Feature 8 is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup and associated windbreak that consist of eight standing and one collapsed pole that measure from 1.15 to 4.14 meters in length (Figure 10). It is situated approximately 12 meters to the southeast of Feature 6. The wickiup and windbreak (to the northeast of the shelter) are supported by three standing juniper trees (one of which is dead). The rather large wickiup, on the west side of its support tree, has a floor area

of approximately 6.7 square meters and an interior headroom of 1.2 meters. A two meter diameter ash and charcoal scatter to the northeast of the features suggests the presence of an exterior hearth.

A decorative brass tack head (FS51) and a tinkler blank (FS52) were found in association with this feature, and dendrochronology samples FS63 through 66 were taken from ax-cut poles at Feature 8.

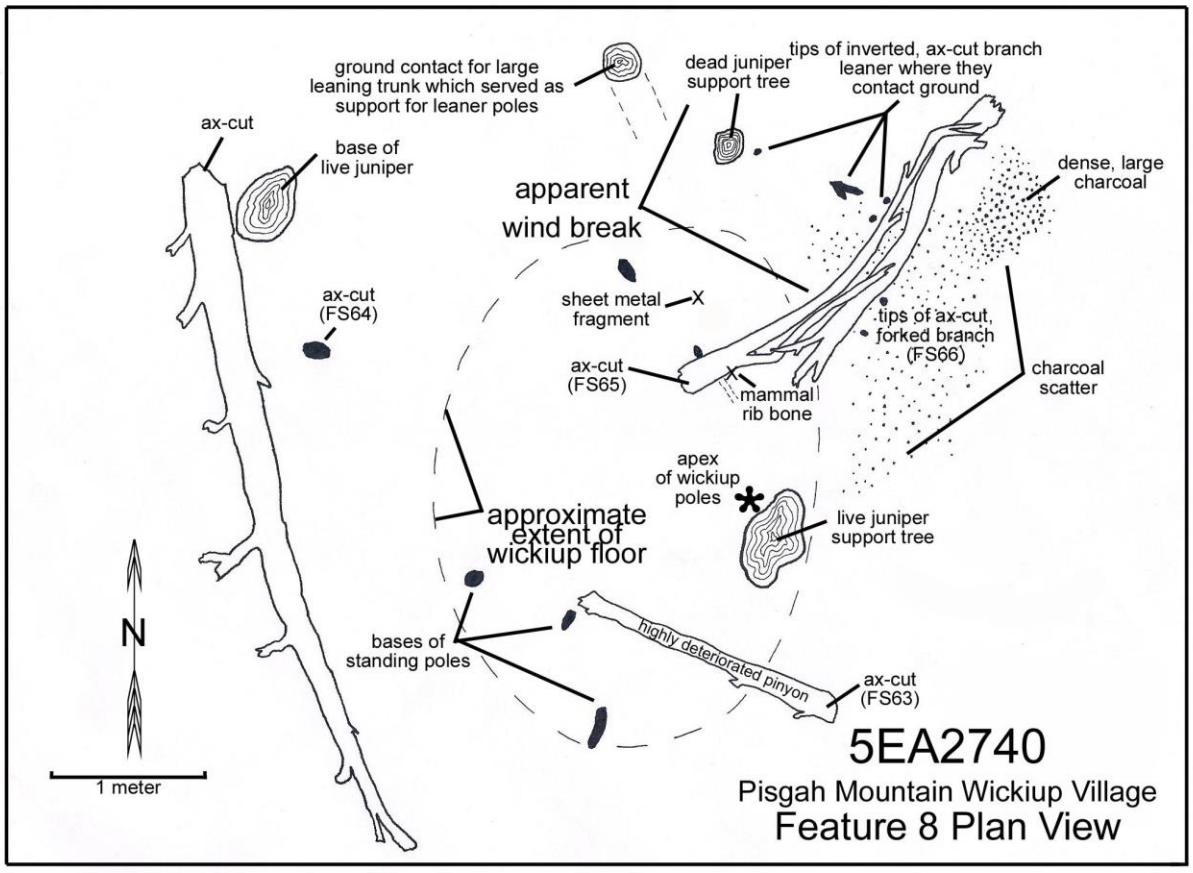

Figure 10: Plan View of Feature 8, Wickiup and Windbreak

Feature 9 is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup and possible utility pole that consist of four standing (including the utility pole) and three collapsed poles that measure from 1.5 to 3.4 meters in length (Figure 11). It is situated approximately 19 meters to the west-southwest of Feature 8. The wickiup and utility pole are situated on the east side of a live juniper support tree (two partially pulled-down limbs provide support for the standing poles). The wickiup has a floor area of approximately 5.9 square meters and an interior headroom of 1.56 meters. A calcined mammal bone fragment (not collected) was found near the wickiup along with two curved fragments of iron rod (FSs 100 and 102). Tree-ring sample FS69 was taken from one of the feature poles.

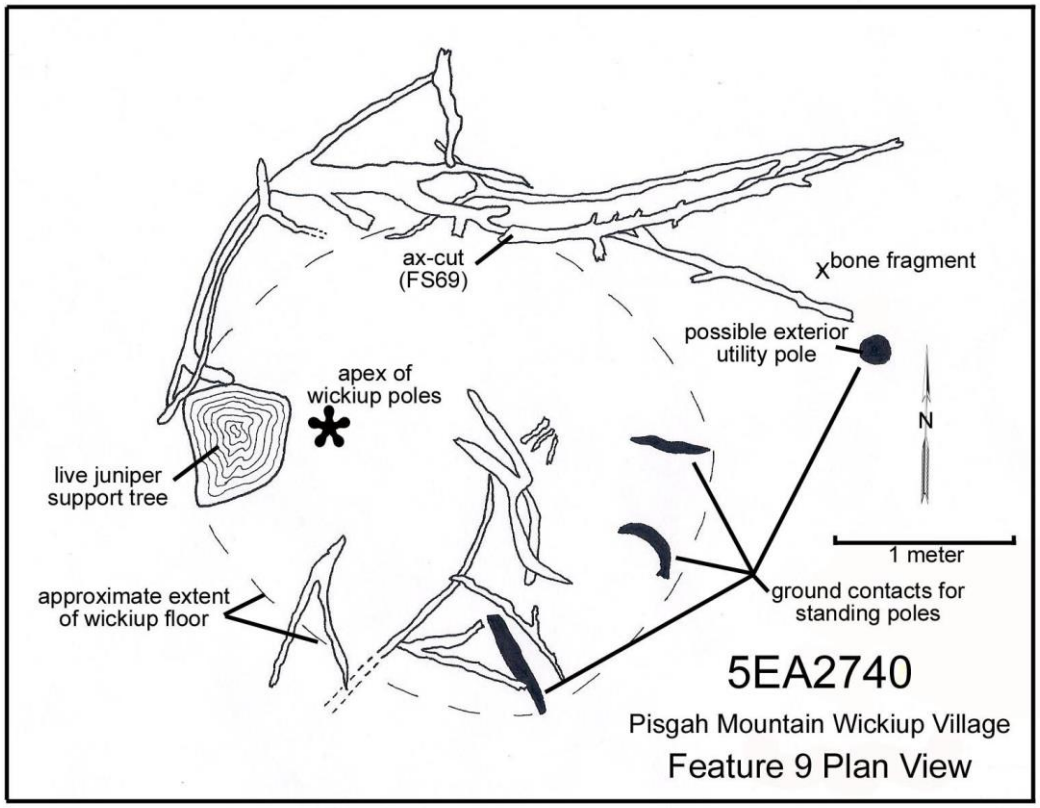

Figure 11: Plan View of Feature 9, Wickiup and Utility Pole

Feature 10A is a standing leaner-style wickiup consisting of four standing poles that measure from 1.8 to 3.2 meters in length (Figure 12). It is situated approximately 13 meters to the south of Feature 9 and rests against the east side of a barely living juniper support tree. The wickiup has a floor area of approximately 5.1 square meters and an interior headroom of 1.5 meters. An interior concentration of dense ash and charcoal strongly suggests the presence of an interior hearth, as does the adjacent woodpile, Feature 10B. Artifacts found in association with this feature consist of a fragment of thick, oxidized sheet iron (FS47) and three metal tinklers (FSs 48, 50, and 95).

Feature 10B is a cache of firewood situated immediately outside of wickiup Feature 10A on the northeast side (Figure 12). It consists of 12 partially limbed pieces of piñon and juniper resting roughly parallel to each other on the ground surface that measure from 61 to 156 centimeters in length.

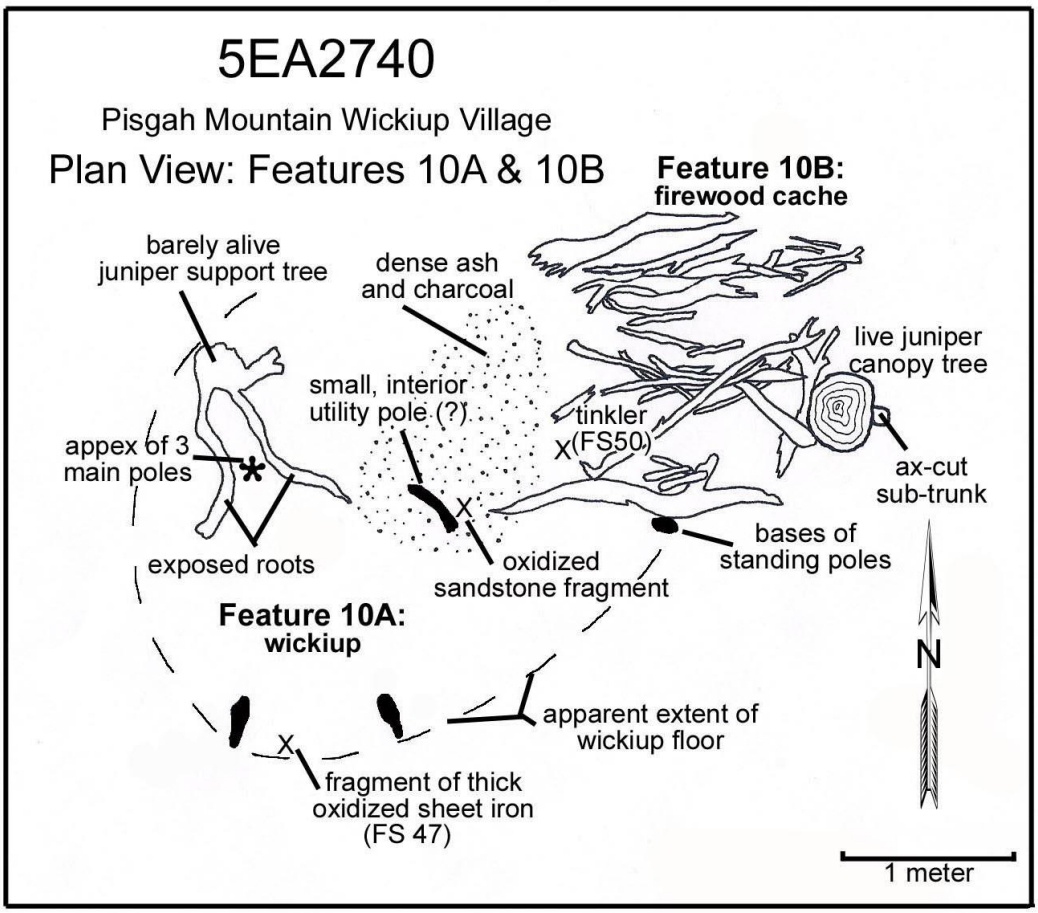

Figure 12: Plan View of Feature 10, Wickiup and Firewood Cache

Feature 11A is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup and possible utility pole that consist of three standing wickiup poles, one standing utility pole, and three collapsed poles (Figure 13). The wickiup poles measure from 2.4 to 3.0 meters in length and the apparent leaner utility pole is 3.5 meters in length and 14 centimeters in mid-pole diameter (compared to the wickiup poles that range from six to ten centimeters in diameter). It is situated approximately 14 meters to the southwest of Feature 10A. The wickiup and utility pole are situated on the west side of a live juniper support tree. The wickiup has a floor area of approximately 5.2 square meters and an interior headroom of 96 centimeters. A chert flake, a burnt bone fragment, and a modern bullet casing (FS78) were found nearby, and several fragments of charcoal were noted inside the wickiup. Dendrochronology sample FS77 was taken from a collapsed ax-cut feature pole.

Feature 11B, one meter to the northeast of Feature 11A, is a horizontal beam suspended between the branches of two live juniper trees (Figure 13). The 1.45m long pole is 1.2m above the present ground surface and is oriented northeast-southwest.

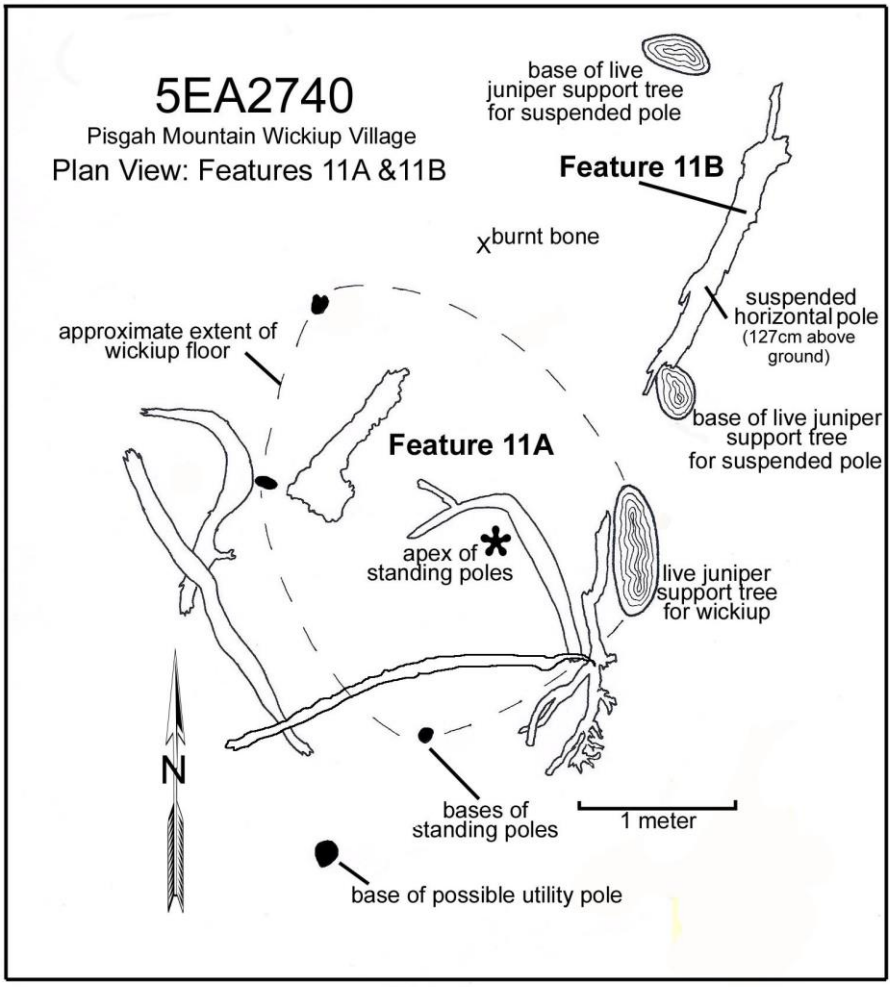

Figure 13: Plan View of Feature 11, Wickiup and Horizontal Beam

Feature 12, situated approximately 15 meters to the east of Feature 10A, consists of a distinctive complex of three associated wooden features (Figure 14 and Plate 2). Feature 12A is a wickiup, open to the south, that forms the northwestern portion of a brush enclosure—Feature 12C. The third feature, 12B, is a horizontal beam suspended in the branches of a juniper tree that is incorporated into the eastern portion of the brush enclosure. This notably unique feature complex should be considered highly significant and test excavations are highly recommended.

Feature 12A is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup consisting of three standing and two collapsed poles that measure from 2.5 to 2.9 meters in length. The standing poles are supported by an overhanging branch of a live juniper support tree, which is to the southeast of the shelter. The wickiup's semi-circular floor area is approximately 2.7 square meters and it has an interior headroom of 1.7 meters. Directly in front of the south-facing entryway is an ash and charcoal filled, basin-shaped hearth that is situated within the brush enclosure of Feature 12C. Charcoal (FS44), a flotation sample (FS45), and a pollen sample (FS46) were collected from the

hearth. Also collected at Feature 12 were a fragment of burnt bone (FS49) and a metal tinkler (FS99).

Feature 12B, incorporated into the brush wall of Feature 12C and one meter to the southeast of the wickiup, is a horizontal beam suspended between the branches of two live juniper trees. The 1.61m long pole rests 1.56m above the present ground surface and is oriented northwest-southeast.

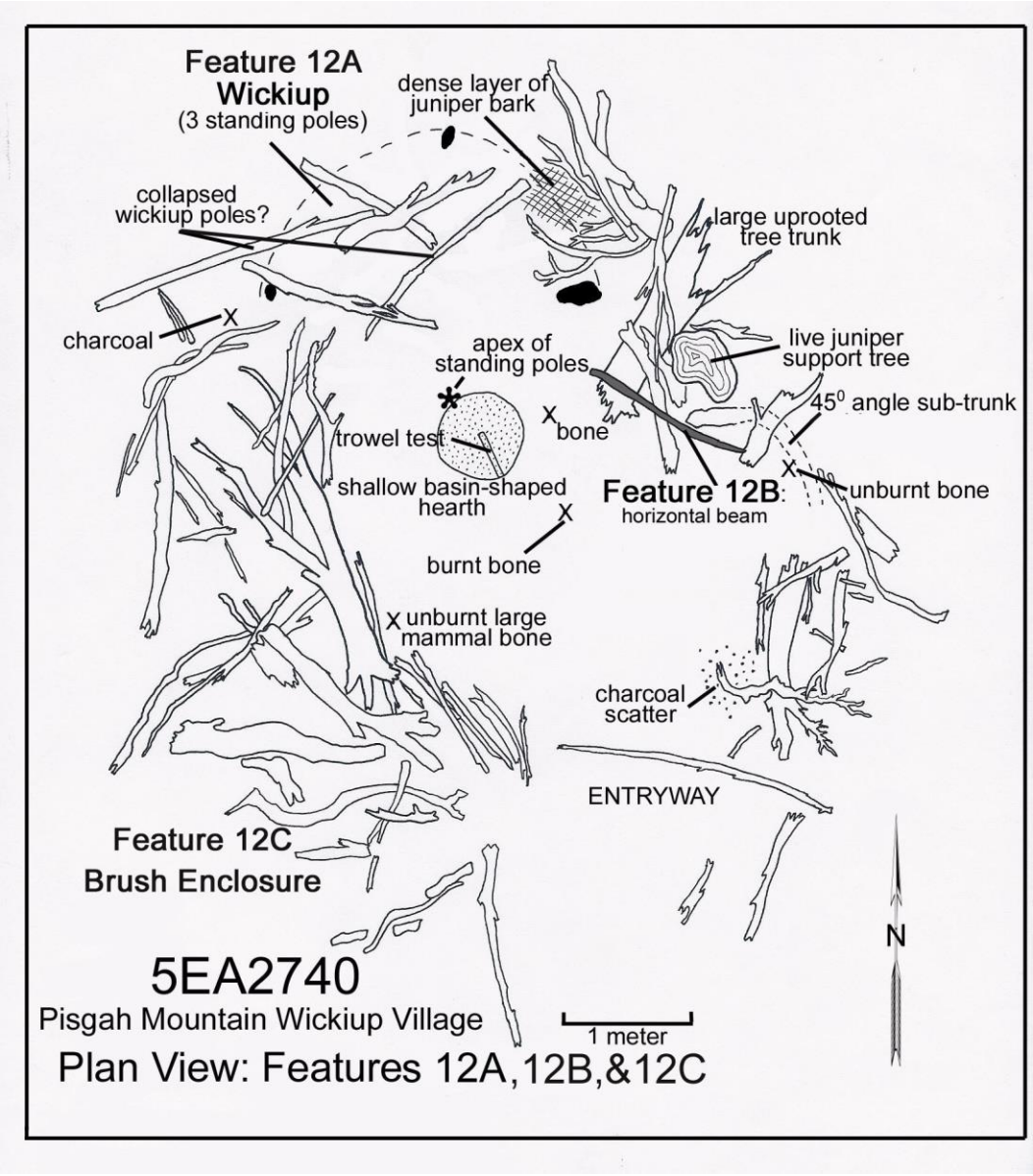

Figure 14: Plan View of Feature 12, Wickiup, Brush Enclosure and Horizontal Beam

Feature 12C consists of an oval-shaped brush enclosure that encompasses a domestic activity area to the southeast of the Feature 12A entry. It is made up of 50 or more un-limbed piñon and juniper branches. The enclosure's interior measures 3.7 by 4.8 meters and the

maximum height of the "wall" is 20cm. The brush enclosure does not appear substantial enough to contain horses or other large livestock. Apparent use was as an activity area for domestic activities/food preparation as implied by the directly associated wickiup and hearth. An apparent entryway for this feature consists of a relatively brush-free break in the south-southeast portion of the wall.

Feature 13A is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup that is associated with a windbreak or firewood cache (Feature 13B). The wickiup consists of four standing and one collapsed pole that measure from 0.76 to 2.16 meters in length (Figure 15). It is located approximately 13 meters to the east-southeast of Feature 12. The wickiup is situated on the east side of a live piñon support tree. It has an interior headroom of 1.7 meters, however it is impossible to accurately determine the shape or size of what would have been the floor area of the shelter. The only possible artifact found in association with this feature is a calcined mammal rib bone near the center of the interior of the feature.

Feature 13B is an apparent windbreak or firewood pile that was constructed immediately to the north of the Feature 13A wickiup. It consists of approximately 10 un-limbed piñon and juniper branches, one of which is partially burned, that range in length from 1.0 to 2.1 meters and from 5 to 13 centimeters in mid-branch diameter. The lengths of wood are longer, in general, than the typical firewood pieces that the CWP has recorded in the past, and they appear to have been intentionally distributed in an east-west arrangement, rather than a single pile, which suggest that it was formally designed as a windbreak. It is possible, of course, that it served both purposes.

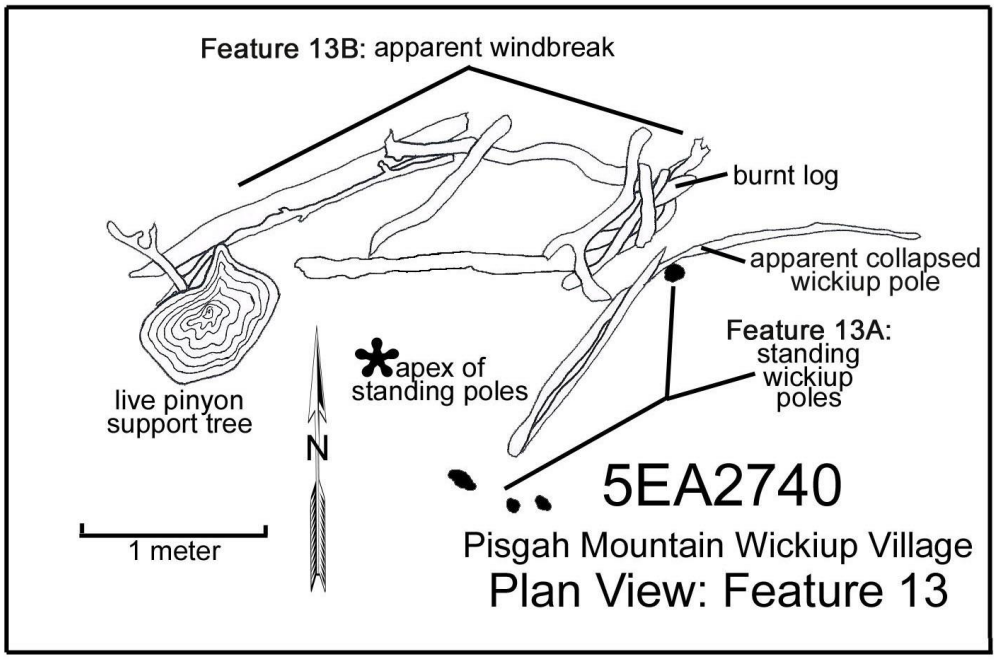

Figure 15: Plan View of Feature 13, Wickiup and Windbreak or Firewood Cache

Feature 14A is a single-element, standing, utility pole, 3.4 meters in length, that is resting against a limb of a live piñon support tree, which is to the north of the feature. The forked upper end of the pole is interlocked with the tree branch. A horizontal beam, Feature 14B is supported by the same tree. A shallow concentration of ash-stained soil—which may or may not be a cultural thermal feature—was found at 1.3 meters to the south of the support tree. The head of a decorative brass tack was recovered from beneath the utility pole (FS62) and found nearby were FS59 (a metal pick, awl or needle), FS60 (a metal knife blade fragment), and FS61 (a blue glass seed bead).

Feature 14B is a horizontal beam suspended between the branches of the same piñon support tree as Feature 14A and a barely alive juniper tree. The small twig on this juniper that supports the northwest end of the utility beam is dead and collapse is imminent. The 2.85 meter long pole rests 1.3 meters above the present ground surface and is oriented northwest-southeast.

Feature 15A consists of 15 cultural poles—three standing and the rest collapsed—resting on the ground surface between and among a series of live standing canopy trees (Figure 16). It is located 22 meters to the southwest of Feature 14. The poles range in length from 1.0 to 3.8 meters in length and, although it is difficult to conjecture as to the original nature or function of the poles, they are quite obviously cultural in nature. The partially-limbed poles and branches are arranged in a roughly linear, east-northeast to west-southwest pattern. Several of the elements show evidence of having been cut with metal axes and three of the poles rest against the lower portion of the trunks of live piñon trees. Feature 15B, a culturally bark-peeled piñon tree stands at the eastern end of this feature.

Collected from within the feature and in the immediate vicinity were: FS79 (a metal tinkler), FS80 (a muzzle-loading firearm percussion cap), FS81 (a cut sheet metal fragment), FS97 (a large mammal bone fragment), and FS101(another bone fragment). Dendrochronology samples FS70 and 73 through 75 were collected from ax-cut elements. Also a deer molar, mandible, and scapula fragment were found but left uncollected, as they likely are recent in age and post-dated the occupation of the wickiup village.

Feature 15B is a rare example of a culturally bark-peeled piñon tree. The only other bark-peeled piñon tree thus far noted by the CWP was at one of the ancillary sites reported on in the Phase V report (Martin and Brown 2010) at site 5ME974 in Mesa County. Such manifestations are typically found on ponderosa pine trees that were bark-peeled by the Ute for nutritional and/or medicinal utilization of the inner bark or cambium. No references have been found for peeled piñons in the ethnographic or archaeological literature in Colorado. Therefore it remains undetermined as to the function for Feature 15B, however it is obvious that the metal ax-cut section of missing bark was an intentional act on the part of its creator. The scar from the bark peel measures 35 centimeters in height, 13 centimeters in width, and 8 centimeters in depth below the present bark surface. It is 1.9 meters above the ground surface on the south-southeast side of the tree trunk. Two dendrochronology core samples were collected from the feature; one from within the scar (FS71) and the other through the adjacent bark (FS72), in an attempt to date the event.

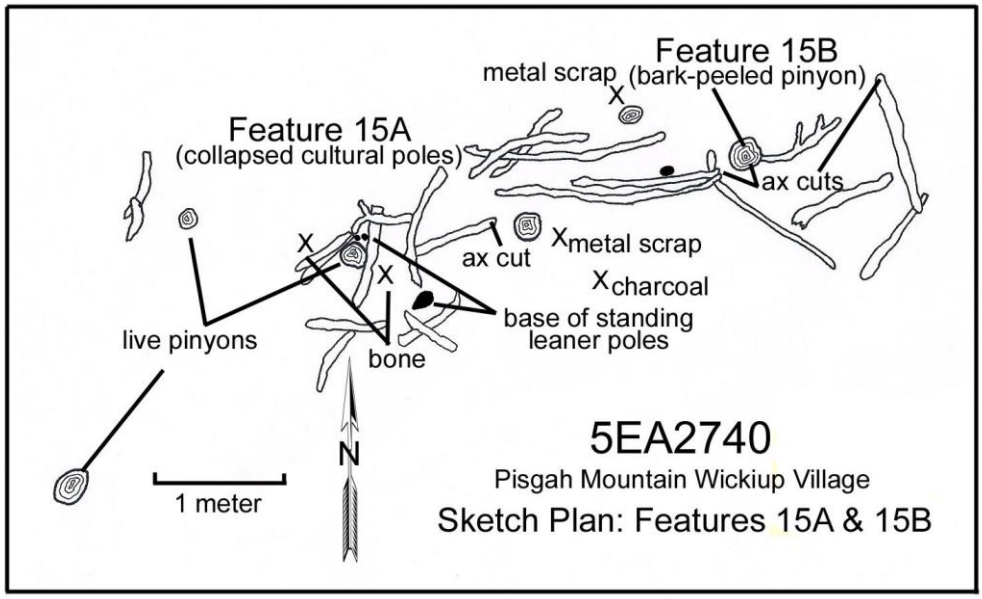

Figure 16: Plan View of Feature 15, Collapsed Cultural Poles and Bark-peeled Piñon

Feature 16, 15 meters south of Feature 15, is a partially-collapsed leaner-style wickiup consisting of four standing and four collapsed poles that measure from 1.75 to 3.12 meters in length. The standing poles are supported by the branches of a live piñon support tree, which is to the northeast of the shelter. The wickiup's oval floor area is approximately 3.7 square meters and it has an interior headroom of 1.7 meters. A southwestern entryway to the shelter is quite possibly indicated by the 2.4 meter-wide space between Poles #2 and #3 (Figure 17 and Plate 2), based on the artifacts, charcoal, and burnt bone found directly outside the shelter at this location.

A notable assemblage of artifacts were found in direct association with Feature 16, as illustrated in Figure 17. Collected from within the feature itself were FS3 (a chert end scraper), FS37 (a metal tinkler), FS38 (a spent bullet lead), and FS39 (a perforated circular metal disk or "washer"). Within seven meters of the wickiup, primarily to the south and southeast, were also collected FSs 32, 54 and 56 (four sheet metal strip fragments), FSs 33 through 35 (three metal projectile points in various stages of production), FS43 (a fragment of cut triangular sheet metal with a concave edge), FS55 (an elongated diamond-shape piece of cut sheet metal that is possibly a fourth projectile point), and FS57 (a small fragment of wire—possibly a tack shank).

Additionally, a number of uncollected artifacts were discovered beneath or within seven meters of the shelter: two apparent knife handle pins, a possible headstall fragment, two chert flakes, a burnt bone fragment, and 11 fragments of rusted sheet metal.

Although the leaner-style wickiup represented by Feature 16 is unexceptional, in and of itself, being similar to numerous others recorded by the CWP, the number and array of artifacts in direct association makes this feature one of the premier examples of an undisturbed Protohistoric wickiup known to the Colorado Wickiup Project. In addition to a tinkler, headstall fragment, two apparent knife fragments, burnt bone, and other metal artifacts, the feature produced three and possibly four Native-made iron projectile points in various stages of

manufacture, a spent bullet lead, a "washer", and, notably, *lithic* flakes & tools. This feature is highly recommended for excavation by a future project.

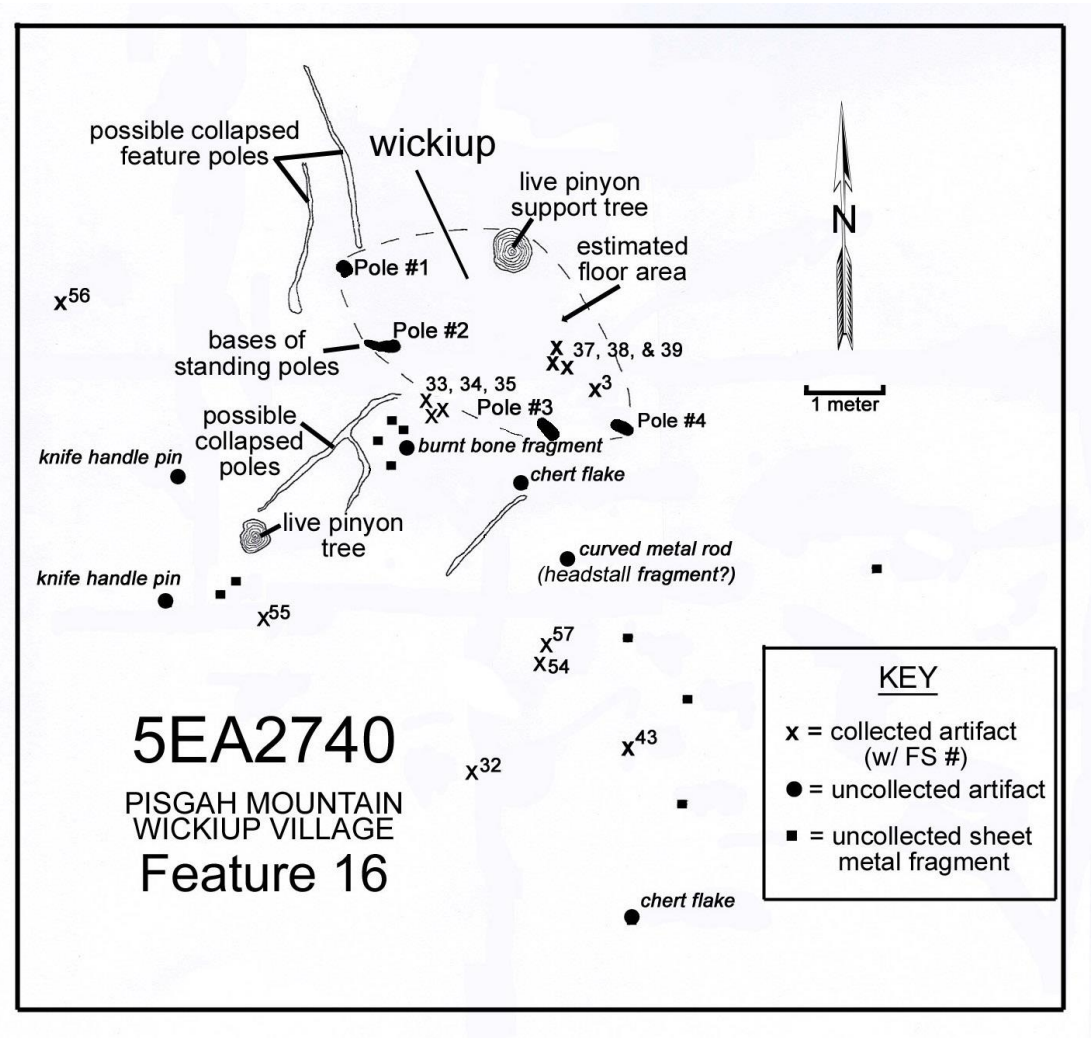

Figure 17: Plan View of Feature 16, Wickiup

Feature 17, 18 meters east-northeast of Feature 16, is a single-element, standing, juniper utility pole, 3.1 meters in length (Figure 18). It is resting against the trunk and limbs of a live piñon support tree, which is to the east of the feature. There are six branches on the ground nearby that possibly represent additional former feature elements of what could have been a utility rack, however, with two exceptions, they are short or bifurcated and unlikely as feature poles. Notably, seven tinklers (Plate 7) were found within two meters of this feature (FSs 82 through 88). Additionally, a small, reddened quartzite pebble (7 x 6 x 3cm)—a possible boiling/cooking stone—was found 28cm to the SE of the base of the support tree and a fragment of burnt bone (FS36) was collected five meters to the east of the pole. The concentration of metal tinklers within several meters of each other implies that either an article of clothing, or other artifact decorated with tinklers, decomposed here, or that tinklers were being manufactured here (as is implied elsewhere on the site by FS52, a tinkler "blank").

At 60 centimeters to the south of the support tree is a dead juniper tree. One of the sub-trunks of this tree was removed with a metal ax, possibly to clear it from interfering with the activities at Feature 17 (hide-treatment? hanging personal items? wickiup habitation?). Dendrochronology sample FS76 was collected from this trunk.

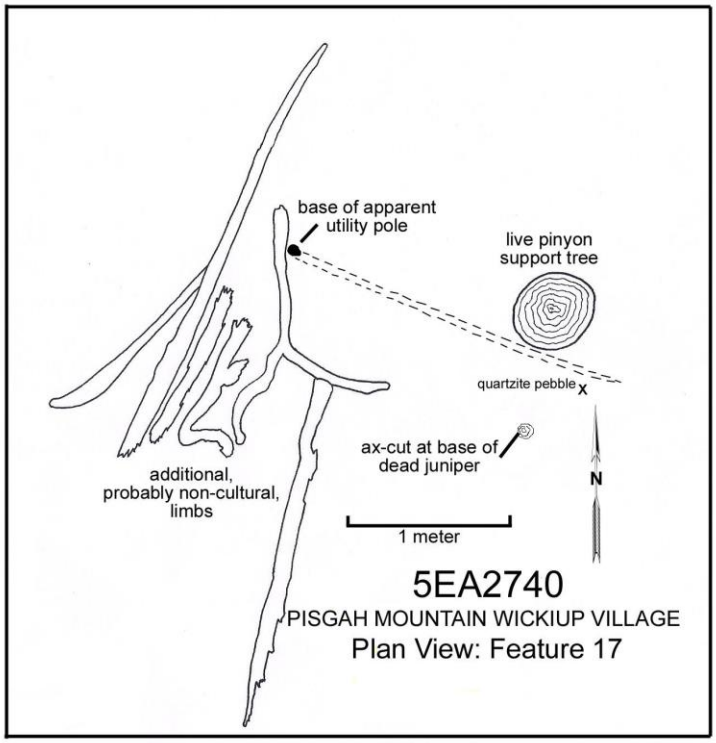

Figure 18: Plan View of Feature 17, Utility Pole

Feature 18, 13 meters to the south of Feature 1 in the northern part of the site, is a somewhat isolated cache of firewood. It consists of 20 or more partially limbed pieces of piñon and juniper wood resting roughly parallel to each other on the ground surface that measure from 55 to 175 centimeters in length—too short for feature poles.

Feature 19, four meters to the southeast of Feature 7, and likely associated with it, is another firewood cache. It consists of approximately 73 partially limbed pieces of piñon and juniper wood, seven of which were harvested by metal ax and one of which was saw-cut. The sticks measure from 0.50 to 2.77 meters in length and are piled on the ground to the southeast of two canopy trees, one juniper and one piñon. Within four meters of the feature were found a copper "hawk" bell (FS89), a fragment of lead (FS90), a fragment of apparent copper (FS103), a large metal tinkler (FS104), and an uncollected quartzite uniface. Dendrochronology samples FS107 and FS108 were collected from ax-cut pieces of wood within the feature. Field Specimen 107 was harvested by saw, rather than ax, and the resultant tree-ring date of _____ demonstrates that _____**[the results of the tree-ring dating have not yet been received but are anticipated in early 2011—the results will be incorporated into the final version of this report prior to distribution]**. Several ax-cut and

sawn tree trunks were noted near Feature 19; the apparent result of modern fence-post gathering activities.

Feature 20, situated to the northeast of the Open Activity Locus at the extreme southeast corner of the site and 16 meters south of Feature 17, is a single-element, standing utility pole, 1.94 meters in length. The bifurcated piñon or juniper pole is resting against the trunk and limb on the south side of a live piñon support tree. There is an unusual aspect to this utility pole in that directly beneath the pole, on the ground surface, rests part of Cobble Concentration D (see description below); six angular, possibly fire-cracked granitic cobbles. Also, there are four other possible fragments of fire-cracked rock (FCR) between 90 centimeters and two meters from the base of the tree to the southwest, northwest, north, and southeast.

Within a few meters of this feature were a link from a small iron chain (FS91), a fragment of sheet metal with a hole drilled through it (FS92), a small fragment of sheet metal that has been rolled into a loose cylinder shape (FS93), and another large metal loop (uncollected).

The Open Activity Locus (OAL)

What has been designated as the Open Activity Locus, or "OAL", encompasses the southeastern extremity of the Pisgah Mountain site (Figures 19 and B-5 and Plate 3). It is situated in a gently southwest-sloping, relatively treeless, sage-dotted clearing on a south-facing prominence that drops off in all directions other than to the north. The shallow, gravelly, residual soils consist of sandy reddish-brown decomposed granite containing a significant amount of quartz sand and angular pebbles. A majority of the clearing is taken up by the OAL—a locus of ash-stained soil, charcoal and burnt bone fragments, a hearth, two cobble concentrations, metal tools, and lithic flakes and tools that measures 14 meters east-west by 18 meters north-south.

The densest area of ashy soil forms a kidney-shaped concentration at the southwest corner of the locus, with Thermal Feature A and Cobble Concentration A located at its eastern edge (see descriptions below). Within this area were noted scores of small fragments of burnt bone, apparently large mammal, and 12 interior flakes of white, light gray, mottled gray, and laminated gray chert. A single, secondary, core of the laminated gray chert and two interior flakes of the same were found adjacent to two pounding/grinding stones resting atop an anvil stone near the southwest edge of the OAL (Plate 3). Three additional flakes were noted just north of the ash concentration.

The anvil or netherstone measures 34 by 25 by 10 centimeters and is of a locally-common gray limestone, whereas the two pounding/grinding stones are water-worn granitic cobbles. Approximately 12 to 20 very indistinct, linear impact marks or short scratches are present on one face of the anvil in an area measuring approximately 6 by 9 centimeters. These marks range from 3 to 8 millimeters in length and 1 millimeter wide. One of the handstones that rests atop the anvil measures 12 by 8 by 3.5 centimeters and exhibits a high polish on one face

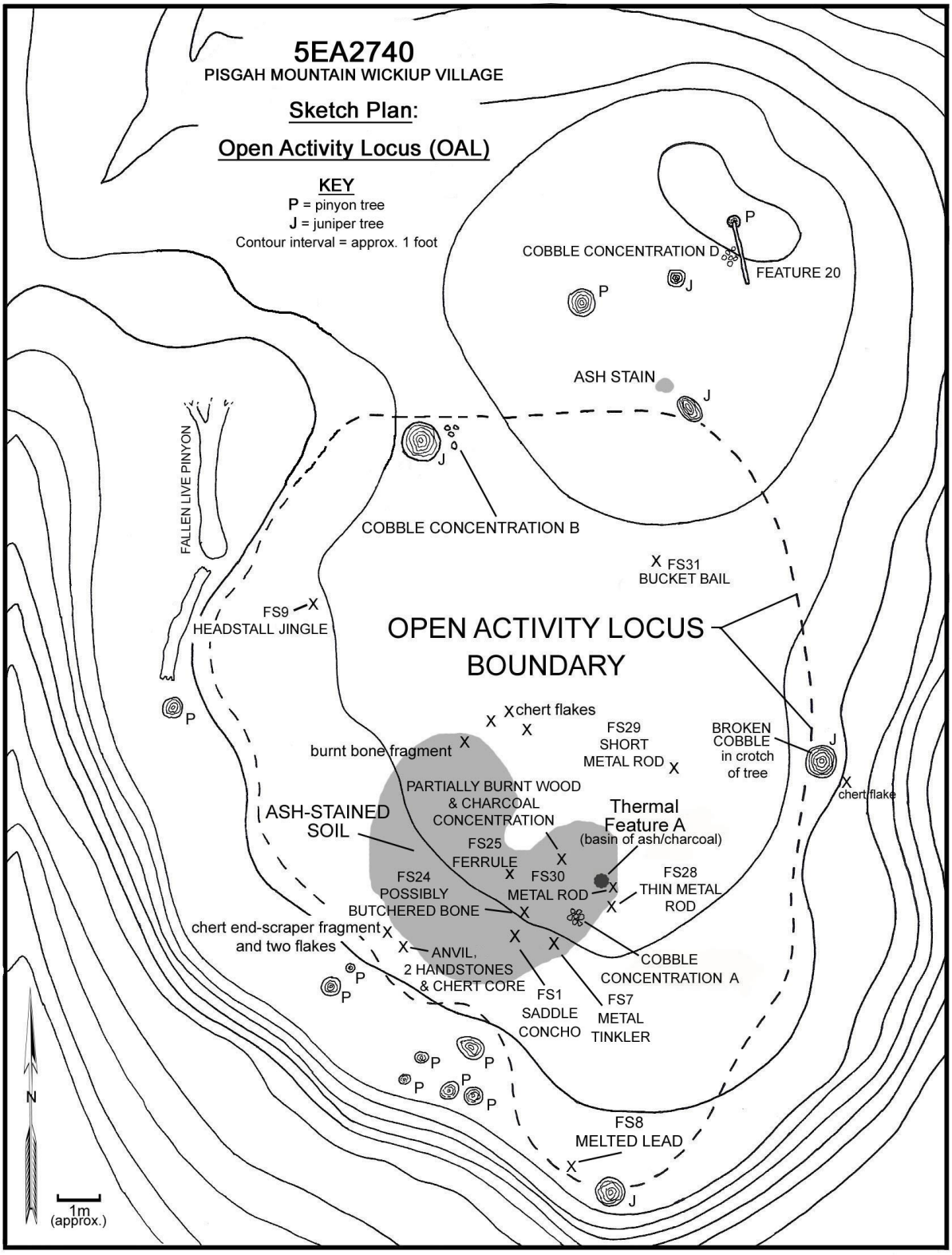

Figure 19: Sketch Plan of the Open Activity Locus (OAL)

and several 2.5 to 3 centimeter-diameter areas of heavy impact marks near the center of both faces.

The other handstone measures 13 by 6.5 by 6 centimeters and evidences no pecking or polish, however has slight grinding or rounding on the perimeter edges of a naturally-flat surface and on a very flat end of the cobble.

In addition to the collections at nearby wooden Features 15, 16, and 20, artifacts collected from within the OAL included an apparent saddle concho or saddle tack (FS1), a metal tinkler (FS7), a glob of melted lead (FS8), a metal horse headstall jingle (FS9), burnt and unburnt bone fragments (FSs 24 and 26), a triangular sheet metal ferrule with the corners bent over (FS 25), small metal rods (FSs 28 – 30), and a bucket bail (FS31).

Descriptions of Non-wooden Features

Three of the Cobble Concentrations are in direct association with the Open Activity Locus at the southeastern corner of the site—Concentrations "A", "B", and "D" (Figures 19 and B-5). Concentration "C" is situated six meters to the southwest of wooden Feature 8 near the center of the site (Figures 4 and B-3). Additionally, there is another single cobble fragment cached in the crotch of a live juniper tree on the eastern edge of the Open Activity Locus (Figures 19 and B-5).

Cobble Concentration A consists of a tight, round arrangement of seven unmodified granitic, water-worn cobbles situated near the south-central portion of the Open Activity Locus (Figure 19 and Plate 4). This feature, which measures 19 by 26 centimeters, is 2.2 meters to the west-southwest of Thermal Feature A, a shallow, basin-shaped hearth, and is likely directly associated with the activities there. The cobbles range in size from 8.5 by 6.5 by 4 centimeters to 10 by 8 by 3 centimeters. Although the cobbles are reddish, it is difficult to ascertain whether they have been oxidized or otherwise heat-altered due to the natural redness of the local decomposed granite and the native granitic rock. However, a pot-lidded chert flake of gray chert, and a pot lid itself, were found near these cobbles.

Cobble Concentration B is a group of four unmodified cobbles and cobble fragments placed near the northeast side of the base of a live juniper canopy tree at the northwest corner of the Open Activity Locus (Figure 19).

Cobble Concentration C is a collection of two unmodified cobbles and two stone tools cached in a live juniper tree near the center of the site (Figure 4 and Plate 4). An igneous water-worn cobble that is apparently a polishing stone or hide-rubbing stone was found on the ground surface to the southwest of the tree trunk. At 94 centimeters above the present ground surface on the east side of the cache-tree was found an unmodified metamorphic river cobble. It rests atop an ax-cut sub-trunk of the tree (dendrochronology sample FS110). It measures 19 by 13 by 8 centimeters. Immediately to the south of this specimen was found another unmodified river cobble that has been jammed between two other ax-cut sub-trunks of the tree. The tree bark has

grown partially around the cobble, however it can still be moved or lifted from its position. It measures 14 by 13 by 8 centimeters. Below, and to the west of, the unmodified cobbles, at a height of 58 centimeters above the ground, is a unifacially-worked quartzite flake tool cached in the crotch of the three sub-trunks of the tree. The polishing stone and flake tool are described in full in the *Artifact Description and Analysis* section.

Cobble Concentration D consists of ten possibly heat-altered, but otherwise unmodified, granitic cobbles arranged around the live piñon support tree for utility pole Feature 20 (see description above). Six of these cobbles are tightly arranged in a group directly beneath the feature pole—between its base and the base of the tree trunk. The four other possible fragments of FCR are situated between 90 centimeters and two meters from the base of the tree to the southwest, northwest, north, and southeast. Hypothetical purposes for the presence of these cobbles in conjunction with the leaner-pole range from simply a cache of cobbles, to a solar observatory, to a sundial, to a directional indicator; however these all remain strictly conjecture.

Thermal Feature A, consists of an ash and charcoal-filled, shallow basin hearth of undetermined diameter. It is located 2.2m east-northeast of Cobble Concentration A within the OAL. On the surface this feature consisted of a 30-centimeter diameter gray ash stain with numerous nearby fragments of burnt bone. A trowel test 40 centimeters long (east-west) and 10 centimeters wide was excavated into the stain and what is obviously the western portion of a densely ash-filled basin was exposed with numerous charcoal fragments resting on, and near, the floor of the basin. At the east end of the trowel test the floor of the basin was at a depth of 8.5 centimeters below PGS; at this point excavation was discontinued, and therefore, the actual size and nature of Thermal Feature A remains undetermined.

A sample of the fill from Thermal Feature A was collected as FS27 and several fragments of the nearby burnt bone were collected as FS26. One bone fragment from the OAL (FS24) appears to have butchering marks on one face.

Artifact Description and Analysis

Table 2, above, provides a list of the collected artifacts from the Pisgah Mountain site by Field Specimen (FS) number. All collected artifacts were mapped in place, either with a GPS unit or with compass and tape measures when within a few meters of a GPS-mapped feature. The locations of each artifact are shown on the plan view site maps (Figures 2 through 5, 19, and B-1 through B-5) as well as on some of the individual wooden feature plan view maps. Table E-1, in Appendix E provides UTM location information for each specimen.

In addition to the collected specimens, 25 historic trade artifacts were noted on the site that were considered non-diagnostic and were therefore not collected. These consisted of 20 fragments of rusted sheet metal (nine of which were described as “thick”—over 1.5mm (1/16”) in thickness and two of which had remnants of perforations or holes), three 10 to 14mm long by 2.0 to 2.5mm diameter rods that are apparently knife-handle pins, one short fragment of wire, and one 4mm thick angular fragment of iron. These items were also plotted on the site maps,

briefly described and sketched, noted on the individual Aboriginal Wooden Feature Component forms when they were in the vicinity of a feature (Appendix I), and replaced to their *in situ* locations.

In the artifact descriptions, measurements are given in both metric (to the nearest millimeter), and inches (to the nearest 1/32") for artifacts of European or Euro-American manufacture. Only metric measurements are provided for artifacts that appear to have been created, or altered, by the Native occupants of the site.

Ordnance related artifacts

Nine of the collected artifacts from the site are, or possibly are, related to guns and ammunition. They were found throughout the site, and, although there is some evidence that bullet making was taking place at 5EA2740 in the form of melted and distorted lead fragments, it appears to have been very limited and no distinct area for this activity was found. Appendix F, by Philip Born, Assistant Curator at the Museum, provides a full description and analysis of selected ordnance related artifacts from the site.

Three of the ordnance artifacts at Pisgah Mountain proved to be of modern manufacture: FS53 (remnants of a copper jacket from a soft-pointed rifle bullet), FS78 (a fired .300 Savage rifle casing from ca. 1920 to 1960), and FS96 (a .30-06 rifle cartridge case from ca. 1933 to 1950s). Interestingly, these artifacts and evidence of modern wood gathering are the only distinct evidences of modern intrusion at the site.

The most archaeologically significant artifact in this category at the site is FS80, an unfired percussion cap from a muzzle-loading rifle, found near Feature 15B (Plate 5). The specimen measures .177 inches (5mm) in diameter, which matches that of modern rifle percussion caps, however it is likely that this specimen is contemporary with the Protohistoric occupation at the site (Phil Born, personal communication). Percussion cap technology was first introduced in the 1830s and continues to the present day. Replacing the earlier flint, the steel frizzen, and the powder pan of the flint-lock mechanism, the percussion cap enabled muzzle-loading firearms to fire reliably in damp weather conditions. It was later replaced by fixed-ammunition firearms.

Additional ammunition related artifacts at the site include a highly deformed bullet lead (FS38), another distorted mass of lead—possibly a piece of waste lead from bullet making activities (FS90), a glob of lead sprue—also likely from bullet making (FS8), and a melted glob of non-ferrous metal—copper or brass (FS98). One further specimen, FS39, is a manufactured non-ferrous perforated metal disk, or washer (Plate 6). Although this artifact could be related to any number of tools, such as knives, it possibly is a gun part. It measures 14mm (19/32") in diameter and 1mm (1/16) inches in thickness. The center hole has a diameter of 2.5mm (1/8"). It was found near Feature 16.

Metal projectile points

Metal arrow points become increasingly common in the archaeological record of the western United States after AD1600 and especially after AD1750 (BLM 2005). They quickly began to replace stone arrow points, especially among peoples who had frequent contact with the early Spanish and other Europeans who provided not only pre-made points but also sources of raw sheet metal in the form of barrel hoops, box bands, spoons, knives, wagon wheel hoops, and other items of flat iron. By the middle of the Nineteenth Century "Apache, Navajo, Comanche, Ute and other mobile horse-mounted fighters were using chisels and tin snips to cut out arrowpoints" for hunting and raiding weapons (ibid.) and were most commonly used in the interior west between the years of 1820 and 1881. Both European metal trade points and hand-hammered iron points were common surface finds a few decades ago but most have now rusted away (Frison 1991:123).

Three of the collected artifacts from the site have been classified as projectile points fashioned from sheet iron. Two of these are clearly points (FSs 33 and 34) and another is possibly an unfinished point or blank (FS35). Two other iron specimens are diamond or leaf-shaped artifacts that are clearly tools and possibly small points (FSs 18 and 55). All of the tools appear to be Native-made (hand cut and hammered), as opposed to mass-produced by Europeans or Euro-Americans for trade to the Native peoples (ibid:123-125).

The three most obvious representatives in this category of tools were found within centimeters of each other in front of wickiup Feature 16 (FSs 33-35). Quite apparently, the occupants of this shelter were involved in the production of these objects, as they exhibit three completely different stages of production.

FS34 is a complete, finished iron point of a morphological style categorized as "Diamond-shaped" by Kennedy (2009). It was collected from immediately in front of the apparent entryway of Feature 16, to the south of the shelter. It has a triangular blade, rounded shoulders, and an un-notched, contracting stem (Plate 6). The specimen is well-made, close to being symmetrical, and, although rusted, evidence remains of the sharpened (filed) blade edges. It measures 3.7 x 1.7 x 0.1cm (Plate 6).

FS33 is an unfinished iron point of a morphological style categorized as "Group 5: convex blade, perpendicular angled shoulder" by Kennedy (ibid). It was collected from within a few centimeters of FSs 34 and 35 in front of Feature 16. The stem of the point is slightly contracting and has a square base (Plate 6). The specimen is crudely-made, at least at this point in its production process. The distal portions of both blade edges appear to have been possibly sharpened with a file, however it is difficult to confirm due to the high amount of rust. The specimen measures 4.6 x 1.8 x 0.1cm.

Several chisel marks, or indentations, are in evidence, particularly on one face. Two of these marks, made as a result of chiseling the shoulders or barbs of the point, extend a significant distance onto the face of the stem, almost meeting in the center. These cut marks, situated where the stem of the point joins the blade, create a weak-point and obviously compromise the overall

strength of the specimen. It is possible that this is why the point was discarded before completing its production. It would also tend to suggest that its creator was somewhat inexperienced in the art of metal tool manufacture—perhaps a child or novice learning the trade.

FS35 is a triangular-cut piece of sheet iron, with no stem or notches. It also was collected from within a few centimeters of FSs 33 and 34 in front of Feature 16. The specimen is crudely-made and asymmetrical, at least at this point in its production process (Plate 6). The distal halves of both blade edges are edge-rounded and polished, presumably through use wear, suggesting that this specimen is possibly a finished tool, rather than an unfinished projectile point blank. The specimen measures 2.9 x 1.7 x 0.1cm.

Artifacts FS18 and FS55 are similar, small, leaf-shaped metal tools found in different areas of the site. Their small size suggests that they served as something other than projectile points, however this latter possibility cannot be totally disallowed. It is likely that, if these tools were made of chipped stone, they would typically be classified as drills or perforators by archaeologists, and this is definitely a possibility for these metal tools as well, although nothing similar has been found in the literature. Nothing definitive can be seen on the tools in the form of use-wear, although both specimens are heavily rusted.

FS18 measures 2.8 x 1.1 x 0.2cm. It is clear that one end of the tool had been intentionally cut with either chisel or tin-snips to form an acute point (Plate 6). It was found near wickiup Feature 3 at the north end of the site.

FS55, found several meters to the southeast of wickiup Feature 16 near the south end of the site, is more finely-crafted than FS18, and is intentionally pointed at both ends—one end acutely pointed, and the other somewhat rounded (Plate 6). It measures 3.0 x 0.9 x 0.1cm.

Equine related artifacts

The presence of horses at Pisgah Mountain is evidenced by the presence of three artifacts in particular (FSs 9, 94, and 100), and possibly four others.

FS9 consists of a two-link jingle, or "coscojo" from a Spanish or Mexican-style headstall (Figure 20 and Plate 6). These jingles were popular items for Ute bridles, and have been found on two other Colorado Wickiup Project sites: 5RB563—the Ute Hunters' Camp (Martin and Brown 2010 and Martin and Ott 2009), and 5ME469—Decker's Big Tank Wickiup Village (Martin, Brown, and Lindstrom in progress). Specimen FS9 is somewhat unique among those from the CWP collections in that, although obviously hand-forged, this specimen is particularly well made and the three margins of the flat "blade" of the jingle have been decoratively beveled with a file for aesthetic purposes. It was found in the Open Activity Locus and measures 5.5 x 1.3 x 0.14cm.

Three other specimens, FSs 20, 22, and 92, from elsewhere on the site, appear to be possible fragments of other headstall jingles. All three consist of fragments of flat sheet iron with the remnants of drilled holes. Their size, and overall shapes, are similar to the blade of FS9.

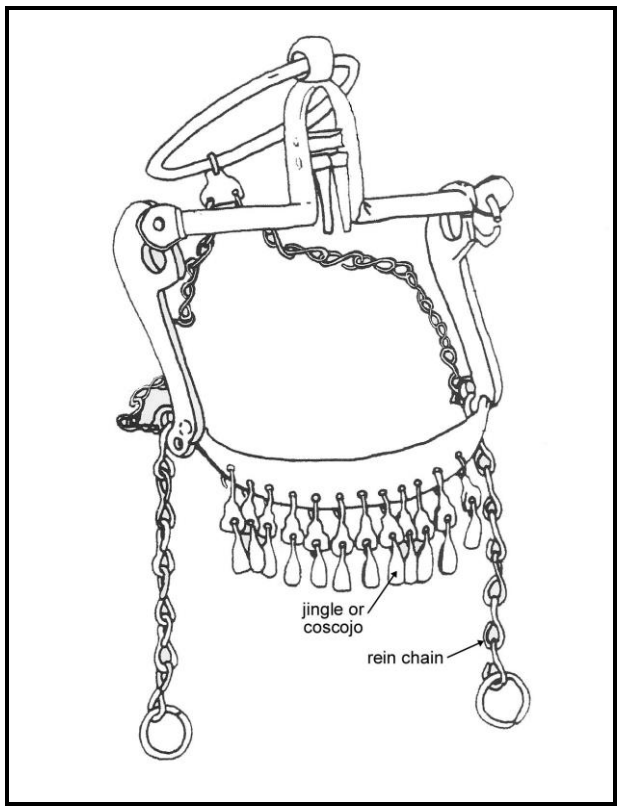

Figure 20: Illustration of a Spanish or Mexican-style Horse Headstall (after Cruse 2008:177)
Note the rein chain and jingles similar to FSs 9, 94, and 100 from 5EA2740

FSs 94 and 100 are fragments of sections of rein chain (Figure 20 and Plate 6), again apparently from a Spanish style headstall. FS94, found just north of the anthill where the beads from FSs 23 and 41 were collected, is a fragment of double-looped, "S"-shaped, hand-forged iron rod with a square or diamond-shaped cross section. FS100, from near wickiup Feature 9, is a short fragment, but likely another piece of a rein chain. Nearly identical pieces of rein chain have been found on two other Colorado Wickiup Project sites: 5ME15283—the Hook and Bead Wickiup Site (Martin, Conner, and Darnell 2005) and 5RB53—Duck Creek Wickiup Village (Martin and Brown 2010). These specimens, respectively, measure 3.9 x 1.5 x 0.5cm and 1.8 x 1.0 x 0.4cm.

Artifact FS1, also from the Open Activity Locus, is unique in our experience and remains somewhat of an enigma. It consists of a domed, bottle-cap shaped, ornament of iron measuring 2.5cm (1") in diameter and 2.2cm (7/8") in height (Plate 6). The circumference is crimped or scalloped and a four-lobed hole exists in the center of the head or dome of the artifact. It is difficult to ascertain whether this hole has been cut or punched through the metal, or is the result of a shank or wire loop having been torn from the obverse side.

It was originally identified as a saddle concho (or concha) by archaeologists Brian O'Neil and Cheryl Harrison who found the specimen during their initial visit to the site, and nearly

everyone who has seen the specimen since suggests that it is a concho or other type of decoration associated with saddles, bridles, or other horse tack. Definitions of conchos/conchas include the following:

> "A silver or other metal coin-sized decorative piece with two slots or a screw back…through which…saddle strings are passed and tied" (Beatie 1981:355).
>
> "Disk-shaped silver ornaments that typically decorate belts, chaps, leggings, spurs, bridles, and so on. They can also be made of brass or leather. Saddle conchos, called *string conchos*, come in sets of eight. From the Spanish word *concha*, meaning shell" (Blevins 2001:92-93).

However an extended search for "conchos" and other horse tack on the internet has failed to find any similar artifacts—the conchos illustrated are either un-perforated or have two parallel slots for threading leather straps through. Also, conchos are typically made of silver, gold, or other non-ferrous metals.

Domed nickel-plated brass button-like "conchas" were recovered from the Battle of Red River Site and Indian Village (41BI544) in Texas, dating to 1874 (Cruse 2008). They have nickel-plated copper attachment wires soldered to the center of their backs. This reference states that "conchas were popular items used to decorate belts, pouches, legging, and bridles" (ibid:176). At another nearby site on private land, the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon Site, a saddle concho was recovered (ibid:211). It is made of tin, has a stamped floral wreath design on its face, and has two rectangular cuts in the center to allow it to be attached to a leather tassel or thong.

Also found at the Palo Duro Canyon site were eight large tacks "most likely used as decorations on saddles" (ibid:213). These tacks ranged in diameter from 1.57cm to 12.25cm and had a variety of raised, decorative motifs on the heads. One of the specimens illustrated in the report shows a tack whose shank has separated, leaving a star-shaped hole where the raised star on the tack head had been. It is the opinion of the senior author of this report that specimen FS1 is a similar saddle tack.

Tinklers

Remarkably, 17 iron tinklers—also known as "jingles" or "jingle cones", a tinkler "blank" (FS52), and one additional apparent tinkler fragment (FS11) were found at Pisgah Mountain (Plate 7). Seven of these "conical ornaments" were found at utility pole Feature 17, three at wickiup Feature 10A, two at wickiup Feature 1, and one each at the Open Activity Area, the anthill where seed beads FSs 23 an 41 were found, and at Features 12, 15A, 16, and 19. The tinkler blank was found at wickiup Feature 8.

The tinklers are all hand-made, rather than machined. These items, still in vogue today particularly on women's pow wow "jingle dresses" (Plate 7) are made by cutting sheet metal into triangles, cutting off one of the points, and curling them into cones. They were traditionally used

to decorate clothing, moccasins, bags, and quivers (Cruse 2008:180). When multiple tinklers are attached side-by-side to a piece of clothing or other artifact they strike against each other and create a tinkling sound when in motion.

The 17 complete specimens from 5EA2740 range in length from 2.0 to 5.3cm. The bases, or ends with the large openings, range from 0.6 to 1.2cm in diameter. The thickness of the metal stock used to create the ornaments ranges from 0.5 to 0.8mm with the exception of highly corroded specimen FS37, which is 1.0mm in thickness. Interestingly, the seven tinklers associated with utility pole Feature 17 are among the smaller specimens in the collection.

Using the categorical system provided by Cruse (ibid), the edges of these items either meet in the center ("center curled"), or overlap on the right or left side when viewed with the large end of the cone downwards ("left curled" or "right curled"). Cruse suggests that this distinction is probably simply individual preference, although the apparent randomness of these categories at Pisgah Mountain, even within tinklers found together, suggests to these authors that it is more a question of accident, or right-or-left handedness, rather than intentional forethought on the part of an individual. At Pisgah, ten of the tinklers are center curled, five are right curled, and two are left curled.

The presence of FS52, the tinkler blank, suggests that these items were being fashioned on-site. Found at wickiup Feature 8, the flat triangle of iron, with one corner snipped off, measures 2.1 x 1.9cm and 0.8mm in thickness (Plate 7).

Metal Knife Parts

A complete knife blade (FS40) and three other fragments of knifes were recovered. The two blade specimens (FS40 and FS60) are from single-edged blades of what are commonly referred to as "butcher" knives.

> During the late 18th century to mid 1840s, the butcher knife was a key tool for mountain men. Simple, useful and cheap to produce, they were used for everything from skinning beaver, cutting food, self defense, and scalping. In the 1830s an American company named J. Russell became the major producer of inexpensive, high quality cutlery. They soon became a name in every household and in the mountain man mythos. (www.answers.com/topic/butcher-knife accessed 12/6/10).

FS40 consists of the iron blade of a "butcher" style knife—a somewhat large, single-edged knife—with its two handle pins remaining in place (Plate 8). No evidence of the nature of the handle, other than the pins, remains. Although the surface of the area to the east of the two track road that runs along the eastern boundary of 5EA2740 was systematically searched (and spot-checked with the metal detector), this is the only artifact that was found on the east side of the road—notably isolated from the wooden features and the rest of the portable artifacts (Figure 2).

The specimen measures 16cm (6¼") in length by 2.5cm (1") in width by 2.4mm (3/32") in thickness. The handle pins are 1.8 and 1.9cm long (23/32" and ¾") and 3mm (1/8") in diameter. The pins are slightly flattened or flared at each end as a result of having been hammered onto the handle of the knife.

FS60 is a fragment of what appears to have been a similar single-edged iron knife blade. It was found at the location of utility pole Feature 14A and horizontal beam Feature 14B, which possibly suggests a meat-preparation function for these features. It measures 2.8cm along the long axis of the blade by 2.5cm (1") in width (the same as FS40) and 3mm (1/8") in thickness (the same as FS40).

FS6 (from Feature 5) and FS28 (from the Open Activity Locus) both appear to be additional iron knife handle pins, again nearly identical to those still in place on FS40 (Plate 8). Respectively they measure 1.7cm (11/16") by 3mm (1/8") and 1.4cm (9/16") by 3mm (1/8"). Again both ends of both specimens are flattened.

Miscellaneous metal artifacts

Brass bell: FS89, is a "hawk" bell (Plate 6). These small, decorative brass bells are constructed of two half-globes that were sealed together to form a hollow ball, in the manner of a "jingle" bell. One side of the bell is constructed with two small holes connected by a slot, which allowed the sound of the ball rattling around inside to be heard. They are sometimes called "Saturn" bells because of the ring surrounding the globe where the halves are attached. They were known as hawk bells by the early traders because, in Europe, they had been developed for use in the sport of falconry. Two of the bells of different pitches were tied to a hawk's foot so the owner could located the hawk or falcon as it flew after hunted game such as rodents (http://www.louisiana101.com/ideas_lasalle_hawkbells.html accessed 12/6/10).

In North America Euro-American traders used hawk bells, in several sizes, as trade items to the Indians who used them as decoration on numerous items such as clothing and cradleboards and as hair adornments (Cruse 2008).

FS89, which was found near possible firewood cache Feature 19, has been partially flattened on one side. The wire loop on the back for attaching the bell to clothing, etc. is missing however a small cone of solder remains at the attachment point. The specimen measures 1.4cm (9/16") in diameter around the ring seal and 7mm in thickness (partially compressed).

Decorative brass tacks: FS51 (from wickiup Feature 8) and FS62 (from near utility pole Feature 14A) are fragments of decorative brass tacks (Plate 5). They consist, respectively, of a tack head with the entire shank missing and a head with approximately half of the shank remaining. Both tack heads measure 8mm (5/16") in diameter. Another artifact, FS57 (from near wickiup Feature 16) is a small straight piece of heavily rusted wire, 9mm in length, that possibly was also a shank from a tack of some type.

These dome-headed, square shanked, "embroidery" tacks were used frequently by Native Americans in the Protohistoric and Early Historic periods to decorate gun stocks, knife handles, saddles, pipe stems, mirrors, cradle boards, and other artifacts by hammering or pressing them into the wood or leather in designs and patterns. A quote attributed to one of William (?) Bent's children in 1917, regarding his father's trading post at Bent's Fort (1833-1849) in southeastern Colorado mentions these brass tacks:

> Some old Indian rifles [had] brass head tacks drove in the stock. This was a common thing for Indians to do. They thought this made the gun look fancy. My father used to sell lots of these brass tacks to all the Indians, to ornament saddles, looking glasses, belts, or anything of that kind (Frank 2005).

Bucket or kettle bail: FS31 is a fairly heavy-gauge iron bail from a bucket or iron kettle (Plate 8). It measures 22.5cm (8-7/8") across, 13.5cm (5-5/16") and the iron rod from which it is manufactured is 4mm (5/32") in diameter. The ends of each side of the bail are bent inward at right angles for insertion in the holes or bail ears of the container.

Metal rod fragments: FS29 is a 3.2cm (1¼") long length of 4mm (5/32") diameter round non-ferrous metal. It is broken at one end and rounded at the other—either intentionally or as a result of use as a tool. FS30 is a 3.1cm (1¼") long length of heavily rusted, hand-wrought, iron rod that is 6mm (¼") in diameter. It also is broken at one end and crudely rounded at the other. Both of these specimens were recovered from the Open Activity Locus and could be from any manner of domestic or horse culture-related artifacts.

Wire artifacts: FS91 appears to be a fragment of an "S"-shaped link from a rather small-gauge chain (Plate 5). The 2mm (3/32") diameter iron wire, with an oval cross-section, is too fine of a gauge to be suitable for horse tack. Therefore, its use for something less structurally demanding is suggested, such as the stopper-chain on a canteen, or for securing a decorative item to clothing, etc. The fragment is 1.7cm (11/16") long and was found near utility pole Feature 20.

FS59 consists of a 4.4cm (1-23/32") long section of iron wire that has been fashioned into a curved pick, awl, or needle (Plate 6). The 2mm (3/32") diameter wire has a rectangular cross section and has been flared at one end and sharpened to a curved point at the other. Possible uses for the tool, which was found near the horizontal pole at Feature 14B, include leather working, rudimentary sewing, detailed cleaning of guns, etc.

Small fragments of sheet iron: FSs 54 and 56, both from near wickiup Feature 16, consist of small fragments of expediently, yet clearly intentionally, bent, thin sheet iron. FS54 is a band of 22mm wide iron that has been curled into a cylindrical spiral as if it had been wrapped around a piece of cordage or a cylindrical stick or rod—as in a ferrule (Plate 5). By definition, ferrules are typically narrow circular rings of metal used for fastening, joining, or reinforcement. The specimen measures 1.5cm in length by 6mm in width. FS56 appears to have been multi-folded around the tip of a blunt object. It measures 1.9cm by 1.0cm.

Specimens FS16, 43, 47, 81, and 102 are non-diagnostic fragments of sheet iron.

Small fragments of non-ferrous sheet metal: FS14 is a 1.5cm long by 5mm wide by 1mm (1/16") thick piece of metal that appears to have been intentionally shaped, is beveled or sharpened along one straight edge, and has a small diameter hole punched through its center.

FS19 is similar to FS 54 in that it consists of a band of sheet metal that has been rolled into a cylinder or possible ferrule (Plate 5). It is pointed at both ends. The band is a maximum of 6mm wide and the artifact measures 1.1cm by 1.0cm.

FS25 is a more obvious ferrule than either FS19 or FS54. It has been fashioned from a cut triangle of sheet metal by folding two of the corners over to form a cylinder or collar that is pointed on one side (Plate 5). The artifact measures 1.4cm by 9mm.

FS32 is a band of non-ferrous cut sheet metal that tapers from 7mm at one end to 4mm at the other. It has been bent into a half-circle.

FS93 is a piece of sheet metal that has been rolled into a partial cylinder, similar to a tinkler however it is small, non-conical, and the edges of the cylinder do not meet. It measures 1.5cm by 5mm.

Specimens FS10, 12, and 103 are non-diagnostic fragments of non-ferrous sheet metal.

Glass seed beads

Glass trade beads were used by the Ute and other Native American peoples as necklaces and other forms of jewelry, as well as having been sewn into decorative, embroidered patterns on clothing, moccasins, cradle boards, horse tack, gun scabbards, and numerous other artifacts. Drawn glass beads such as the tiny "seed" beads found at Pishgah (as well as larger wound beads) had been manufactured for centuries in Europe, primarily Venice/Murano, Bohemia/Moravia (present day Czechoslovakia), and Holland, and shipped to eastern North America as early as AD1492 by the Spanish, English, Dutch, and French, and traded by the millions to the Native Americans. It is estimated that Venice alone shipped six million *pounds* of beads *yearly* to the United States during the 1880s (Dubin 1987). A list of goods from 1863 "for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of the Upper Arkansas" lists 100 pounds of seed beads (Greene and Scott 2004). Chinese and European glass beads were also brought into the northwest coast by Russian traders from approximately AD1780 to 1800 and traded inland (ibid).

A total of 24 beads (Plate 8) were collected—22 of which (FSs 23 and 41) were found on an ant hill in the relatively artifact free saddle that separates the OAL and Features 15, 16, 17, and 20 from the rest of the site. Also noted at the anthill were minute charcoal fragments, several chert micro flakes, a single flake of clear glass, and FS42, a metal tinkler. Although there were several other anthills of similar size elsewhere on the site, the one containing FSs 23 and 41 is the only one that produced beads or other artifacts. The final two specimens were collected at wooden Feature 1 (FS15) and Feature 14B (FS61). Bead totals for the site (Table 3) consist of 11 blue, 9 white, 2 black, and 2 red-on-white beads (also know as "white hearts" or "cornaline d' Aleppo"). Under "diaphaneity", "0" stands for opaque and "1" for translucent.

Table 3: Glass Seed Beads (24) from 5EA2740 (Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village)

Diameter (mm)	Diapheneity (0 = opaque 1 = translucent)	Color*
Field Specimens 23 and 41 from Anthill (22 beads)		
3.15	1	red-on-white
3.41	1	red-on-white
2.25	0	white
2.33	0	white
2.90	0	white
2.92	0	white
2.95	0	white
3.11	0	white
3.19	0	white
3.40	0	white
2.46	1	blue
2.62	1	blue
2.68	1	blue
2.73	1	blue
2.74	1	blue
2.77	1	blue
2.78	1	blue
3.20	0 (?) (weathered cortexes)	blue
3.31	0 (?) (weathered cortexes)	blue
3.65	0 (?) (weathered cortexes)	blue
3.01	0	black
3.25	0	black
Field Specimen 15 from Feature 1 (1 bead)		
3.36	0	white
Field Specimen 61 from Feature 14B (1 bead)		
2.55	1	blue

*The classification scheme for this analysis is based on research by Chris von Wedell (personal communication). The main color classifications for glass trade beads suggested by Wedell include: blue, greenish-blue, bluish-green, dark/navy blue, white, black, green, dark green, pink, yellow, orange, and red-on-white.

Lithic artifacts

It is noteworthy that a significant number and variety of chipped and groundstone artifacts were present on 5EA2740, as these are often notably absent on Ute sites containing metal and glass trade goods. Particularly *chipped* stone technology was quickly abandoned upon obtaining access to metal projectile points, knifes, axes, and firearms. Again, this factor, along with the presence of several metal projectile points and a percussion cap, suggests an early Protohistoric occupation at Pisgah. **[the results of the tree-ring dating have not yet been received but will be incorporated into the final version of this report prior to distribution]**

Surface finds at the site include collected specimens FS2, a retouched and utilized fragment of obsidian angular shatter near Feature 1, and FS3 an end-scraper of Green River Formation chert at Feature 16. Uncollected stone artifacts include a polishing stone and flake tool at Cobble Concentration C; a netherstone or lap stone found at Feature 2A; a chopper near Feature 3; a patinated chert flake to the south of Feature 11A; two chert flakes at Feature 16; a quartzite uniface at Feature 19; and an anvil, two handstones, a core, an end scraper and 15 flakes in the Open Activity Locus. Several chert micro flakes and one of clear glass were noted on the anthill to the northwest of Feature 15 where seed beads FSs 23 and 41 were collected. Also pertinent here is the fact that two retouched and utilized fragments of purple (sun-colored amethyst) bottle glass were noted on the side of the two track road approximately 80 meters to the northeast of the site.

FS2 is a small, angular fragment of obsidian with edge-crushing, edge-rounding, attrition flakes and possible retouch. The specimen, found near Feature 1, measures 2.0 x 2.0x 1.1cm.

FS3 is a fragment of an end-scraper of mottled and striated dark gray Green River chert. It measures 2.3 x 2.9 x 0.5cm and exhibits well-controlled, steep, unifacial retouch and minute use-flakes along the entirety of one convex edge. The parallel-faced specimen does not exhibit any flake attributes, but rather appears to be a natural spall of stone. It is heavily pot-lidded, suggesting heat treatment or inadvertent discard in a thermal feature.

Polishing stone from Cobble Concentration C: This uncollected specimen consists of an igneous (?) water-worn cobble that was apparently a polishing stone or hide-rubbing stone. It was found on the ground surface to the southwest of the tree trunk at the concentration of tools and cobbles. It measures 16 by 12 by 4.5 centimeters. The raised portions of stone on one face of this cobble *appear* to display a slight polish. The polished area extends from 1.0 to 1.5cm up the rounded edge of the tool, suggesting use on a soft material such as hide. It is conceivable that such a wear pattern could be simply the result of rubbing during transport within a leather or cloth container such as a bag.

Flake tool at Cobble Concentration C: Below, and to the west of the unmodified cobbles at the Concentration, at a height of 58 centimeters above the ground, was found a unifacially-worked quartzite flake tool cached in the crotch of the three sub-trunks of the tree. The dorsal face of the flake tool is water-worn cortex; the ventral face is characterized by four main flake scars at one end of the oval-shaped flake plus smaller unifacial scars along one longitudinal edge.

This type of large, somewhat dull-edged flake tool is commonly categorized as a butchering tool. It measures 15 by 10 by 2.5 centimeters.

Netherstone at Feature 2A: This specimen is a 25 x 18 x 9.5cm “lap stone” or anvil that was found among the poles of possible collapsed wickiup, Feature 2A. It exhibits approximately 35 peck marks on one face and two areas of subtle, shallow, narrow scratch marks on the reverse face, possibly the result of cutting activities with a sharp metal object such as a knife blade.

Anvil stone from the Open Activity Locus: Made of gray limestone, and similar to the artifact from Feature 2A, the specimen measures 37 x 27.5 x 9cm. A few faint, possible peck marks are located in one highly localized area one on face that measures 1.5cm in diameter. The following two handstones were found resting atop this specimen (Plate 3).

Pecking stone from the Open Activity Locus: This artifact consists of an oval, “mano-shaped”, cobble of dark gray quartzite that measures 12.5 x 7 x 3cm. Distinct, localized peck marks are centrally located on both flat faces in areas measuring 3 x 1.5cm and 2 x 2cm respectively. It is this centrally-located wear pattern, rather than edge-based, that proscribes categorizing the specimen as a “hammerstone”.

Rubbing stone from the Open Activity Locus: This artifact consists of use wear on an otherwise unmodified loaf-shaped river cobble of gray quartzitic sandstone with naturally flat surfaces on one face and one end. It measures 15 x 7 x 6.5cm. The flat face of stone exhibits very slight grinding and smoothing on the extreme outer edges—which are the highest surfaces—around 60-70% of the perimeter of the face. The flat end of the tool also shows nearly identical wear around most of its perimeter as well.

End scraper from the Open Activity Locus: This artifact, along with two striated gray-and-white chert flakes, were found on the surface from 12 to 32cm to the north of the anvil and hand tools. A core of similar material was nearby. The end-scraper consists of a piece of angular shatter of the same material as the flakes and measures 7.5 x 3 x 3cm. One 2cm-long edge of this tool has a 45-degree edge-angle that has been steeply, unifacially retouched and exhibits steep unifacial step-fractures as well.

Chopper from Feature 3: One meter downhill (southeast) from wickiup Feature 3 was found a 10 x 8.5 x 3.5cm, bifacially-flaked gray siltstone tool that exhibits edge-rounding and step fractures along all edges with the exception of a thick “back” at one end of the sub-rectangular tool.

Wooden artifacts

Ax-cut wood near Feature 11A: An unusual artifact of undetermined purpose was recorded on the surface approximately 5 meters to the northwest of wickiup Feature 11A. It consists of an intentionally-fashioned, ax-cut, "Y"-shaped section of a forked tree branch that has been carefully trimmed at the base of the “Y”, and ax-peeled or whittled on both sides of the upper “ears” of the “Y” (Plate 9). This specimen measures 41cm in length, 14cm in maximum

width, and 9.2cm in maximum diameter. Suggestions as to what this artifact had possibly been used for have ranged from boot jack, to gun-rest for steadying rifles, to mountain sheep fetish or talisman—and, indeed, it highly resembles the skull cap and horn cores of such an animal as can be seen in Plate 9.

Bark mat from Feature 4: From exposed areas of juniper bark mat in the southeast half of wickiup Feature 4, and from trowel tests nearer the support tree, it appears that the mat covers a majority of the shelter's floor. It is at least 9cm thick in places, and has been laid into place in two or three separate crisscrossed layers. A portion of this mat was collected, as FS116, for potential future investigations, including potential radiocarbon dating.

Interpretation and Discussion

The reader is referred to the report for Phase VI of the Colorado Wickiup Project (Martin, Brown, and Lindstrom in progress) for an overview of the CWP and discussions of the environment, paleoclimate, cultural history of western Colorado and the Ute specifically, and a synthesis of the archaeological findings by the project and their interpretation and significance. A discussion of the specific findings at the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village is presented below. The site was recognized as one of the preeminent Protohistoric/Early Historic Native American sites in the state during the initial visit by BLM Archaeologist, Cheryl Harrison and DARG Research Associate, Brian O'Neil in 2008. However, it was not until well into the investigations in 2009 that the extent, nature, and integrity of this unique site was fully appreciated.

5EA2740 has been assigned a Ute affiliation based solely on its location in the mountain region of west central Colorado, where these were the only Native peoples documented in the area at the point in history represented by the artifacts and tree-ring dates found at the site. The site represents a temporary domestic camp that was quite apparently inhabited for more than a few days—most likely weeks or months based on the number of discarded or lost artifacts. The seasonality of the occupation is difficult to ascertain without further investigations, such as macrobotanical and pollen analysis, and test excavation which hopefully would produce additional environmental information such as faunal remains. The elevation at which the site is located, 7160 feet, although somewhat high for typical winter settlements prehistorically, does not entirely rule out a cold-season occupancy. The valley in which the site is situated provides a modicum of protection from westerly storms, and the relative proximity of the Colorado River to the north would assure year-round open water during all but the most extreme of weather conditions. Deer and elk herds also were likely present in the area year-round.

Activities represented at the site, in addition to those predictable at all camp sites such as hunting, gathering, food preparation, and shelter construction, included lithic and metal tool manufacture and maintenance—as evidenced by the unfinished metal projectile points at Feature 16, the un-rolled tinkler blank from near Feature 8, the numerous cut fragments of iron and non-ferrous metal, and possible bullet or minié ball casting—as evidenced by the lead sprue globules.

It remains unclear as to the gender make-up of the occupants of the camp, although the significant number of wickiups suggests that one or more entire extended families were in residence. Although, in the present day, tinklers or jingle cones have become the property primarily of women and girls for the adornment of pow wow jingle dresses, this does not necessarily reflect the cross-gender nature of their use in early historic times. These items can be seen decorating all manner of male and female articles of clothing, armaments, and personal items in historic Native American photographs. As hypothesized elsewhere in this report, the low-walled brush enclosures represented by Features 6 and 12C are potential indicators of the presence of infants or small children—as "play pens"—however, particularly Feature 6 also possibly represents a lambing pen or other domestic animal containment. The presence of horses at the site is indisputable, based on the artifacts described in the *Equine-related Artifacts* section.

In 1973 the Duck Creek Wickiup Village (5RB53) in the northern Piceance Basin region of northwest Colorado, with only eight collapsed and partially collapsed wickiups and other features, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as being the "largest reported village of this type in Colorado having standing wickiups" (Martin and Ott 2009:48). Based on newly-discovered sites and the past seven years of research by DARG and the CWP, it is apparent that aboriginal wooden feature sites such as the Pisgah Mountain Village could hardly be imagined by the archaeologists and cultural resource managers of that time.

Modern investigative and recordation techniques such as those being developed by the CWP—most notably metal detection and the tree-ring dating of metal ax-cut feature elements—have brought to light data and insights regarding the final years of the sovereign Ute in western Colorado that had heretofore remained undocumented, or at least under-documented. 5EA2740, with its 28 wooden features; scores of associated lithic, metal, and glass, artifacts; and its solid dating results, stands to become one of the type-sites regarding the Colorado Protohistoric—the period of first contact between the Native peoples and the Euro-American immigrants.

As outlined in the *Feature Descriptions* section, the features at Pisgah Mountain are roughly arranged in a crescent shape. The wickiups and other features and artifacts cluster in four loose groupings: Features 15, 16, 17, and 20 are separated from the rest of the site by a low saddle and are associated with the Open Activity Locus in the extreme southeastern corner of the site. At the opposite, northeast, "point" of the crescent are found Features 1, 2, and 18. More centrally located are clusters containing Features 3 through 7 and 19, and Features 8 through 14. There is, however, no direct evidence that these groupings represent separate occupations at the site as diagnostic artifacts and tree-ring dates from the site indicate a contemporaneousness throughout **[the results and analysis of the tree-ring dating will be incorporated into the final version of this report prior to distribution]**. There is ethnographic evidence that the Ute sometimes built new wickiups each time they reoccupied a site on a seasonal basis, and this may be the case at Pisgah Mountain, however it remains evident that, if this were the case, the reoccupations apparently represent a limited time span—that of the early Protohistoric **[again, this analysis might be altered by the results of the tree-ring dating]**. Another possibility, of course, is that these household clusters represent clan or extended family groupings, as has been hypothesized at other wickiup sites such as Raders' Wickiup Village (5RB2624) in the Piceance Basin (Martin, Ott, and Darnell 2006).

A number of types of both wooden features and portable trade-ware artifacts not previously documented by the CWP were encountered at Pisgah. Feature 6, for instance, consists of a roughly square brush enclosure built on the southeast side of a juniper tree. Three narrow limbs were partially axed at their contacts with the support tree and then bent down to form an "archway" over the apparent entryway, on the north side of the enclosure. It is possible that these pull-down branches supported some type of covering, mat, blanket, etc. to act as a closeable "door." Hypothetical uses for this feature include a lambing pen, children's "playpen", or an activity area for food preparation. Both the square nature of the enclosure and the archway over the entry are new to this project.

Feature 12 consists of a distinctive complex of three associated wooden features: a wickiup within a brush enclosure and a horizontal beam suspended in the branches of a juniper tree (Figure 14 and Plate 2). This notably unique feature complex should be considered highly significant and test excavations are highly recommended. Directly in front of the south-facing entryway of the wickiup is an ash and charcoal filled, basin-shaped hearth that is situated within the brush enclosure.

Feature 15B is a rare example of a culturally bark-peeled piñon tree. The only other bark-peeled piñon tree thus far noted by the CWP was at one of the ancillary sites reported on in the Phase V report (Martin and Brown 2010) at site 5ME974 in Mesa County. Such manifestations are typically found on ponderosa pine trees.

Cobble Concentration C, a collection of unmodified cobbles and stone tools cached in a live juniper tree, is in-and-of itself an unusual and noteworthy cultural resource (Plate 4).

However, what possibly makes 5EA2740 stand out as a Protohistoric site is the integrity of the cultural resources. The only signs of modern intrusion at the site are several incidences of apparent fence post cutting—including some saw cuts—and the three modern ammunition components. Feature 12, as noted above, is an example, however wickiup Feature 16 (Plate 2) produced a remarkable number and variety of associated artifacts as illustrated in Figure 17. Collected from within the feature itself were a chert end scraper, a metal tinkler, a spent bullet lead, and a perforated, circular metal disk or "washer". Within seven meters of the wickiup were also collected four sheet metal strip fragments, three metal projectile points in various stages of production, a fragment of cut triangular sheet metal with a concave edge, an elongated diamond-shape piece of cut sheet metal that is possibly a fourth projectile point, and a small fragment of wire–possibly a tack shank. Additionally, a number of uncollected artifacts were discovered at the shelter: two apparent knife handle pins, a possible bridle fragment, two chert flakes, a burnt bone fragment, and 11 fragments of rusted sheet metal.

Although the leaner-style wickiup represented by Feature 16 is unexceptional, in and of itself, being similar to numerous others recorded by the CWP, the number and array of artifacts in direct association makes this feature one of the premier examples of an undisturbed Protohistoric wickiup known to the Colorado Wickiup Project. This feature is highly recommended for excavation by a future project.

Other intriguing and edifying loci at the site are at Features 14 and 17. These subtle "utility poles", of a type often completely overlooked by field archaeologists both in the past and to this day, when thoroughly investigated with metal detection, produced, at Feature 14, the head of a decorative brass tack, a metal pick or awl, a metal knife blade fragment, and a blue glass seed bead. At Feature 17, notably, seven tinklers were found within two meters of the utility pole.

The Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village also has provided enough additional data to make it statistically valid to add several new categories to the Colorado Wickiup Project's ongoing tabulation of "quantifiable aspects of aboriginal wooden features." These new categories—wickiup entryway orientation, wickiup floor size, interior headroom, orientation of features from their support/canopy trees, and indications of the presence of horses—have been added to the table in the project's Phase VI report (Martin, Brown, and Lindstrom in progress), which includes data from all phases of the project.

Because of the substantial results at 5EA2740—in terms of the number, nature, and condition of wooden elements, the wide variety of diagnostic metal trade ware artifacts, and the significant dendrochronological dating results—it is highly recommended that this site be further investigated in the near future. Not only are the wooden features themselves at risk from further decay, fire, collapse, vandalism, and livestock impact; it can also be assumed that a substantial number of non-metallic artifacts remain *in situ* at the site, and in danger of collection or disturbance from visitation by hunters, hikers, and sight-seers. Test excavations at several of the features and loci are recommended, and will be pursued as a future State Historical Fund grant proposal.

Evaluation, Management Recommendations, and Recommended Future Work

This site was originally field evaluated as Eligible according to National Register criteria A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history—namely the Protohistoric period and the final chapter of the sovereign, off-reservation Ute), C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction—the ephemeral wooden features themselves), and D (has yielded information important in prehistory and history). This recommendation has been greatly substantiated by the findings during the 2010 reevaluation.

5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village, is a unique and valuable resource. All efforts should be made to preserve, protect, and periodically monitor the site in the future. Test excavations, particularly in the Open Activity Locus and at the locations of wooden Features 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 17, are highly recommended to augment the findings thus far as a result of the "mitigation-level" documentation of the wooden features and the metal detection activities. It is anticipated that numerous, non-metallic, artifacts, and other valuable data, remain *in situ* at this fragile and vulnerable site.

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Appendix A: Site Location Map with UTM Information

Appendix B: Site Plan Maps with UTM Information

Appendix C: Photographic Plates

Plate 1: Site Location Overview and Feature 6

Top photo: Looking north. The arrow indicates the location of site 5EA2740. The Colorado River runs from right to left in the valley beyond the site.

Bottom photo: Feature 6, brush enclosure, looking northwest. Notice the pull-down "arch" over the entryway to the right of the tree trunk.

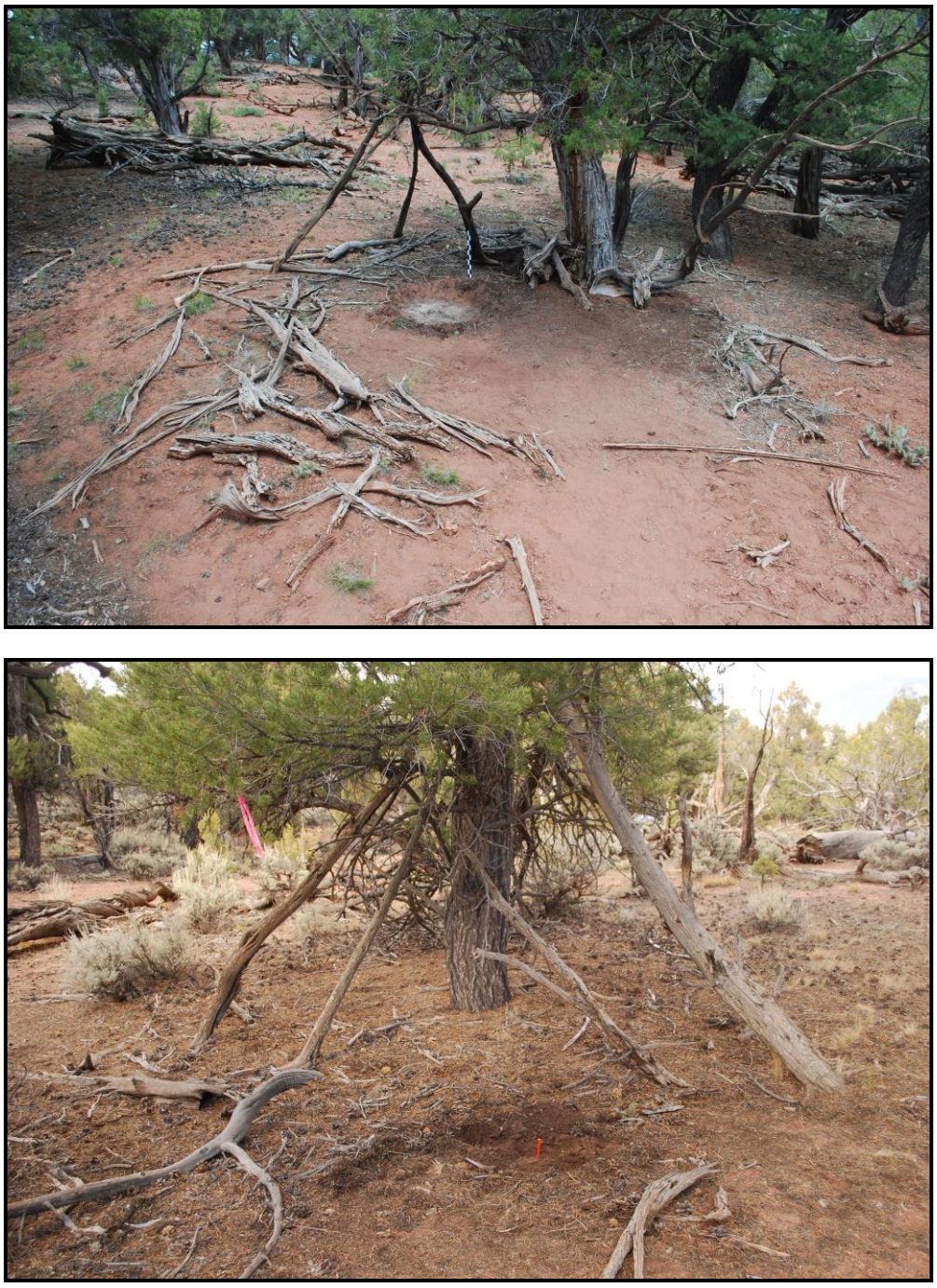

Plate 2: Leaner Style Wickiups at the Pisgah Mountain Site
Top photo: Wickiup Feature 12A and hearth within circular brush enclosure Feature 12C, looking north-northeast. Horizontal beam Feature 12B is partially obscured by foliage to the right of the wickiup and in front of support tree trunk.
Bottom photo: Wickiup Feature 16 looking north. The orange golf tee and trowel disturbance indicate where metal projectile points FSs 33, 34, and 35 were located (in addition to other rusted metal, charcoal and burnt bone).

Plate 3: The Open Activity Locus (OAL)

Top photo: View across the Open Activity Locus, looking south. The narrow, rugged access road is visible in the background distance to left of center.

Bottom photo: Pecking stone and rubbing stone resting atop anvil stone in the Open Activity Locus, looking northeast. Note end scraper and two flakes in upper left.

Plate 4: Cobble Concentrations A and C

Top photo: Cobble Concentration A, a tight concentration of seven unmodified granitic cobbles near the center of the Open Activity Locus. View is to the west-southwest.

Bottom photo: Cobble Concentration C, looking west, showing two unmodified river cobbles atop ax-cut sub-trunks of a juniper tree. Behind and below these, not visible in this photo, is a butchering tool inside a crotch of the tree trunks.

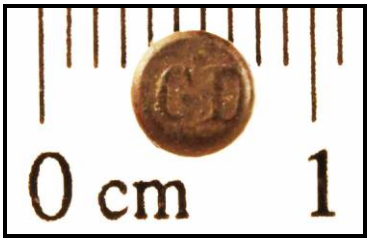

Plate 5: Miscellaneous Metal Artifacts from 5EA2740

Top photo: Top row, left to right—two decorative brass tack heads (FSs 62 & 51), small link from a chain (FS91), percussion cap (FS80).
Bottom row, left to right—ferrules (FSs 19, 25, and 54).

Bottom photo: Detail of the end of percussion cap FS 80 with embossed letters "GD".

Plate 6: Miscellaneous Metal Artifacts from 5EA2740

Top photo: a) bit jingle (FS9), b) rein chain link (FS94), c) pick or awl (FS59), d) hawk bell (FS89), e) concho or decorative saddle tack (FS1), f) metal disk or washer (FS39).
Inset photo: Modern brass hawk bells
Bottom photo: Metal projectile points and tools.
From left to right FSs 33, 34, 35 (found together at Feature 16), 55, and 18.

Plate 7: Iron Tinklers

Top photo: Top row are tinklers from Feature 17 (note overall smaller size).
Left to right: FSs 84, 85, 87, 82, 86, 88, and 83.
Bottom row left to right: FSs 104, 37, 48, 50, 7, 42, 99, 95, 79, 17, and 11.
Below scale is FS52, tinkler blank.
Bottom photo: Modern pow wow dancers wearing "jingle dresses" adorned with tinklers.

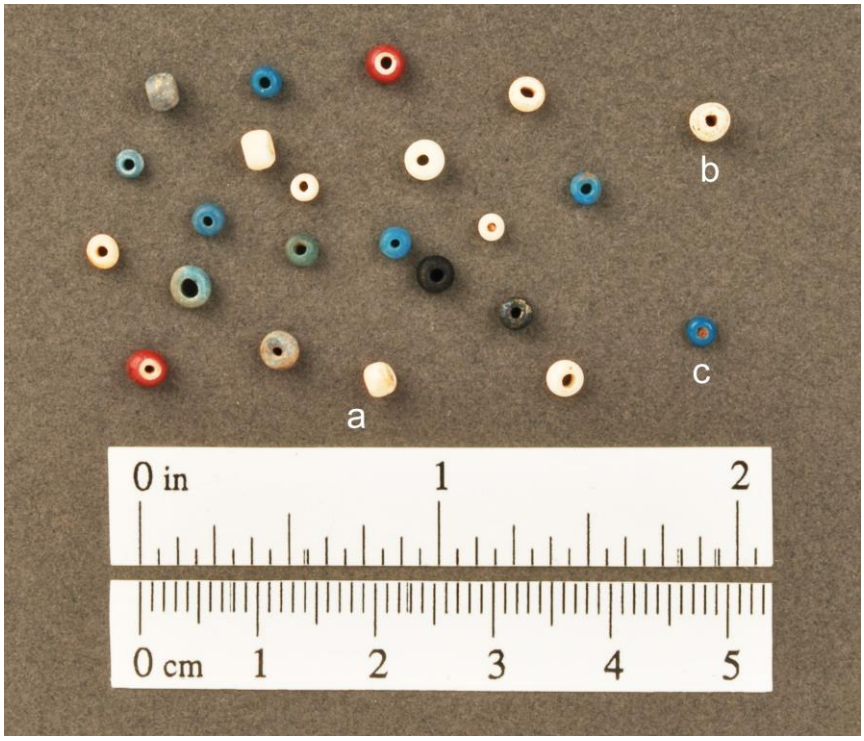

Plate 8: Bucket and Knife Fragments and Beads

Top photo: Bucket or kettle bail (FS31), butcher knife blade (FS40)—note handle pins still in place, and two knife handle pins (FSs 6 and 28).

Bottom photo: Glass seed beads. a) from ant hill (FSs 23 and 41)—one bead is missing, b) white bead from near Feature 1 (FS15), c) blue bead from near Feature 14B (FS61).

Plate 9: Ax-shaped Wooden Artifact

Top photo: Ax-trimmed and whittled section of a forked tree branch found near Feature 11A (not collected).
Bottom photo: Modern bighorn sheep skull cap. One of the purely conjectural interpretations for the artifact is that it served as a bighorn fetish or talisman.

Appendix D: List of Features with UTM Information

Appendix E: List of Collected Specimens with UTM Information

Appendix F: Ordnance Analysis by Philip L. Born
Assistant Curator of the Museum of Western Colorado

Ordnance from the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village (5EA2740)
by Philip L. Born, Museum of Western Colorado

The following is a report concerning the ordnance artifacts recovered by the Dominquez Archaeological Research Group (DARG) from a Ute wickiup village in western Colorado: 5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village. This analysis and report, conducted by Phil Born of the Museum of Western Colorado in Grand Junction, have been done at the request of Curtis Martin, Principal Investigator of the Colorado Wickiup Project.

Field Specimen #53

The remnants of the copper jacket of a modern high power soft pointed rifle bullet. It was a .30 caliber bullet from a rifle with five grooves and lands which is very common. This type of bullet could have been fired from a huge number of modern .30 caliber high power center fire rifles which could have been chambered for many different cartridges. The earliest .30 caliber copper jacketed bullets in the United States came out in 1895 and are still being manufactured and used. Any further identification of this bullet jacket at this time is not possible. Bullets of this type would be used for big game hunting.

Field Specimen #78

A fired .300 Savage rifle case with a Rem-U.M.C. headstamp. The advent of the .300 Savage cartridge post-dates the advent of the headstamp on the case. The .300 Savage came out in 1920 in the Model 99 Savage lever action rifle. It was later chambered in other rifles by Savage and Remington (Barnes 2000:53). The Rem-U.M.C. headstamp was discontinued in about 1960 (White and Munhall 1977:129).

This specimen is very unusual in that it appears to have been fired in a rifle not chambered for the .300 Savage caliber. The last .22 inches of the base are badly bulged and the case shoulder has been bulged and set forward considerably. After consulting with Ray Montgomery, a highly competent and respected local gunsmith in Clifton, Colorado, the only conclusion that could be reached is that it had been fired in a chamber for a cartridge larger than the .300 Savage case. The .300 Savage was designed as a big game cartridge.

Field Specimen #80

This item is certainly an unspent percussion cap for a muzzle loading rifle. The diameter of the specimen is .177 inches on the skirt which matches that of a modern percussion cap for rifle. The letters “GD” are embossed on the end of the cap. The percussion cap was introduced in

the 1830s (Flayderman 2001:559) and gained immediate popularity for use with rifles, handguns, and shotguns. The manufacture and use of the percussion cap continues today.

Field Specimen #90

This specimen consists of an unidentifiable lump of a non-ferrous metal. It is soft and shines like lead when scratched. This is possibly a piece of waste lead from cartridge reloading or bullet making activities, as is evident on the site in the form of other, more obvious, sprue fragments.

Field Specimen #96

The specimen is a rather modern high power rifle cartridge case. It is a .30-06 Springfield cartridge case bearing the headstamp "Super Speed, .30-06 Sprg." Although this round came into use in the year of 1906, the headstamp seen here was not used until 1933. Super Speed ammunition was a product made and sold by Winchester Manufacturing Company (Shuley 1999:11). The use of this headstamp continued through the 1950s. The .30-06 cartridge is one of the most popular calibers ever designed for both civilian and military uses. There has been a multitude of military and civilian rifles world-wide chambered in this caliber. After more than a century of use, it is still a standard of the arms industry.

Appendix G: OAHP Cultural Resource Re-evaluation Form

Appendix H:
Dendrochronological Analysis of the Tree-ring Samples from 5EA2740, the Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village

by Ronald H. Towner, Assistant Professor of Dendrochronology
Laboratory of Tree-ring Research, University of Arizona

Appendix I: Aboriginal Wooden Feature Component Forms