

# **FOREST CANYON PASS**

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
NATIONAL PARK  
LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO**

## **A HIGH-ALTITUDE SURVEY**



**A Project of  
Denver Chapter,  
Colorado Archaeological Society  
1989**

FOREST CANYON PASS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK  
Larimer County, Colorado

A HIGH ALTITUDE SURVEY

Federal Permit #87-ROMO-1

A Project of Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society

Fred Rathbun, Field Foreman  
Marie Mayer, Co-ordinator/Report Author

Final Report  
June 30 - 1989



### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large vote of thanks to all crew members who participated in the Forest Canyon Pass Survey project in any way---most especially to those who worked in the field!

THANKS also to helping hands: Kevin Black and OD Hand of the State Office of Archaeology and Preservation; Jean Mobley-Tanaka of Henderson Museum, University of Colorado; James Benedict, Center for Mountain Archaeology; George Frison, University of Wyoming; Adrienne Anderson, Skip Betts, C. W. Buchholtz, Ann Johnson, Bert McLaren, Fred McLaren, Judy Rosen, and Henry Smith of the National Park Service; Keith Abernathy, Paul Friedman, Ray Lyons, and Bill Tate of the Denver Chapter, CAS, with particular gratitude to Shirley Rathbun and Ted Mayer, also members of Denver Chapter.

A SPECIAL NOTE OF APPRECIATION to Fred Rathbun, without whose leadership, expertise and counsel during the field work and report preparation, the project could not have been completed.

As principal author of FOREST CANYON PASS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO: A HIGH ALTITUDE SURVEY, I take full responsibility for its content. Interpretations and conclusions are not necessarily those of Denver Chapter members, nor of the Colorado Archaeology Society.

Marie Mayer

*Marie Mayer*

Final Report, June 30, 1989

## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
FILE SEARCH (5LR2 Genealogy).....	4
See also Appendix D, p.333 for further file search information, also Appendix E, p. 366.	
PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA.....	19
Weather.....	20
Flora.....	23
Birds.....	32
Fauna.....	34
Geology.....	35
OBJECTIVES.....	39
FIELD METHODS.....	41
RESULTS.....	45
Area A.....	46
"    B.....	52
"    C.....	64
"    D.....	68
"    E.....	72
"    F.....	91
"    G.....	95
"    H.....	101
"    J.....	107
"    K.....	114
"    L.....	121
"    M.....	125
"    P.....	132
"    Q.....	160
"    V.....	166
"    W.....	170
"    X.....	179
"    Y.....	186
Human Activity in Forest Canyon Pass.....	191
Early Man.....	192
Ute Indians.....	193
Ute Trail.....	194
Fur-trapping.....	196
Prospecting and Mining.....	197
Early Settlers.....	198
Fall River Road.....	199
Telephone Line.....	206
Tourist/Recreation.....	207



LABORATORY METHODS.....	210
EVALUATION OF RESEARCH.....	215
SUMMARY/OVERVIEW.....	216
Pottery.....	219
Hearths.....	219
Disturbance.....	221
Micro-tools.....	222
Stone Arc.....	224
Historic Occupation.....	224
Lithic concentrations.....	226
Projectile points.....	228
Conclusions.....	228
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	230
APPENDIX A	
Colorado Cultural Resource Site Forms.....	232
APPENDIX B	
Isolated Finds.....	311
APPENDIX C	
5LR2 Point Typology and Analysis.....	323
APPENDIX D	
Existing Data File Search (Cont'd).....	334
5LR81.....	336
5LR89.....	348
5LR82, 5LR327.....	362
APPENDIX E	
Point Typology and Analysis, Forest Canyon	
Pass Area Artifacts Previously Acquired	
by Rocky Mountain National Park Museum....	366
APPENDIX F	
5LR2 Inventory Catalog.....	404
APPENDIX G	
Federal Permit #87-ROMO-1.....	411
Report Due Date Extension.....	412
Drawings, Forest Canyon Pass.....	413-414
1914 Arapahos.....	415
Squeaky Bob Wheeler.....	416
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	417
Indian Chant.....	421

## INTRODUCTION

A crew from Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society, surveyed the northeast one-third of Forest Canyon Pass, Rocky Mountain National Park during the week of August 14-19, 1987. The field work was done under Federal Resources Protection Act Permit #87-ROMO-1.

The area surveyed is located in Larimer County, Colorado, Township 5N, Range 75W, Section 3. (See map included here).

The purpose of the study was to document human usage of Forest Canyon Pass over time, to broaden the base of evidence from high altitude archaeological sites, to re-verify and further investigate sites previously recorded by W. Husted in the 1960's, and if warranted, to nominate Forest Canyon Pass to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Time and working conditions did not allow for the crew to cover the entire length of Forest Canyon Pass. Beginning at the junction of the Ute Trail and the Gore Range Overlook Trail, a segment 1.5 kilo. in length was investigated, working from northeast to southwest. The width of the segment varied, dictated by topography and heavy vegetation, but was approximately 150m. maximum. The survey team stayed on the Pass and did not work down over steep slopes or penetrate heavy vegetation. Diagnostic projectile points and other prehistoric artifacts in danger of vandalism were collected, as well as historic artifacts of a representative nature. No excavation was done.

Other work related to the survey and subsequent report took place at the Rocky Mountain Park Museum in the winter of 1986-87, and analysis of the artifacts and report preparation has continued since the date of the survey.

Fred Rathbun served as Field Supervisor, Marie Mayer as Co-ordinator and Report Editor. Crews were as follows: (See next page).



FOREST CANYON PASS SURVEY CREW ROSTERS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK MUSEUM, Winter 1986-87

Charlotte Bechtold, Ivol Hagar, Ed Iannacito,  
Carolyn Kurtz, Ray Lyons, Marie Mayer, Don Nordstrom,  
Fred Rathbun, Shirley Rathbun, Bill Tate

FLORAL RESOURCES CREW, July 1987

Frank Adkins, Ray Lyons, Fred Rathbun

IN-FIELD SURVEY CREW, August 1987

Frank Adkins, Charlotte Bechtold, Norma Boslough,  
Minerva Canavan, Denise Eidlen, Paul Friedman, Linda  
Groth, Brett Hill, Ed Iannacito, Jack Keables, Jodie  
Levine, Hope Littlejohn, Marie Mayer, Diana Mullineaux,  
Don Nordstrom, Chris Prillwitz, Fred Rathbun, Shirley  
Rathbun

LAB CREW, Spring 1988, Rathbun Home

Charlotte Bechtold, Norma Boslough, Linda Groth,  
Jack Keables, Ivol Hagar, Andrew Hopkins, Marie Mayer,  
Diana Mullineaux, Chris Prillwitz, Fred Rathbun, Shirley  
Rathbun, Don Sontag, Jim Curran

---

The MUSEUM crew made cards on the artifacts from  
the Forest Canyon Pass area previously acquired by the  
Museum, did curation, analysis, drawings, and photo-  
graphy at the ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK MUSEUM.

The FLORAL crew visited the Pass in mid-summer  
to list and identify plant resources.

SURVEY members did the actual field work, extending  
a transit line into the Pass from a USGS benchmark at  
the Alpine Visitor Center, recording, mapping, collect-  
ing artifacts, transporting of equipment into and out  
of the work area each day.

The LAB crew catalogued Forest Canyon artifacts, did preliminary analysis, and drafted early generations of the maps.

The Forest Canyon artifacts have been numbered, catalogued, measured, analyzed, described, etc. and packaged for storage at the Rocky Mountain Park Museum.

An estimated 37.5% of the length of Forest Canyon Pass was surveyed by Denver Chapter in August, 1987, which constitutes approximately 26 acres.



## SITE 5LR2 GENEALOGY

A file search of Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation records, and records at the University of Colorado, Henderson Museum, reveals that the 5LR2 number has been used several times before. No reason for this is known.

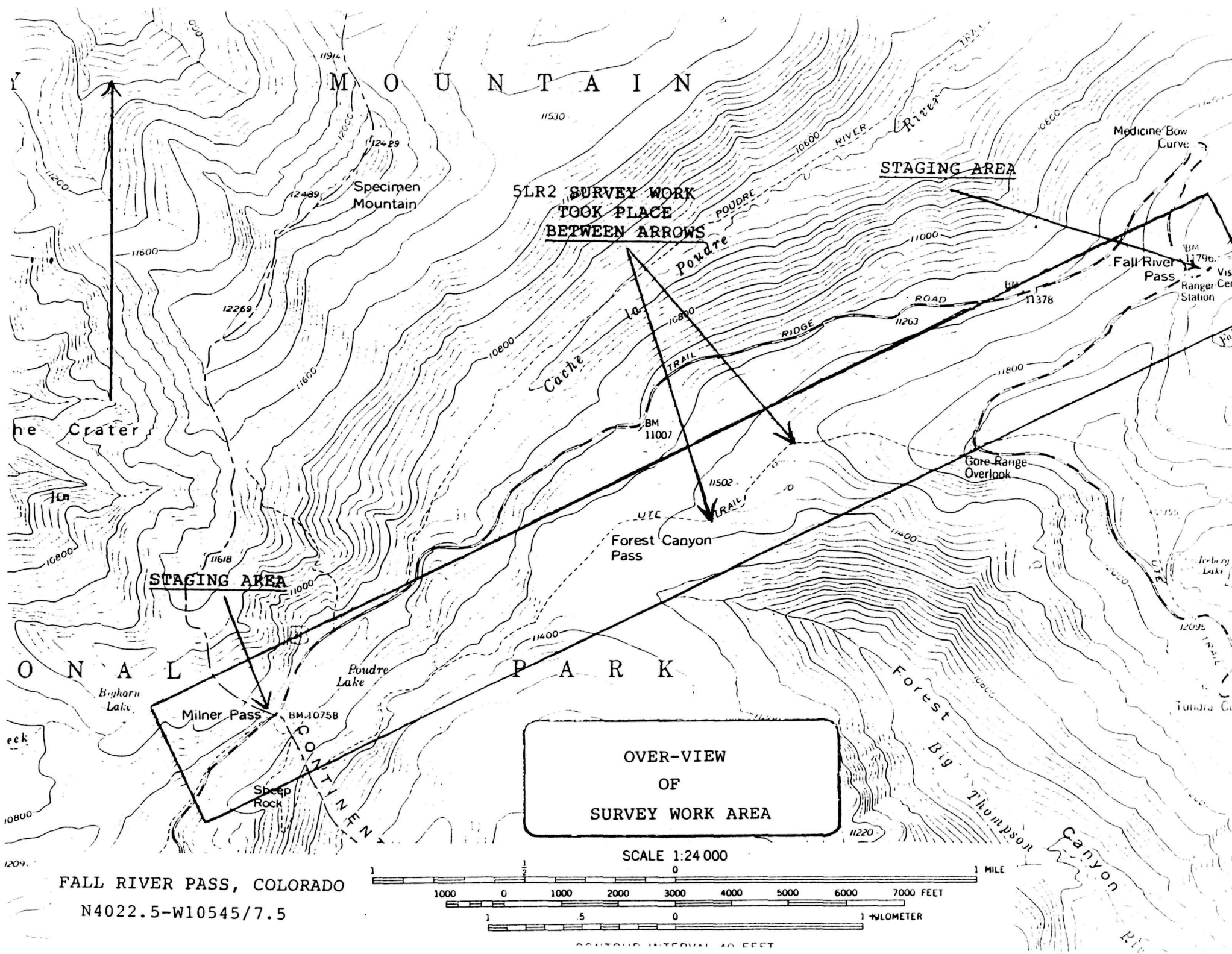
The number was perhaps appropriated because succeeding finds were believed to be the same site, or so near the same site as to be practical to use the same number. Locations recorded in the past have been incomplete or ambiguous, or the maps were oriented incorrectly. Dates are usually missing, but it is believed that these sites were recorded before 1960 when methods were not as precise as those of today.

The 5LR2 designation has been used or assigned by four different surveyors in the past. (Next pages)

In 1987, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation recommended that Denver Chapter also use the 5LR2 site number to further validate the archaeological importance of Forest Canyon Pass.

Prehistorically, the Pass was a general use East-West passage over the Continental Divide, used by Utes and Arapahos for ingress-egress between the plains and Middle Park, and historically was used by trappers, prospectors, adventurers and explorers, then became the route of the western section of Old Fall River Road.

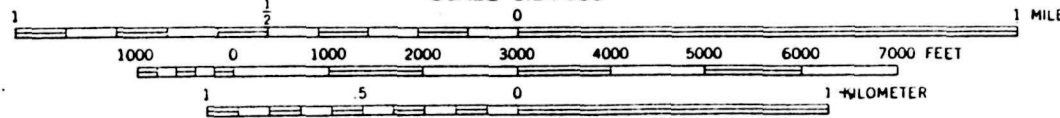
NOTE: RE: Following pages. Some pencil sketch maps on original site cards were so faint as to be almost illegible and did not copy well.



FALL RIVER PASS, COLORADO

N4022.5-W10545/7.5

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET



TRAIL RIDGE ROAD

UTE TRAIL

TRAIL JUNCTION

POND  
(Area V)

Trail to Gore Range Overlook

QUARRY  
(Area Q)

PHOTO ENLARGEMENT  
of  
SURVEY AREA

Scale 1:15840

Husted, 1959. Site number changed

Site No. / Name:

X 462-21

County: Larimer

Drainage: Big Thompson - Cache la Poudre

T 5N R 75W S NW corner of SW 1/4

Map Reference: USGS Rocky Mtn. Nat'l Park Quad.

Type of Site: Open camp

Site Description: The site occupies an open ridge facing to the west. There are some small conifers on the site mostly on its east side. The Poudre Lakes are about 1/2 mile SW of the site and down in the valley. There is a good view of the valley to the W and SW. Forest Canyon is to the east.

Material Culture:

Flakes

General Surroundings (environment): The site is at timberline so trees are quite small. High ridges & peaks surround the site. There are some small ponds about 1/2 mile north of the site.

Elevation: 11,250'

Water: Big Thompson & Cache la Poudre rivers.

Extent of Site: ~~100 x 50~~ 1 mile N-S x 1/2 mile E-W

Depth of Occupation: Appear to be surface only

Character of fill: Very stoney grey soil with large rocks here & there

Photo:

Date: 15 Sept. 1959

Recorded by: Wilfred Husted

UCM - Archeological Survey

Reported by:

Plan:

Remarks: Site has been very thoroughly hunted at some earlier date.

Poudre  
Lakes

Cache Poudre

Recommendations for further work

None

Believed recorded by Yelm in the 1930's. Number changed twice

Colo. D: 9111  
State Colorado C 296 5LR2 386 5LR2 X  
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PLAINS

Site No. 296 S. 3 T. 5N R. 75W County Larimer  
Distance in miles 1.4 N. S. E. W from Fall River Pass  
Location in regard to: River or Creek: Distance 1000 ft. Side above of Creek La Poudre  
Road or R. R.: Distance 100 ft. Side E & N of Fall River Rd to Lake  
Valley—Flat—Plateau—Hill: top, slope, foot, facing all directions  
Protection: N X S. E. W. View: N X S X E X W X  
Nature of Site: Campsite? blowout, rock shelter, workshop, quarry, burial L.O.  
with Tipi rings, fire places metates, manos, pottery, beads, bones  
Pictographs: pecked, incised, painted, color  
Extension of Site About 1 block sq. Abundance of finds moderate  
Conditions of find: scattered, grouped, on surface, in sand, etc.

Yelm  
1930's

Believed recorded by Moomaw, possibly 1950's. Map is  
mis-oriented re: Forest Canyon Pass

## LARIMER COUNTY - 2 (LR-2)

Site at head of Forest Canyon. 1 mi south of Gore Range  
sign. Elevation of site 11,000 FT. Very large Campsite  
produced hundreds of specimens & pottery.

Moomaw's Term: Forest Canyon pass

Occasion - C-49-13

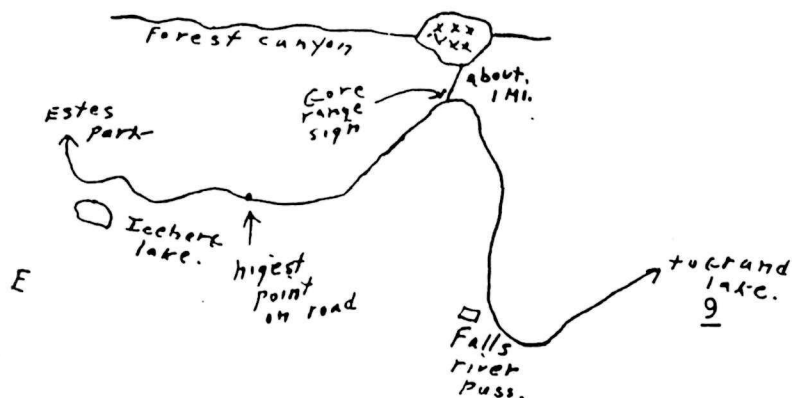
T 5 N

R 75 W

sec. 3. NE 1/4, 110 =

5

Map.





Wheat. No date. Good map

Site No. / Name: LR-2 / Forest Canyon Pass

Type of Site: Composite

Site Description: Located at head of Forest Canyon  
1 mi S of Gore Range sign on Trail Ridge Road

General Surroundings (environment):

Elevation: 11,000

Water:

Extent of Site: very extensive

Depth of Occupation:

Character of fill:

Photo:

Date:

UCM - Archeological Survey

County: Larimer

Drainage: Forest creek

T 5N R 75W S 3 - NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  & W  $\frac{1}{2}$

Map Reference: Larimer Co Hwy Map  
Rocky Mtn Natl Park Area

Material Culture:

Stone tools

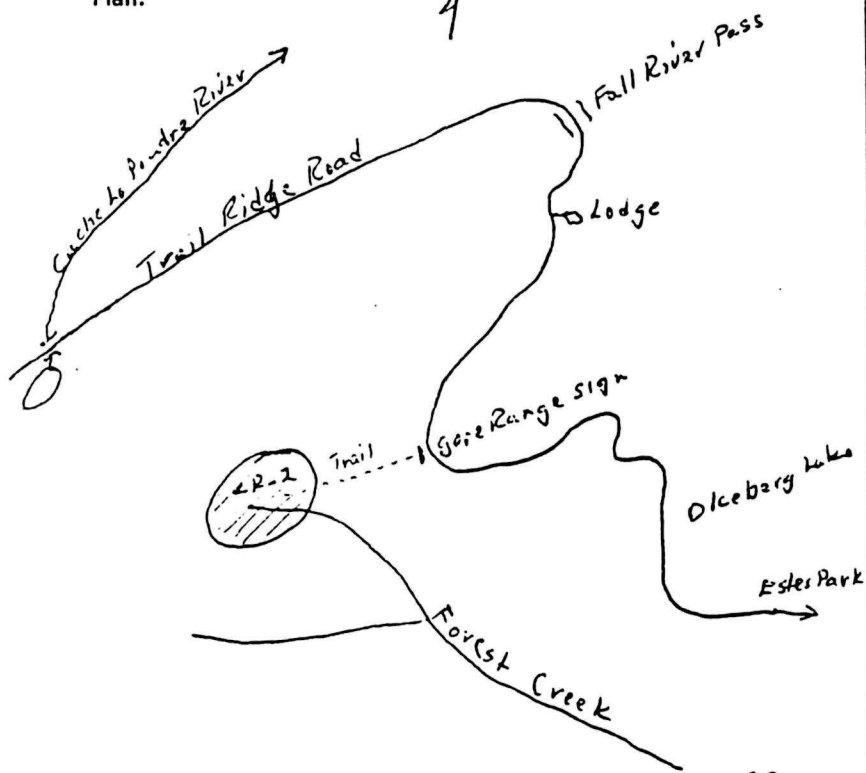
Pottery

Recorded by: Joe Wheat

Reported by: Linda Wooman

Plan:

IV  
4



Remarks: Located on old Ute trail

Interesting because of altitude &  
because of strategic location at  
pass

Recommendations for further work

Should be tested and recollected.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE NO.       

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION  
INVENTORY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES  
SITE SPECIFIC DATA

I. General Information

- (1) Park Rocky Mountain National Park
- (2) Other Designations for Site TL-14 (LR-2), 23, Forest Canyon Pass
- (3) Site Type open camp
- (4) Cult. Affl. unknown
- (5) Time Period unknown (6) Method of Determination
- (7) Reported by Husted site card (15 September 1959) Informant: Jack Moon  
Joe Ben W
- (8) National Register Status Formal Determinations: Listed        Nominated         
Eligible        Ineligible         
Professional Recommendations: Recommended        Not Recommended         
Indeterminate X Unevaluated
- (9) Statement of Significance:  
NRHP Criteria 36CFR800.4 Archeological Research Potential

II. Legal Location

- (10) State Colorado County Larimer NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the  
Section 3 Township 5N Range 75W
- (11) UTM Zone 13 Easting 433000 Northing 4475250
- (12) Latitude        Longitude
- (13) USGS Quad Map Reference Rocky Mountain National Park, 15 min, 1961  
Fall River Pass 7.5'

III. (14) Verbal Location

Open, west-facing ridge; Poudre Lakes approximately 1/2 mile SW of the site; Forest Canyon to the east. In pass at head of Forest Canyon ca. 1 mi. south of Gore Range sign on Trail Ridge Road.

West

IV. Environmental Setting

- (15) Elevation 11,250'  
11,000' (16) Nearest Named Drainage Big Th  
Cache la P  
(17) Topographic Setting Open ridge Forest Creek  
(18) Comments: Small conifers mostly on east side; at timberline; surround  
by high ridges and peaks; very stoney gray soil with large roc

V. (19) Site Description

Open camp; on old Ute Trail.

- (20) Material Collected flakes, pottery (21) Material Observed   
(22) Est. surface area of site 1 mile N-S x 1/4 mile E-W  
(23) Est. depth of fill appears to be surface only

VI. (24) Disposition of Site Collections

	Type	Location(s)
Survey Collections	<u>pottery, flakes</u>	<u>ROMO Museum</u>
Excavation Collections	<u></u>	<u></u>
Records	<u>Xerox copy of site cards</u>	<u>MWAC</u>
Photographs	<u>not given</u>	<u></u>
Other	<u></u>	<u></u>

- (25) Comments:

VII. Site Condition

- (26) General Condition: Excellent\_\_\_Good\_\_\_Fair\_\_\_Poor\_\_\_Unkn. X
- (27) Natural Disturbance: None\_\_\_Erosion\_\_\_Deposition\_\_\_  
Animal Disturbance\_\_\_Root Disturbance\_\_\_Unknown X
- (28) Cultural Disturbance: None\_\_\_Collected X Excavated\_\_\_Tested\_\_\_  
Backfilled/Buried\_\_\_Vandalized\_\_\_Inundated\_\_\_  
Damaged by Construction\_\_\_Damaged by Cultivation\_\_\_Unkn. \_\_\_
- (29) Potential Impact, direct and indirect, if known:
- (30) Comments:

VIII. Administrative Concerns

- (31) Archeological site is located in Existing Management and Use Zone:  
?? Wilderness Subzone (Statement for Mgmt 3/20/78)
- (32) Current Use: Not Interpreted\_\_\_X Interpreted\_\_\_  
Unstabilized\_\_\_Stabilized\_\_\_Restored\_\_\_Reconst. \_\_\_  
Native American Use/Claims: \_\_\_\_\_
- (33) Accessibility of site:
- (34) Management Recommendations:  
\_\_\_No management action recommended.  
\_\_\_X Protect through ranger patrol and general education.  
\_\_\_Preserve/stabilize and protect.  
\_\_\_Implement cyclical maintenance.
- (35) Management Requirements:  
\_\_\_Site is listed, nominated or eligible for the National Register of  
Historic Places. Anticipated park action requires Section 106 proced  
X Site currently is either not evaluated or cannot be determined eligib  
prior to further investigations. Anticipated park action must be pre  
by archeological investigations authorized by Service policies and  
legislative mandates.  
\_\_\_Site has been judged ineligible or not recommended for inclusion on t  
National Register of Historic Places. Nevertheless, site protected b  
Service policies and legislative mandate. Anticipated park action ne  
require archeological investigations prior to land-modifying activiti  
\_\_\_No management action required.  
\_\_\_Implement NR evaluations/nominations procedures.

(36) Treatment Recommended

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>None</u>		
<u>Fencing</u>		
<u>Preservation/Stabilization</u>		
<u>Backfilling</u>		
<u>Emergency Stabilization</u>		
<u>Basic Stabilization</u>		
<u>Structural</u>		
<u>Cosmetic</u>		
<u>Comprehensive</u>		
<u>Data Recovery</u>		
<u>Other</u>		
<u>Restoration</u>		
<u>Reconstruction</u>		

(37) Comments:

(38) Studies Needed

(39) Photographs

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Photographer</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>B/W</u>			
<u>Color</u>			

(40) Comments:

Not given.

(41) IAS Report Prepared by: Peg Johnson

Date: October 11, 1978



ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION  
INVENTORY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES  
SITE SPECIFIC DATA

SLR2

I. General Information

- (1) Park Rocky Mountain National Park
- (2) Other Designations for Site Y6-296 (Yelm 1935) D:9:1-SLR326
- (3) Site Type Lookout, Scattered Finds
- (4) Cult. Affl. unknown
- (5) Time Period unknown (6) Method of Determination
- (7) Reported by Yelm (1935:112)
- (8) National Register Status Formal Determinations: Listed  Nominated   
Eligible  Ineligible   
Professional Recommendations: Recommended  Not Recommended   
Indeterminate X Unevaluated
- (9) Statement of Significance:  
NRHP Criteria 36CFR800.4 Archeological Research Potential

II. Legal Location (could this also be SLR2<sup>P</sup>)

- (10) State Colorado County Larimer  of the  of the  
Section 3 Township 5N Range 75W
- (11) UTM Zone 13 Easting 433600 Northing 4475620
- (12) Latitude  Longitude
- (13) USGS Quad Map Reference Fall River Pass, 7.5 min, 1958

III. (14) Verbal Location

Head of Forest Canyon, about 1.4 miles SW of Fall River Pass.

→ I WOULD SAY YES, NAME SITE AS SLR2, BECAUSE HUSTED REFERS TO YELM IN HIS TEXT IN DESCRIBING THE SAME SITE. ALSO HUSTED SAYS SITE IS 1 mi. long which would include Yelm's location. MB

IV. Environmental Setting

(15) Elevation not given (16) Nearest Named Drainage Cache la

(17) Topographic Setting top of plateau

(18) Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

V. (19) Site Description

surface scatter

(20) Material Collected pottery, lithic (21) Material Observed \_\_\_\_\_

(22) Est. surface area of site one square block

(23) Est. depth of fill not given

VI. (24) Disposition of Site Collections

Type Location(s)

Survey Collections not given

Excavation Collections \_\_\_\_\_

Records maps, manuscripts, site forms MWAC

Photographs not given

Other \_\_\_\_\_

(25) Comments:

VII. Site Condition

- (26) General Condition: Excellent\_\_\_Good\_\_\_Fair\_\_\_Poor\_\_\_Unkn. X
- (27) Natural Disturbance: None\_\_\_Erosion\_\_\_Deposition\_\_\_  
Animal Disturbance\_\_\_Root Disturbance\_\_\_UnknownX
- (28) Cultural Disturbance: None\_\_\_Collected\_\_\_Excavated\_\_\_Tested\_\_\_  
Backfilled/Buried\_\_\_Vandalized\_\_\_Inundated\_\_\_  
Damaged by Construction\_\_\_Damaged by Cultivation\_\_\_Unkn. X
- (29) Potential Impact, direct and indirect, if known:
- (30) Comments:

VIII. Administrative Concerns

- (31) Archeological site is located in Existing Management and Use Zone:  
Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone within Wilderness  
(Statement for Mgmt 3/20/78)
- (32) Current Use: Not Interpreted X Interpreted\_\_\_  
Unstabilized\_\_\_Stabilized\_\_\_Restored\_\_\_Reconst. \_\_\_  
Native American Use/Claims: \_\_\_\_\_
- (33) Accessibility of site:
- (34) Management Recommendations:  
\_\_\_No management action recommended.  
X Protect through ranger patrol and general education.  
\_\_\_Preserve/stabilize and protect.  
\_\_\_Implement cyclical maintenance.
- (35) Management Requirements:  
\_\_\_Site is listed, nominated or eligible for the National Register of  
Historic Places. Anticipated park action requires Section 106 process.  
X Site currently is either not evaluated or cannot be determined eligible  
prior to further investigations. Anticipated park action must be p  
by archeological investigations authorized by Service policies and  
legislative mandates.  
\_\_\_Site has been judged ineligible or not recommended for inclusion on  
National Register of Historic Places. Nevertheless, site protected  
Service policies and legislative mandate. Anticipated park action is  
require archeological investigations prior to land-modifying activi  
\_\_\_No management action required.  
\_\_\_Implement NR evaluations/nominations procedures.

(36) Treatment Recommended

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Date</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> None		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fencing		
<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation/Stabilization		
<input type="checkbox"/> Backfilling		
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Stabilization		
<input type="checkbox"/> Basic Stabilization		
<input type="checkbox"/> Structural		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cosmetic		
<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive		
<input type="checkbox"/> Data Recovery		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration		
<input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction		

(37) Comments:

(38) Studies Needed

(39) Photographs

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Photographer</u>	<u>Date</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> B/W			
<input type="checkbox"/> Color			

(40) Comments:

Not given.

(41) IAS Report Prepared by: Peg Johnson

Date: 10/11/78

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASPECTS OF FOREST CANYON PASS



## WEATHER

Wind is the all-pervasive feature of alpine/tundra climate. Velocities increase as elevation increases, so that treeless tundras are the most wind-ridden areas of mountainous country. Gusts often exceed 100 miles per hour, the most extreme gusts occurring between October and February, but even in summer, high winds are common. The higher the elevation, the faster winds blow and wind speeds also increase with height above ground. High elevation winds are often erratic and can change from a light breeze to a freezing gale in a matter of minutes, creating drastic wind-chill factors that become more severe in wet or snowy conditions.

The average mean temperature above tree-limit (on tundra) is below freezing and the frost-free season is only 6-8 weeks long. Tundra "spring" occurs in June and July. Summer daytime temperatures do not rise above the low 60's, even though the sun shines most of the time. Air temperatures drop the higher the altitude, normally at the rate of 3°F. with each thousand feet of gain. In the thin air of high elevations, air heats and cools more rapidly. Average temperatures for summer are 44-48°F, and winter brings months of severe cold.

Air chills as it rises, causing water vapor to condense and precipitate rain or snow. This also causes convection (lightning) storms almost every day in spring and summer months. The storms begin to form in the morning and intensify during the day. They have the capability of producing violent thunderstorms with heavy sleet, rain, hail, or even snow during any month of summer. While these storms pose discomfort and even danger to human life, at high elevations they are usually short-lived. Starting as early as September, fall storms can produce several feet of snow. Precipitation amounts vary at high altitudes and tundra and high mountain passes may be clear of snow in April some years and not until July in others. Annual precipitation is about 40 inches above tree-limit, falling partially as snow in winter. The "effective precipitation" is much below that however, as high winds blow snow off high barren tundra ridges and drop it in subalpine forests

and valleys below.

Tundra can be described as a high-altitude desert where conditions are so harsh that every living thing hangs on the brink of survival. Many trees and other plants are excluded from tundra environments by cold, drought, and wind. Forest Canyon Pass lies just at the dividing elevation between tundra and subalpine forests, with the eastern and mid-portion of the Pass being tundra with krummholz tree islands, and near the western end, conditions are conducive to the beginning of subalpine forests. Typical tundra plants grow on Forest Canyon Pass; they include low shrubs, cushion plants, forbs, sedges and grasses. Rock surfaces may be covered with colonies of lichens and mosses. Tundra plants produce flowers and fruits within weeks due to a shortened growing season. Tree-limit trees usually do not set seed or cones. A 3-inch tree at 11,500 ft. may be 300 years old or a 3-inch clover plant may be 200 years old. Because of extremely slow generation and re-generation rates, damaged tundra can take 400 to 1000 years to recover.

Wind, temperatures and precipitation all interact at 11,000 foot elevations to place severe stress and limitations on all living organisms.

WEATHER/CLIMATE OBSERVATIONS  
MADE BY SURVEY CREW, AUGUST 1987

Hiking across open tundra from the Alpine Visitor Center toward Forest Canyon Pass required facing into very strong cold winds which created difficulty and discomfort in packing necessary equipment, food, and water to the work-site.

For even minimum comfort, ski jackets, ear muffs, hats, scarves, gloves, thermal underwear, wool sweaters, and "layering" were required.

At 7am the first survey day, heavy gray clouds filled the sky and winds estimated to be from 40-60 mph were blowing. The wind chill-factor was estimated to be well below zero.

Even during the middle of the day, under clear sun-lit skies, winds continued and temperatures required warm clothing. Photos of the crew at work and a photo of the crew lined up for a group picture show people huddled against the cold.

Some layers of clothing could be shed at lunch-time when the crew sat on the ground in direct sun and protected from the wind by krummholz or other vegetation. Pack-frames also provided some wind-respite in areas of no vegetation.

No thunderstorms or lightning were noted the week of the survey, it was cloudy and showery a few brief times.

When leaving Forest Canyon Pass and heading toward the Milner Pass staging area, the trail dropped into subalpine forest where the trees afforded protection from the winds and conditions were much more pleasant. From a modern-day perspective, choosing a campsite in the forest would have been more attractive than on the bare tundra.

No snowbanks remained on the Pass but spring run-off was still taking place in the sub-alpine forest.

At the same time, most tundra plants were finished blooming, and fall "browning" was taking place.

High winds literally shredded plastic survey flags, cutting them to ribbons.

# FLORAL RESOURCES OF THE FOREST CANYON PASS VICINITY

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO

Ray D. Lyons

Forest Canyon Pass lies approximately two and a half miles southwest of the Alpine Visitor's Center at Fall River Pass in Rocky Mountain National Park. It is in the near foreground, viewed from the Gore Range Overlook. Elevation of the area studied varies from 11,796 feet at the Visitor's Center to approximately 11,200 feet in the vicinity of Forest Canyon Pass.

I visited the area on July 23, 1987 with Colorado Archaeological Society members J. Frank Adkins and Fred Rathbun, who assisted in locating the plant species. Most of the alpine forbs were in bloom stage at this time. I revisited the area on August 18, 1987 while the archaeological survey was in progress. On this trip, most of the grasses, sedges, other grass-like plants and late-blooming forbs were in indentifiable stages.

The plants encountered and identified included three coniferous tree species, five shrubs, eight grass and grasslike species and sixty forbs. I expect that some of these identifications must be tenuous due to incomplete or conflicting data in the available literature, being unable to collect specimens for further study, time restraints, and my unfamiliarity with alpine and subalpine species in northern Colorado, where they differ from more southern varieties.

A review of the literature on Indian usage of plant materials leaves many questions unanswered. I found no study directly applicable to an alpine or subalpine environment. Neither is there a complete study made in Colorado. H. D. Harrington's "Edible Native Plants of the Rocky Mountains", lists only fourteen of the sixty-one genera in our plant list. Indian usage of these fourteen genera is not indicated.

Most of the species we found in the alpine and subalpine have closely related species and genera

within the Rocky Mountain and adjacent plains areas. Although not universally true, most species within a genera have many similar qualities. This assumption is supported by the common usage of plants in the same genera for the same uses by several different researchers from divergent areas.

The alpine and subalpine areas within the Rocky Mountain National Park could have been used only during a relatively short period such as crossing to the east or to the west, to escape the summer heat, for hunting, or procurement of other foods or medicines. This means that the Indians involved would have been familiar with and were doubtless users of at least some of the low-land species of the genera found within the study area.

With the dearth of directly usable studies, this common usage of plants within a genus supports our determination of "probable use" but it does not support a positive statement of use.



# FOREST CANYON PASS VICINITY PLANTS

Generic Name	Common Name	Probable Use/Remarks
<u>TREES</u>		
Abies Lasiocarpa	Subalpine fir	Fuel, Sap-Wounds, Tea-Colds, Medicine-Headaches
Picea Engelmannii	Engelmann Spruce	Fuel, Young Cone-Throat
Pinus contorta	Lodgepole pine	Fuel
<u>SHRUBS</u>		
Salix Arctica	Arctic willow	Tiny
Salix Nivalis Var. Saximontana	Round lead willow	Medicine-Stomach, Tea Aspirin-Headaches
Salix branchycarpa	Mat willow	As above
Salix planifolia Var. nelsonii	Nelson's willow	As above and fuel
Vaccinium scoparium	Grouse whortleberry	Berries-Food
<u>GRASSES AND GRASSLIKE</u>		
Agropyron scribneri	Spreading wheat-grass	Seed-Food
Alopecurus alpinus	Alpine foxtail	Seed-Food
Carex spp.	Several species	Large-seeded-Food
Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted hairgrass	
Festuca ovina var. Brachyphylla	Alpine fescue	Tiny
Juncus spp.	Wiregrass	Brown dye
Phleum alpinum	Alpine timothy	Seed-Food
Poa epilis	Skyline bluegrass	Seed-Food
<u>FORBS</u>		
Achillea lanulosa	Yarrow	Food-Salad, Tea, Medicine-Coagulant, Headache, Burns

FOREST CANYON PASS VICINITY PLANTS (cont'd)

Generic Name	Common Name	Probable Use/Remarks
<i>Agoseris aurantica</i>	False dandelion	Leaves-Food
<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i> ssp <i>carinata</i>	Alpine rock-jasmine	
<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i>	Alpine anemone	Wounds, ulcers, poultice
<i>Antennaria alpina</i>	Alpine pussytoes	Food, Gum, Medicine
<i>Arenaria fendleri</i>	Fendler sandwort	Medicine-Eyes, Poultice for swelling
<i>Artemisia scopulorum</i>	Alpine mountain sage	Flavor, Tea, Medicine
<i>Aster foliaceus</i> var. <i>apricus</i>	Sun-loving aster	Food-Leaves, Tonic, Tea
<i>Caltha leptosepala</i>	Marsh marigold	Medicine-Sores
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Common harebell	
<i>Castilleja occidentalis</i>	Western yellow paintbrush	Medicine-Rheumatism Food-Flowers
<i>Castilleja rhexifolia</i>	Rosy paintbrush	As above
<i>Cerastium beeringianum</i>	Alpine mouse-ear	
<i>Chanactis alpina</i>	Alpine dusty maiden	
<i>Chionophila jamesii</i>	Snowlover	
<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf spring beauty	Bulbs-Food
<i>Dryas octopetala</i> ssp. <i>hookeriana</i>	Mountain dryad	
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Common Fireweed	Medicine-Bruises, Diarrhea Food-Tips, Tea, Flavor
<i>Erigeron melanocephalus</i>	Black headed daisy	Medicine-Stomach, Women's
<i>Erigeron pinnatisectus</i>	Pinnate-leaved daisy	As above

FOREST CANYON PASS VICINITY PLANTS (cont'd)

Generic Name	Common Name	Probable Use/Remarks
<i>Gentiana algida</i>	Arctic gentian	Medicine-Cathartic, Emetic, Tonic, Food-Roots
<i>Gentiana fremontii</i> (This may be white color phase of moss gentian)	Fremont gentian	As above
<i>Gentiana tenella</i>	One-flowered gentian	As above
<i>Gentiana parryi</i>	Mountain gentian	As above
<i>Gentiana prostrata</i>	Moss gentian	Tiny, blue. As above
<i>Geum rossii</i>	Alpine avens	Medicine-Women's, Roots-Tea
<i>Hymenoxis acaulis</i> var. <i>caespitosa</i>	Alpine actinia	
<i>Hymenoxis grandiflora</i>	Rhydbergia	
<i>Koenigia islandica</i>	Koenigia	
<i>Mertensia alpina</i>	Alpine mertensia	
<i>Mertensia viridis</i>	Green-leaf mertensia	
<i>Minuartia obtusiloba</i>	Alpine sandwort	
<i>Paronychi sessiliflora</i>	Rocky Mountain nailwort	
<i>Pedicularis groenlandica</i>	Little red elephant	
<i>Pedicularis sudetica</i>	Alpine lousewort	
<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>	Dark penstemon	Medicine-Laxative, Eyewash, Colds, Stomach-ache, I t
<i>Phlox condensata</i>	Alpine phlox	Mat plant
<i>Plantago tweedyi</i>	Tweedy plantain	Tea-Liver, Worms Wounds
<i>Polemonium viscosum</i>	Sky pilot	

FOREST CANYON PASS VICINITY PLANTS (cont'd)

Generic Name	Common Name	Probable Use/Remarks
<i>Polygonum bistortoides</i>	American bistort	Tea-Astringent, Diuretic
<i>Potentilla effusa</i>	Silver cinquefoil	Food-Roots, Medicine, Fevers, Laxative, Diarrhea, Eyewash, Astringent, Toothache
<i>Ranunculus eschscholtzii</i>	Subalpine buttercup	Food-Roots and seed, Medicine-Toothache, Sore eyes, Fever, Juice-Yellow dye
<i>Saxifraga flagellaris</i>	Whiplash saxifrage	Medicine-Diuretic
<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	Yellow stonecrop	Food-Young tips, Salad or cook
<i>Sedum rhodanthum</i>	Rose crown	As above
<i>Sedum rosea</i>	Kings crown	As above
<i>Senecio atratus</i>	Black tipped senecio	
<i>Senecio fremonti</i> var. <i>blitoides</i>	Rock senecio	
<i>Senecio triangularis</i>	Arrowleaf senecio	
<i>Senecio wootonii</i>	Wooten senecio	
<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>	Sibbaldia	
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Moss campion	Mat
<i>Solidago decumbens</i>	Dwarf goldenrod	Yellow dye, Food-Seed. Leaves-Medicine-Stimulant, Wounds, Colic, Bow-el and Bladder, Sores, Sore Throat, Wounds
<i>Swertia perennis</i>	Star gentina	Tea
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	Food-Salad, Cooked Tea, Gum, Women's
<i>Thlaspe alpestre</i>	Mountain candytuft	Food-Salad

FOREST CANYON PASS VICINITY PLANTS (cont'd)

<u>Generic Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Probable Use/Remarks</u>
<i>Trifolium dasyphyllum</i>	Alpine clover	Food-Leaves, Blossoms Tea, Flavor, Medi- cines-Sores, Burns, Ulcers, Coughs
<i>Trifolium parryii</i>	Parry clover	As above
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetch	Food-Roots
<i>Viola adunca</i> ssp. <i>bellidifolia</i>	Mountain blue violet	Medicine-Laxative, Emetic, Pleurisy, Headache, Lungs

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## BIRDS

The most common birds noted at Forest Canyon Pass were "sparrow or finch-like" with brownish and grayish coloration. Some had two black horizontal lines behind the eyes. These birds stayed close to the ground, including during flight. Their flight pattern was low and darting, they most often flew into low willow bushes, where they probably were nesting, though no nests were noted. Their call is a one-note "chip". Most likely identification possibilities include: Gray-capped Rosy Finch, White-Crowned Sparrow or Lincoln Sparrow. Another sparrow-finch type bird with a rust-colored cap and brown back and gray underbody was observed in a grassy area. It could not be positively identified either. The color variations in August could have included juveniles.

Positive identifications include:

White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*). No birds were actually seen, but eggshells and droppings were observed at Areas E and H. Ptarmigan is the only bird that lives on the tundra all year long. They are common in the Rockies above timberline. They eat Dwarf Willow and also the needles of Alpine fir. They nest, produce young and mature at a quickened rate because of the shortened summer at tundra elevations.

Water pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*). Water pipits nest above timberline, on tundra and alpine meadows. It prefers pond borders and feeds on caddis fly larvae. Seen at pond, Area P.

Gray or Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). Two individuals were seen at Area H.

Brown-capped Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte australis*). These birds were common on Forest Canyon Pass. They breed above timberline in the Rockies, and eat insects off snow surfaces.

Broad-tailed Humming-Bird (*Selasphorus platycercus*). Most common hummingbird breeder in the Rockies. Crew members reported them attracted to red kerchiefs and red survey flags.

Gray-headed Junco (*Junco caniceps*). Commonly seen at the areas nearest sub-alpine forest.

BIRDS (cont'd)

Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*). Nests in conifers at timberline. One individual reported on the Pass.

Other possible sightings:

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*)

## FAUNA

The fauna recorded at Forest Canyon Pass sites were all mammals. They were elusive and not seen in great numbers.

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). Mule deer were the most numerous animals seen at 5LR2 sites. Tracks and droppings were seen in great numbers however.

Elk (*Cervus canadensis*) Fresh elk tracks and droppings were observed throughout the Forest Canyon Pass/5LR2 site area, especially in early morning. The animals themselves were only seen at the edges of subalpine forest and in small meadows below the trail between Station 11 and Milner Pass/Poudre Lake and at a distance downslope north into the Cache la Poudre drainage.

Pika (*Ochotona princeps*). One pika sighting was recorded. Forest Canyon Pass itself does not have the rock slides and talus slopes favored by pika, however such conditions exist nearby.

Snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*). One individual was reported at 5LR2, Area C. It was in brown summer pelt.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*). Droppings recorded.

NOTE: On at least one occasion, a station marker disappeared overnight. Fresh elk tracks at the marker area led crew members to believe the elk had eaten it, other marker flags appeared to have been chewed, also by elk (fresh tracks).

## GEOLOGY

Forest Canyon Pass is bracketed on one side by the headwater drainage of the Cache la Poudre River and on the other side by the headwater drainage of the Big Thompson River where it lies within Forest Canyon.

The southwest-northeast trending Pass is above timberline, all elevations being above 3444 meters (11,300 ft.), and is vegetated by patches of krummholz spruce, fir, and willow with open areas which may be rocky or tundra-covered. Topographic features of the Pass include ponds, marshes and meadows, and rocky knobs and ridges, with slump features abounding on the adjacent steep slopes. Good ground visibility is present over much of the area. Nearby cirques drain into the Big Thompson River.

Bedrock in the Pass and northeast is a Pre-Cambrian metamorphic complex of gneiss, migmatite, and amphibolite, intruded locally by a quartz-orthoclase pegmatite body which forms conspicuous knobs. The southwest part of the Pass is in volcanic ejecta of probable Tertiary age, and probably fault-bounded; the ejecta includes pumice, glass, silicified ash, and fragments of lithic and crystal tuff. Preliminary reconnaissance suggests that the ejecta deposit is associated with Specimen Mountain volcanics to the west.

Two unusual groundstones were noted, and a trail-marker gneissic boulder with epidote was mapped near the southwest end of the survey; the boulder appears to be of glacial origin, and its presence is unexplained. Lithic materials appear to be mainly derived from the assorted agates and quartzites. Some tuffaceous materials were probably obtained at the southwest end of the Pass.

In a personal communication(1989), James Benedict stated: "Reddish and grayish rhyolites occur on Forest Canyon Pass, not as outcrops, but are present as boulders in glacial till deposited in the lowest part of the saddle. Glacial ice must have flowed from the Specimen Mountain area where it picked up these rock types".

## GREENSTONE BOULDER

A possible "glacial erratic" or "trail-marker" boulder was noted 47.5m, S56°W of Station 10. It is located southwest of the Ute Trail near the quarry, (Area Q) and at the southwestern boundary of the survey area. (See map next page).

The boulder is of gneissic texture, layered and laminated green and gray with bands of black. Dark green epidote crystals occur in vugs. The surface is damaged as if an attempt has been made by unknown parties to remove epidote crystals.

The stone is 55cm x 60cm in size and is deeply embedded in loose gravel. Clumps of tundra clover have grown over its edges. Small patches of the lichen *Rhizocarpon geographicum* have colonized the surface.

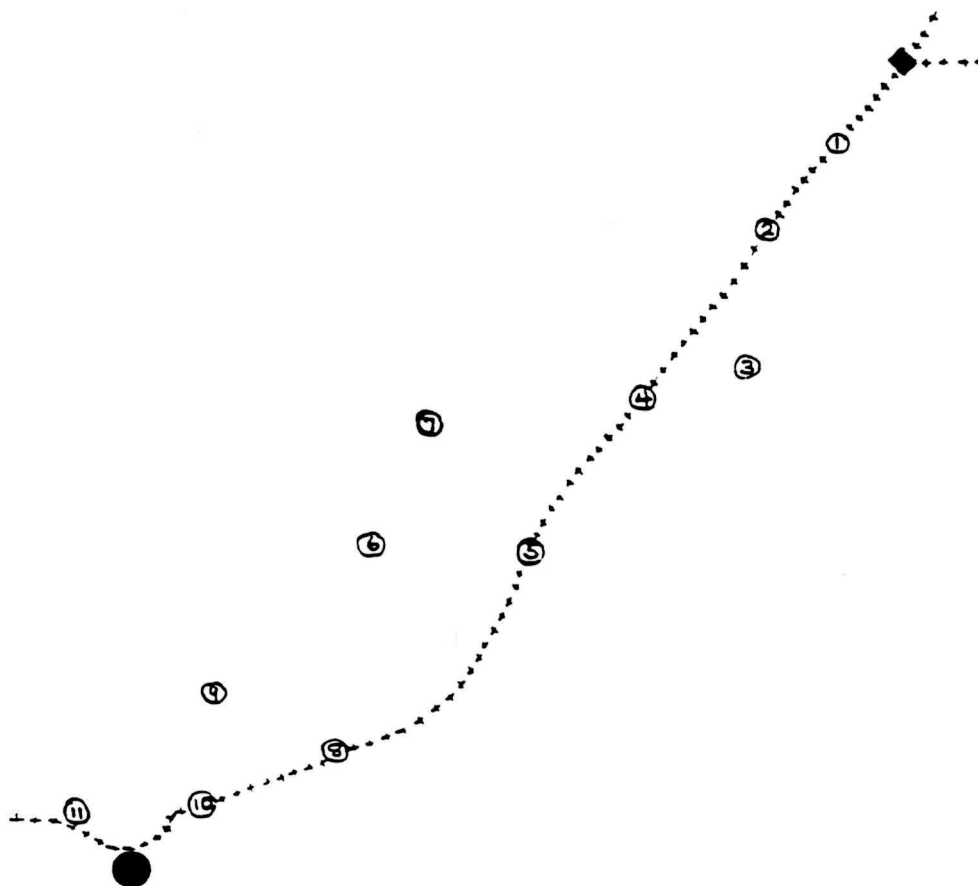
A "glacial erratic" is described as a large rock carried by glacial ice and deposited, when the ice melted, far from its original source. This boulder is of non-local material and the surface is polished and faceted, with some corners showing polish, as if by glacial action.

It can also be hypothesized that the boulder was placed as a "marker" of some sort, or carried to its location for an unknown reason.

It is impossible to establish the source of the boulder, or by which agency, geologic or human, it arrived at this destination.

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail - - - - -  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —  
Non-local boulder-- ●



LOCATION OF  
GREENSTONE BOULDER  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m



LOCAL GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA  
OF INTEREST TO THIS REPORT

Table Mountain, el 8830', located on the western side of Lake Granby is considered by archaeologists to be one of the most important sources of lithic materials in Northern Colorado. The flat-topped mountains are littered with the debris of tool-making. The "1914 Arapahos" called this place "The Lungs" because the color of the jasper and agate found there reminded them of the color of freshly killed animal lungs. Table Mountain is also a source of petrified wood and chalcedony.

Frost-heaving, a geologic phenomenon, can create "patterned ground", including polygons, stripes, and other forms that can easily confuse archaeological interpretations. RE: Areas M and W this report.

The "1914 Arapahos" knew Specimen Mountain as the "Mountain Smokes". Using eight stones to represent eight generations, one told that people of the eighth generation back saw smoke coming from the mountain. This legend is based on fact, but it was much further back in time that Specimen Mountain was formed by repeated episodes of volcanic activity. The Mountain is a local source of obsidian, agate, opal, chalcedony and other tool materials. Big-horn sheep are still drawn to the "crater" area of Specimen Mountain to lick the mineral deposits found there, as they doubtless were in prehistoric times. Hunters of the day surely exploited such a concentration of game.

A new lake in Rocky Mountain National Park was named Fan Lake because it is adjacent to a fan of boulders and sediment washed aside by the Lawn Lake flood of 1982. It is across the road from Convict's Cabin, built to house state convicts who helped build Fall River Road.

Note: Information abstracted from Arps and Kingery, THE DENVER POST, and Zwinger, see Bibliography

## OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society research project shall be to enhance the data base of known prehistoric high-altitude occupation of the Colorado Front Range in the following ways: Site 5LR2 has previously been recorded at various locations in Forest Canyon Pass, Rocky Mountain Park. Current knowledge regarding cultural occupation and/or usage is brief, fragmented, and there is a minimum of reported information available. This survey will document prehistoric and historic human use of Forest Canyon Pass and draw all available 5LR2 data together. In addition, an attempt will be made to verify other nearby high-altitude sites previously reported.

Survey methods will consist of surface mapping, collection of diagnostic artifacts, and a representative sampling of historic artifacts. Only non-destructive techniques will be applied.

Forest Canyon Pass is located in Rocky Mountain National Park, Larimer County, Colorado, T5N, R75W, Sec. 3, at 11,500 feet in elevation, and located approximately halfway between the Alpine Visitor Center and Milner Pass/Poudre Lake, south of, and near to Trail Ridge Road.

Forest Canyon Pass was not included in the RP3 "Colorado Mountains Prehistoric Context", nor were the adjacent drainages of the Cache la Poudre or Big Thompson River drainages included.

The survey will encompass the length of Forest Canyon Pass itself, and a width of approximately 75m (more or less) on each side of the Ute Trail/Old Fall River Road where they progress through the Pass.

A site will be described as any concentration of cultural materials that appear related, such as a hearth with associated artifacts, or shall be described as an historical structure. The limits of any artifact scatter will be a site boundary.

An isolated find shall be described as an artifact separated physically by significant distance from other features or concentrations of cultural materials.

Archival research will include relevant publications from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, National Park Service publications, Rocky Mountain National Park records and publications and artifacts in storage,

University of Colorado Henderson Museum records and artifact storage pertaining to sites in the Forest Canyon Pass area, and all known and accessible publications related to high-altitude sites in the Front Range of the Colorado mountains.

It is expected that a survey of Forest Canyon Pass will reveal not only historic use but long-term prehistoric usage as well. Known historical facts, such as construction of the western portion of Fall River Road through the Pass will be researched.

If Forest Canyon Pass has been one of the major "highways" over the Continental Divide for eons, and legends are true that Indians congregated there in great numbers in summer, there should be evidence remaining to verify that fact.

FIELD METHODS

## FIELD METHODS

Forest Canyon Pass Survey datums were initiated at the USGS benchmark, elevation 3594m, located at the corner of the store at the Alpine Visitor's Center, Rocky Mountain National Park on August 13, 1987.

The transit used was a Teledyne Gurley, Catalog #62-20, Serial #TU2379, on loan from Powers Elevation Company, Aurora, Colorado. The transit telescope has +5' error, ie: subtract 5' from (+) angles, add 5' to (-) angles.

All bearings True; set off East declination  $11^{\circ}50.0'$  obtained from the USGS for  $105^{\circ}47'30''\text{W}$ ,  $40^{\circ}25\text{N}$  on August 12, 1987, 3352.8m SL elevation.

Starting at the junction of the Gore Range Overlook Trail and Old Fall River Road/Ute Trail, eleven stations were set along a 2700m segment of the Trail, to the slope just past the quarry area. Elevations in the Pass were controlled from the 3503m peak in the Pass.

Distance from the Alpine Visitor Center to Station 1 is 2.25 km, distance from Station 1 to Station 11 is 1.5km, distance from Station 11 to Milner Pass/Poudre Lake is 3.8km.

The transit was used for detailed mapping of individual areas, using the survey stations as reference points. Some local areas were surveyed using a tape and Brunton compass. A metric rod was used.

The crew was divided into teams with each team working under an assigned leader. The team leaders were under the supervision of Fred Rathbun, Field Foreman. An approximate length of 1.5 km of Forest Canyon Pass (5LR2) was surveyed during this project.

Colorado Cultural Resource Forms provided by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1300 Broadway, Denver, Colorado, were used throughout. Crew members were familiarized with these forms before the survey, and each team leader carried a set of instructions for proper recordation in the field.

Open ground on the tundra was surveyed as systematically as possible. No attempt was made to investigate under clumps of krummholz, scrub willow or other vegetation. Pin flags were used to mark artifacts and features. Areas that displayed high concentrations of flags were then scrutinized more closely.

"Areas" were assigned temporary designations in the field, and all artifacts given temporary numbers. Those to be collected were recovered and bagged only after all transit readings were finished. Artifacts remained in the possession of the Survey Foreman or his designees until the survey was completed.

Each "area" was mapped, very few photos and slides were taken.

Crew members each hiked a minimum of five miles a day above 11,000 feet, carrying loaded packs, dressed in many layers of clothing as wind-chill factors were at or below freezing most of the time, even on sunny August days. Wind velocities were not recorded but were extreme for most of each work day.

The survey crew can attest to spectacular scenery, the fatigue and exhilaration of high places, the relative comfort of eating lunch in the shelter on the lee side of a krummholz island, and to the difficulty of surveying and mapping above 11,000 feet.

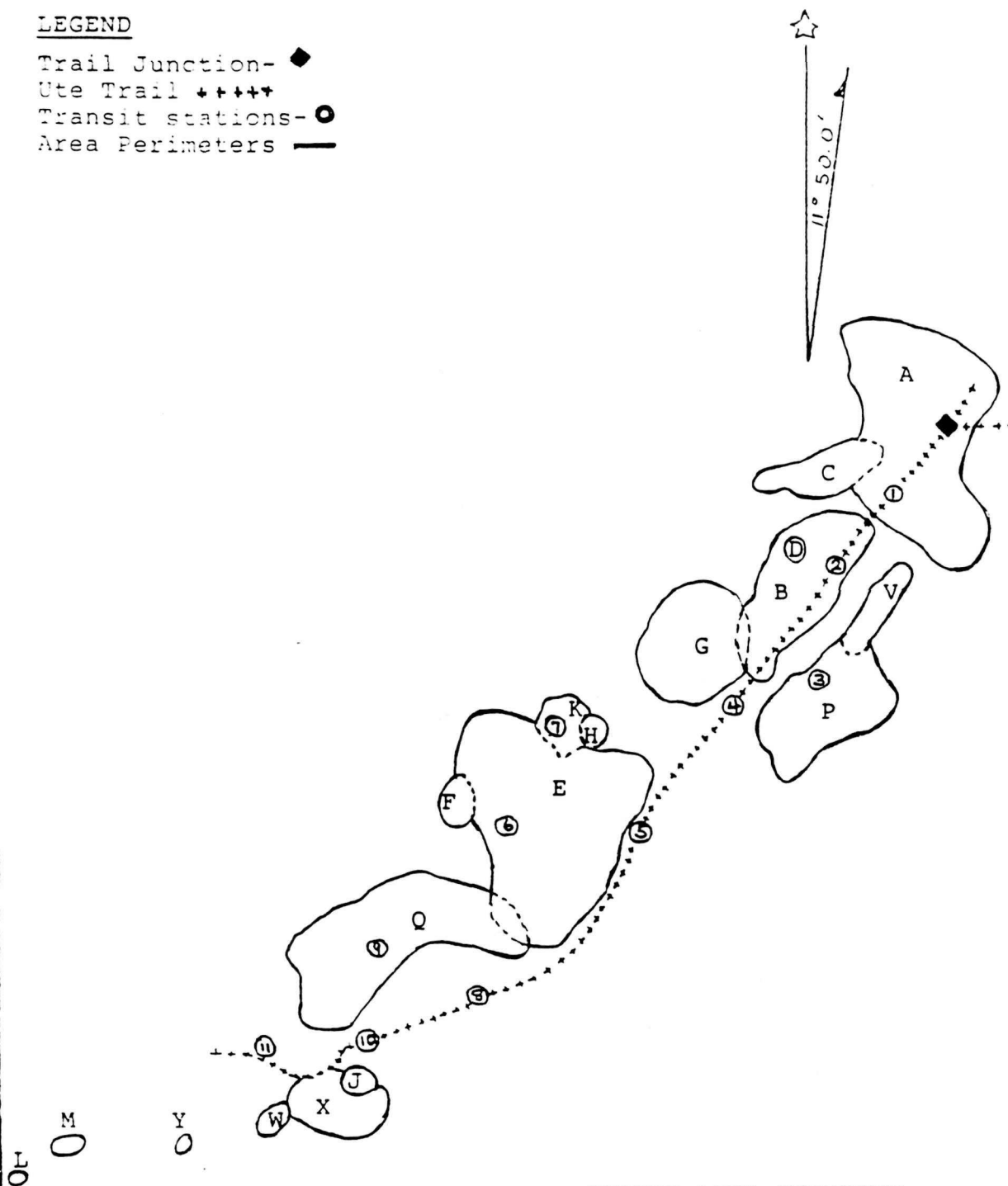
LOCATION TABLES FOR FOREST CANYON PASS SURVEY STATIONS

Station #	UTM	Elevation (In meters)	Distances (From Sta. to Sta.)
1	13;433844E;4475844N	3503.29	<u>Trails Jct. to 1</u> : 55.69m
2	13;433804E;4475784N	3501.08	<u>1</u> to <u>2</u> : 114.12m
3	13;433784E;4475706N	3498.90	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u> : 71.23m
4	13;433706E;4475686N	3498.85	<u>2</u> to <u>4</u> : 109.26m
5	13;433622E;4475574N	3496.82	<u>4</u> to <u>5</u> : 99.27m
6	13;433470E;4475598N	3501.61	<u>5</u> to <u>6</u> : 80.52m
7	13;433500E;4475613N	3505.81	<u>5</u> to <u>7</u> : 82.32m
8	13;433451E;4475454N	3486.11	<u>6</u> to <u>8</u> : 109.10m
9	13;433385E;4475485N	3481.49	<u>8</u> to <u>9</u> : 70.50m
10	13;433375E;4475432N	3480.38	<u>8</u> to <u>10</u> : 72.85m
11	13;433315E;4475428N	3475.56	<u>10</u> to <u>11</u> : 62.43m
1B	13;433784E;4475824N	3501.50	<u>1B</u> to <u>1</u> : 42.42m
Y	13;433265E;4475388N	3462.50	<u>Y</u> to <u>11</u> : 80.75



# LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
 Ute Trail +++++  
 Transit stations- ○  
 Area Perimeters —



## SURVEY AREA OVERVIEW

ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
 FOREST CANYON PASS

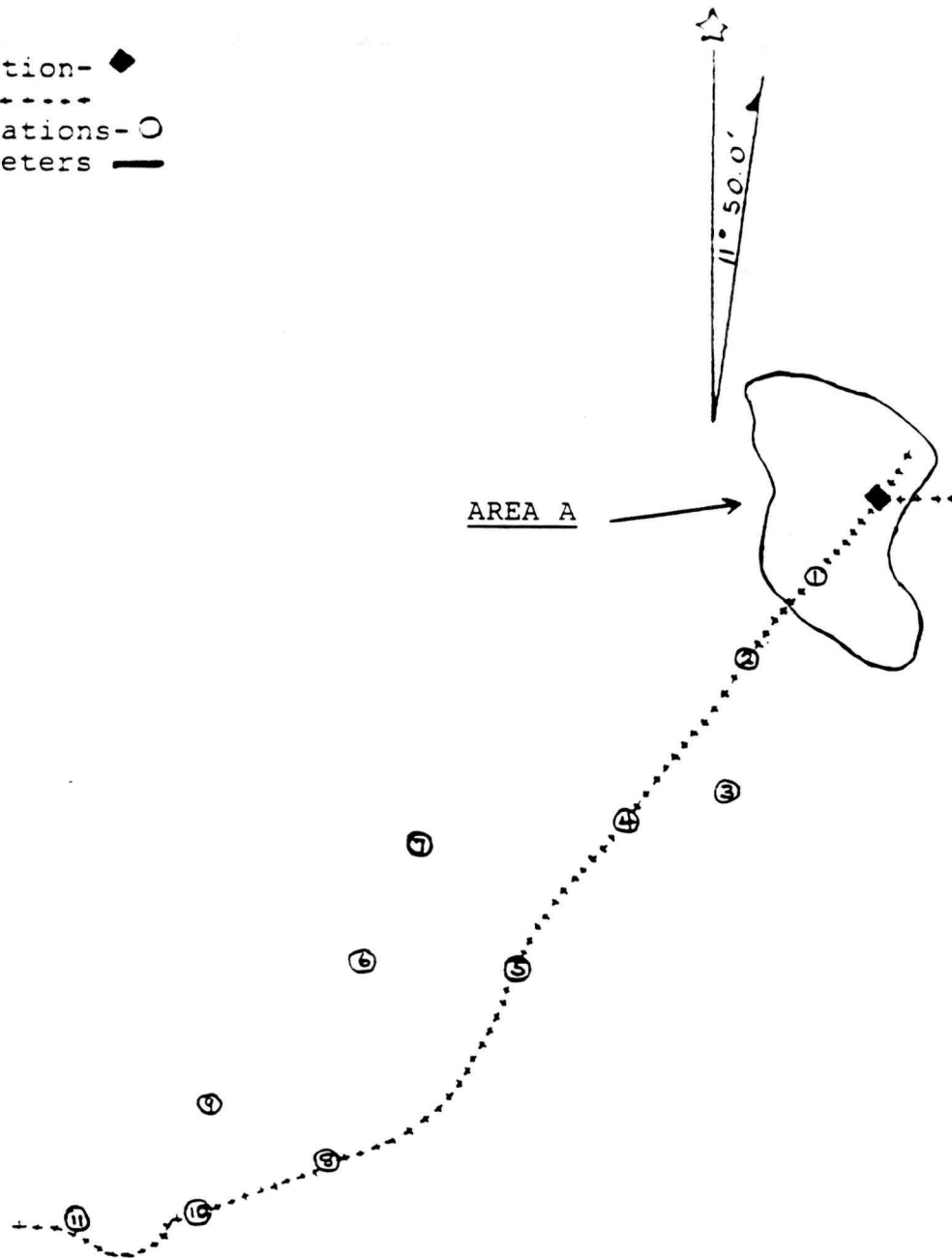
5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

5LR2, AREA A

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail - - - - -  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —



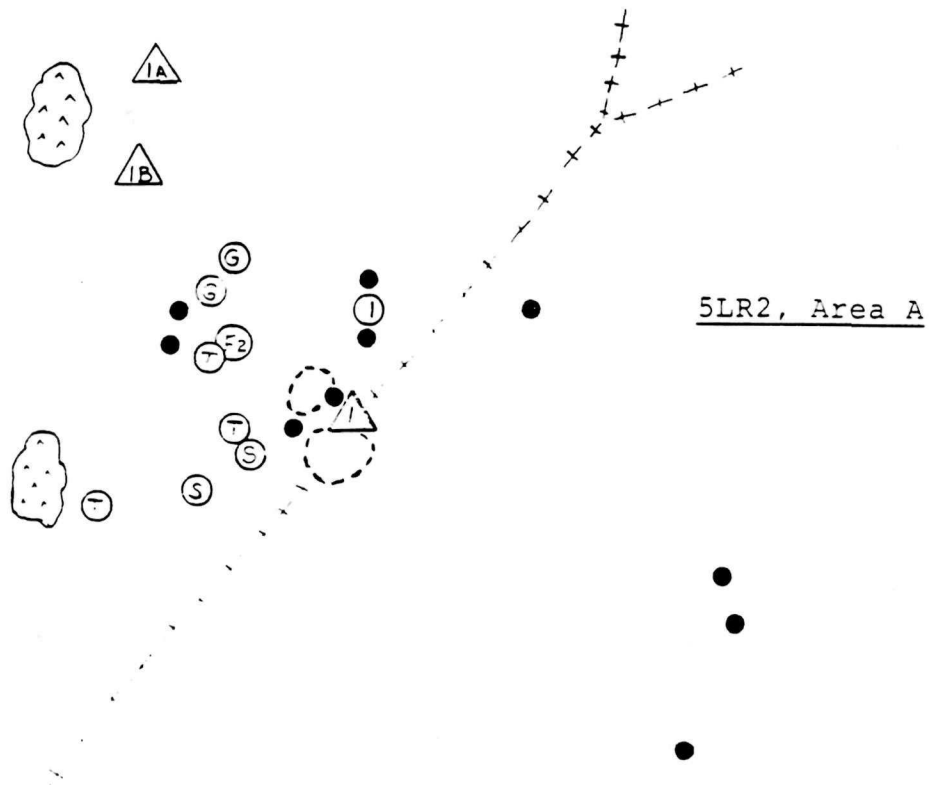
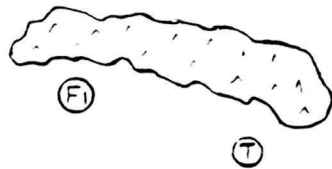
INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

# LEGEND

Station 1-- 1  
 Alternate Datums-- 1A 1B  
 Ute Trail + + + +  
 Artifact-- (I)  
 Feature-- (F)  
 Lithic flake--- ●  
 Flake concentration-- (C)  
 Tin-- (T)  
 Steel--- (S)  
 Glass-- (G)  
 Wire----- (W)  
 Pole-- (P)  
 Krummholz-- (K)



0 10 20 30 40 50m

## ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA A

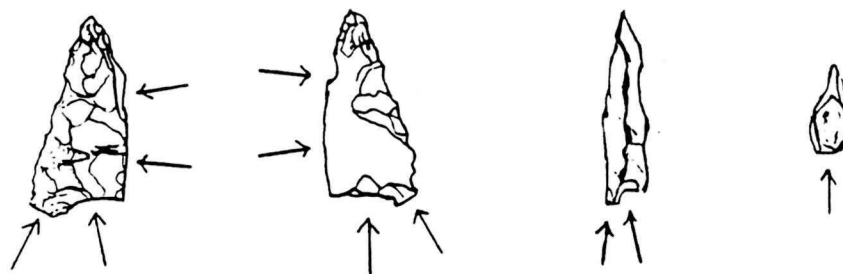
### Prehistoric:

- #1 Broken projectile point. (Base and one side missing). Heavy opalization obscures flaking pattern. Tan jasper

### Historic:

No historic artifacts were collected. Historic debris noted included:

Broken glass (clear and brown), rusted tin cans of various sizes and shapes, sheet metal fragments, metal strips, rusted tire chain, pieces of 3mm diameter rusted wire twisted together, rotted wood pole, 470 cm long, believed to be a telephone pole.

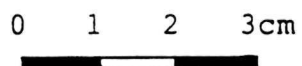


#1 Projectile point (broken)

(Flaking pattern partially obscured by opalization)

(Arrows denote broken surfaces)

5LR2, Area A



## SITE DISCUSSION, AREA A

Area A is partially tundra, with an abundance of scrub willow growth and the most "flat" terrain of the survey area. It is near the historic habitation area (P) and the pond and was probably used as a "turn-around" for horses and wagons, possibly a tether area for horses overnight, and a place to park the wagons overnight. No information is available but the same area may have been used as a parking lot when Fall River Road was open and travelers stopped at the head of Forest Canyon.

It also encompasses a junction of the Ute Trail system: Old Fall River Road, present-day Ute Trail and the trail to the Gore Range Overlook, so has been a thoroughfare for much prehistoric as well as historic travel through Forest Canyon Pass.

Lithic debitage concentrations located near Station 1 consisted almost entirely of two materials: red jasper and gray quartzite. A number of the flakes had been worked and/or utilized, indicating, along with a broken projectile point, a prehistoric activity area that was probably the scene of tool manufacture and resharpening, and food preparation.

Remnants of the historic telephone line were found on the northern perimeter of Area A in the form of rotting poles and rusted guy wire. (See TELEPHONE LINE section, this report).

Two hearths were noted:

- Feature 1. Isolated. Probably prehistoric; Approximately 60x70 cm. in size. Made of 7 pegmatite stones, all of which were submerged in the soil, overgrown with grasses and covered with lichens. Largest colony, 8mm.
- Feature 2. Probably historic, displays latest use. Rusted tin can embedded in soil of the hearth. A piece of charcoal was also noted. Located within 20m of the Trail.

This large open area at a junction of the Ute Trail system would have been an ideal meeting and camping spot for prehistoric peoples, it is flat and has a nearby water supply.

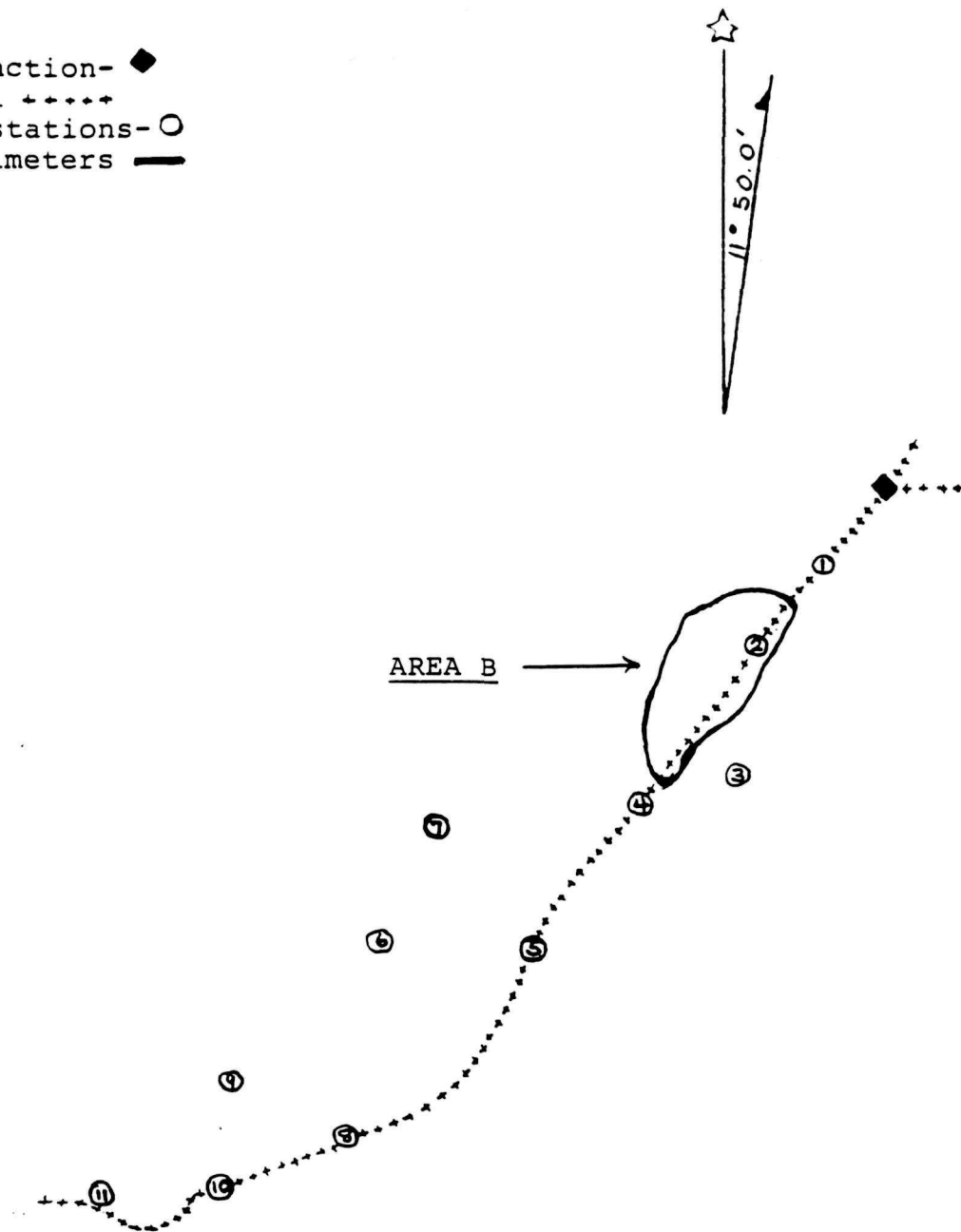
NOTE: Station 1A was established as an alternate datum for an adjoining area. A day later, fresh elk tracks and droppings at the flag site and shreds of the flag led the survey crew to believe elk had eaten or chewed the flag. Datum 1B was then set to replace the missing 1A.



5LR2, AREA B

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —

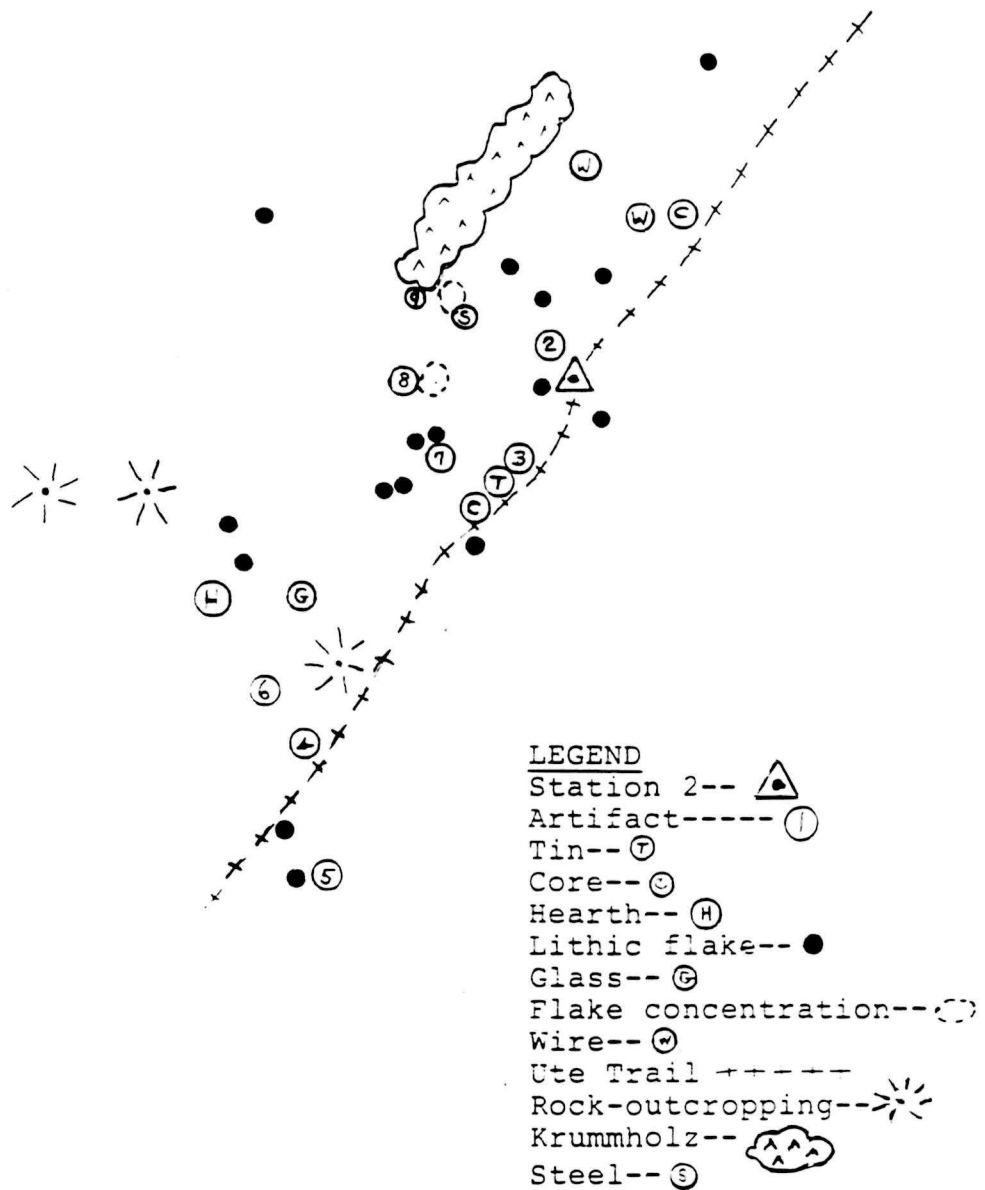


INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

5LR2, Area B



0 10 20 30 40 50m

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA B

- #2 Biface knife fragment. White chert (poor quality because of inclusions). Flaking crude.
- #5 Projectile point. Red jasper. See POINT TYPOLOGY section for analysis results.
- #8 Tool material. Silicified, welded tuff, dark gray crystal. 985.5 gram chunk. Not local to survey area.
- #9 Probable moccasin-last (Leather-forming tool). Black amphibolite. Not local to survey area. Brownish polished section was underground, dark weathered portion exposed above ground.

Not collected: Two cores of tool material. One brown jasper, one red jasper.

Lithic concentrations: Two. One was 1 meter across, the other a 1m x 3m scatter (with a steel bolt within the concentration). Both concentrations consisted of a mixture of tool materials.

### HISTORIC ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA B

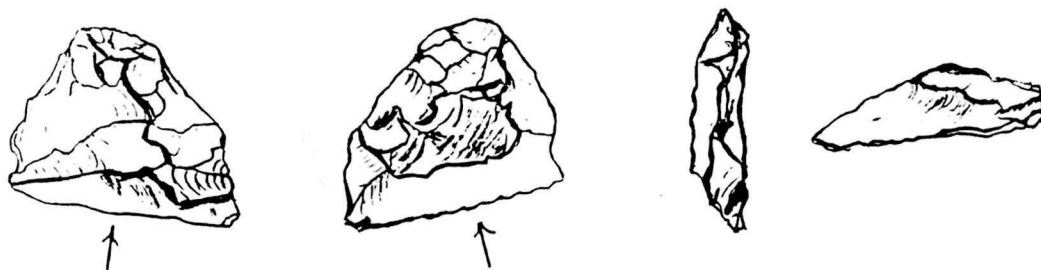
- #3 Milk-glass sherd, probably from cosmetic cold-cream jar
- #4 Brass ring fragment, probable winch plate for mining equipment. Deformed by use.
- #6 Clear glass bottle-neck fragment from molded bottle. Probable use: Soda, medicinal, condiments or liquor
- #7 Plate glass shard with lichen growth. Glass is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, probably from a car window. "Windows and windshields of early cars were all made of plate glass which was all  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Lamination started in the mid-30s" (Personal communication, Mike Richter, 1987).

#7: Dr. James B. Benedict has identified the lichen growth on this glass as one of the Rhizocarpons. It would require chemical tests to positively identify the species. Benedict measures the thallus as 12mm in size and believes it to be a minimum of 40 years of age, assuming it grew under optimum conditions. (Personal communication, James B. Benedict, 1987.)

\*\*\*\*\*

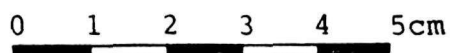
Ⓜ symbols on map were identified in the field as wire hoops from nail kegs.

Other historic debris was common tin cans, broken glass, and assorted rusted hardware.



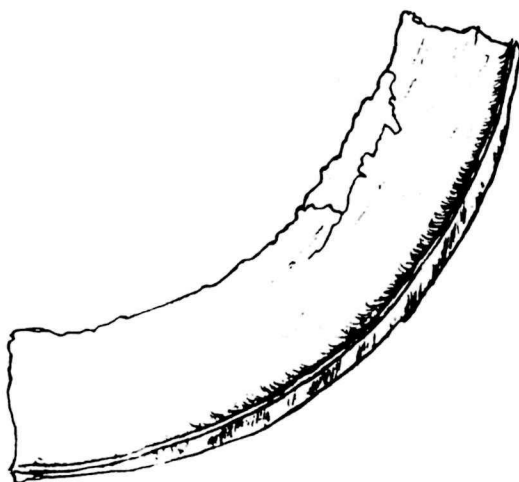
#2 Biface knife fragment

5LR2, Area B





#3 Milk-glass sherd

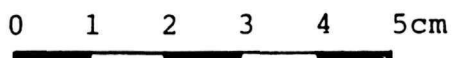


#4 Brass ring fragment



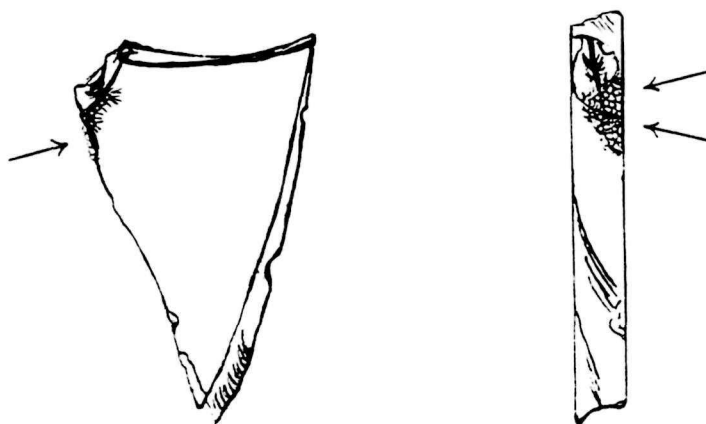
#6 Clear glass bottle-neck fragment

5LR2, Area B





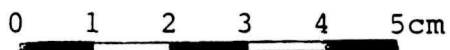
#5 Projectile point



#7 Plate glass fragment

(Arrows denote lichen growth)

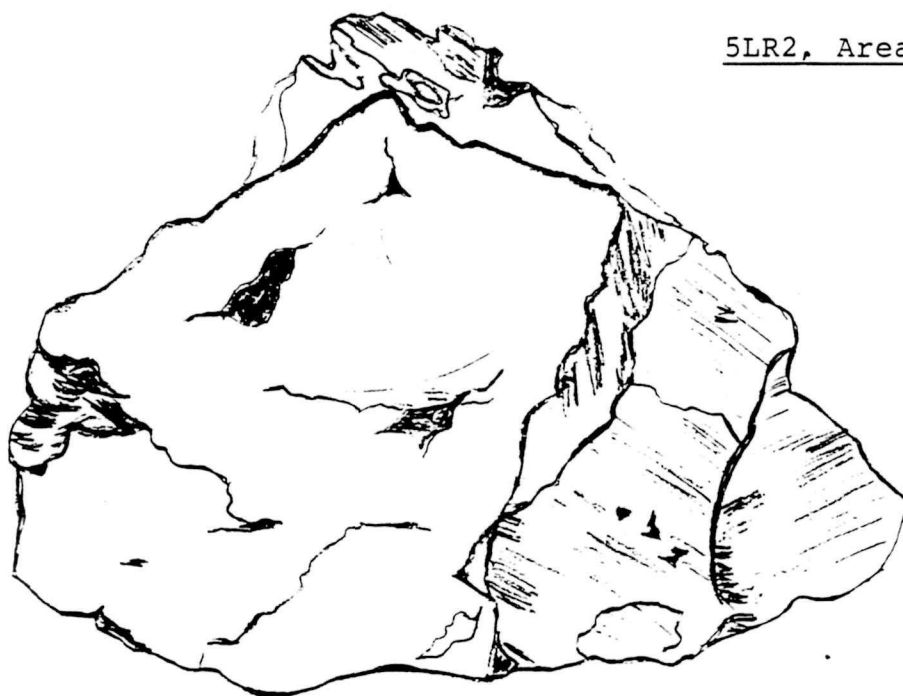
5LR2, Area B





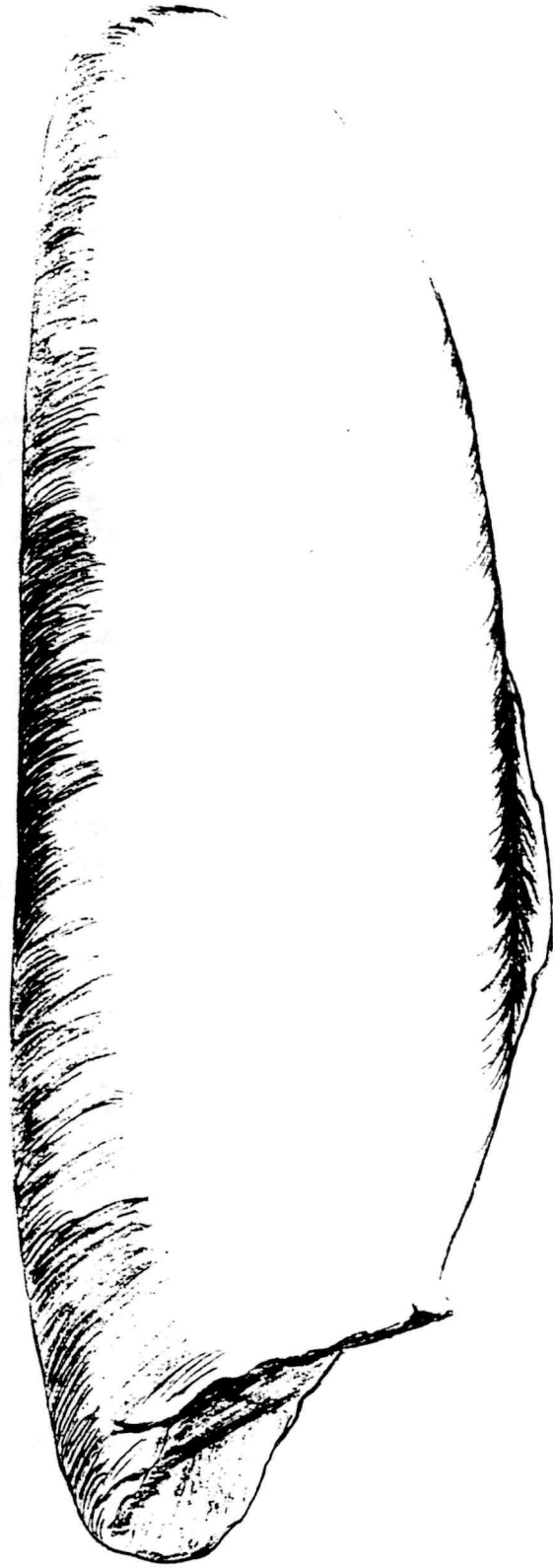
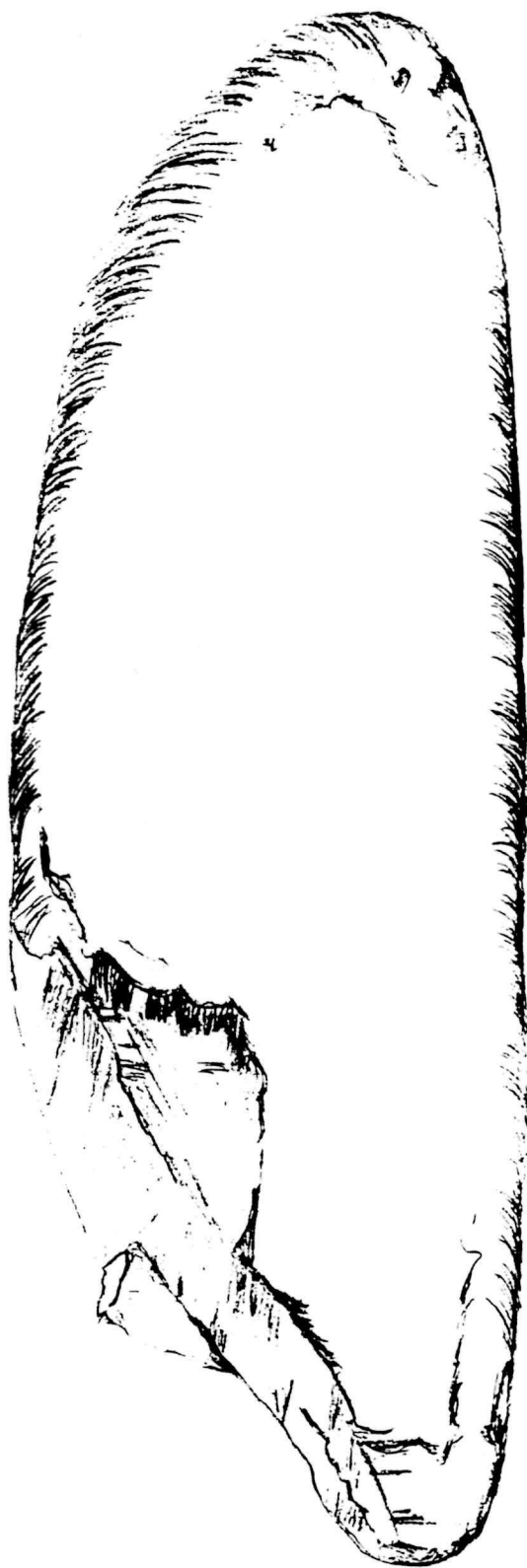


#8 Tool material



5LR2, Area B

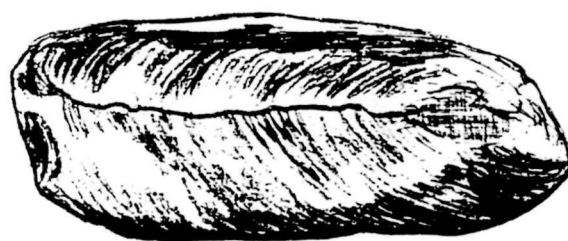
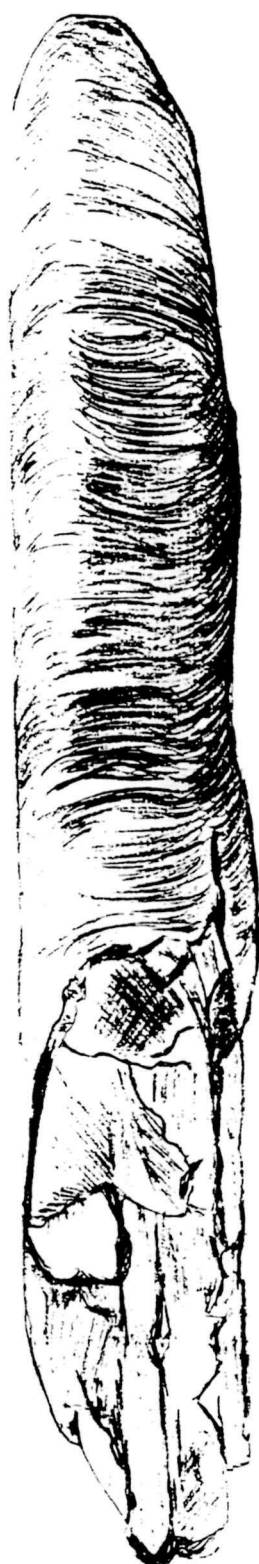
0 1 2 3 4 5cm



0 1 2 3 4 5cm

#9 Probable moccasin last

5LR2, Area B



#9 Probable moccasin last  
(Side and end views)

5LR2, Area B

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA B

Area B lies adjacent to the Ute Trail and the historic habitation site (P). It is open, with patches of scrub willow on gently sloping terrain and has disturbed gravels.

Here, as in other areas of this survey, particularly P and Q, there is a mixture of prehistoric and historic artifacts on the ground, some lying near each other.

One hearth was recorded. The stones had no lichen growth. It was approximately 90cm x 90cm in size, and may be historic. No detailed mapping of the hearth was done.

The presence of a projectile point, knife fragment, tool material, a leather-forming tool that may be a moccasin-last, two cores of different materials and two lithic flake concentrations, plus scattered lithic debitage all suggest intense prehistoric activity that may have included camping, hunting, food preparation, tool manufacture and resharpening, and working of leather to produce items of clothing.

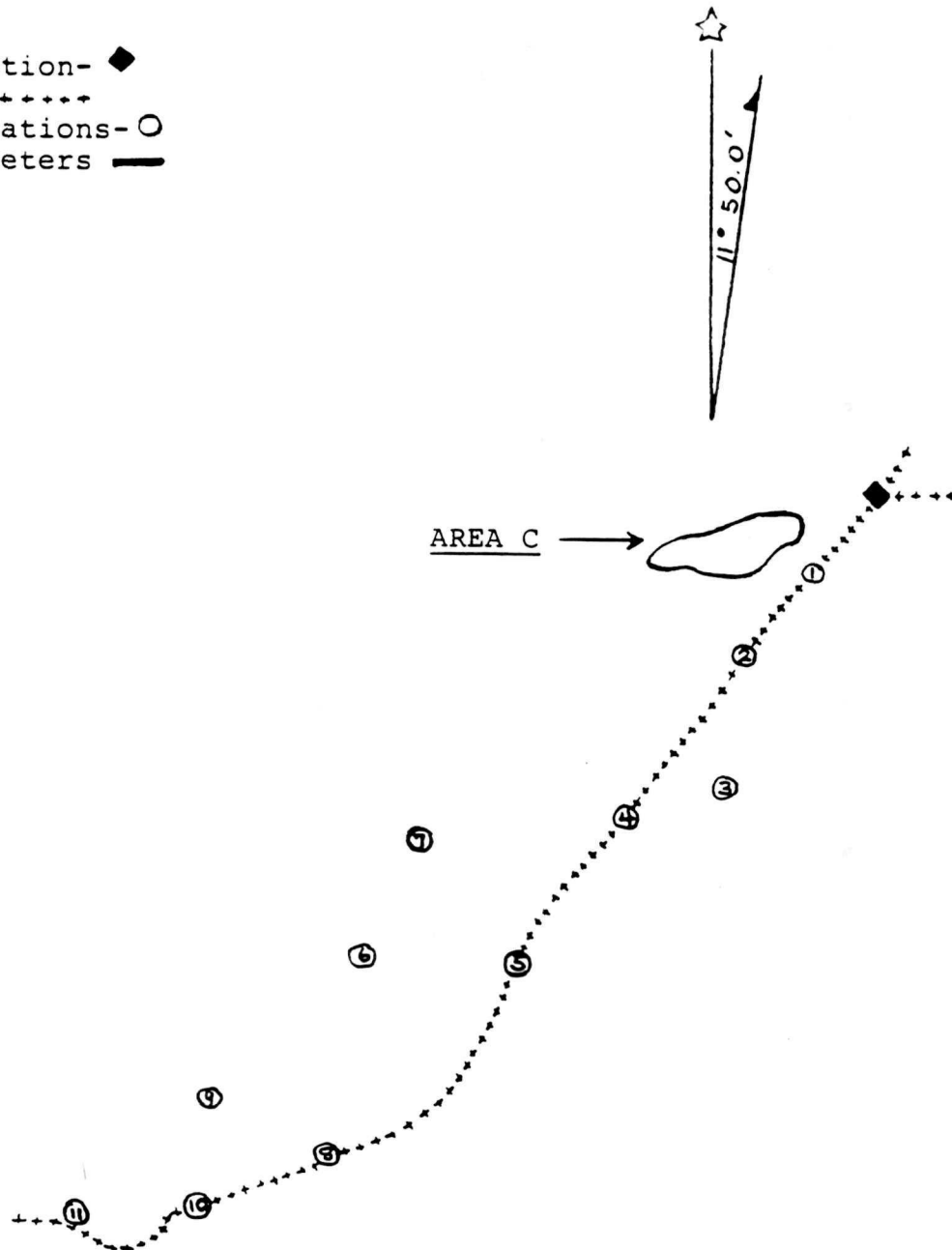
Artifact #9, the probable moccasin-last, was embedded half-in and half-out of the ground at an angle, with the rough end above ground. The survey foreman, a professional geologist, recognized the material as not local to the area, and on investigation, discovered the artifact. The same is also true of artifact #8, a chunk of tool material. Prehistoric people had apparently transported the items (both fairly heavy) into this area from undetermined sources.

Area B seems to exhibit evidence of the broadest range of early human industries in the survey area.

5LR2, Area C

LEGEND


Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

LEGENDDatum-- 

Lithic flakes-- •

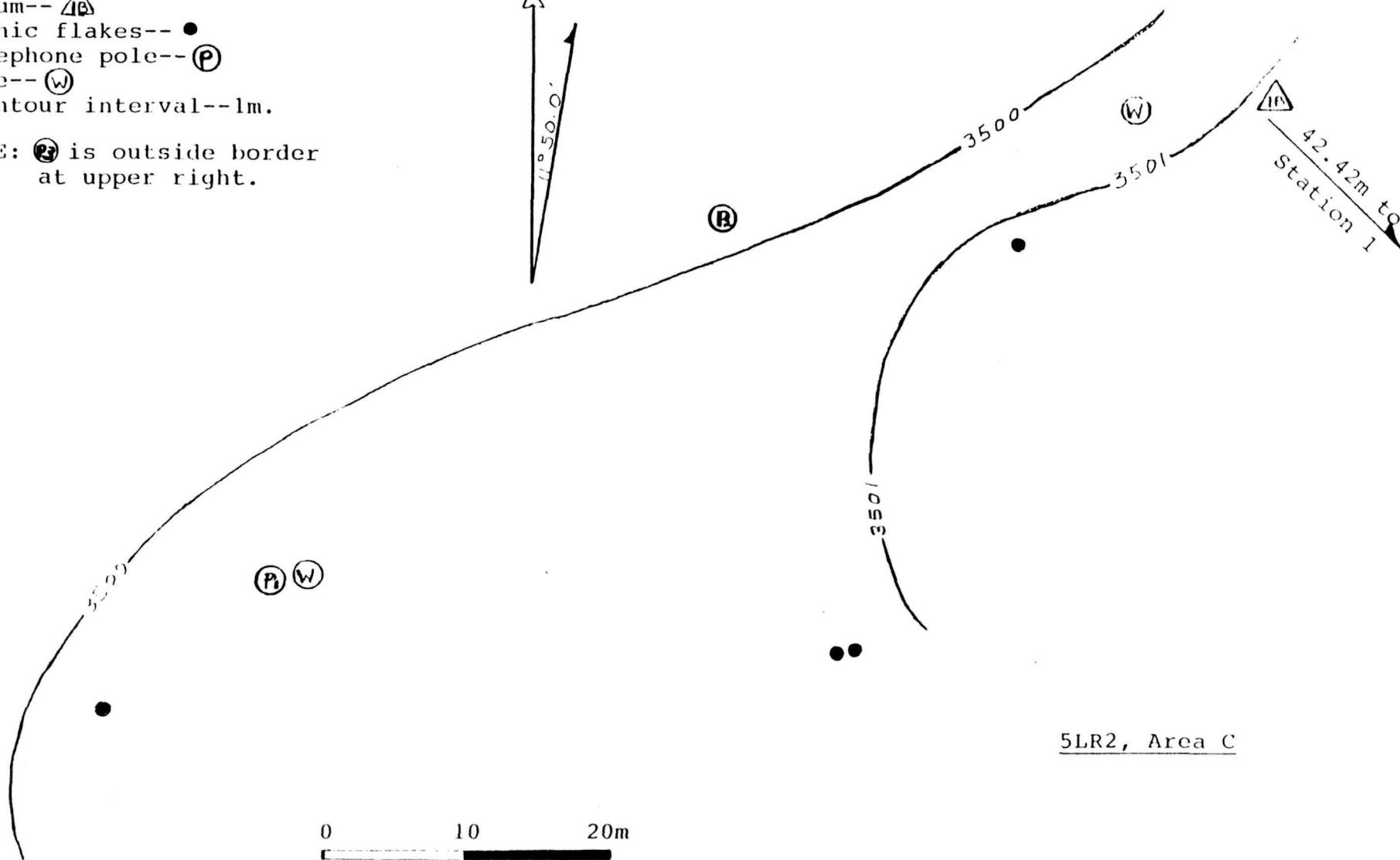
Telephone pole-- (P)

Wire-- (W)

Countour interval--1m.

NOTE: (2) is outside border  
at upper right.

96

5LR2, Area C

## ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA C

### Prehistoric:

- 3 Utilized flakes, gray quartzite
- 1 secondary flake, Kremmling chert

### Historic:

- 3 rotting telephone poles.
  - P1. 510cm length with 3m of 3/8 in. copper guide-wire with dead-man still in ground.
  - P2. Disintegrating pole with 5 in. spike.
  - P3. Pole with supporter, with approximately 2m heavy copper guide wire and 2 ft. other wire. This pole is shown off the map. It is located N33°0'E, distance 23.75m from Area C datum.

No artifacts were collected.

## SITE DISCUSSION, AREA C

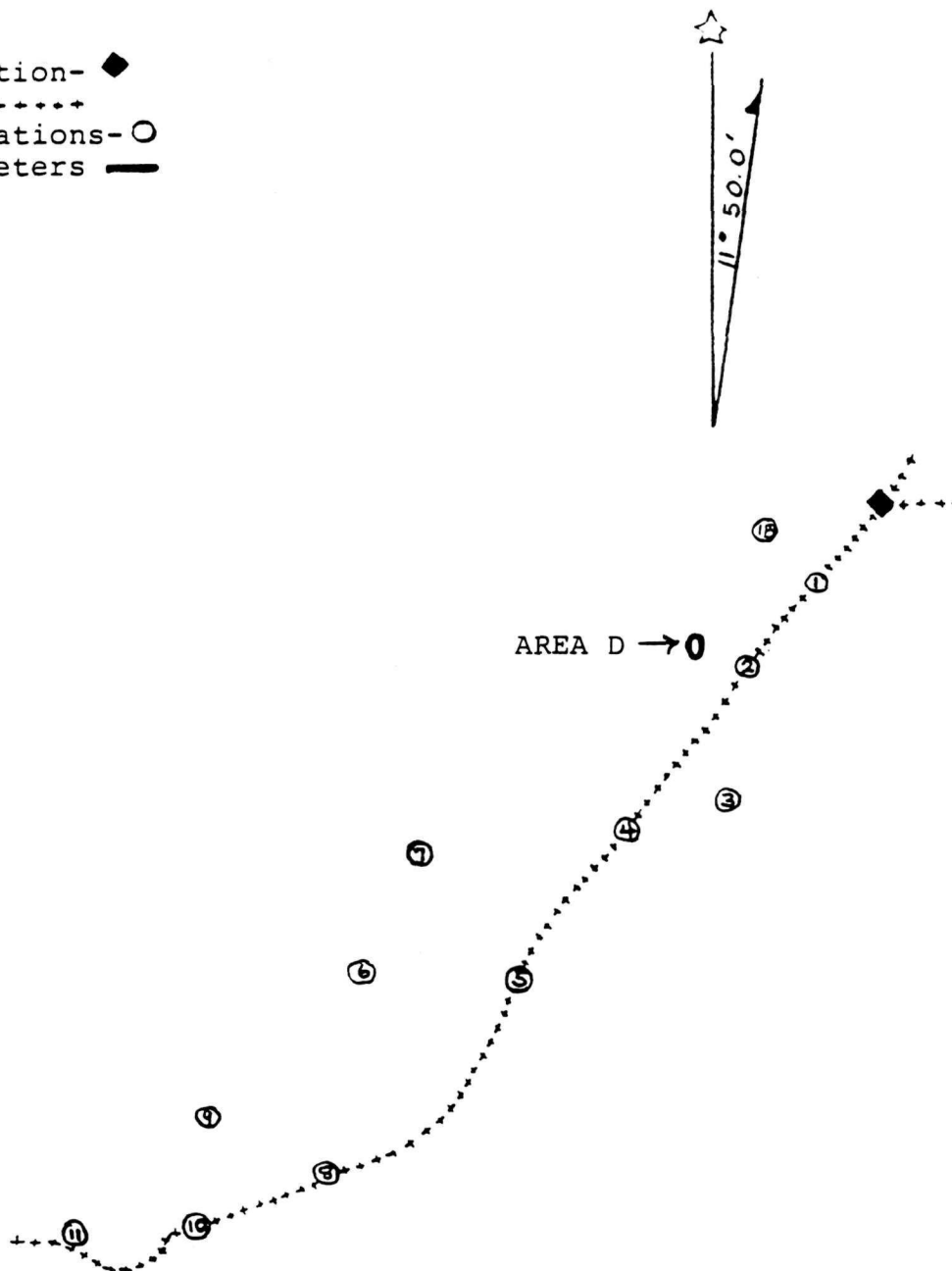
The remains of three historic telephone poles and related hardware are found in this section. No other artifacts were noted except for a minor scatter of lithic flakes, too dispersed to be of consequence.



5LR2, Area D

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —





INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS


5LR2


0 40 80 120 160 200m


# LEGEND


Area D Datum- 


Flake concentration-- 


Single flakes-- 

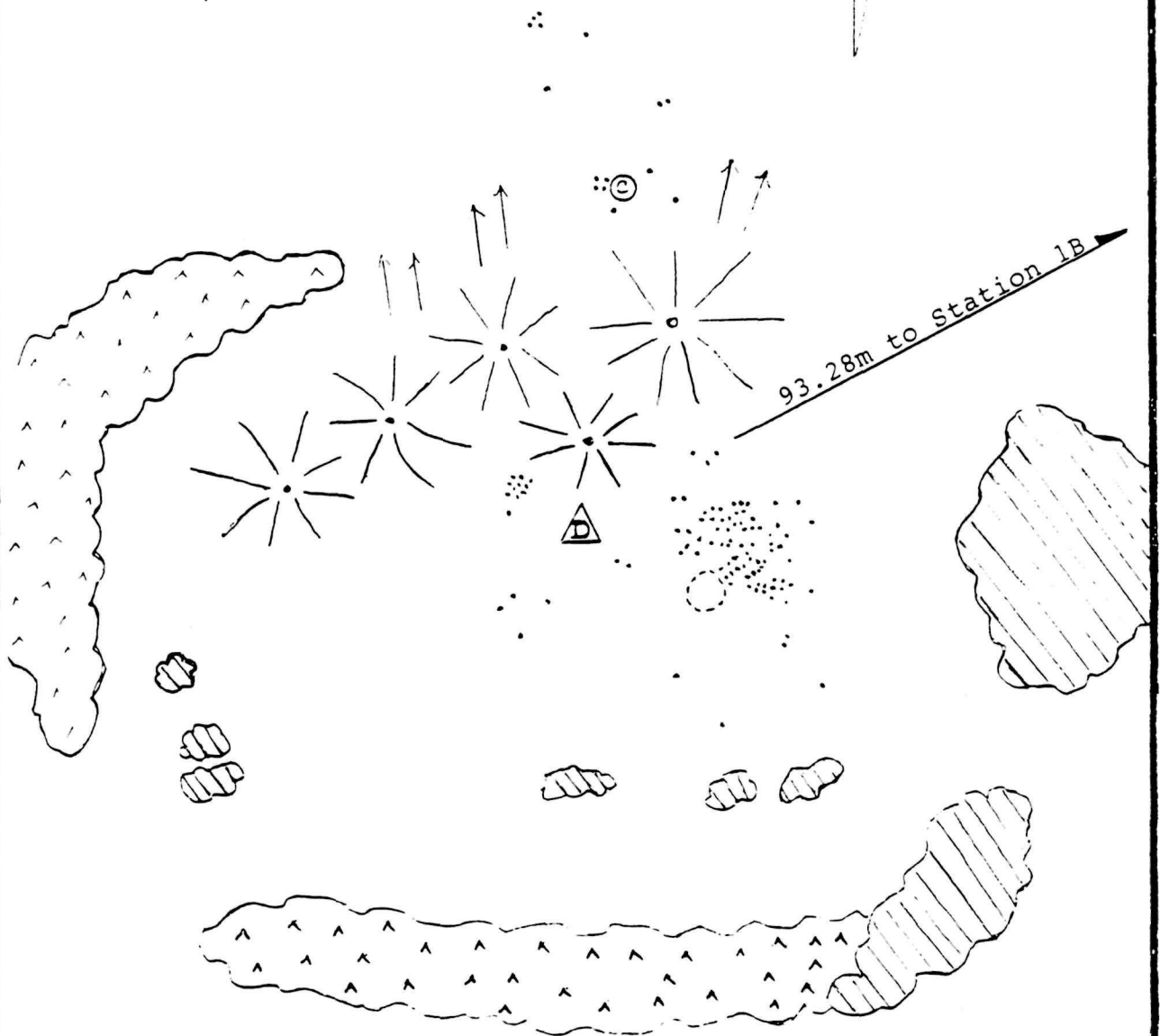
Rock-outcropping-- 

Steep slope-- 

Krummholz-- 

Willows-- 

Core-- 



5LR2, Area D

0 1 2 3 4 5m

#### SITE AND ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA D

Area D is a site where concentrated lithic tool manufacture took place and where eight distinctly identifiable materials were utilized. Other debitage, much of it micro-flakes, could not be identified.

Materials identified are: Red jasper, brown jasper, white quartzite, Kremmling chert, gray chert, red chert, white agate, and pink agate, with red jasper accounting for a larger percentage (as much as 75%) than all the other materials added together.

8 flakes were over 2.5cm in size. Dozens of flakes were 1.5-2.5cm in size. In the spots of highest lithic concentration, there were hundreds of micro-flakes (or finishing flakes).

One core of red jasper was recorded. (Not collected).

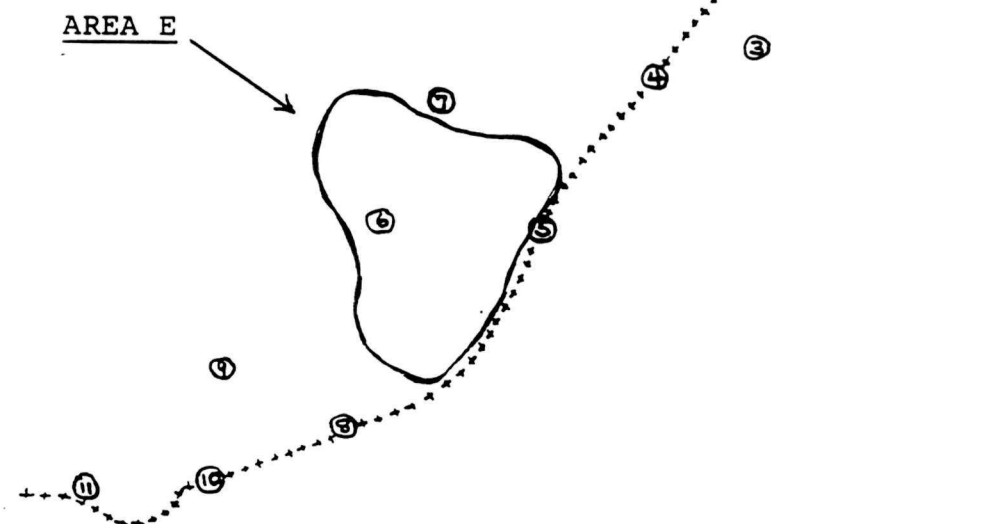
The portion of the site immediately on the north side of the large outcropping was a steep vertical drop of approximately 1.5 meters. The flakes shown near the top of the map (Area D) were on a more gently sloping space below the sharp vertical area. Flake locations downhill from the out-cropping may be the result of slope wash from the concentration around the core.

Warmed by the sun and sheltered from the wind, Area D would have been a pleasant place to work, manufacturing tools from materials that had been procured elsewhere, as they are not local to the survey area.

5LR2, Area E

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2





0 40 80 120 160 200m

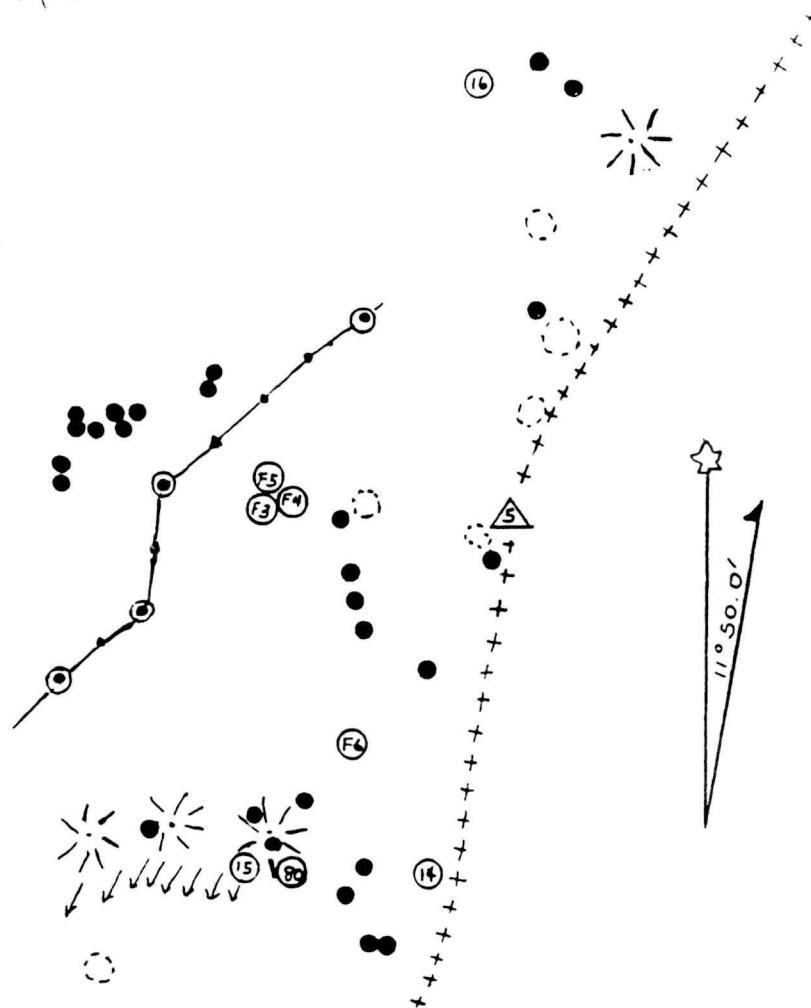
AREA E

NOTE! Station 5  
and Station 6 are  
mapped separately

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# LEGEND

Station 5--   
 Ute Trail-- ++  
 Artifacts-- (I)  
 Flake concentration-- ( )  
 Lithic flake-- ●  
 Features-- (F)  
 Rock-outcropping--   
 Steep slope--   
 Trail--   
 Trail-marker-- (O)



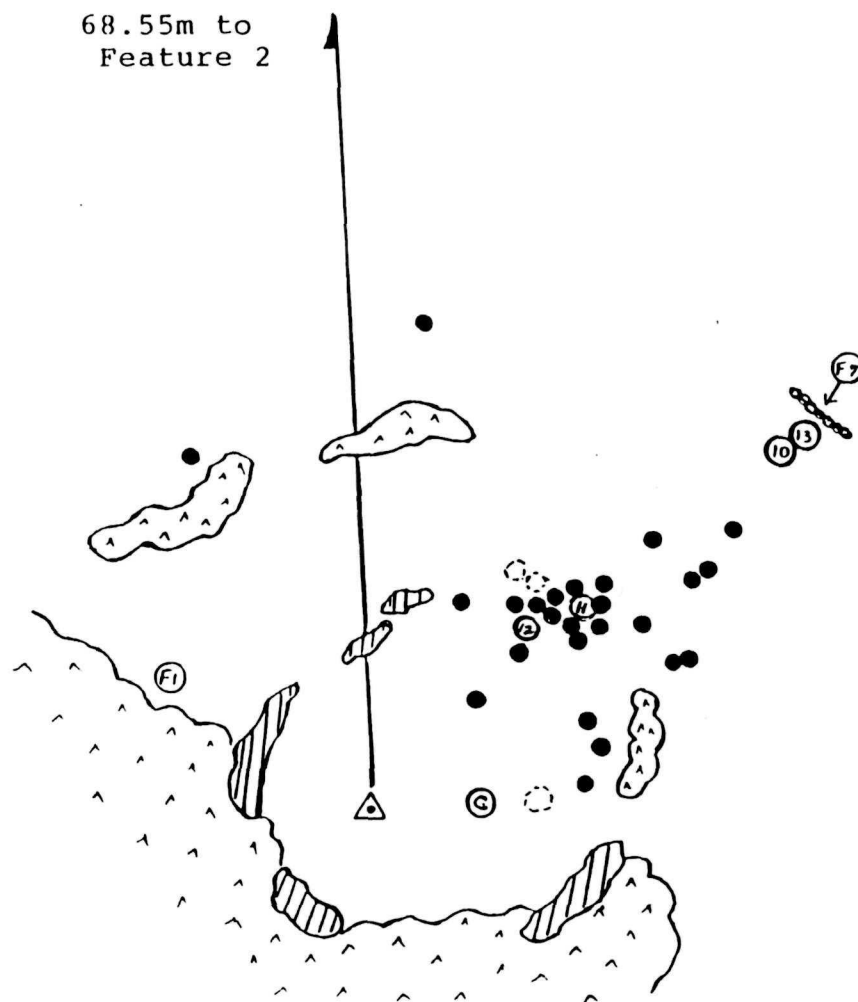
5LR2, Area E

(Station 5)

0 10 20 30 40 50m



68.55m to  
Feature 2



# LEGEND

- Station 6-- △
- Artifact-- ○
- Feature-- (F)
- Core-- (C)
- Flake concentration-- (dashed circle)
- Lithic flake-- ●
- Krummholz-- (cloud shape)
- Willow-- (hatched shape)

0 5 10 15  
METERS

5LR2, Area E  
(Station 6)

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS, AREA E

- #10 Projectile point, large. See 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS for details.
- #11 Small biface knife, Gray Kremming chert.
- #12 Biface knife, tan oolitic breccia.
- #13 Knife. Much lichen growth on ventral side. Kremmling chert.
- #14 Projectile point mid-section. Non-diagnostic. Red Jasper. Bifacial flaking.
- #15 Projectile point base, opal. See 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS.
- #16 Projectile point, white Kremmling chert. See 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS for details.
- #80 Scraper/Knife, irregular shape; brown metaquartzite, has 8mmx15mm lichen growth

Other: One red jasper core was noted in the Station 6 area.

Lithic flake concentrations: A total of eight were noted. The concentration nearest Station 5 had all flakes of one material: opal. All other concentrations contained a wide range of tool materials. Many of the flakes had been utilized, (none were collected). A lump of charcoal was noted with one of the concentrations in the Station 6 area.

Lithic flakes scattered: A significant amount of debitage was noted over Area E. Artifacts #11 and #12 were found in close proximity to much lithic debitage.



#10 Projectile point

(Arrows denote  
broken surface)

5LR2, Area E

0 1 2 3 4 5cm



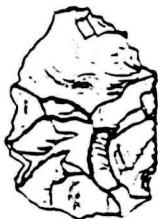
#11 Biface knife

---



#12 Biface knife

---

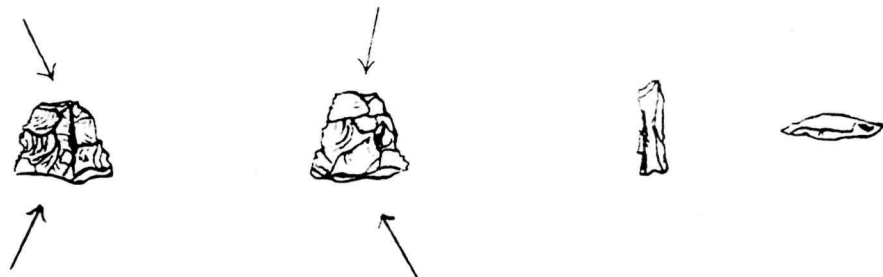


#13 Knife

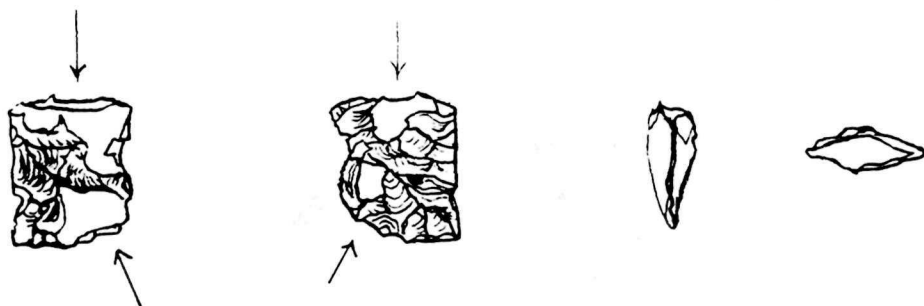
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5LR2, Area E

0 1 2 3 4 5cm



#14 Projectile point mid-section



#15 Projectile point base

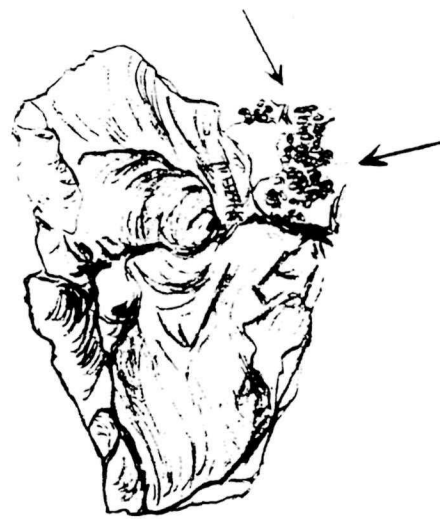
(Arrows denote broken surfaces on #14 and #15)



#16 Projectile point

5LR2, Area E

0 1 2 3cm



#80 Scraper/knife

5LR2, Area E (Station 5)

Arrows denote lichen growth

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

FEATURES, AREA E, 5LR2

Feature 1--Hearth. Probably Archaic? All rocks are submerged 5cm in the ground. Rocks are gneiss. Tin can found at hearth.

Feature 2--Pit. Tar-paper fragments associated. Probable outhouse or storage shed ruin. Drawing created from rough sketch and measurements, may not be exactly to scale.

Features 3, 4, 5-- Three hearths clustered nearby. All constructed of granite and gneiss blocks, all have colonies of lichen (probably several species of Rhizocarpon) up to 33mm. Same materials and same lichens suggest the hearths were constructed at the same time. All sunken.

Feature 6--Hearth. Stones are half-buried. Large rock at center right is 15cm high. "Leafy" lichens occur on the stones as well as several species of Rhizocarpon up to 15mm in size. Probably Archaic due to extent of subsidence, needs dating to be sure.

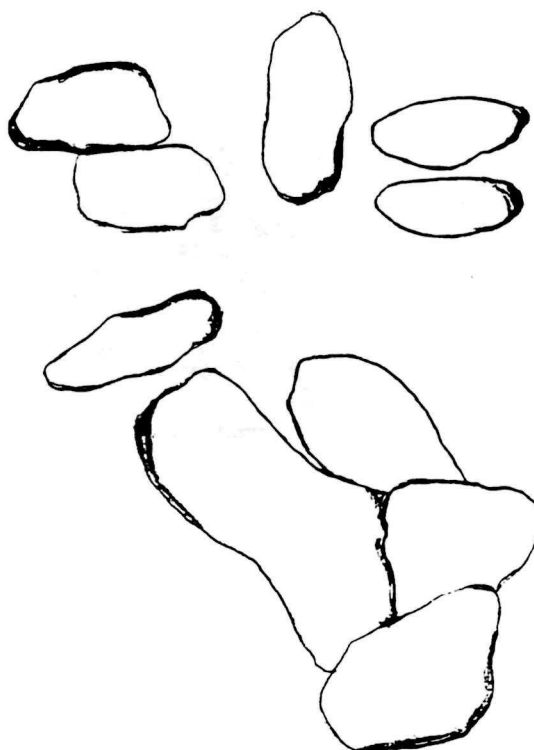
Feature 7--Arc of stones, 2.5m long. Made of gneiss and pegmatite stones 6-10 inches in diameter and placed almost touching each other. Subsidence in the soil 1-2cm. The arc appears to be part of a stone circle, but heavy growth of willow and spruce obscured any further view. Artifacts #10, a large projectile point, and #13 were found near the arc.

LEGEND

Rocks--



15.72m to Station 6



Feature 1

Hearth


5LR2, Area E


0 10 20 30 40 50cm

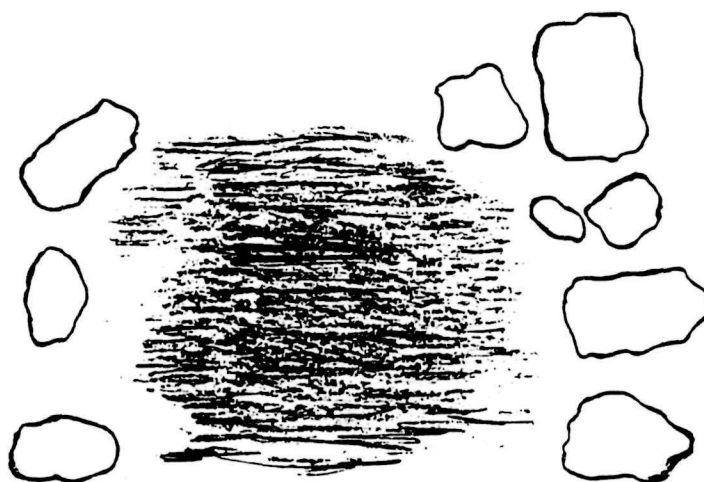




LEGEND

Rocks 

Depth approx 1 foot-- 




Feature 2


Pit (Probably historic)

5LR2, Area E

0 20 40 60 80 100cm



LEGEND

Rocks-- 



32.57m to Station 5



Feature 3

Hearth

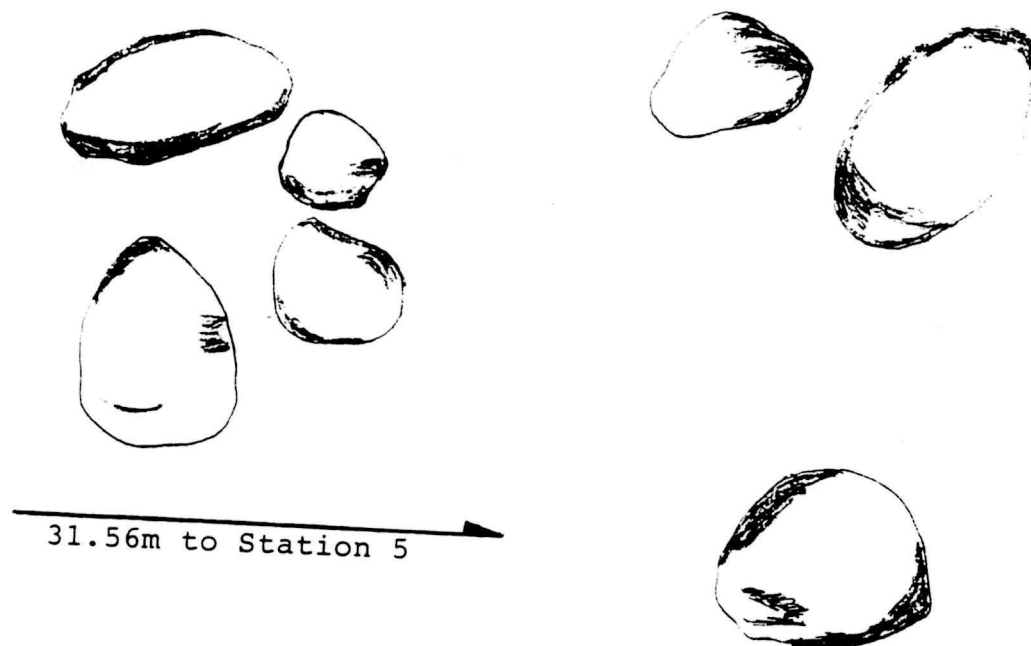
5LR2, Area E

0 10 20 30 40 50cm



LEGEND

Rocks--




Feature 4

Hearth

5LR2, Area E

0 10 20 30 40 50cm

LEGEND

Rocks-- 

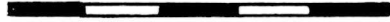


Feature 5

Hearth

5LR2, Area E


0 10 20 30 40 50cm



37.0m to Station 5



LEGEND

Rocks-- 

Feature 6  
Hearth

5LR2, Area E

0 10 20 30 40 50cm

### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA E

The presence of heavy lithic debitage and several fire hearths in this area are probable indicators of long-term prehistoric activity. Also present is a 2.5m length segment of a possible stone circle. The stones are subsided several centimeters into the soil. Thick vegetation obscures any further continuation of the circle. This stone arc (Feature 7) was not mapped separately.

Four diagnostic projectile points were collected from this area, the highest concentration of points from any locality of the survey. Three lithic knives were also recovered here. The relatively large amount of lithic debitage scattered throughout Area E may indicate a long-term camp/manufacturing/butchering site used on successive summers or that a large group gathered here at least once. The probable stone circle gives some validity to the suggestion of a favored or long-term campsite.

The age of the hearths, Features 1,3,4,5, and 6 cannot be stated conclusively without carbon-dating. The stones are subsided to varying depths and overgrown with grasses. Most of them have extensive lichen growth. If the hearth-stones were laid on ground surface at the time of construction they could possibly be of Archaic origin. Features 1 and 6 appear to be of the greatest age.

Eight separate intense concentrations of lithic flakes were noted. The materials represented at each place are diverse except for the one nearest Station 5, where only opal was found. Lithic flakes of a broad range of materials were noted throughout Area E, with red jasper and Kremmling chert together accounting for more than 50% of the total, and all other materials accounting for the remainder. Many of the flakes had been utilized.

A trail segment with four cairn markers shows intermittently through grassy patches and disappears on bare rocky ground. It runs roughly parallel to the Ute Trail. It may stem from prehistoric use but doubtless is also used today by Park visitors who leave the Ute Trail.

Area E was not wet at the time of the survey but

the vegetation indicates marshy-boggy conditions exist at times. Road construction may have damned the original drainage which slopes down from Station 6, so that during prehistoric times the marshy conditions may not have existed.

#15, a Paleo point base, which is blackened and appears to be fire-pocked was recovered 20 meters from the nearest fire hearth.

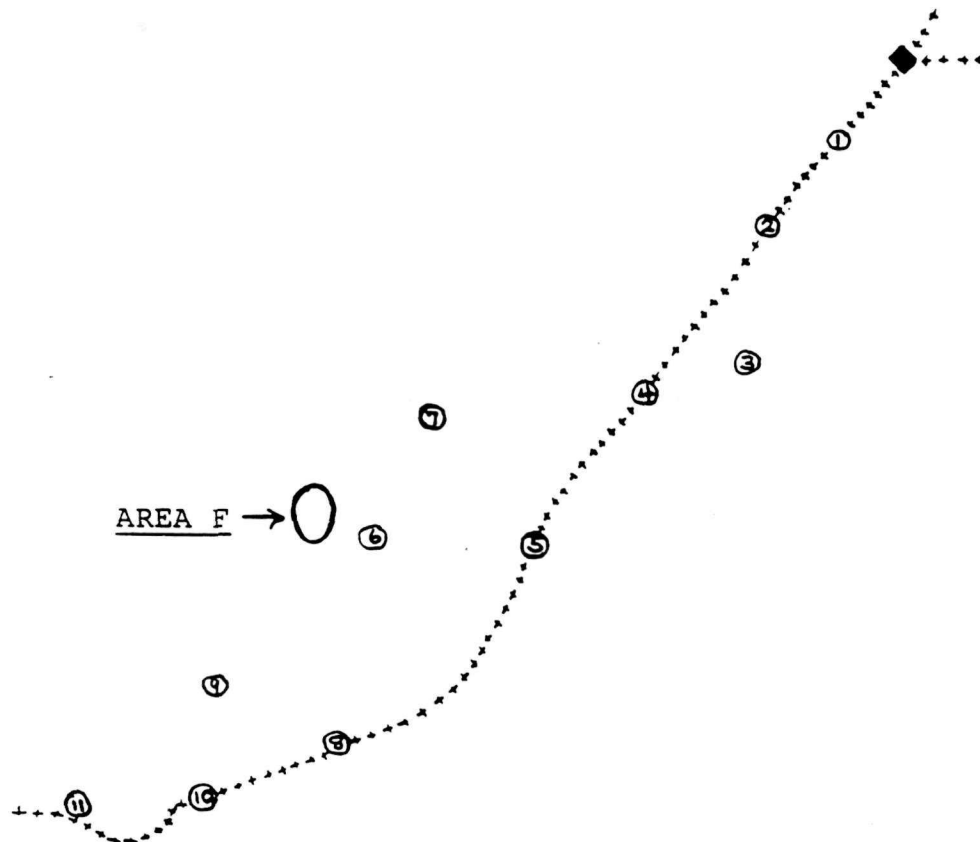
A historic pit, located far removed from this area and all others gives no clue as to its usage. Excavation could possibly yield more information. No historic artifacts, all minor in nature, were collected from Area E.

5LR2, Area F



LEGEND

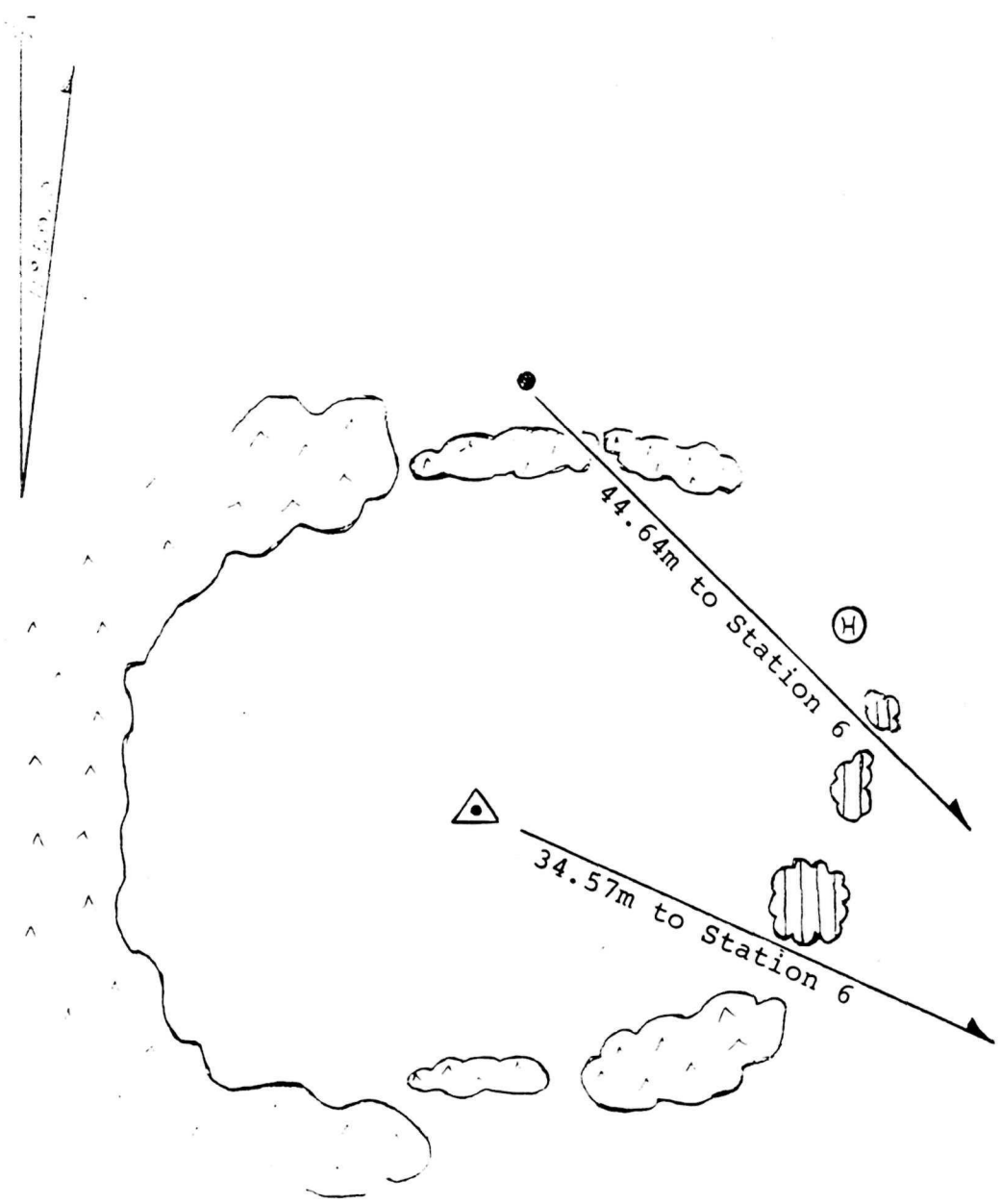
Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS






5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m



5LR2, Area F

LEGEND

- "F" Area Datum-- 
- Krummholz-- 
- Willow-- 
- Lithic flake-- 
- Hearth-- 

0 2 4 6 8 10m

#### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA F

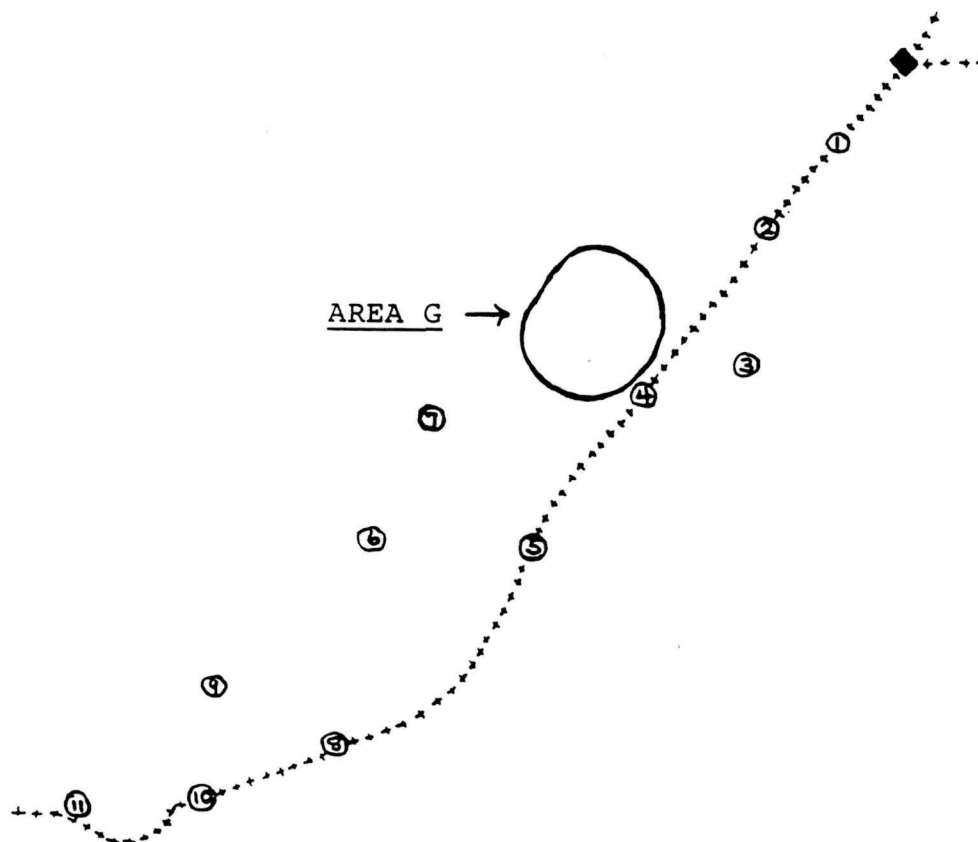
"F" datum is on the top of a bare hill. A hearth was noted at an opening in the surrounding krummholz and willows. One lithic flake was located outside the main clearing.

The hearth could be excavated and carbon-dated for assignment of cultural affiliation.

5LR2, Area G

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —




INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m


LEGEND


Station 4-- 

Artifact- (1)


Lithic flakes-- •

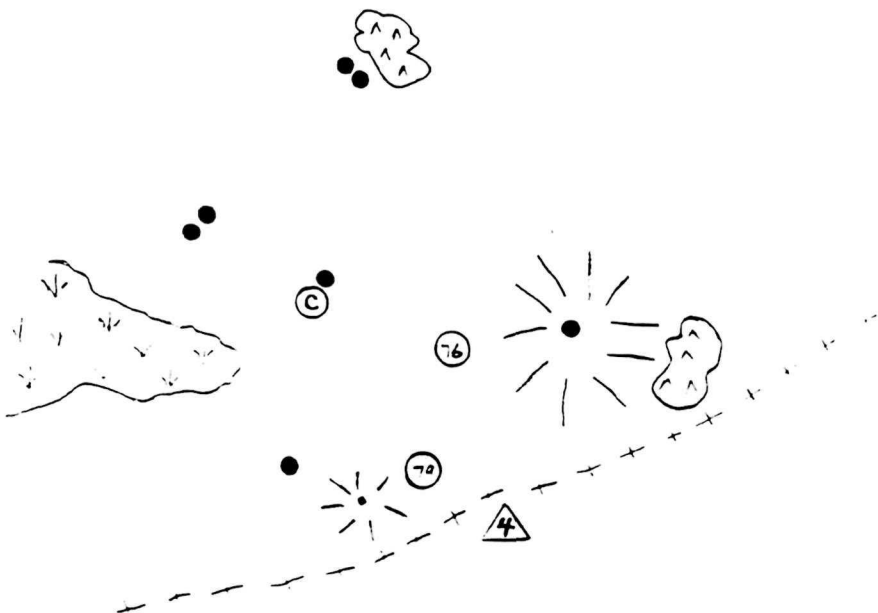
Ute Trail - - -

Rock-outcropping- 

Krummholz- 


China-- ©

Marsh-- 



5LR2, Area G

0 10 20 30 40 50m



## ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA G

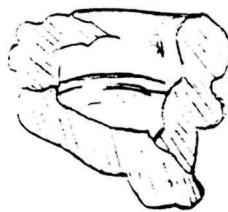
### Prehistoric:

7 lithic flakes. 4 white chert, 1 brown jasper, 1 purple jasper, 1 gray quartzite. (Not collected)

### Historic:

#76 Bottle-lip fragment (sun-purpled). Metallic oxides added to glass account for certain colors. Manganese or nickel create purple colors; particularly after exposure to sunlight the color intensifies. This artifact was probably a machine-made bottle with a hand-applied neck, creating what is called a double-collared mouth. This style "mouth" was used on peppersauce (or condiment) bottles and bitters (medicinal) bottles.

#79 Round metal tag with small hole for wire or string attachment. Rusted. 2.5cm diameter. "12" is stamped or embossed. Probably a commercial or industrial identification tag.



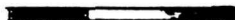
#76 Bottle-lip fragment



#79 Metal tag

5LR2, Area G

0 1 2 3cm





#### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA G

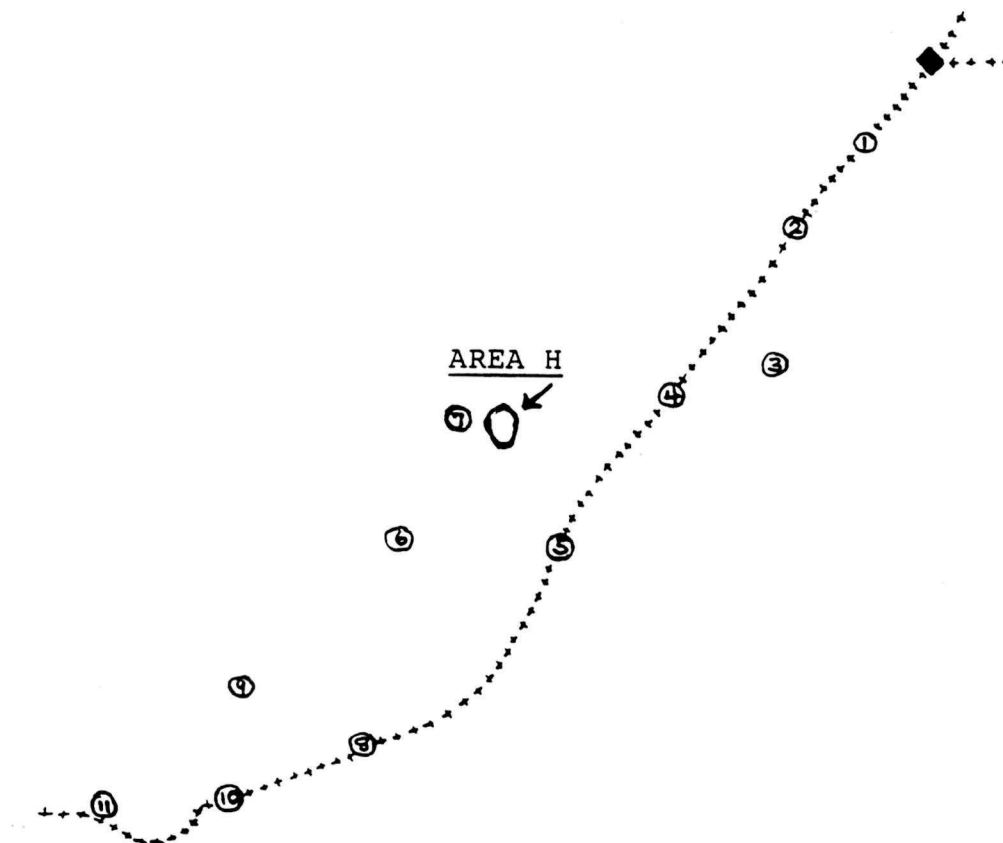
Only a scatter of lithic flakes were found here, none of the seven noted were collected. Four lithic materials were represented: white chert, brown jasper, purple jasper, and gray quartzite. The flakes are an indication of prehistoric tool manufacture or resharpening.

Historic debris was minor, with only two items found, unusual perhaps because of the close proximity to the historic habitation and quarrying sites.

5LR2, Area H

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

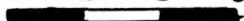


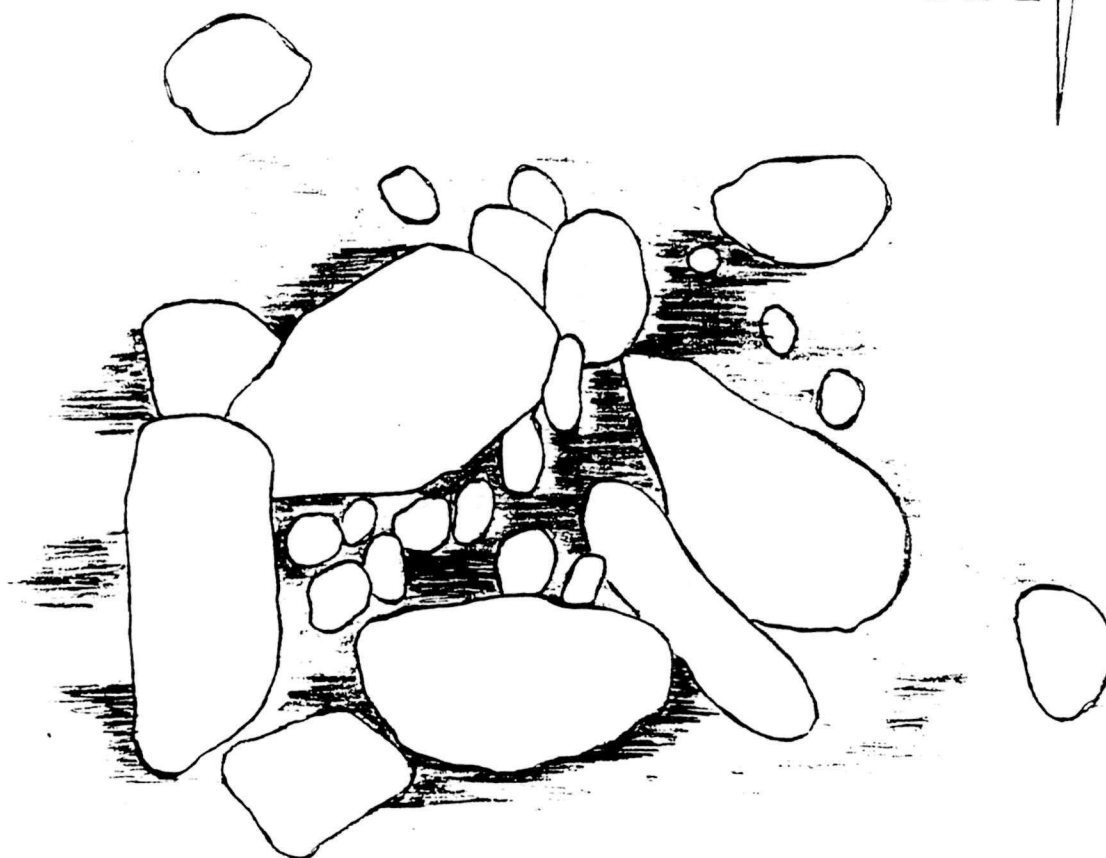


#17 Projectile Point base

5LR2, Area H

0 1 2 3cm

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 1, 2, and 3 cm.



Fire Hearth

LEGEND

Rocks-- ○○

Trail-- - - -

5LR2, Area H

0 10 20 30 40 50cm

### ARTIFACT AND SITE DESCRIPTION, AREA H

This site was littered with concentrations of small finishing flakes with a wide range of materials represented. Kremmling chert, yellow-brown jasper and white chalcedony were the most numerous. Only one flake of red jasper was recorded, a marked contrast to the lithic debitage at Area D.

This manufacturing site is well protected from wind, as is Area D. It is on a saddle between two pegmatite knobs. A trail goes through the saddle, (not the Ute Trail).

The hearth is near the trail, both of which could be prehistoric or historic. Pegmatite fragments lie over the hearth. Though the hearth scale (see drawing) is approximate, it is about 100 by 100cm in size.

#### Prehistoric:

#17 Projectile-point base. White chert. See POINT TYPOLOGY section for further analysis

#### Historic:

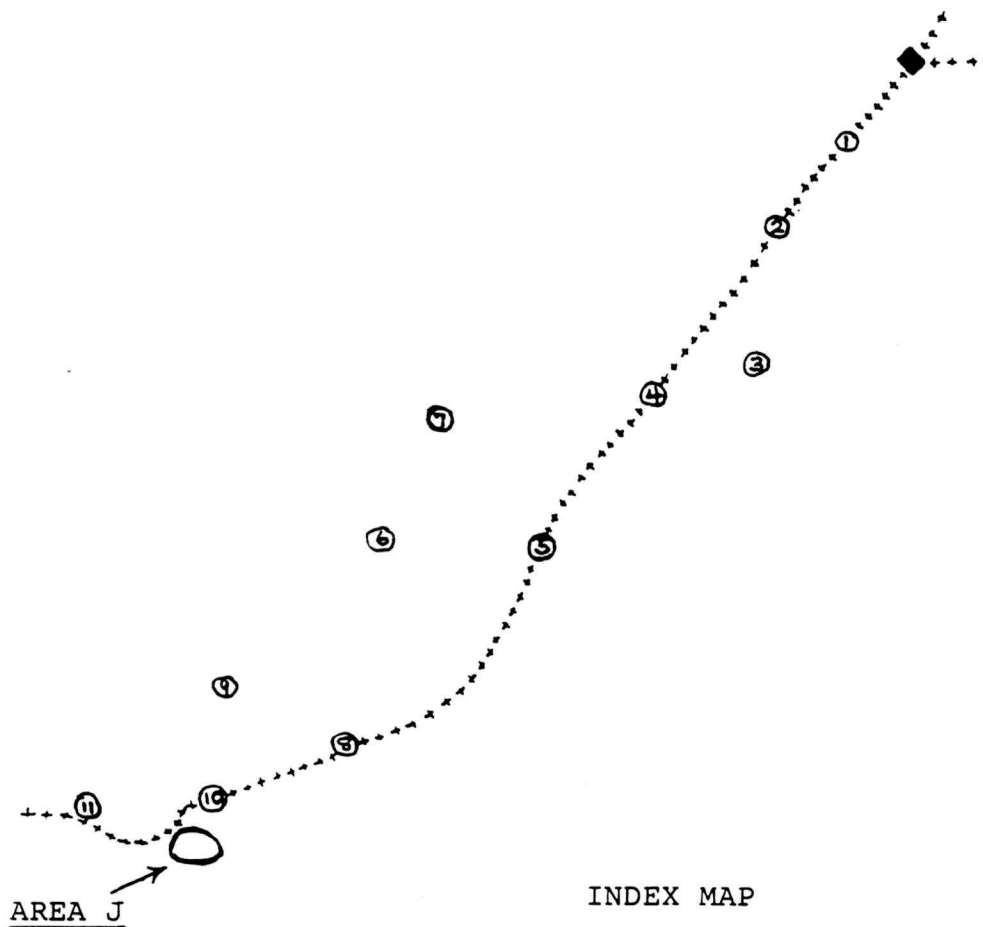
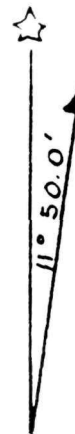
Rusted springs from a car seat, bits of burned wood, and a piece of asphalt roofing material were noted at Area H but no definitive locations were recorded, they are not shown on the map.

5LR2, Area J



LEGEND







Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —

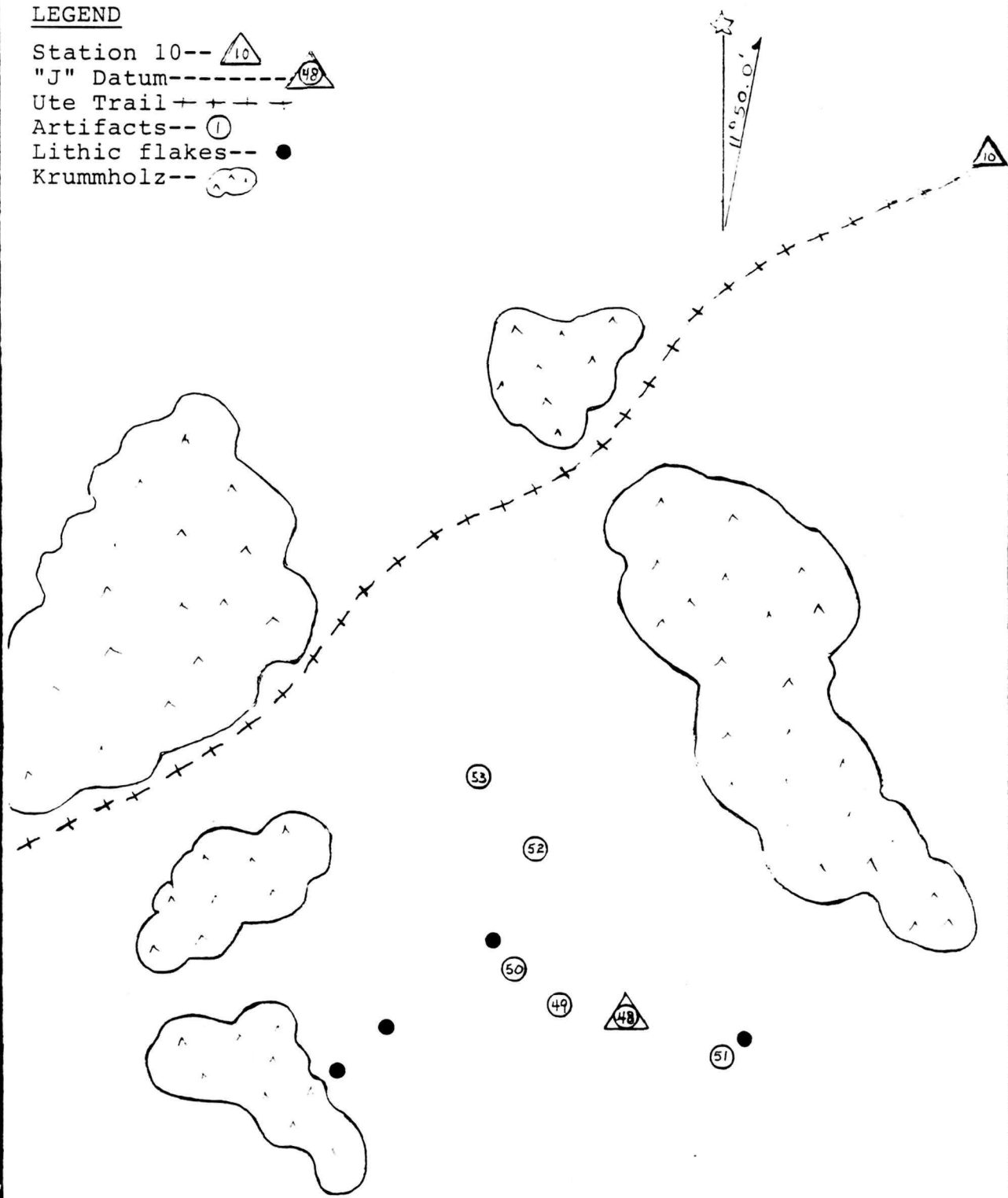


INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS  
5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

# LEGEND

Station 10--   
 "J" Datum--   
 Ute Trail--   
 Artifacts--   
 Lithic flakes--   
 Krummholz-- 



0 2 4 6 8 10m

5LR2, Area J

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA J

Prehistoric:

- #48 Projectile point. (See 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY section for details.)
- #49 Worked flake, salmon-pink agate
- #50 Scraper fragment, crazed and pocked, salmon opal
- #51 Worked flake, very small, rose-colored opal
- #52 Worked flake. Fire cracked. Straight edge may be ground. Opal
- #53 Worked flake, very small. May have been used as graver. Red jasper.

Dorsal

Ventral

Side

End



#48 Projectile point



#49 Worked flake



#50 Scraper fragment

5LR2, Area J

0 1 2 3cm

Dorsal

Ventral

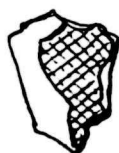
Side

End



# 51

Worked flake



# 52

Note: Cross-hatched areas are fire-cracked, all other surfaces are fire-blackened.



# 53

Worked flake

5LR2, Area J

0 1 2 3cm

### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA J

Area J datum was set on the in-situ location of artifact #48 after a line was dog-legged around trees, from Station 10. The other artifacts in this area were then located from the "J" datum point.

Area J is just off the Ute Trail on a gentle slope with a southeasterly aspect, and is protected by krummholz.

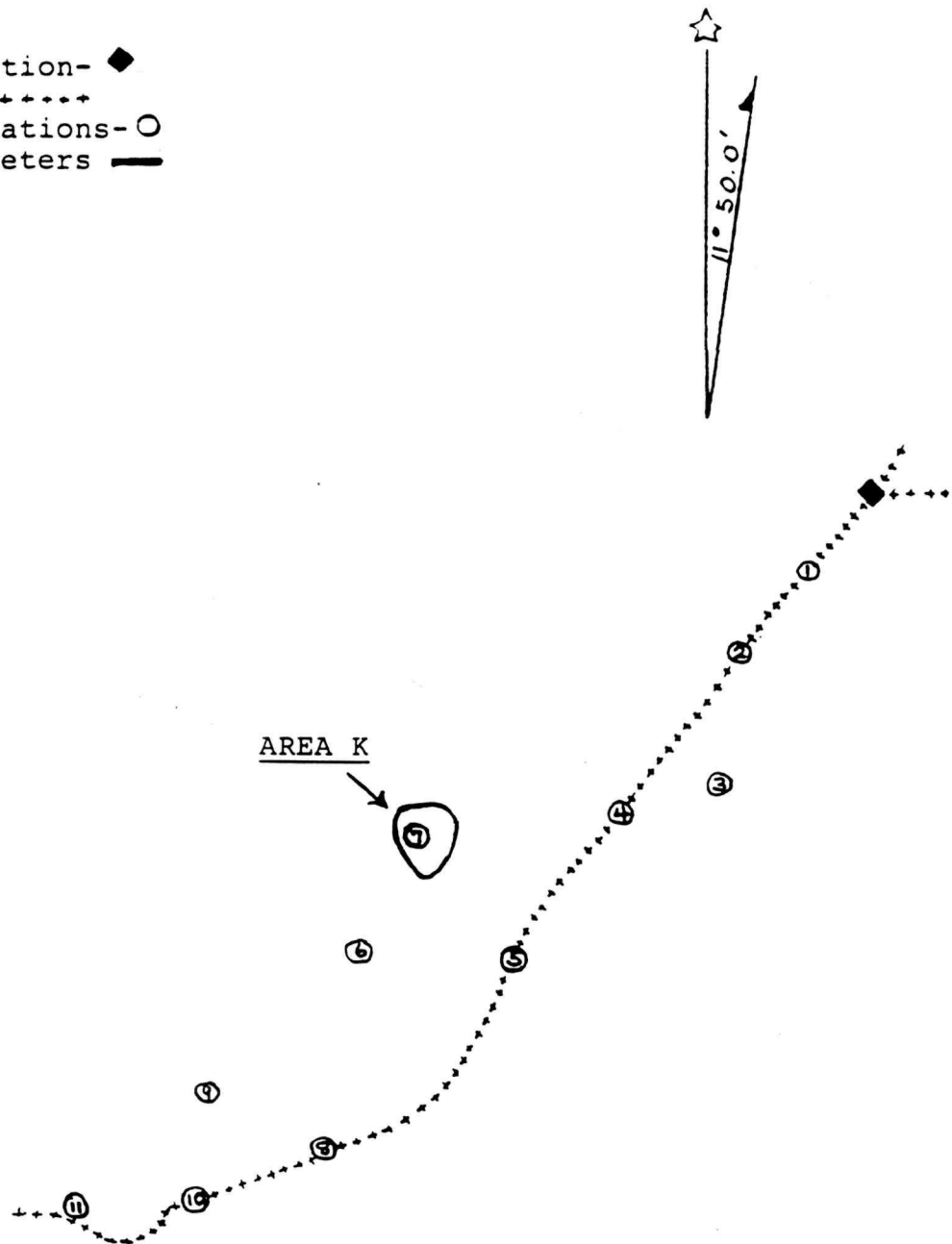
No evidence of a hearth was noted, but the one projectile point, a scraper, four worked flakes, and other lithic debitage suggests an activity area where hunting and food processing may have taken place, also possible tool manufacture or resharpening.

The surveyors who recorded the area felt the artifacts might have been placed by wind or slope-wash from an undetermined source, however, this is one of several similar sites with a small number of cultural artifacts and <sup>no</sup> evidence of a hearth or hearths. (See CONCLUSIONS section for further comment).

5LR2, Area K

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —

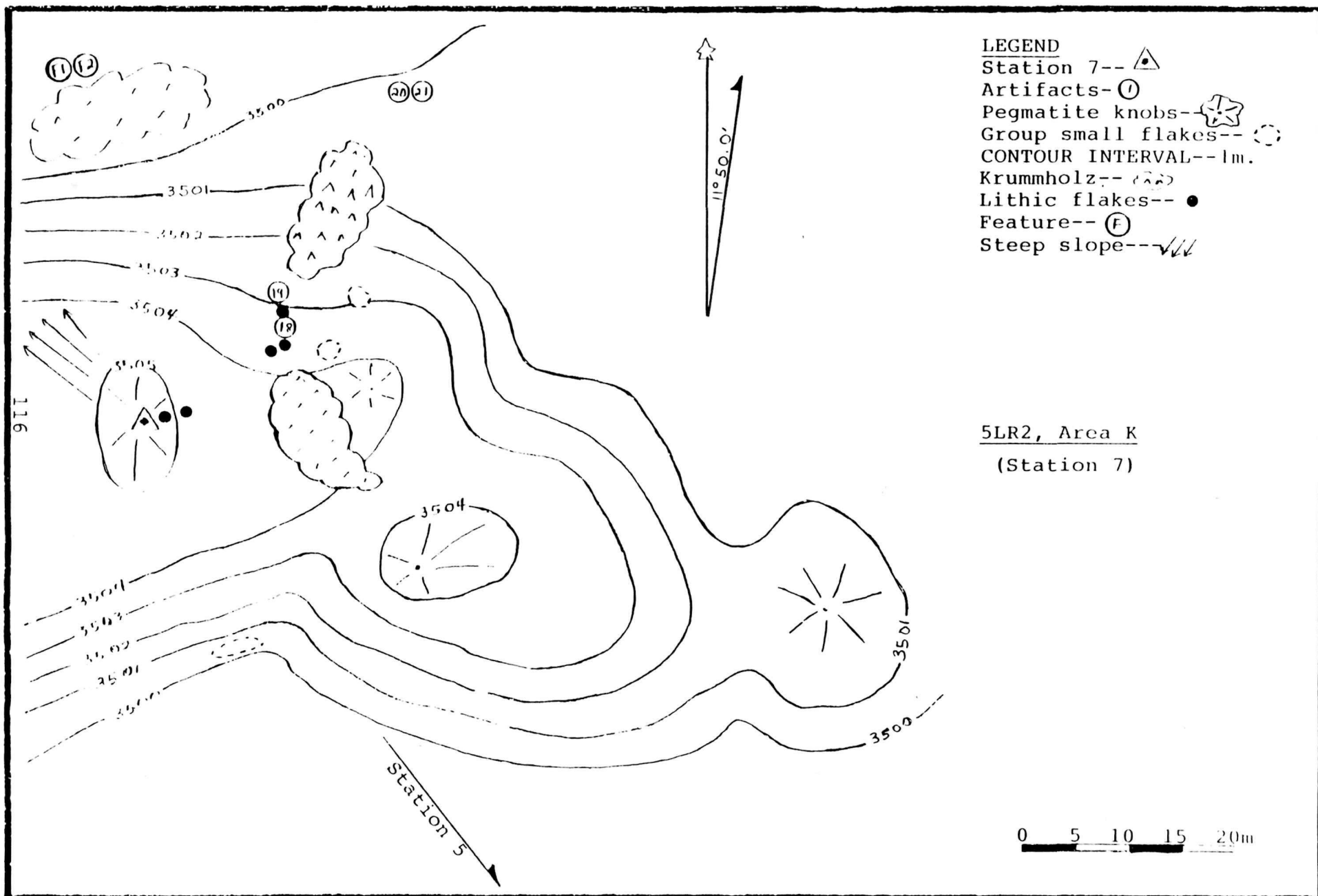


INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m





ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA K

Prehistoric:

- #18 Biface knife. Anomaly in material creates a squarish protrusion on the ventral side that would have allowed a better hand-grip for cutting, or could possibly have been used for hafting. Kremmling chert, tan.
- #19 Utilized flake. Green quartzite.
- #21 Scraper, unifacial flaking. Brown jasper.

Historic:

- #20 Steel belt splice. A splice such as this was attached to each end of a length of flat belting; the splices were then interlocked with each other and fastened with a steel pin. Such belting was used to transfer power from a power source (probably early 20th Century steam or gasoline engines) to operate blacksmith equipment, quarrying machinery, etc.

Dorsal

Ventral

Side

End



#18 Biface knife



#19 Utilized flake

5LR2, Area K

0 1 2 3cm

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 1, 2, and 3 cm. The bar is divided into three equal segments, each representing 1 cm.

Dorsal

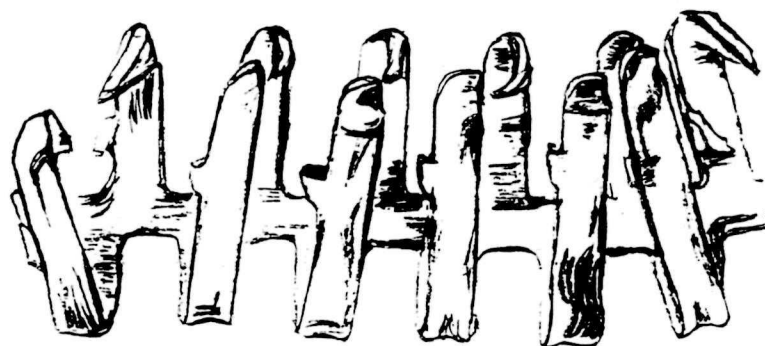
Ventral

Side

End



#21 Scraper



#20 Historic belt splice

5LR2, Area K



## SITE DISCUSSION, AREA K

Forest Canyon Pass Survey Station 7 was set on the top of a pegmatite knob at the point of highest elevation (3503.81m) in the Pass area. This knob affords an excellent view of the Ute Trail to the north and of the upper pond. It is reasonable to assume this knob may have been used as a look-out point in prehistoric times.

Lithic concentrations of secondary and tertiary flakes were noted at three places in Area K, indicating tool manufacture, possibly from preforms carried onto the site.

The historic pits and remains of related historic structures cannot be positively identified as to useage. Fragments of lumber and tar-paper were partially buried in the depressions. Initial interpretations suggested ruined outhouses. They are located, however, approximately 200m. from the quarry (Area Q) and approximately 160 meters from the historic habitation site (Area P). Both distances seem impractical for the location of outhouses.

The "Fall River Road" excerpt from THE DIRECTORS'S REPORT OF 1920 (See FALL RIVER ROAD section, this report) mentions removal of TNT from "temporary cache to storehouse". This item reinforces the assumption that explosives would have been used both for road construction and for quarrying purposes. Explosives are normally stored under cover for protection from the elements and for safety purposes. It is possible that the historic structures/pits of Area K were small storage sheds for explosives, and their placement away from the activity centers of mining and habitation was intentional.

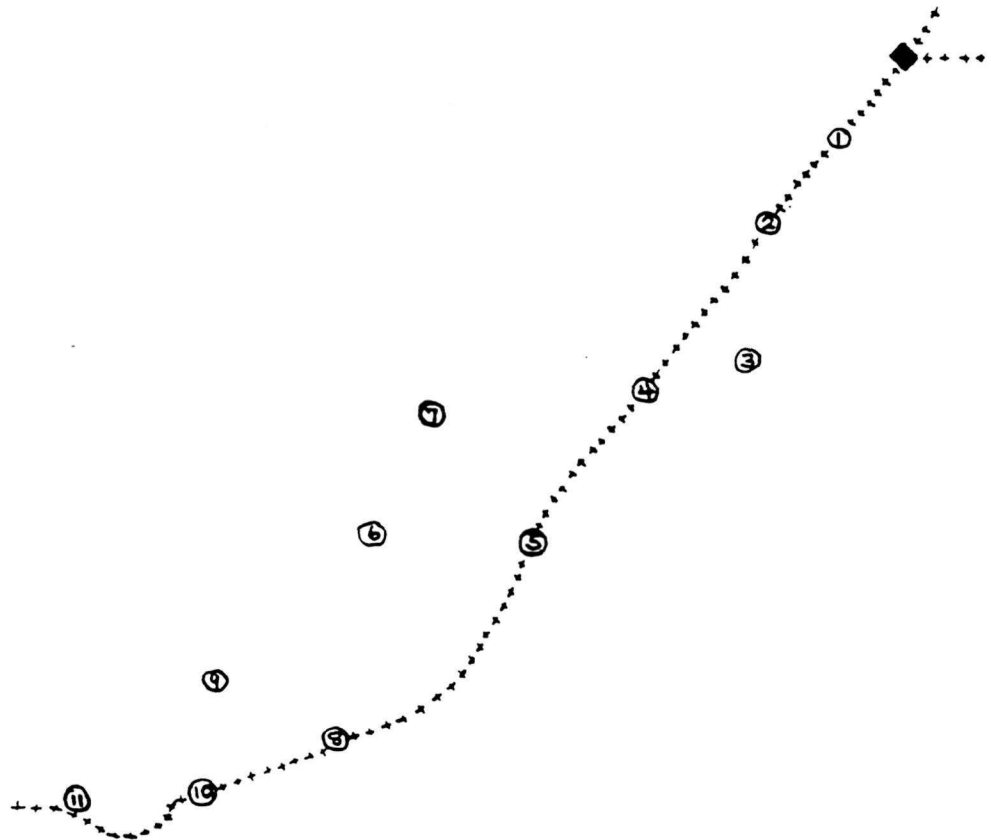
Another possibility is the location of telephone equipment, though this too is only conjecture.

NOTE: This "lookout" site is thought to be the same as Y6 (Yelm, 1935, "Archaeological Survey of Rocky Mountain National Park--Eastern Foothill Districts", Thesis, University of Denver. At that time she reported pottery, points, scrapers and scattered chips.

5LR2, Area L

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —



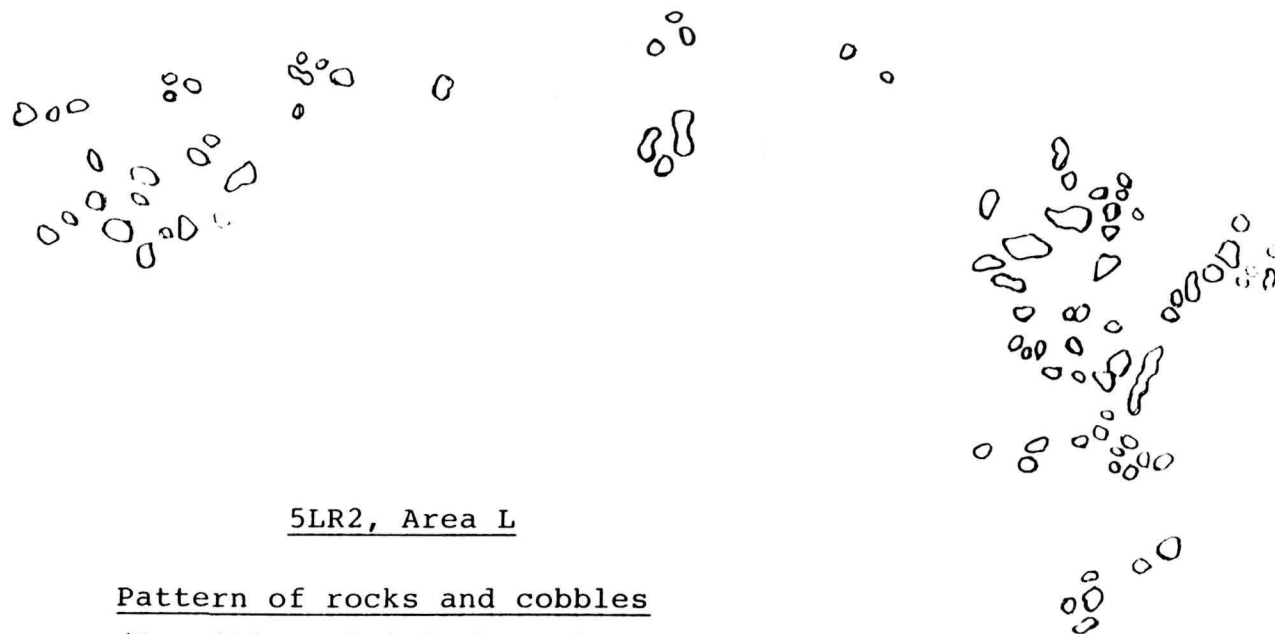
AREA L



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m



5LR2, Area L

Pattern of rocks and cobbles

(Possibly multiple hearths  
or product of frost-  
heaving)

LEGEND

Rocks and cobbles--

0 1 2 3m



#### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA L

No artifacts were recovered from this area, and only four lithic flakes noted. All were of quartzite, two were near the outer limits of the rock pattern on the northwest side, and two were near the outer limits of the rock pattern on the northeast side, a distance of approximately 10 meters.

The uncertainty of the origin of the rock arrangement (most likely frost-heaving) and the dearth of cultural materials makes it impossible to conclude this was an area of significant human activity.

5LR2, Area M

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —



AREA M



0 40 80 120 160 200m

INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

LEGEND

Datum-▲

Artifacts-②

Lithic flakes--●

Possible hearth-⊗

Krummholz-⊗

0 5

METERS

127

140 m to Sta. 11

115.0°E Dec.

5LR2, Area M

## ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA M

### Prehistoric:

- #60 Worked flake. Probably used as a graver; brown jasper.
- #61 Fragment of bifacial tool. Has four broken surfaces; milk agate.
- #62 Knife/scrapper. Unusual square shape, all four edges utilized. Red jasper.
- #63 Fragment of bifacial knife or scrapper; red jasper.
- #64 Projectile point, (broken). See 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS section for details.
- #65 Scraper, long slender with triangular cross-section, Kremmling chert, tan.

Dorsal

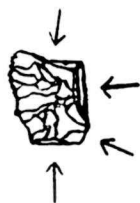
Ventral

Side

End



#60 Worked flake



#61 Tool fragment  
(4 broken edges (See arrows))



#62 Scraper or knife  
(All four edges utilized)



#63 Tool fragment

5LR2, Area M

0 1 2 3cm

Dorsal

Ventral

Side

End



#64 Projectile point  
(2 broken edges (See arrows))



#65 Scraper

5LR2, Area M

0 1 2 3cm

#### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA M

The triangular-shaped feature consisting of  $\pm$  50 rocks may or may not be of cultural origin as many other stones were scattered over the ground in this area and may only be the product of frost-heaving.

Because of the presence of a number of lithic tools, however (both whole and fragmentary) it may be the remains of a fire hearth or roasting oven and should be excavated to determine its true nature.

The six artifacts recovered include four cutting and/or scraping implements, one possible graver or cutting tool, and one broken projectile point of Late Prehistoric affiliation.

The artifacts suggest this was an open hunting camp where food preparation and tool manufacture or resharpening took place.

The small size of several of the tools leads to speculation that the person or persons involved were adept at reworking lithics of diminishing size and apparently these tools were utilized as long as they could be grasped by human fingers. Another premise is that small animals and birds were successfully exploited here.

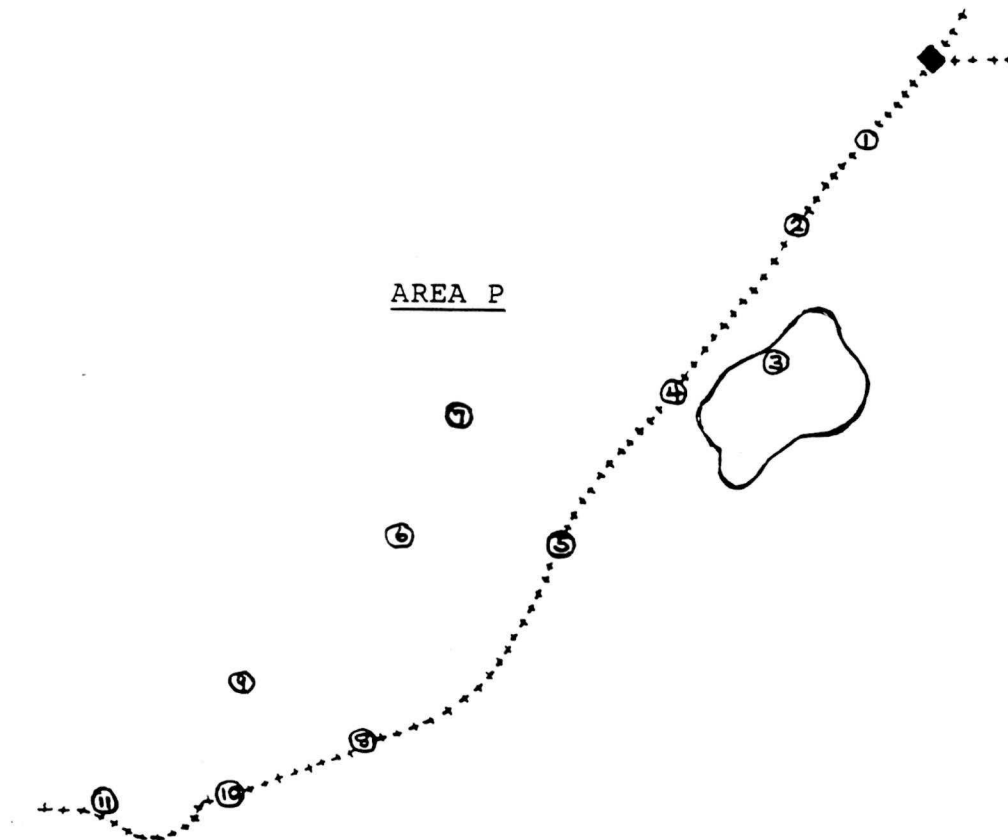
"Micro-tools" were also noted at Area X, one-hundred-and-fifty to two-hundred meters from Area M.



5LR2, Area P

LEGEND

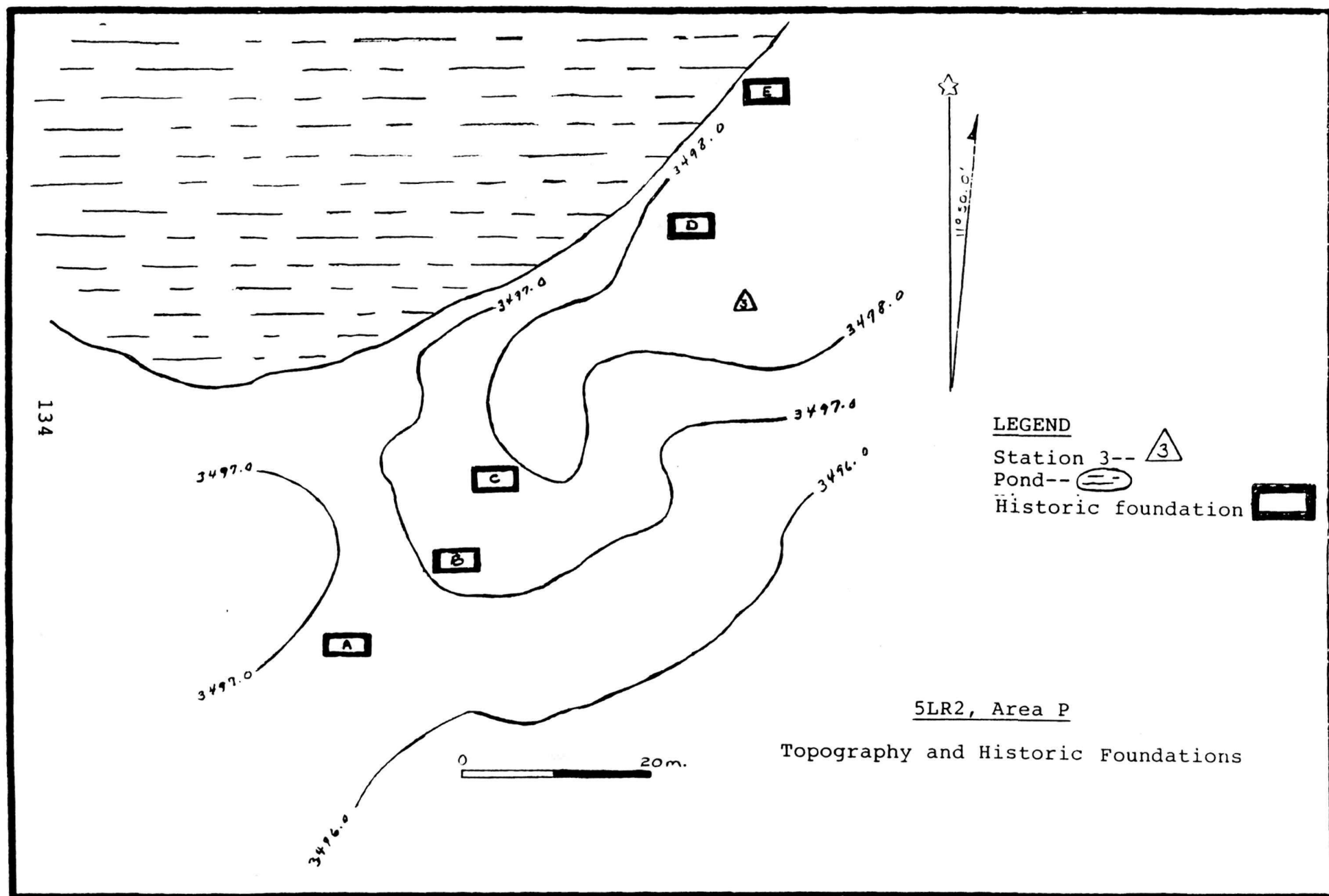
Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m



## HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS, AREA P

The rock shapes at Area P have been identified by an eye-witness as foundations for a tent camp used by McQueary crews during construction of the western section of Old Fall River Road. It was the practice of the road crews to move their camp often enough so that as they made progress with the road construction, they did not have to travel far by team and wagon each day to get to work.












The same tent-frames were used each time, with a new rock foundation being laid at each new living site. The outlines are indefinite and partially obscured by willow growth now. Most rocks are subsided into the tundra (possibly dug-in at time of use)

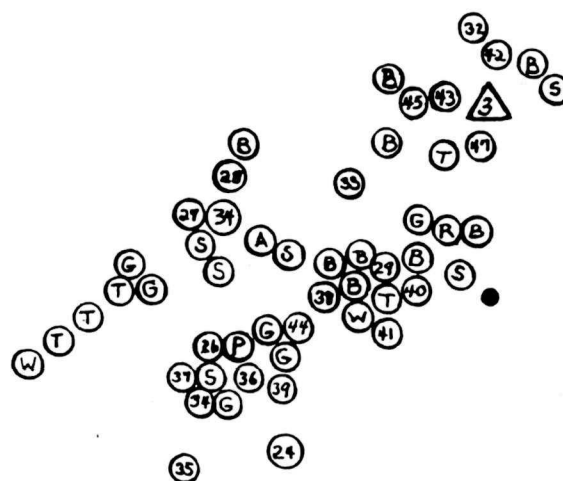
- "A" Appears to have been approximately 4m square but is poorly defined, with willow growth in the interior and miscellaneous historic debris.
- "B" Approximately 5m by 6.8m, with a rock ledge at one side, willow in the interior and miscellaneous historic debris.
- "C" Possible outline 5m x 7m, minor trash accumulation.
- "D" Good outline of rock foundation on three sides, a rock-outcrop forms the 4th side. Deliberately placed rocks are buried several inches into the tundra. Historic trash and willows.

Locations of the foundations were shot from Station 3, Forest Canyon Pass survey, 1987, to the SW corner of each. "A" and "B" are approximately 12m apart, "C" and "D" are approximately 30m apart, and "D" and "E" are approximately 15m apart, all running on a SW-NE line, parallel to the SE perimeter of the adjacent tundra pond.

"E" is a row of placed rocks (6-8 inches in diameter) approximately 2.5 long and near to and parallel to the edge of the pond. They may be another foundation or the remains of a roadbed or trail.

# LEGEND

Station 3--   
 Artifact----   
 Lithic flake--   
 Aluminum--   
 Board--   
 Glass--   
 Personal Item--   
 Rubber--   
 Steel--   
 Tin--   
 Wire--- 



5LR2, Area P

0 10 20 30 40 50m

HISTORIC ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA P

- #23 Blade for safety razor, rusty, partially missing.
- #24 19th Century flat rectangular bottle, slightly rounded or "domed" shoulders, chamfered corners, made by molding process. Most likely used for bitters, snuff, or storage of chocolate powder or spices. Common useage would have been for "bitters", medicinal preparations that were for curing all ills. Bitters were more than 50% alcohol, and impregnated with substances such as juniper, cinnamon, caraway, cloves, angostura, or bitter orange rind as an aid to digestion or as a tonic.  
Absence of both neck and bottom complicate identification of this bottle. Partial reconstruction was possible.
- #26 AC spark plug, probably ca. 1920.
- #27 Brown glass bottle fragment. Possible uses: Liquor, soda, beer, medicinal. Four shards total, not reconstructable.
- #28 Stove door, ca. 1900-1920. This door would have been hinged on a pin, and located on the side of a heating or kitchen stove. It would have been lifted for insertion of a handle to "shake the grate" to rid the fire-box of ashes. There were approximately 400 manufacturers of cast-iron wood-and-coal heating and kitchen stoves in this country at the turn of the century. Distinct features have been obliterated by rust, including the serial numbers on the inside surface.
- #29 Table-china fragments, same vessel. Surface has embossed (raised) design in same ecru color as background and painted floral design in powder blue and green on the inside surface. Was probably a serving dish or sauce-dish.
- #30 Canning-jar fragment. Common "Mason" jar, clear, probably quart-size. Used for food preservation and other household purposes. John Landis Mason invented and patented the air-tight, screw-topped jar in 1858, and the logo was inscribed on jars of this sort for the next three-quarters of a century. "Mason" jar is now a generic term.
- #31 Metal tag. Corroded, deformed, partially missing. Non-magnetic, is probably aluminum. No identification.

RE: ARTIFACT #26, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mr. Mike Richter, (Personal communication, 1987) believes the spark plug (#26) to be ca. mid-1920s but cannot give an exact date of manufacture. (The AC company was started about 1920).

He stated that it definitely is not a Model A or Model T Ford plug, but that it could have fit more than one type other engine that existed at that time.

Mr. Richter also stated that worn-out Oakland and Ford engines were commonly found around old mines. Compressors were needed in mining operation but motor-driven compressors were very expensive, and in the absence of electrical power, mine operators improvised.

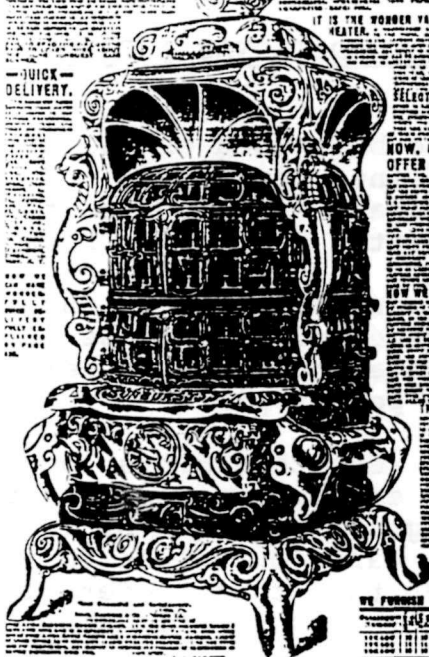
Compressors were often coupled with car engines and used until they wore out. If necessary, more than one engine was used to run compressors.

This information may or may not be relevant to the quarrying operation noted in Area Q of the Forest Canyon Pass Survey area.

**23<sup>95</sup>**  
REDUCED IN PRICE

THREE TONS OF HARD COAL

QUICK DELIVERY.



# OUR ACME SUNBURST

DOUBLE HEATING, SELF FEEDING BASE BURNER

AT \$23.35 TO \$30.88.

IT IS THE WONDER VALUE IN A HARD COAL, BASE BURNING HEATER.

SELECT THE SIZE STOVE YOU WANT.

NOW, OUR THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER IS THIS:

LOW WE CAN MAKE SUCH A VERY LOW PRICE.

THIS BIG, HARDWARE.

WE FORGE THE STOVE

REMEMBER WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT FROM A WAREHOUSE NEAR YOU.

RE: Artifact #28

Typical wood and coal-burning stoves of the Late 19th and Early 20th century.

**\$3<sup>98</sup>** FOR OUR ACME MOOSE LAUNDRY STOVE.

**\$3<sup>98</sup>**

Reduced in Price.



Price Cut to \$3.98

This Four-Hole Hard or Soft Coal Burning Laundry Stove is the very best coal laundry stove manufactured in any stove foundry in the world. It is outclassed any other laundry stove on the market in every respect, regardless of name, make or price. There is no laundry stove that compares with it either in quality of materials, size, attractiveness of design, special extra features, etc., and as a big, well made, perfect laundry stove we guarantee it to give you complete satisfaction.

As our 12 in. model is really the most wonderful value; it has a very large two, cast-iron covers, each fitting in a No. 4 cooking hole, and the measurement over all is 21 1/2 inches—big enough to accommodate a great big wash boiler and cooking utensils at the same time. It will also take the new vertical or horizontal iron tubs now in common use and its arrangement of the fire pot and construction of main iron is such that the heat is evenly distributed and it is a quick heater, economical in the use of fuel, and a perfect up-to-date laundry stove, with all the good features of every laundry stove on the market and the defects of none.

We furnish our Acme Drum Oven at \$1.98 extra, as illustrated and described below, and which, in connection with this laundry stove, makes a complete cooking stove. This stove weighs 106 pounds, has four cooking holes. Diameter of fire pot, 13 1/4 inches. Top cooking surface, 21 1/2 inches. Height, 23 1/4 inches.

Immediate shipment. We have a large stock stored ready for immediate shipment. No. 22-530 Price \$3.98

THE FINEST STEEL RANGE ON LEGS IN THE WORLD

**WEIRLE MODEL No. 22**

SIX-HOLE  
FULL NICKELED  
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**\$29<sup>87</sup>** AND UP

ON LEGS. YOU CAN SWEEP UNDER IT.

IT HAS NO COMPARISONS. NO SUPERIORS. FEW EQUALS IN THE LINE OF STEEL RANGES.



IF WANTED

IF WANTED



RE: ARTIFACTS #72,73, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GLASS INSULATORS have been used on telegraph lines since 1832 and telephone lines since 1875. No insulators pre-date 1832 as the telegraph was invented that year. Insulators were first patented in 1844 by Ezra Cornell.

The "drip points" around the base of insulators were designed to hasten rain-water off the glass before it had time to cause a "short", the double skirt helped to isolate moisture from the peg or pin.

At first, insulators were threadless, but this proved unsatisfactory as the peg easily came out and separated from the glass. The design was changed by L. A. Cauvet near the end of the Civil War, to include threads, which solved the problem. Other than that, modern insulators are very little changed. Their only function is to prevent current "leakage".

Glass, porcelain and ceramic are the least expensive materials, are non-conductive and durable after installation, so serve the purpose very well. Literally millions were manufactured during the 1850-1900 era. In recent years, insulators have become popular "Collector's Items".

#72 Thirty-seven "BROOKFIELD" configurations are shown in one reference, all of which are some shade of green or aqua. In 1971, collector's prices were listed as from \$0.50--\$15.00 for BROOKFIELD insulators, the most expensive being listed as "olive green" in color. Patent dates included were Nov. 13, 1883 and Feb. 12, 1884.

#73 The same reference shows eighty-two different HEMINGRAY configurations, with cobalt blue listed as the most expensive on the collector's market. Other colors listed are marigold carnival glass, clear, purple, yellow, amber, opalescent, green and cobalt blue with aqua by far the predominating color. Patent dates are May 2, 1893, June 17, 1890, Oct. 8, 1907 and April 25, 1899.

Both insulators found at Forest Canyon Pass were in association with other remains of the telephone line, both were the common aqua (blue-green) color, of common design, and both manufactured by major suppliers of glass insulators.

- #32 Roll of copper, may have been a bushing.
- #34 17mm diameter brass buttons, (four) found together in a 20 cm area.) Raised embossed letters "M-F" on shield design. The shield design has been identified as a "Union" shield type. It is broad, has double upper corners, and variously have stars, bars, lines or letters. Brass has historically been a popular material for buttons. It can easily be cast, stamped, engraved or plated, it also will not rust. The shanks of these buttons are iron or steel and are rusted. These buttons could be military, or made for uniforms of railroad or bus line employees, unions or fraternal organizations, firemen or police buttons. Probably these buttons came from denim work clothes, overalls or jackets of the Early 20th century. Because they were found in such a small area, it is likely the garment lay in one place and disintegrated.
- #35 Metal grommet or fastener. "UTD Carr Fast. Corp." Utilitarian fastener, tin, 14mm diameter
- #36 Button, 4 holes, 12mm in diameter. Papier-mache or cardboard. Disintegrating, laminated layers. Huge quantities of papier-mache buttons were manufactured till the end of the 19th Century. Crushed paper was mixed with glue or sizing, then buttons were stamped from a panel built up of many sheets glued together and baked at a high temperature.
- #37 Green glass bottle, no identifying marks. Probably used for beer, soda, or condiments. Inside diameter is approximately 6 cm. Outside surface is scratched, and etched by weathering.
- #38 Lumps of coal, 38.1 gms. Used for heating and/or cooking in historic habitations. (Weathered)
- #39 Heavy white table china, 2 pc. Probably from a sugar bowl, re: shape and broken handle. Pale blue decoration, lichen colonizing broken edges.
- #40 Rubber gasket with fabric fragments inside. Unknown machine use.
- #41 Pitcher handle, clear glass, probably utilitarian water pitcher of half-gallon size.
- #42 Globbs of fire-melted glass, possibly in stove and thrown out with ashes, may have been burned when historic cabins were burned, or burned with trash.
- #43 Burlap fragments. Burlap was commonly used in early to mid-20th Century for hauling potatoes, animal feeds, coal, and for other utilitarian purposes.
- #44 Metal clip with fabric inside, no identification.

- #45 Milk-glass jar fragment. Molded jar, with threads for screw cap. Probably cosmetic (cold cream) jar.
- #46 Collection of nails, deformed and rusted. One of each variety seen at Area P. Includes spike, finishing and shingle nails.
- #47 Mirror fragments, (two). Silvered backing is disintegrating.

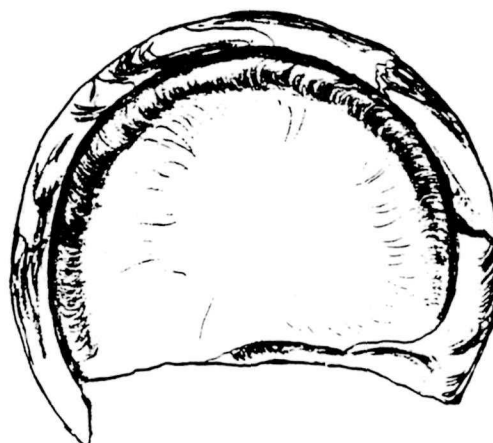
NOTE: BY NO MEANS WAS ALL HISTORICAL DEBRIS COLLECTED.  
AN EFFORT WAS MADE TO RECOVER A REPRESENTATIVE  
SAMPLE.



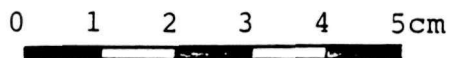
#23 Safety razor blade



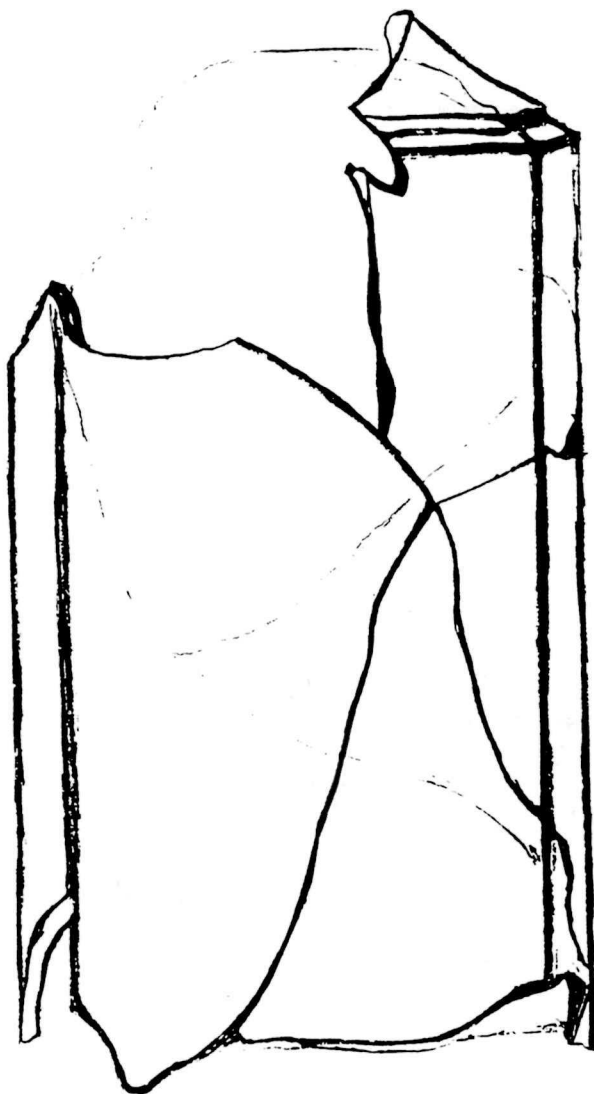
#27 Brown glass  
bottle fragment



5LR2, Area P



Front

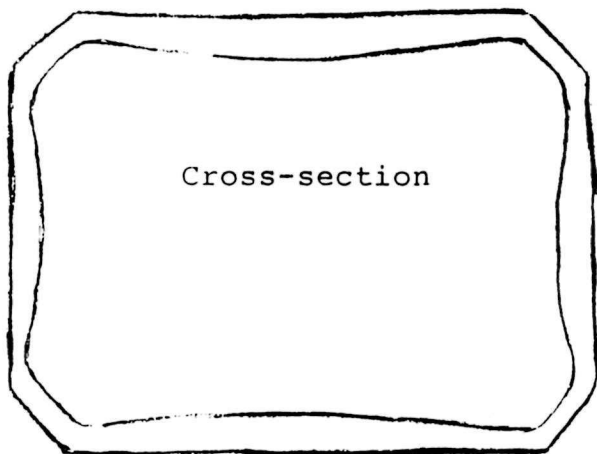


Side

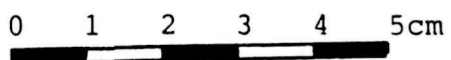


#24 Bottle

Cross-section



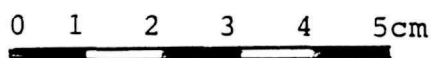
5LR2, Area P



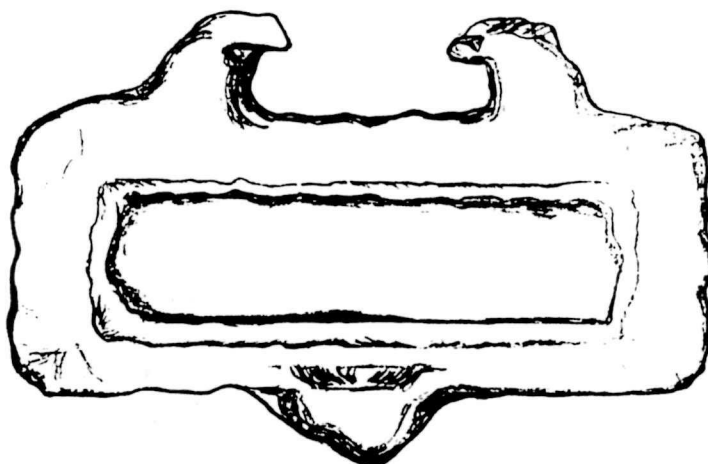


#26 Spark plug

5LR2, Area P



Outside

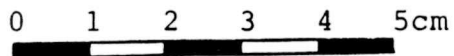


Inside



#28 Cast-iron stove door

5LR2, Area P





#29 Table-china fragments  
(Same vessel)



5LR2, Area P

#30 Canning-jar fragment

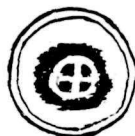
0 1 2 3 4 5cm





#31 Metal tag

#32 Rolled copper



#34 Brass button  
( 1 of 4 )

5LR2, Area P

0 1 2 3 4 5cm



Front



Back

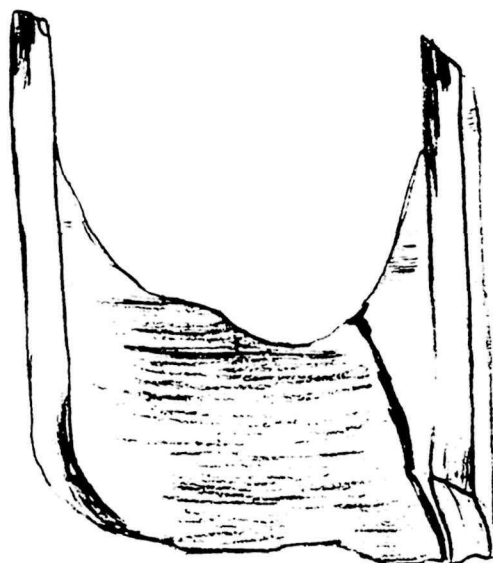
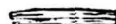


Side



#35 Metal fastener

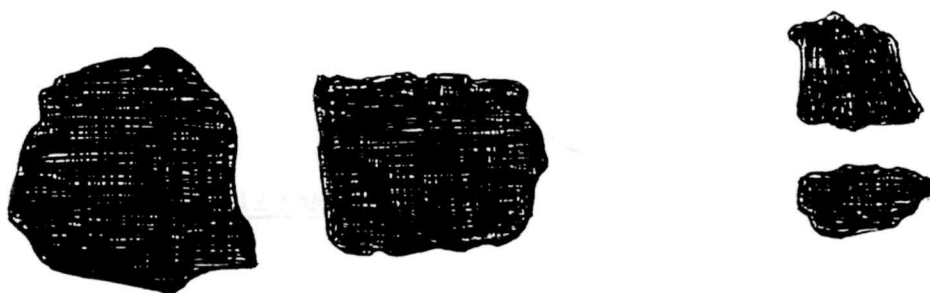
#36 Button



#37 Shards green glass bottle

5LR2, Area P

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

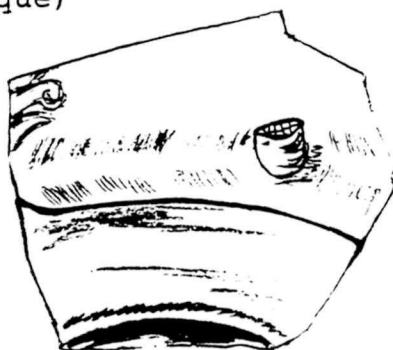


#38 Coal

(2 views each of largest and smallest lumps)

---

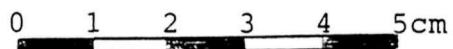
Outside view  
(Oblique)



Side

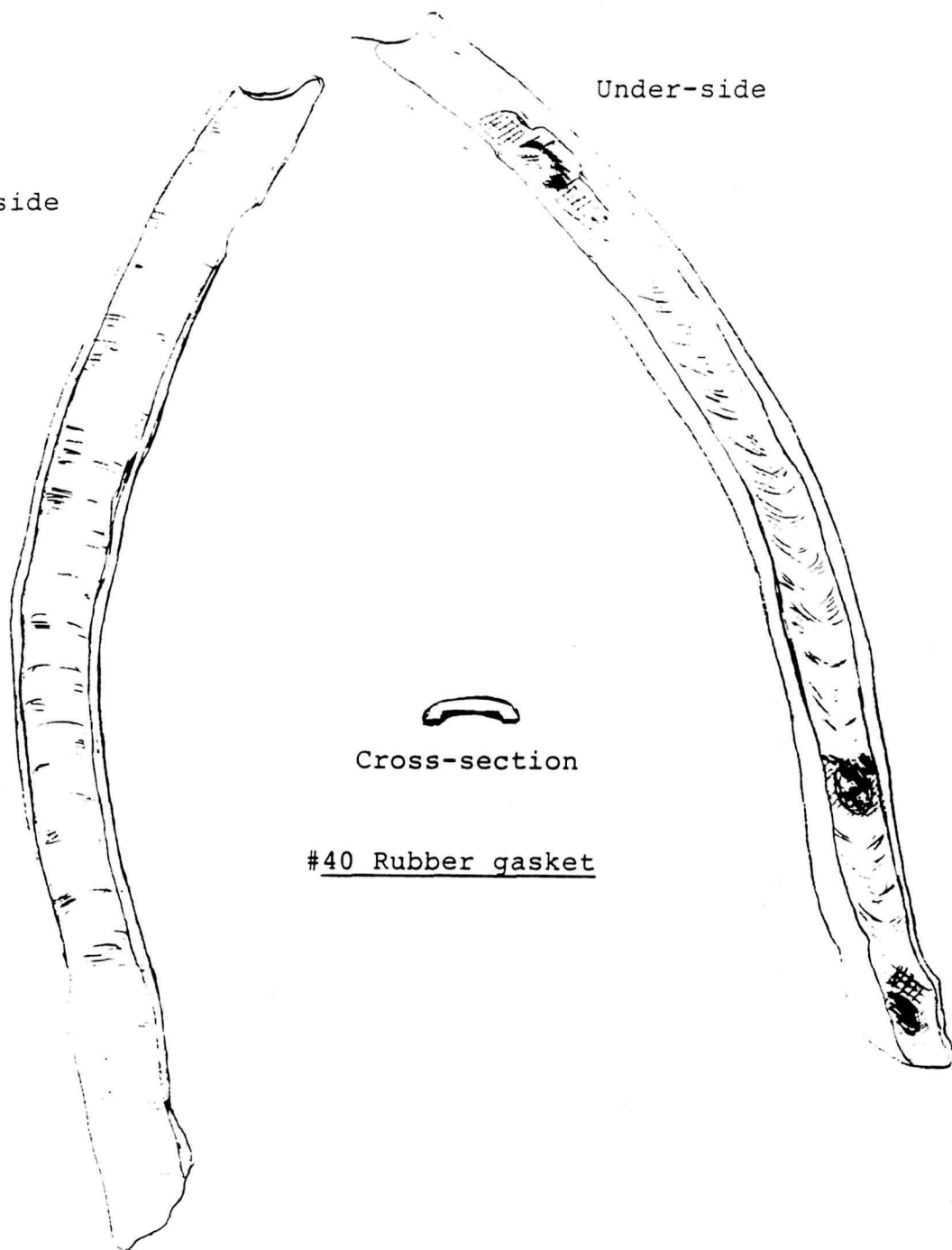
#39 White china fragments

5LR2, Area P



Top-side

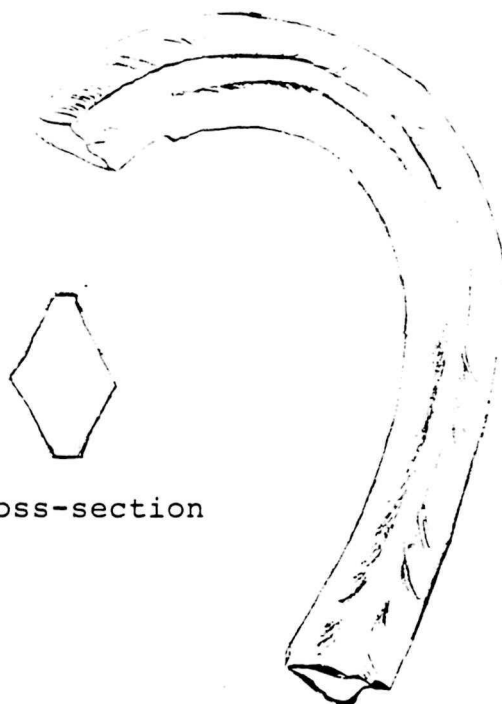
Under-side



#40 Rubber gasket

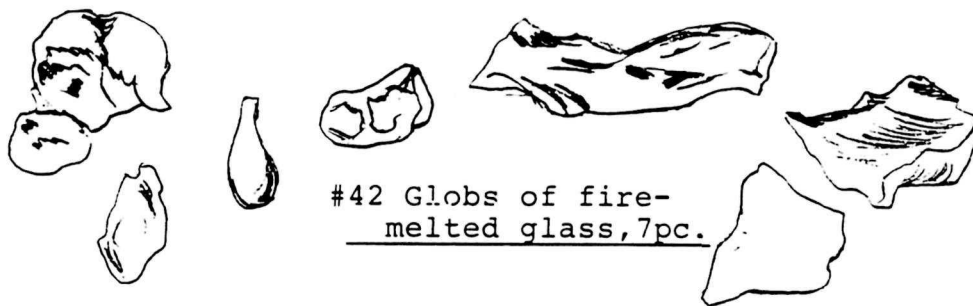
5LR2, Area P

0 1 2 3 4 5cm



#41 Handle, glass pitcher

Cross-section



#42 Globs of fire-melted glass, 7pc.



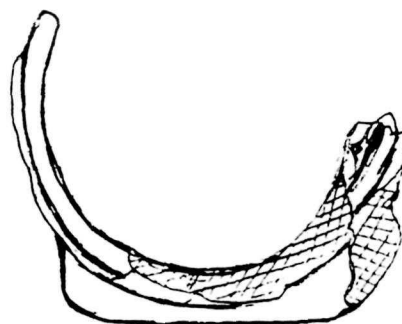
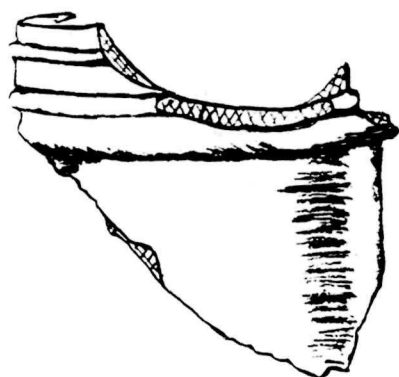
#43 Burlap fragments

5LR2, Area P





#44 Metal clip



#45 Milk-glass jar fragment

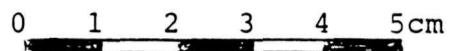
(Cross-hatching denotes broken surfaces)

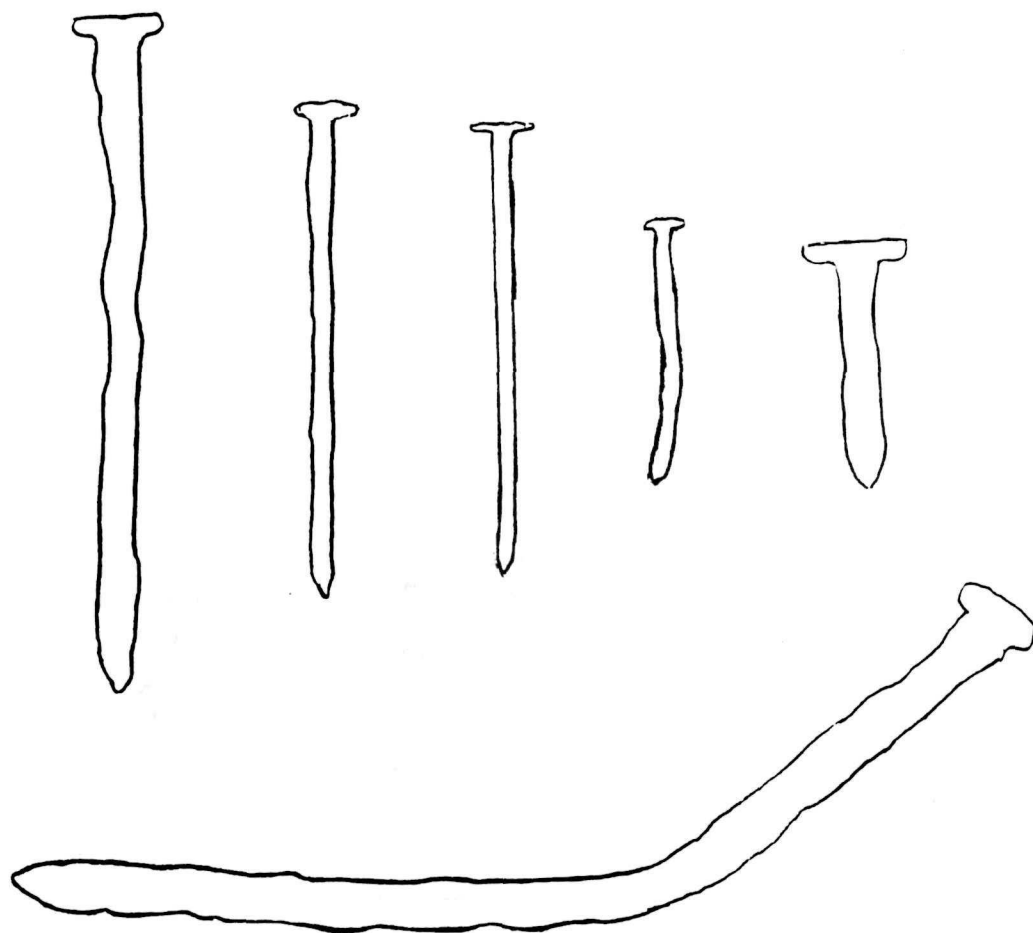


#47 Mirror fragments

(Shaded areas  
denote silvered  
backing where  
somewhat intact.)

5LR2, Area P

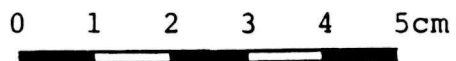




#46

One each of nail types  
found at Area P

5LR2, Area P



ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION, AREA P

Prehistoric:

#33 Core. Gray Kremmling chert

Only four lithic flakes were noted. No concentration. (One flake was not mapped).

Due to the historic habitation disturbance in this area, it is not possible to say that prehistoric lithic-working took place here. The core, #33, was found in the midst of historic debris in the tent camp area, and was very probably not in-situ. It may have been carried in by historic inhabitants as a curiosity and discarded where found.



Dorsal

Ventral



Side



End



#33 Core

5LR2, Area P

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, used for measurement. It is positioned below the numerical scale.

USEAGE ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL MATERIALS  
AT HISTORIC HABITATION SITE, AREA P

(Collected and Uncollected artifacts)

Personal care: Razor, cosmetic jar, comb, mirror fragments.

Clothing: Buttons (2 types), safety pins.

Auto: Spark plug.

Home furnishings: Heating or cooking stove, coil bed-springs.

Food/Food preparation: Canning jar, tin cans, jar lid, wire bail from syrup or lard pail

Table china: Pitcher handle, white china fragments from sugar bowl, serving or sauce-dish fragments.

Beverages/Medicines: Shards of brown, green, and clear glass bottles.

Smoking: Flat tobacco cans.

Decorative: Shards of blue and purple glass.

Utilitarian: Coal, ash-pit, burlap.

Building supplies: Nails, lumber, window glass fragments, galvanized roofing nails.

Machinery/Hardware: Flexible metal tubing, steel hub, wire, canvas machine belting, aluminum cable, belt splice, nuts, bolts, screw eyes, screws, metal clips, gasket, rolled copper, metal fasteners, metal tags.

## SITE DISCUSSION, AREA P

A minimum of four and possibly five foundations left from a tent camp are located on this relatively flat area on the perimeter of a permanent tundra pond.

The tent camp housed a McQueary work crew during the time of construction of Fall River Road (1918 is probably the year it was used as the road crew moved their camp as they progressed from Grand Lake toward Estes Park, and the road was completed in 1920). McQueary's crew built the western portion of the road.

Construction would have been possible only in the summer months.

A telephone line was under construction and this area would have been a logical location for a telephone, as the relic phone line is located within 200 meters, (see Area A and C, this report). A phone was installed every 5 miles along Old Fall River Road, see TELEPHONE LINE section, this report.

5LR2, Area P is located roughly halfway between Estes Park and Grand Lake via the Old Fall River Road, making it a distance of approximately 30 miles to either town. That was true when Fall River Road was constructed and still true today.

Debris at this site reflects most aspects of daily life in historic times, particularly Early 20th Century. Building supplies and hardware, remains of machinery and vehicle parts, home furnishings such as stove parts, coal, ash pits, household crockery and china for food preparation and serving, buttons and safety pins from clothing, tobacco cans and items required for personal care, and beverage and medicine bottle fragments attest to occupation by historic inhabitants.

No evidence of anything directly associated with children was found. This does not mean no children lived here. Several items strongly indicate the presence of women, ie: cosmetic cold-cream jar fragments, mirror fragments and shards of fragile china. These do not prove conclusively that women were in residence here, however.

Bert and Fred McLaren (personal communication, 1989) related that women and children were present with the road crews at other temporary camps during road construction.

### FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT

Through contact with Bert McLaren, retired Park Ranger, and his father, Fred McLaren, (who was an early Park Ranger, beginning in 1921) we were able to learn that during construction of Fall River Road, McQueary's road crew lived in temporary tent-camps, moving the camps as they progressed to avoid a long trip by team and wagon to their work site each day.

The stone foundations at Area P are the site of one of the tent-camps.

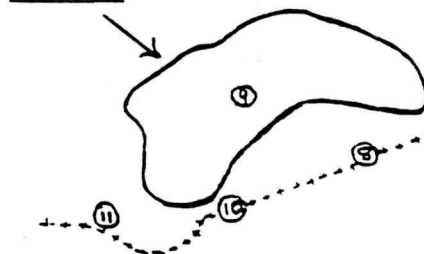
Bert McLaren removed a cast-iron kitchen cookstove from Forest Canyon Pass during the 1960s. The cast-iron stove door that was recovered during the survey (#28) probably was part of that stove. McLaren disassembled the stove, loaded it into side panniers and packed it out by horseback to Gore Range Overlook. The stove was doubtless used to cook meals for the road work-crew.

5LR2, Area Q

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail - - - - -  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —

AREA Q

















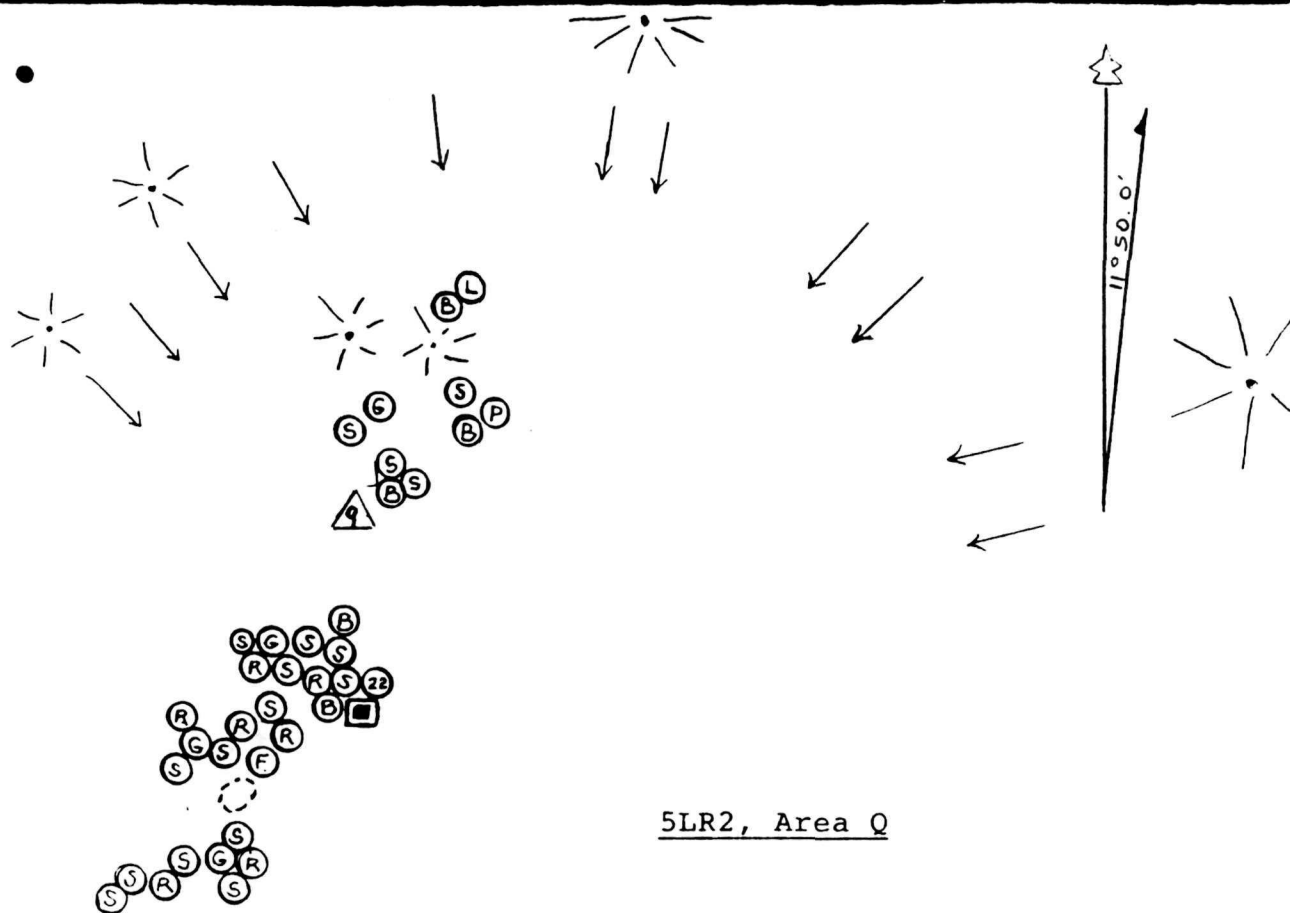
INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

SLR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

# LEGEND

- Datum-- 
- Historic ruin-- 
- Artifact-- 
- Rock outcrop-- 
- Steep slope-- 
- Lithic concentration-- 
- Boards-- 
- Fabric-- 
- Glass-- 
- Leather-- 
- Pole-- 
- Rubber-- 
- Steel-- 
- Lithic flake-- 



5LR2, Area Q

0 10 20 30 40 50m

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION, AREA Q

Prehistoric:

#22 Projectile point. See 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS SECTION, this report for details.

NOTE: This projectile point was found lying atop a timber on the quarry floor. There is no way to determine where it came from originally. A Park visitor may simply have picked it up in the quarry area, and put it in an "obvious" place. This does not seem too plausible due to the fact the quarry was the scene of much movement of heavy equipment, dynamiting, etc. The very sharp tip on this point would have been broken, it seems, if not the whole point crushed under the wheels of quarry trucks or wagons. Most likely, the point was carried from some unknown area, and in a moment of contrition, was placed on the timber by an unknown Park visitor.

One small concentration of gray Kremmling chert flakes was noted at Area Q. A tool was perhaps made or resharpened there. One isolated flake of unknown material was also recorded.





#22 Projectile point

5LR2, Area Q

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

## SITE DISCUSSION, AREA Q

A feature of Forest Canyon Pass is an historic quarry in a pegmatite dike, the dike being composed of gneissic metamorphic rocks that include quartz-feldspar.

It is surmised that quarrying activity provided fill material and possibly gravel for surfacing Old Fall River Road, which was under construction during the period 1917-1920. Old Fall River Road went through Forest Canyon Pass, contiguous with the Ute Trail. Quarried material could have been moved either direction to supply construction efforts. Model-T vintage trucks, early tractors, and perhaps teams and wagons would have been used to transport quarried rock, a formidable task at timberline elevations.

It is also possible that quarried materials were used for construction of Trail Ridge Road, built in the 1930's. A steep gully leads from the quarry floor down to Trail Ridge Road below. This may have been a chute or haul road during construction of the "new" road.

Prospect piles of pegmatite can still be seen northeast of the main quarrying area.

Historic debris consistent with quarrying activity litters Area Q: steel machinery parts, steel shafts, cable anchors, pipe, belting, steel plates, etc. In addition, other historic rubbish is present, including broken glass, tin cans, etc. No historic artifacts were collected at this area.

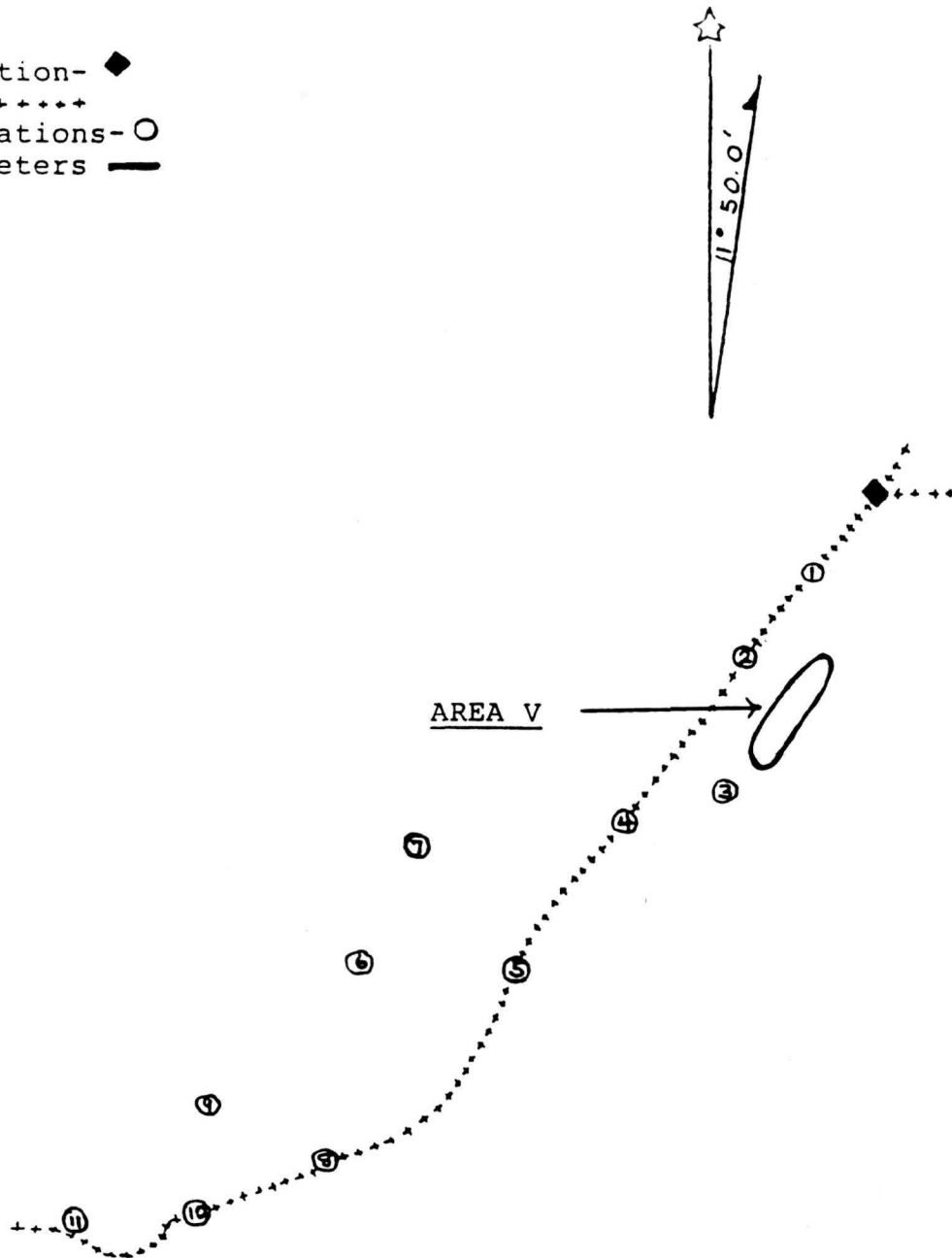
If warranted, detailed mapping and study of the historic quarry could be done, and historic debris removed from the Forest Canyon Pass area. Geologists could probably trace the Old Fall River Road-bed to determine where and how the pegmatite materials were used.

No documentation has been found on the quarry operation.

5LR2, Area V

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

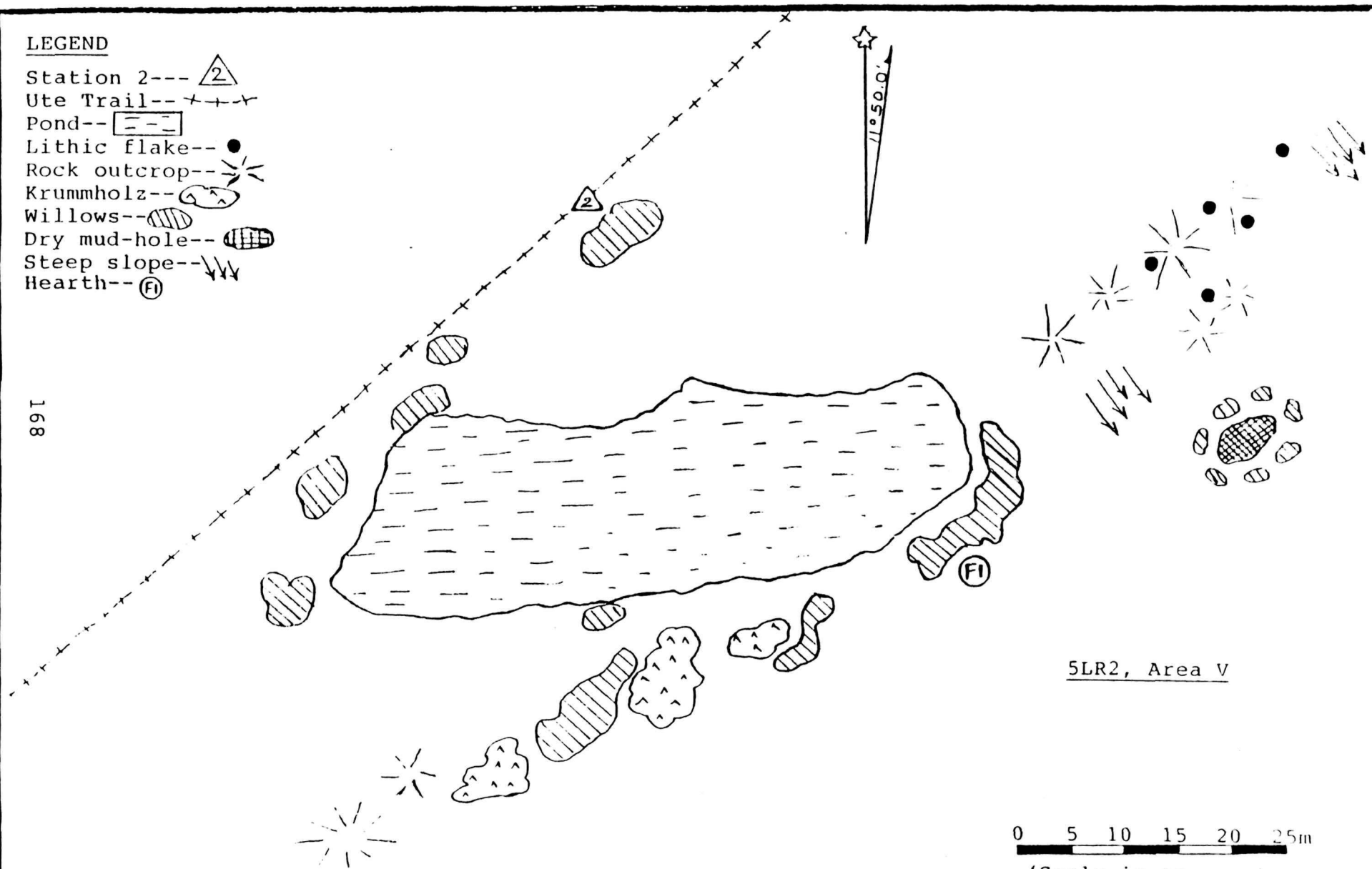
5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

# LEGEND

- Station 2---△2
- Ute Trail---+ + +
- Pond---□
- Lithic flake---●
- Rock outcrop---\*
- Krummholz---☼
- Willows---▨
- Dry mud-hole---▨
- Steep slope---↘↘
- Hearth---(FI)

168



5LR2, Area V

0 5 10 15 20 25m

(Scale is approx.)

#### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA V

Area V is on the northeast perimeter of the the major tundra pond which lies along the Ute Trail at the head of Forest Canyon Pass.

The pond would have been a focal point for pre-historic peoples as a primary source of drinking water in the short summertime above 11,000 feet, when snow no longer remains on the tundra. Its location is scenic, and convenient to the Ute Trail, and may have served as a readily recognizable "meeting-place". The area would have been a desirable camping spot (except for a dearth of fuel), and an attractive and refreshing resting-place for those traveling through the Pass.

Even today, the pond attracts the attention of hikers. During the survey, it was noted that most Park visitors/hikers stopped along the Trail at least for a few minutes to admire the view. Many left the Trail to examine the pond more closely or to sit and rest on its shore-line.

During the time of the nearby historic habitation (Area P) the pond would also have been the scene of much interest. Drinking water was probably obtained there, as well as water for laundry and other household use. It is also likely that it may have been used in historic times as a place to dispose of broken glass and other debris. Cultural materials could likely be found sunken into the mud at the bottom if the pond ever goes dry or is drained.

A visiting biologist in the summer of 1987 noted primitive (consisting mostly of vertebrae and eyes) fish in the pond waters. He could not be more specific without collecting specimens.

The hearth (Feature 1) could possibly be carbon-dated if tested, to determine whether it originated in prehistoric or historic times. The lithic flakes noted in Area V verify probable prehistoric activity. This site has doubtless seen heavy disturbance, at least since Old Fall River Road was built through the Pass.

5LR2, Area W

LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —

AREA W → ○

0 40 80 120 160 200m

INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2



LEGEND

Datum--▲

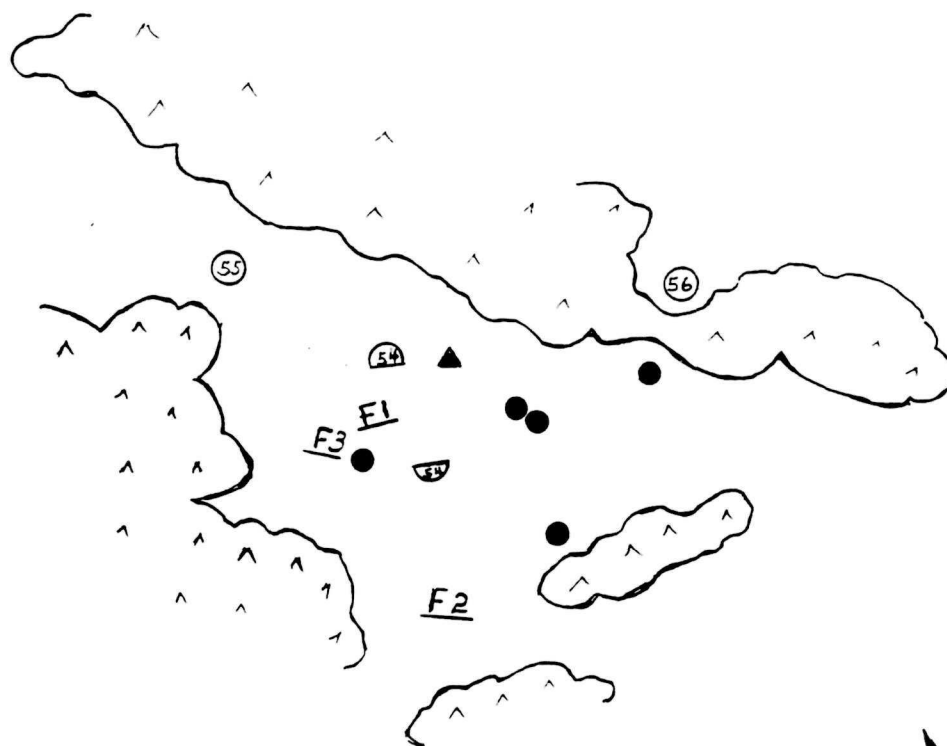
Krummholz--(wavy line)

Artifacts---①

Lithic flakes--●

Features: F1, F2, F3

Broken halves of #54--⊖



5LR2, Area W

0 2 4 6 8 10m

LEGEND

Datum--▲  
Rocks--○  
A=25mm lichen  
B=15mm lichen



FEATURE 1-POSSIBLE HEARTH

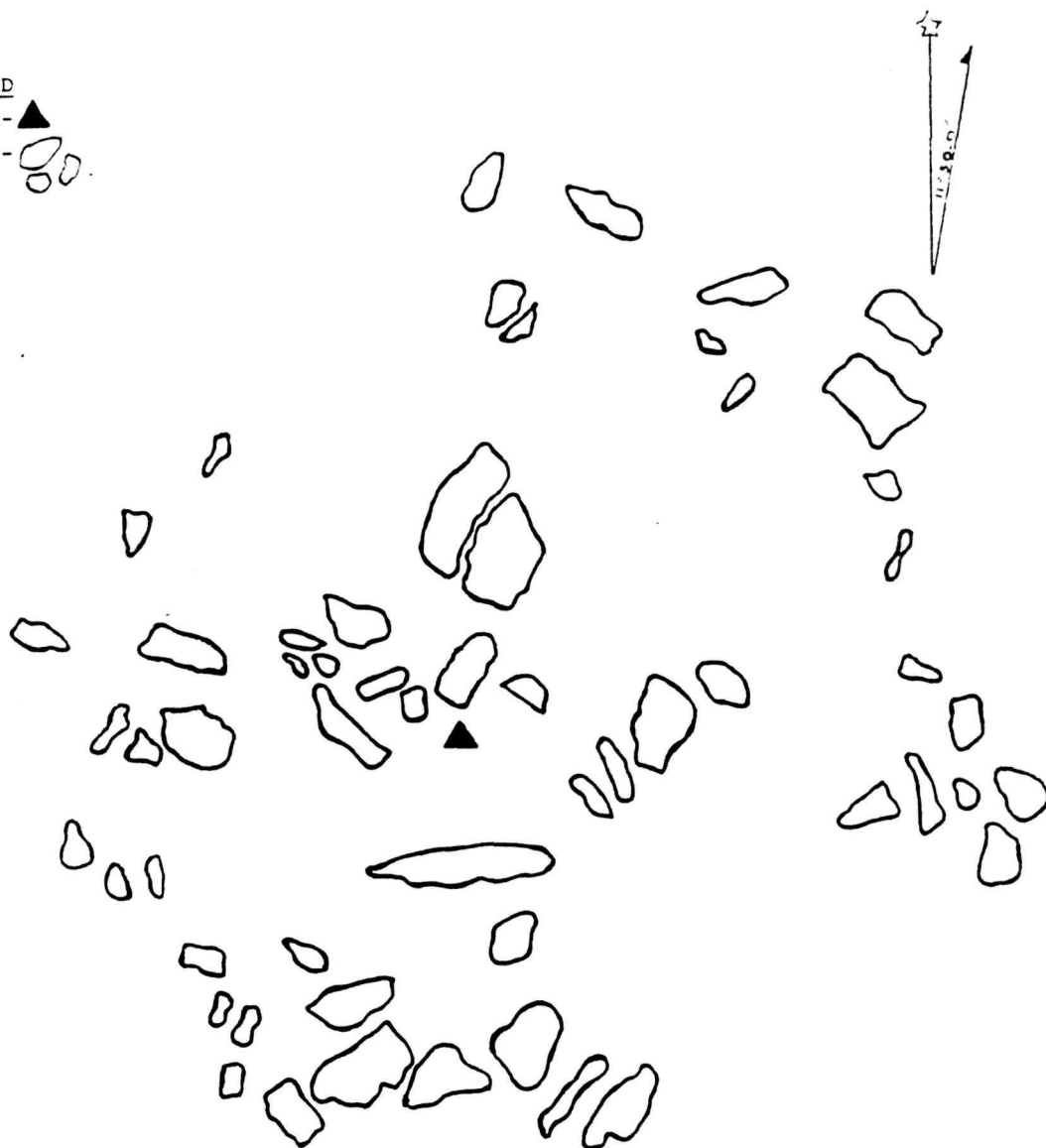
5LR, Area W

0 10 20 30 40 50cm

LEGEND

Datum-▲

Rocks-○



FEATURE 2

SLR2, Area W

0 10 20 30 40 50cm

LEGEND

Datum--▲

Rocks---○

Part of Feature 1--◐◑



FEATURE 3

5LR2, Area W

0 50 100 150cm

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA W

Prehistoric:

- #54 Biface scraper or knife. Light brown agate.  
(Broken, both pieces recovered and glued).
- #55 Casual flake with some bifacial edge-flaking.  
Probably used as a cutting tool. Yellow-brown  
jasper.
- #56 Bifacially flaked. Probably used as a knife  
or scraper. Red agate.

Dorsal

Ventral

Side

End



# 54



# 55



# 56

#54 Scraper or knife. Had been broken in two, both pieces recovered during survey.  
(See dark line across midsection. Glued.)

#55 and #56 are worked and utilized flakes.

5LR2, Area W

0 1 2 3cm

#### SITE DISCUSSION, AREA W

This is an open area surrounded by krummholz, which would have afforded protection from the wind, and provided a sheltered campsite within approximately 40 meters of the Ute Trail.

Feature One is a circular pattern of stones, and was recorded as a possible hearth. Lichen growth on the rocks raise the likelihood of it being of Archaic age.

Artifact #54, a biface knife or scraper was found broken in two pieces, with each half of it recovered from opposite sides of Feature One, about 3 meters distant from each other. A scenario can be visualized where, during food preparation at the fire hearth, the tool broke and was discarded on the spot.

Features Two and Three may be products of Pleistocene frost-heaving. It is impossible to determine any cultural activity related to them, but this cannot be ruled out because of their proximity to Feature One and the presence of lithic debitage in the immediate area.

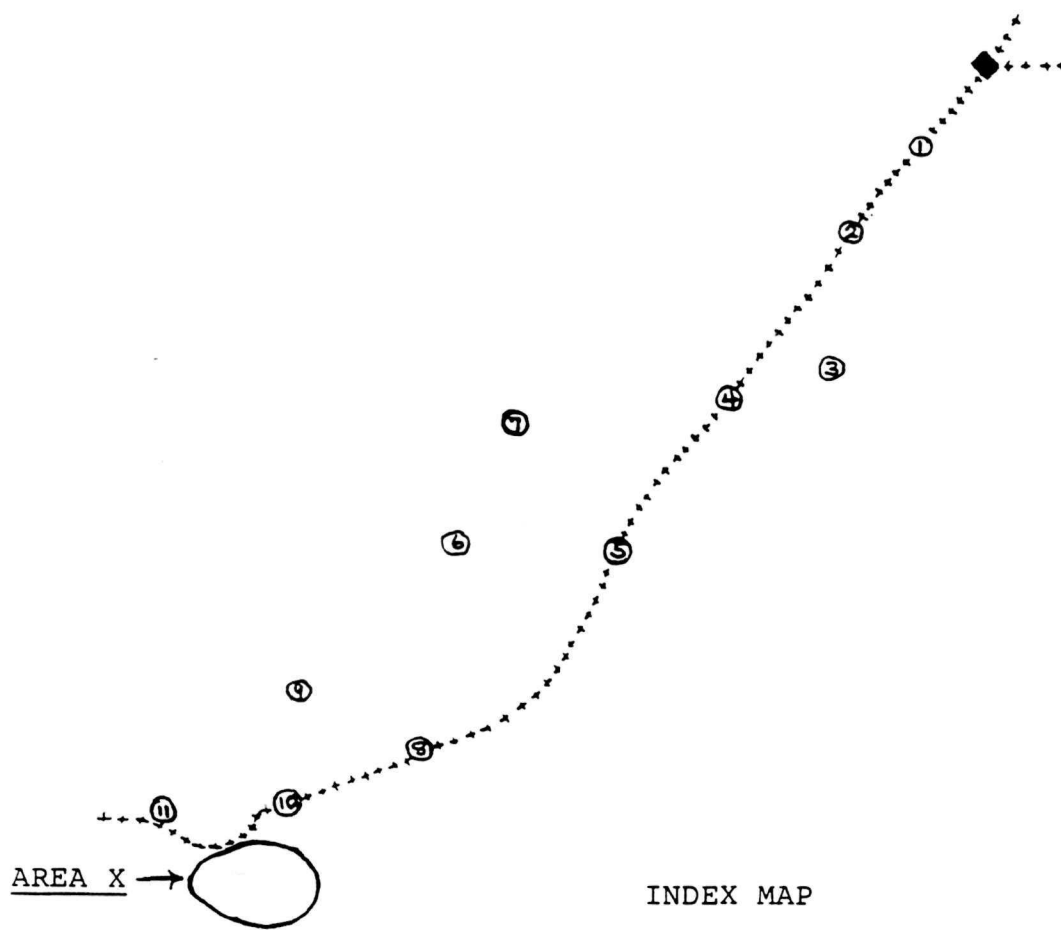
Of the ten lithic items noted, five tool-making materials are represented: agate, jasper, opal, quartzite, and petrified wood, indicating probable tool manufacture at the site, or tool resharpening activity.

5LR2, Area X



LEGEND

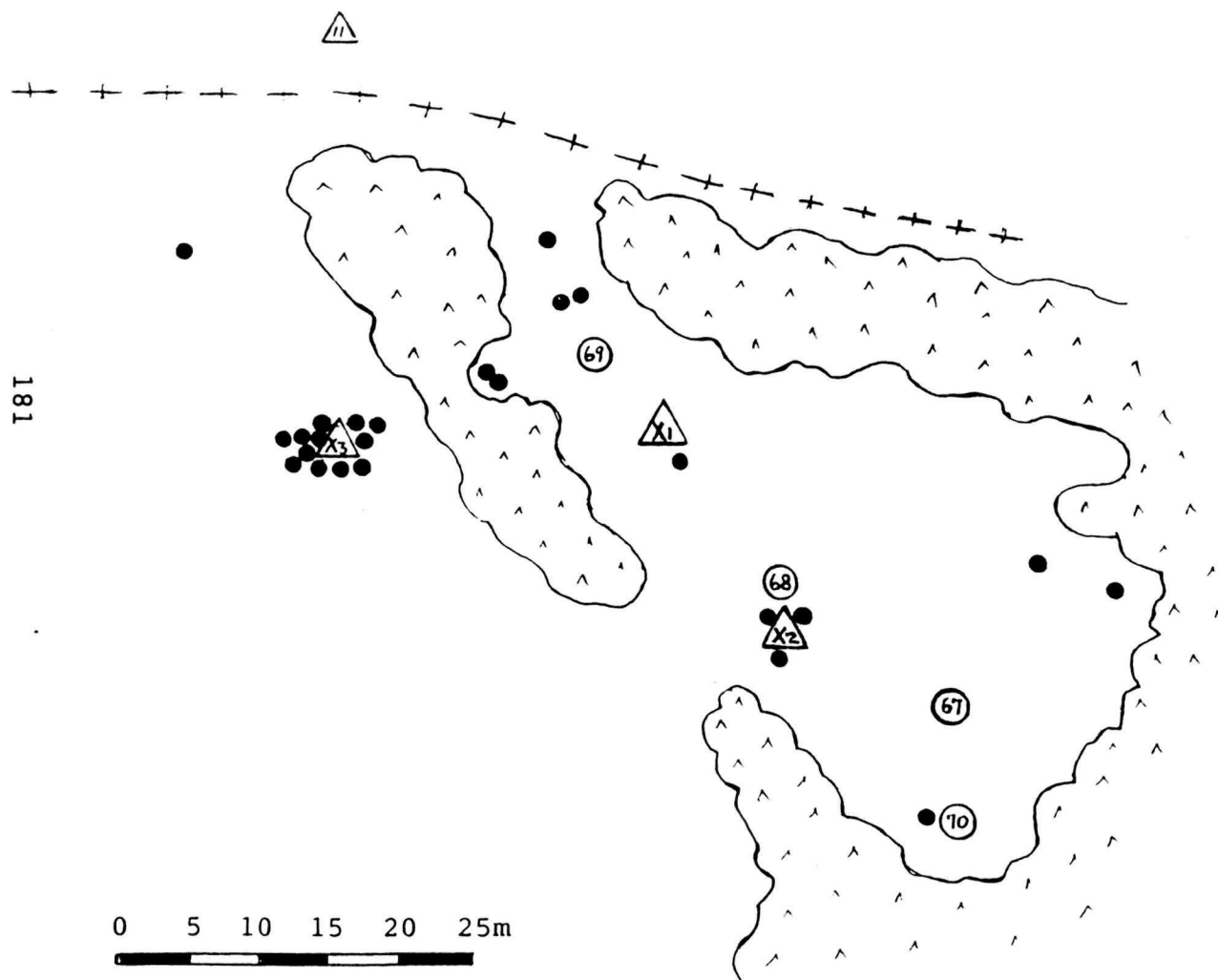
Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Area Perimeters —



INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS




5LR2


0 40 80 120 160 200m




# LEGEND


Station 11-- 

Area X Datums--   

Artifact-- 

Lithic flakes-- 

Ute Trail + + + +

Krummholz-- 

NOTE: Locations shot  
with X1, X2, X3 compass  
points.

5LR2, Area X

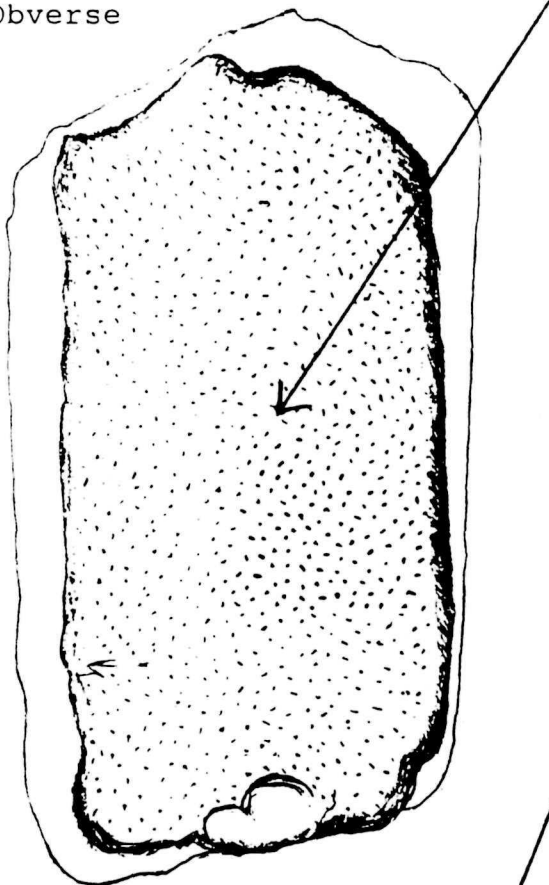


ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA X

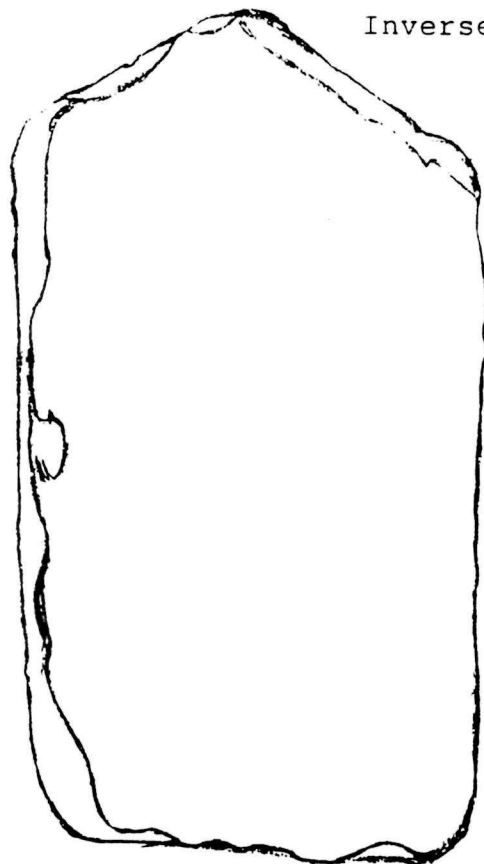
Prehistoric:

- #67 Handstone or groundstone (Ground one side only). Possibly a mano, used for preparation of plant foods. Amphibolite, dark gray.
- #68 Small worked flake, probably used as a knife; Kremmling chert (white).
- #69 Knife/scrapper. Minor edge-flaking and/or wear flaking. Utilized flake made of distinctive red-and-white banded quartzite material.
- #70 Small worked flake, probably used as a knife. Same unusual red-and-white quartzite material as #69.

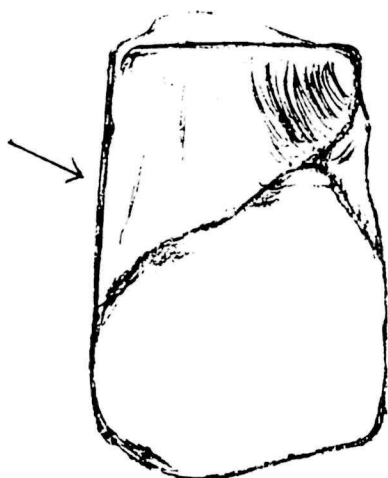
Obverse



Inverse



Side



End

#67 Groundstone

(Arrows denote  
ground surface)

5LR2, Area X

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

Dorsal

Ventral

Side

End



#68 Worked flake



#69 Knife/Scraper



#70 Worked flake

5LR2, Area X

0 1 2 3cm



### SITE DESCRIPTION, AREA X

This large protected area adjacent to the Ute Trail appears to have been an activity center, though no fire hearths were identified during the Forest Canyon Pass survey.

The presence of a quantity of lithic debitage within 39-285 centimeters of datum X3, representing seven discrete materials, suggests this was a tool-manufacturing site. Materials noted are opal (salmon), opal (white), red jasper, white agate, Kremmling chert, red-and-white quartzite, and tan agate.

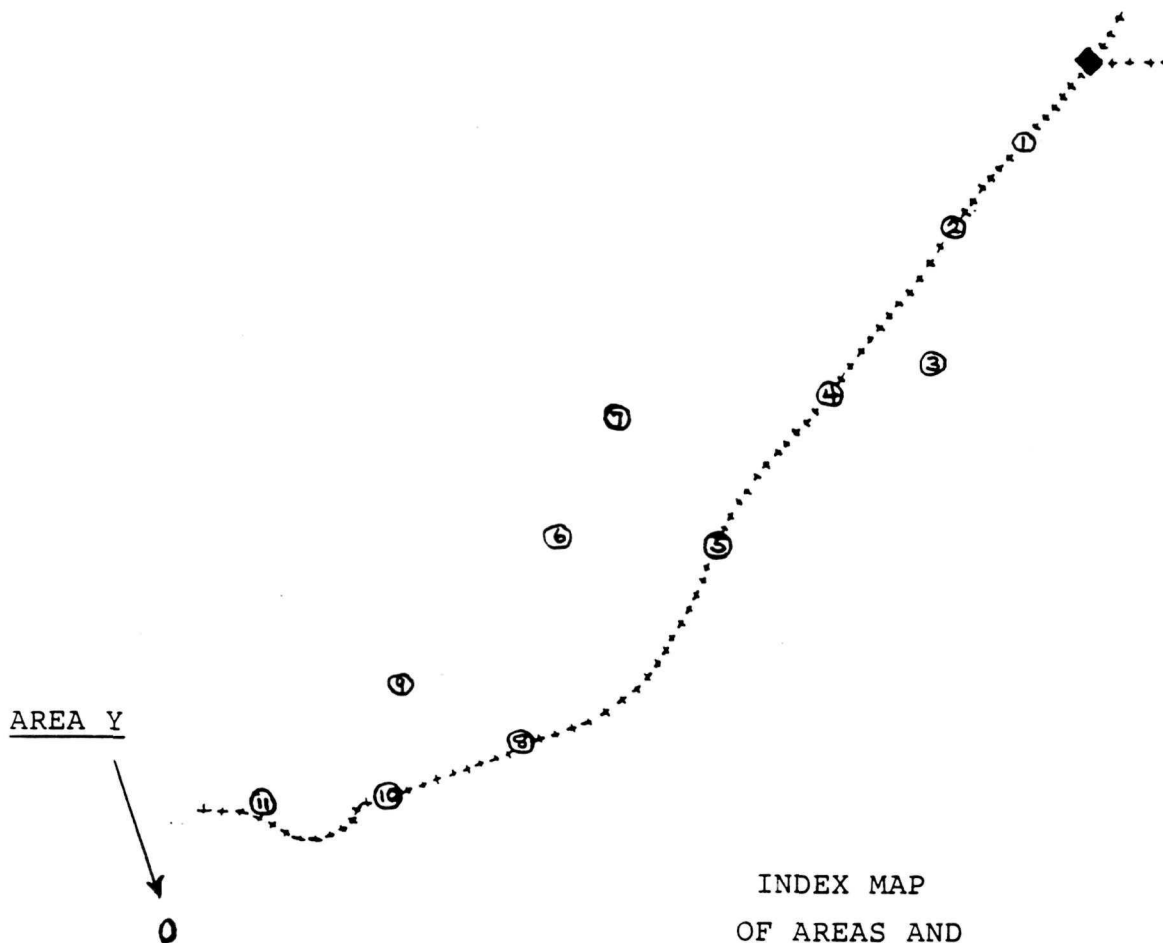
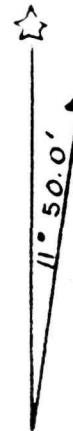
A handstone/groundstone (possibly a mano) would indicate processing of plant foods. The small size of the lithic tools recovered suggests exploitation and some butchering/processing of small animals or birds. The absence of fire hearths tends to confuse this assumption however.

Further investigation at this site should include close inspection for remains of roasting pits and fire hearths and possible diagnostic artifacts.

5LR2, Area Y

LEGEND

Trail Junction- ◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations- ○  
Area Perimeters —

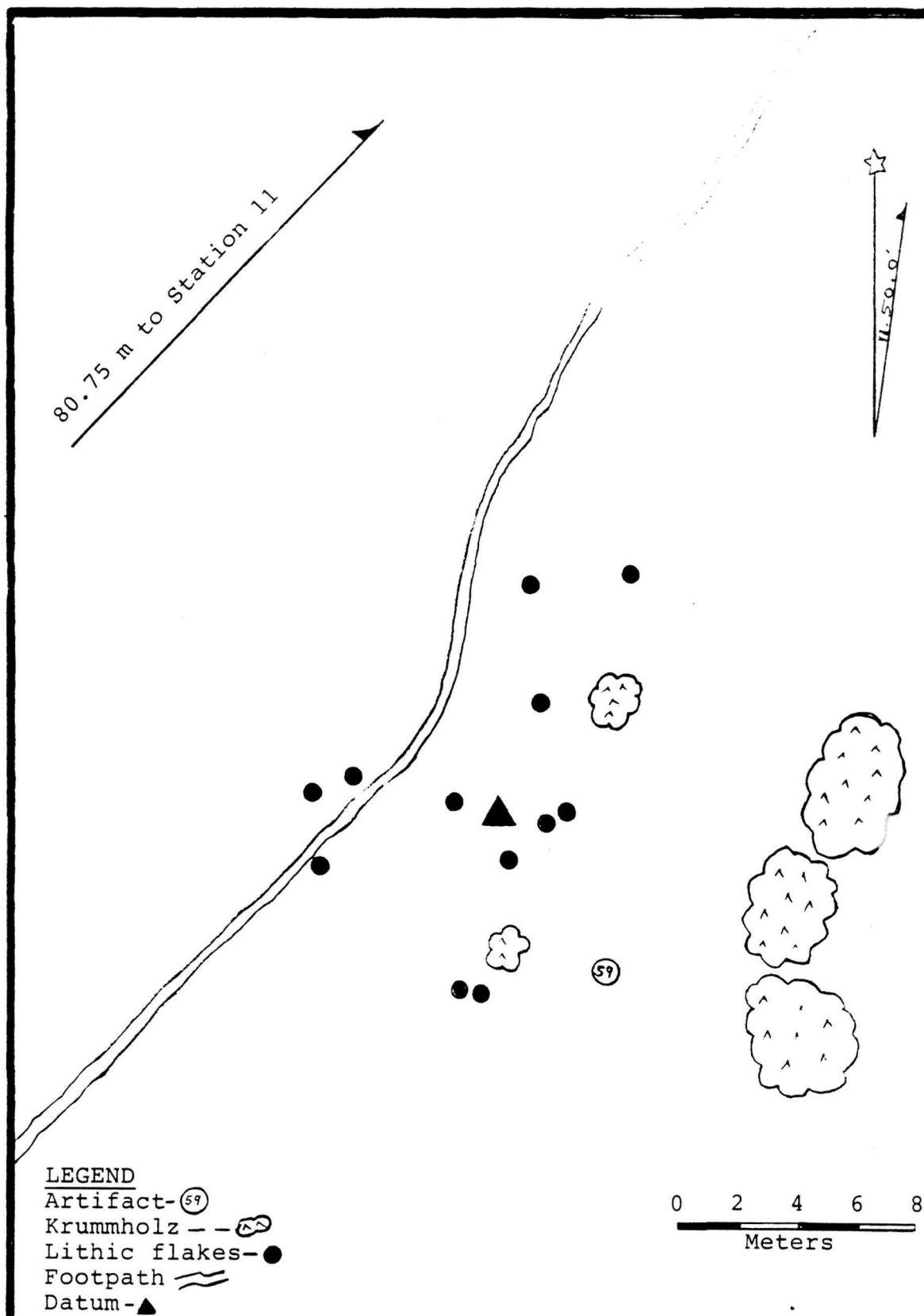


INDEX MAP  
OF AREAS AND  
TRANSIT STATIONS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m





5LR2, Area Y



#59 Scraper

5LR2, Area Y

0 1 2 3cm

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION, AREA Y

Prehistoric:

- #59 Small round scraper, shows useage all the way around. Tan and black agate.

SITE DISCUSSION, AREA Y

This site is an area bordered by krummholz on three sides and open to the Ute Trail approximately 50m north.

No evidence of a hearth was noted.

One small finely worked scraper and 12 secondary and/or teritary flakes suggest tool finishing or resharpening.

The site was probably a day-use area for prehistoric activity.

A footpath bisects the site.

SUCCESSION OF HUMAN ACTIVITY IN FOREST CANYON PASS

PALEO TO PRESENT

EARLY MAN  
UTE INDIANS/UTE TRAIL  
FUR-TRAPPING  
PROSPECTING AND MINING  
EARLY SETTLERS  
FALL RIVER ROAD  
TELEPHONE LINE  
TOURIST/RECREATION USE

NOTE: General information in this section abstracted  
from numerous sources. All sources are listed  
in the bibliography.

## EARLY MAN

Perhaps as long as 15,000 years ago, early humans migrating south along the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains came to Colorado.

Forty miles east-northeast from today's Rocky Mountain National Park, the Dent and Lindenmeier sites have yielded Clovis and Folsom points in affiliation with the remains of mammoth and extinct bison. Radio-carbon dates attest to the presence of Early Man at these sites more than 11,000 years ago.

Paleo points, heavily patinated, have been discovered on the tundra of Trail Ridge in Rocky Mountain National Park. In the beginning, early inhabitants of the area may simply have followed herds of grazing animals into high altitude regions, where they became skilled at procuring large animals such as elk, deer, and bighorn sheep. Perhaps they used techniques learned generations earlier on arctic tundra, where there, too, there was no cover to disguise stalking hunters. Dozens of large game-drive systems have been identified on the tundra of the Southern Rockies, including at least one near today's Trail Ridge Road.

Accumulating data now indicates continuing, though probably seasonal, usage of high altitude passes and trails in Rocky Mountain National Park. Fire hearths, groundstone and lithic tools, and lithic work-debitage left behind are evidence of human activity, which most likely was limited to the short months of summer when both large and small game were abundant and certain plant resources could have been exploited.

Evidence of Archaic and Late Prehistoric usage of Forest Canyon Pass is unquestionable, Paleo presence is more difficult to pinpoint with certainty, but all indications are that Early Man moved through the high mountains of the general area practicing exploitation of plant and animal resources.

## UTE INDIANS

The Ute Indians have a longer continuous history of residence in Colorado than any other tribe, and also occupied a larger portion of the state than any other group. After they acquired the horse in the 1600's, they formed larger bands and were able to expand their range of influence, as they traveled long distances to hunt and search for plant foods.

Though the Utes basically held the mountains as their own, as the Arapahos did the plains, they invaded each others hunting grounds from time to time. Historical accounts tell of both groups traveling back and forth over the Continental Divide between Estes Park and Grand Lake on well-used trails, one of which doubtless was the trail through Forest Canyon Pass. There were inevitable clashes between the groups, but records of serious conflicts are few.

There are some indications that the Utes used what is now known as Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, and the Middle Park areas for meeting places. A settler of the 1870's said that the Indians used the area as a summer resort and that their camps were everywhere throughout the park when white men first came. They moved through the mountains as family groups, living in light brush shelters and later, teepees, hunting large and small animals, with jackrabbits heading the list of small game. Another account told that the trails and passes were also the avenues used by the Indians to mount surprise attacks on their enemies, and that they also traveled into the mountains to trap eagles for their feathers. Wherever they went, they left traces of their shelters, and lost and broken tools and pottery behind.

After the 1880's, the Utes were gone from the land, moved to reservations, and today are the only Indians with reservations in Colorado.

Forest Canyon Pass is an obvious east-west pathway over the Continental Divide. Specific areas and sites cannot be assigned as having been used by the Utes only, but somewhere, lost in the past, is the reason that the UTE TRAIL was given it's name.

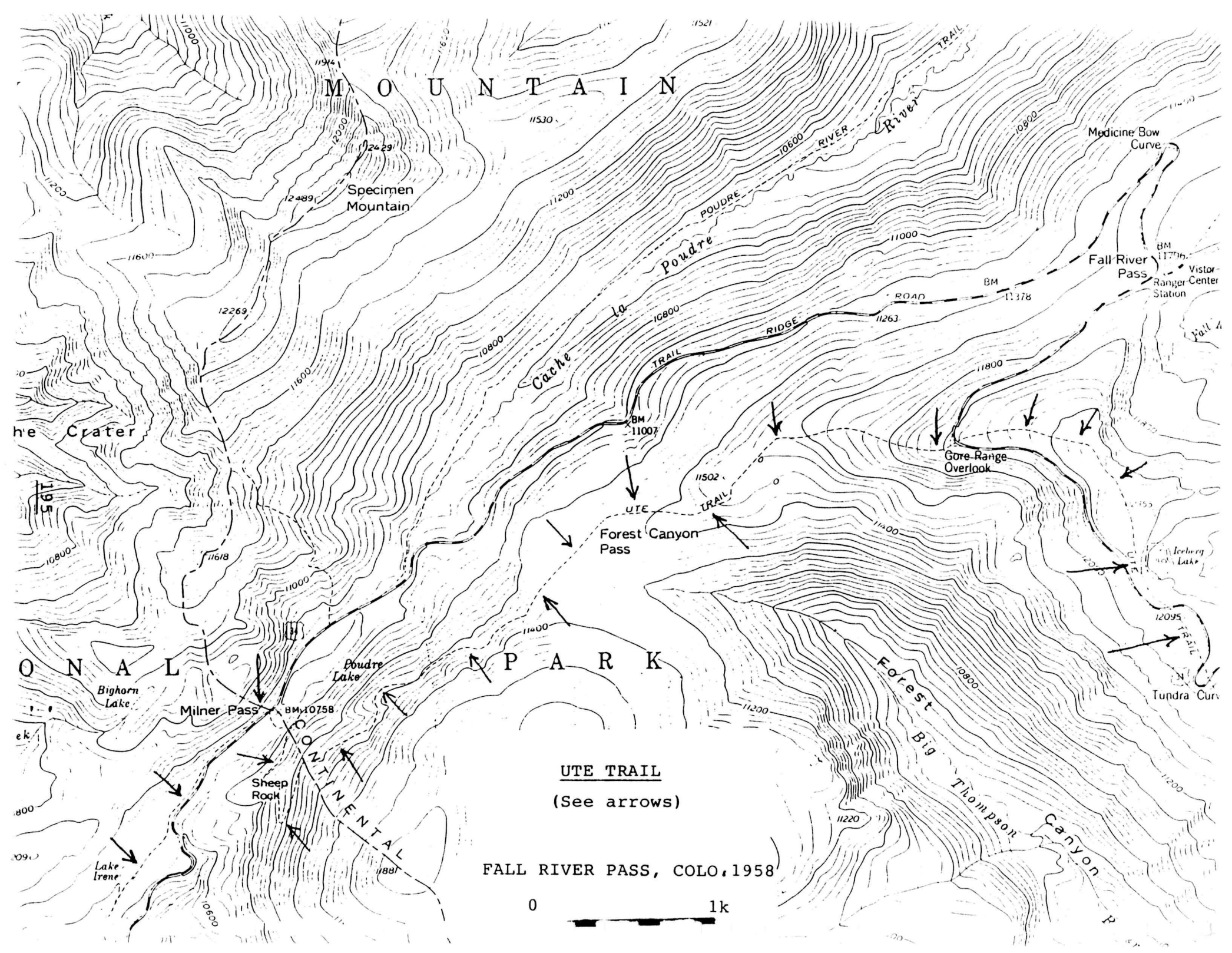
## UTE TRAIL A SHORT HISTORY

Artifacts of Early Man attest to the fact that humans have used the high ridges and passes of now Rocky Mountain National Park as "highways" for many thousands of years. Artifacts believed to date back a minimum of 6-8000 years have been found on Trail Ridge and other high altitude sites. Indian bands followed Trail Ridge, passed through Forest Canyon and Milner passes as they crossed the mountains on the way to the Colorado River valley (formerly the Grand River valley) and into Middle Park.

Now known as the Ute Trail, this pathway travels from Beaver Meadows, through Windy Gulch, along Trail Ridge and through Forest Canyon Pass to Milner Pass. Protohistoric Utes apparently used the route before they had horses and moved their belongings with the help of dog travois. In the 1870's, Rocky Mountain Jim, a local character of the day, noted (and used) a well-worn trail through Forest Canyon Pass, remarking about the footprints of unshod Indian ponies. Explorers, trappers, prospectors, and early parties of horseback sight-seers used the trail. Arapaho Indians are also known to have used the same route when they moved into Middle Park to hunt, often inviting small skirmishes with the Utes who more or less ruled the mountain stronghold.

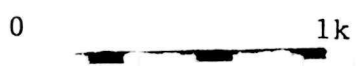
The Trail has been known variously over time by many other names, some of them are: Specimen Mountain Trail, Grand River Trail, Squeaky Bob's Trail (another historic local character), Poudre Lakes Trail, North Fork Trail, The Big Trail, and by the Indians, the Dog Trail because they used dogs to haul travois, especially while snow still covered the ground, and it was also called the Child's Trail. One legend tells that in places the trail was so steep, even children had to get off and walk.

Trail Ridge Road generally follows the Ute Trail, except for the section of the trail from Gore Range Overlook to Milner Pass (through Forest Canyon Pass). This section was followed by Old Fall River Road before the western segment of the road was closed. It is not unusual, in any part of the country today, to learn that many modern roads have been constructed over old Indian trails, which almost without exception followed the shortest most practical route available. The Ute Trail system has undoubtedly been the most used pathway from the Estes Park area to the North Fork of the Colorado River for millenia.



UTE TRAIL  
(See arrows)

FALL RIVER PASS, COLO. 1958





## FUR-TRAPPING

Beaver were abundant in the early 1800's in the region that later became Rocky Mountain National Park, and throughout the Rocky Mountains elsewhere. Fur-trappers, rugged men who survived off the land, worked the high mountain valleys, a prime habitat for beaver. The trappers were well acquainted with the Indians; in some instances they married Indian women and lived with Indian groups, particularly in winter quarters. Even "outsiders" would soon have learned the territory, especially the trails that led to a profitable outlet for their furs.

The numbers of beaver trapped in the streams of Larimer County, Colorado, will never be known but trading posts sprang up along the South Platte River just east of today's Rocky Mountain National Park. Fort Vasquez, Fort St. Vrain, Fort Lancaster, and Fort Jackson all served as depots for the fur trade. By the 1840's, the fashion demand for beaver hats (which had precipitated trapping for pelts in the first place) declined. The beaver population was seriously diminished by then and within a decade the forts closed and the lucrative trade ended.

The historic and colorful fur "rendevous" of the 1820's and 1830's faded away after a few years. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company was most active in Wyoming and a fur rendevous was never held in the state of Colorado. Fur-trappers (individually and in small groups) did ply their trade in the region now known as Rocky Mountain National Park and did visit the trading posts conveniently located in the edge of the foothills and on the nearby plains.

It is reasonable to believe that numbers of them, loaded with their booty, moved through Forest Canyon Pass, one of the easier routes across the Continental Divide.

## PROSPECTING AND MINING

Placer gold and low-grade silver were discovered in the late 1870's throughout the North Fork of the Grand (Colorado) River drainage. This area is located north from the foot of Milner Pass, and west-southwest of Specimen Mountain.

Claims were filed and hundreds of miners rushed to the area to work the streams and out-croppings for precious metals. Some ore was taken from Specimen Mountain itself.

A number of boom-towns sprang up in the area, the best known and remembered being Lulu City. It was located at 9400 feet and the site is still marked on maps today though the boom was short-lived and lasted only from 1879 to 1884. In its heyday, it boasted a hotel, general store, lumber mills, saloons and other amenities, and in the beginning, was plotted for a city of 100 blocks.

Local ores proved to be scarce and of low-grade. The mines closed and miners left town without pay. Many of them left with only what possessions they could carry on their backs as they hurried away over the high passes before the heavy snows of winter came.

The lust for precious metals brought tens of thousands of men into the mountains of Colorado. No information has been found regarding prospecting on Forest Canyon Pass, but miners doubtless searched the area as they followed trails through the rugged terrain, and finding no minerals of "color", moved on to Specimen Mountain and beyond.

## EARLY SETTLERS

For settlers heading west, traveling through high mountain ranges spelled terrible hardships, even though they followed well-marked trails through the passes previously used by Indians, then explorers, trappers and prospectors.

Joel Estes became the first settler in the Estes Park (later named for him) region in 1860. Early visitors in the area saw large herds of grazing animals. Expecting cattle to do well, they moved in to ranch, built homesteads, and lived off the abundant game. It soon became evident that cattle could not thrive at high altitudes and in severe winters. In addition, selling the dressed skins and meat of wild game in the markets of Denver, mining camps and at trading posts was much more lucrative, and cattle ranching soon waned.

Philip Cranshaw built a log cabin near Grand Lake about 1858 and ran trap lines along the North Fork of the Colorado River. Settlement was slow around Grand Lake due its isolation. Though a road was built over Rollins Pass in 1873, and over Berthoud Pass in 1874, they were unusable in winter, and hostile, restless Indians were still in the area. After the removal of the Utes in 1880, Grand Lake soon became a thriving settlement of over thirty residents.

Few, if any, families of settlers ever built homes at high altitudes. Severe weather, isolation, a short growing season, lack of roads, schools, and easy access to supplies kept populations at tree-line and just below limited to a few hardy men, most of whom were loners. But all settlers hunted and trapped to eke out a living and traveled the high passes in the process. Many who came as gold-seekers ended up working as guides when the mines played out. By this time in history, Forest Canyon Pass and the much-used Ute Trail would have been a common route between the settlements of Grand Lake and Estes Park.

FALL RIVER ROAD  
A SHORT HISTORY

In the early 1900's, some Colorado counties were building roads into the mountains and an auto road was planned up the Fall River drainage. The beginning road crew consisted of 38 convicts from the State Penitentiary at Canon City. The men were housed in a log cabin complex near the foot of Fall River. They started road-building in the fall of 1913 and worked for about a year when complaints of one sort or another forced their replacement by county laborers. The road was in progress for almost eight years, and when completed was an adventuresome drive. It was built with 16% grades and sharp switchbacks. Avalanches, rockslides, and mud made it a nightmare to maintain. Men with shovels and wheelbarrows would be dispatched to reopen the road, and they too, had to deal with "getting there". Many cars of the day did not have enough power to make the hills.

When Fall River Road was the only road through the Park, crews worked for weeks each spring to clear snow through mountainous drifts, some over 40 feet deep. At the same time, political struggles continued between State and Park officials over who had jurisdiction of the road. It was finished in 1920 and in September of that year, the road was formally dedicated by Park officials only, much to the chagrin of Dick McQueary whose idea it had been to link Grand Lake with Estes Park, and to the State of Colorado who had paid for it. It was 1929 before the State officially gave the Park Service control over Fall River Road and the Park Service immediately announced plans to construct Trail Ridge Road which ultimately opened in 1932.

The western section of Fall River Road was abandoned as soon as Trail Ridge was opened. The eastern portion is kept open today for one-way traffic up to the Alpine Visitor Center. The Park Service tried to obscure the unused portion of the road and encourage plant growth, but revegetation of tundra is a process that only long periods of time can heal. Today many hikers can easily follow the old section of road from the Alpine Visitor Center to Milner Pass. Denver Chapter survey crew members also used this trail to access Forest Canyon Pass work sites.

## FALL RIVER ROAD

Excerpt from the REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, Fiscal Year ended 30 June, 1920. Washington DC:Government Printing Office, p. 302-303.

ROADS WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK. Fall River Road--The Fall River Road, one of the most traveled roads in the park, was in worse condition than any at the beginning of the season except the Glacier Basin Road. Work started on this road the early part of July and continued up to September 1. The road is now in fair condition between the park boundary line and Horseshoe Park. Beyond this point the road is in a deplorable condition, but no work has been done by us, with the exception of eliminating two extremely dangerous places on the road, due to lack of funds, and the fact that the road is still under construction by the State. Uncompleted returns show an expenditure, by the State of Colorado, on this road, of \$161,806.10, with an unexpended appropriation of \$20,000 for the relocation of a part of the Fall River Road, within the park, making a total expenditure of \$181,806.10 for the construction of this road.

On September 14 Mr. McQueary, contractor in charge of construction work on this road, on the western slope, drove his machine from Grand Lake to Estes Park. On the same day I drove from Estes Park to Grand Lake, thence to Denver via Berthoud Pass, thence back to Estes Park, thus completing the loop which has been the ultimate goal of the builders of the Fall River Road. The road is now practically completed. The official opening, I am informed will occur on September 25. From the Shelter Cabin to the foot of the hill, on the western slope, the road is in first-class condition with the exception of three or four mudholes, which can easily be eliminated. From the foot of the hill to Grand Lake, the first 5 miles, the road is in deplorable condition, with extremely long and deep mudholes, which are hard to negotiate. It is planned to relocate this section and construct a new road as soon as Mr. McQueary finishes the work on top. The opening of this road will afford what is known as one of the most wonderful scenic trips in America, reaching, as it does, an elevation of 11,797 feet above sea level, approximately 5 miles above timber line, and virtually on top of the world. The route known as the High Line has been followed

by the State highway commission, and great credit is due Mr. E. E. Sommers, State highway commissioner, for his successful prosecution of this work.

As stated in last year's report, the importance of this road to the traveler, the national park, and the State of Colorado, can not be overestimated, completing, as it does, connections between Estes Park and Grand Lake, over the Continental Divide, making possible a three day's circle trip, to and from Denver, which for scenic beauty can not be surpassed anywhere in the world. The total distance from Denver, through the Rocky Mountain National Park, and return, crossing the Continental Divide in the national park, and again at Berthoud Pass, is approximately 213 miles.

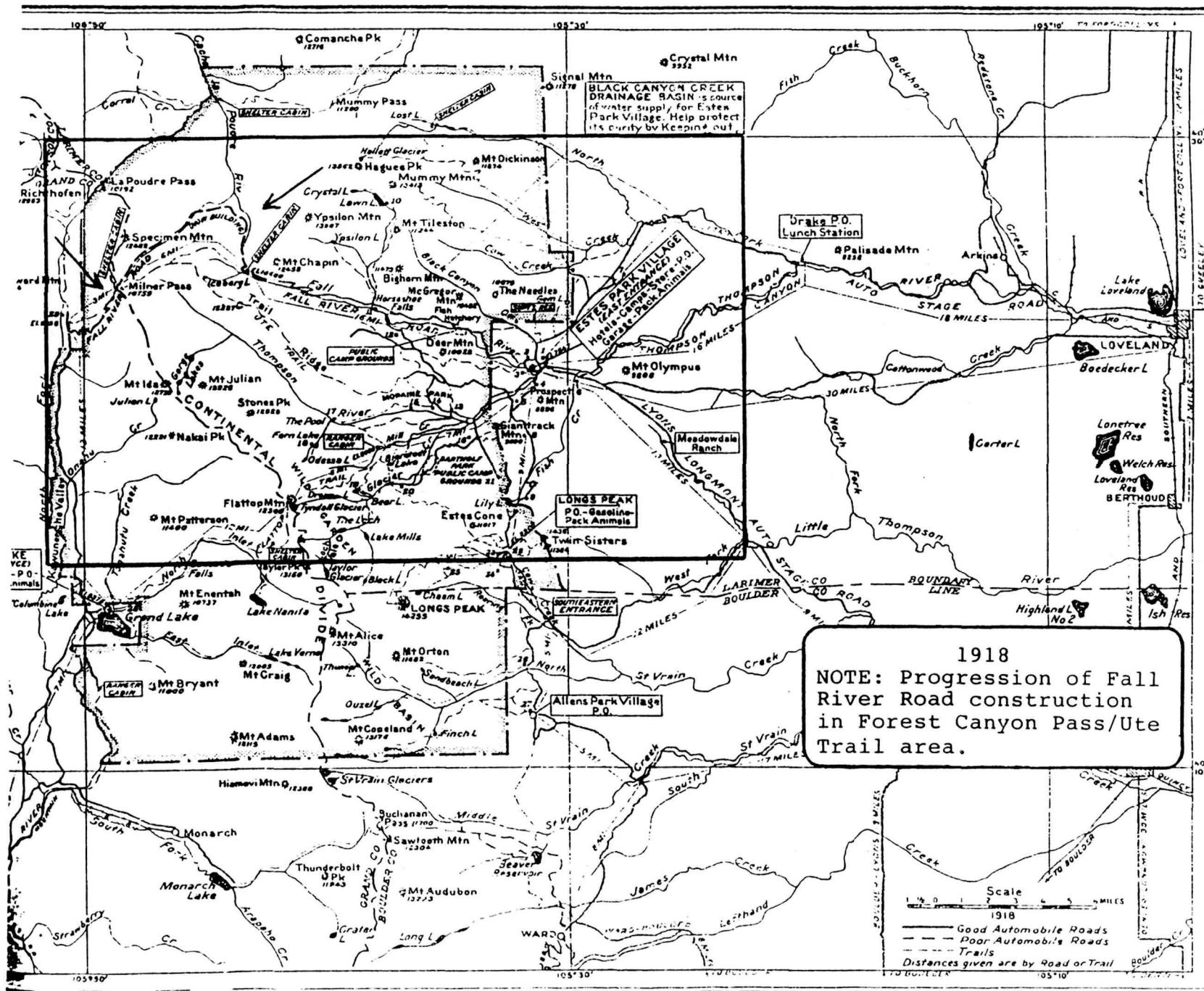
General road conditions--There is a general improvement in conditions over previous years, but due to the fact that little or no work has been done on the roads for several years past, the roadbeds are completely worn out and are greatly in need of resurfacing. While there is good surfacing material available in most instances, it is a long haul, and it would take considerable time and money to put the roads in first-class condition. Our work to date, due to the small amount of funds available, has necessarily been confined to removing boulders, of which there are thousands, to enable us to use a grader, and improving drainage conditions. This work is necessarily slow, and does not show, but it must be done before graders can be used.

Following is a summary of the work done by us this season on Fall River Road: Grading: Ninety percent completed; distance, 5.6 miles. Rock work: Forty per cent completed; distance 5.6 miles. Widening: Two miles, average 8 feet, with plow and grader; 900 ft. hand work. Bridges: Replanking, 4-inch plank on following--One 16 by 16 feet, one 16 by 16 feet, one 16 by 21 feet, one 16 by 21 feet (double planked to strengthen), one 16 by 36 feet; one new truss. Culverts: Fourteen new, installed. Note: Thirty-one tons T. N. T. were removed from temporary cache to storehouse, a distance of 15 miles.

The following amounts were expended July 1 to September 15, 1920: Labor, maintenance of roads--\$4,163.20.  
Necessary equipment for roads and trails---  
\$4,432.32  
Supplies for roads and trails--\$1,940.67.

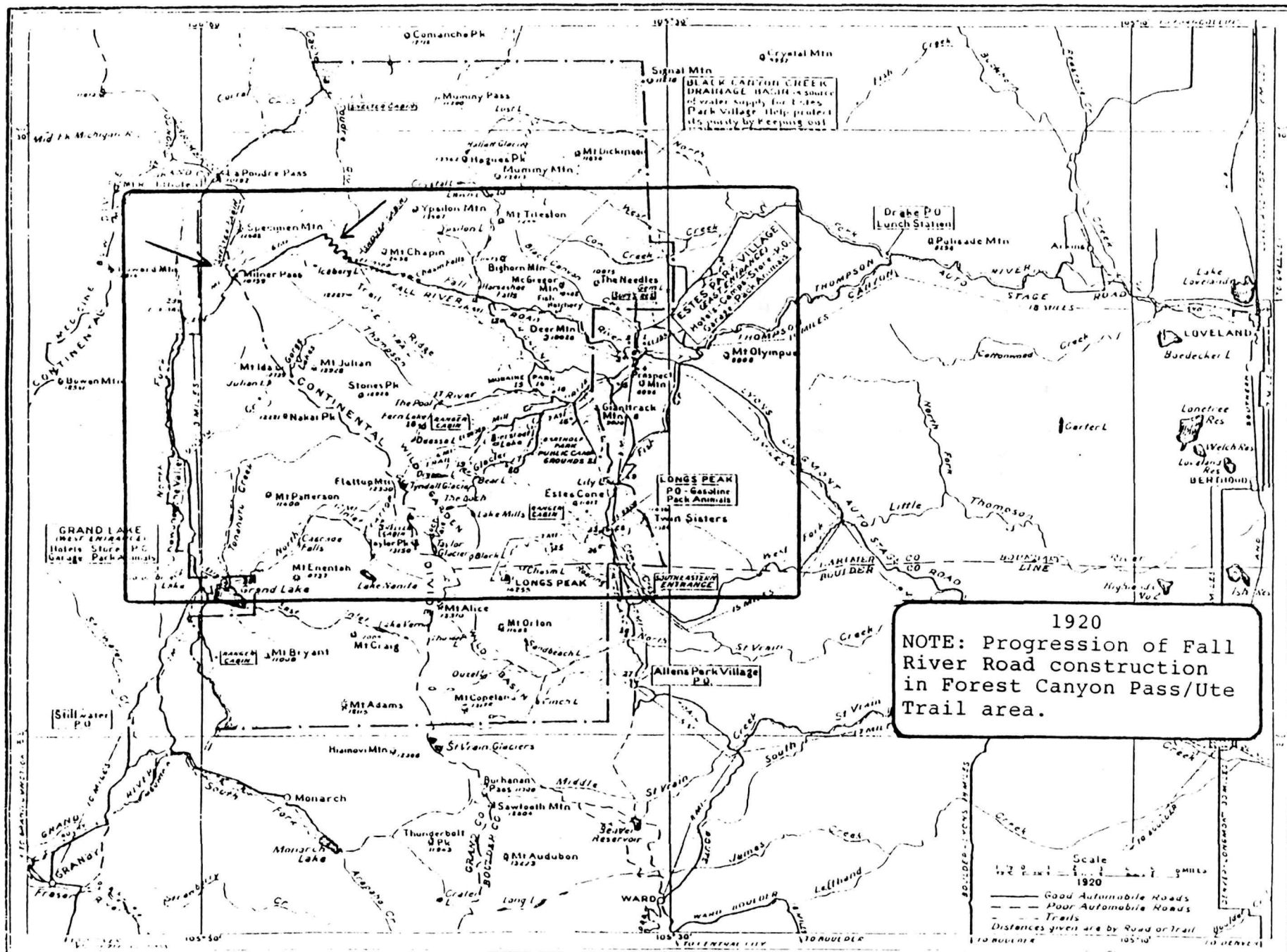






MAP OF MOUNT MORRISON NATIONAL PARK





MAP OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

## CHRONOLOGY OF FALL RIVER ROAD

(Abstracted from Arps and Kingery, 1966; Dunning, 1967; and National Park Service Director's Reports.

- 1911. Larimer County planned a road up the Fall River.
- 1913. (Sept.) "Tom Tynan's Boys", convicts from the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, moved into cabins at Endo Valley and began construction.
- 1914. Convicts were replaced by county labor. Road completed as far as the shelter cabin on the upper Fall River.
- 1915. Grand County hired Dick McQueary to build road from Grand Lake to Squeaky Bob Wheeler's place on the North Fork. McQueary conceived the idea of connecting the road to Estes Park via Fall River Pass. McQueary and Franklin I. Huntington surveyed the route from Squeaky Bob's to the Pass in one day. McQueary obtained support from Governor Ammons, Frederick Bonfils of the Denver Post, and Enos Mills, and the legislature approved an appropriation for the work.
- 1915. (Sept.) Rocky Mountain National Park dedicated. State of Colorado retained jurisdiction over Park roads.
- 1917. (Aug.) Construction of road started by McQueary on west slope.
- 1918. (June) Construction completed on west side.
- 1918. Fall River Road telephone completed from Fall River Road to Estes Park exchange, 14 miles. Line to be extended to Grand Lake via Milner Pass upon completion of Fall River Road; telephone to be installed every five miles.
- 1920. (Sept.) Construction completed on Fall River side by J. N. Jacobson. Fall River Road opened from Estes Park to Grand Lake.
- 1929 Colorado State Legislature ceded jurisdiction over roads in Rocky Mountain National Park to US GOVT. National Park Service announced Trail Ridge Road to be built.
- 1929. (Oct.) W. A. Colt completed eastern end to Milner Pass in 400 days, replacing Fall River Road. L. T. Lawler rebuilt western section of road.
- 1932. Trail Ridge Road completed.

### TELEPHONE LINE

Remnants of an historic telephone line were found in Areas A and C. See also "Isolated Finds" #71,72,73.

Little historic documentation has been found except for the following brief excerpts:

1917 DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REPORT, p. 186

"Improvements: 18 miles of metallic circuit telephone line from the Mill Creek Ranger Station to Grand Lake, giving communication between District rangers and the Park office. Work was done on snowshoes during the winter months".

1918 DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REPORT, p. 179

"Fall River Telephone Line: From Fall River Road to Estes Park exchange, 14 miles. This line will be extended to Grand Lake via Milner Pass upon completion of the Fall River Road, with telephone installed every 5 miles.

Henry Smith, personal communication, 1989. "A telephone line did connect Park Service headquarters on the east side to Park Service headquarters on the west side of the Park."

A telephone booth is reputed to have been located at Forest Canyon Pass, but no documented evidence has been found.

## TOURIST/RECREATION USE

Some of the early settlers that came to the area later known as Rocky Mountain National Park came as prospectors seeking riches in the gold and silver strikes. When that dream died, they looked for other ways to make a living. Before long they began to provide lodging and meals to travelers, adventurers and hunters, and discovered a different way to improve their fortunes.

The first "tourists" began to arrive. Wealthy Europeans came on Grand Tours. Jim Bridger served as guide for an Irish baron who hunted in Colorado and Wyoming for three years, traveling with a large entourage of men, horses and dogs. William Byers, the much-traveled editor of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, visited with the Estes family, the only settlers in the Estes Park area at the time. Byers and his group were the first to climb the mountains "just because they were there". In 1869, he and a John Wesley Powell party of six were the first white men to make a recorded climb of Long's Peak. Byers published articles in his paper extolling the area, and "tourism" became a new pastime. By the mid-1870's, so many climbers had made the trip to the top of Long's Peak, that the BOULDER NEWS was refusing articles describing their experiences as no longer newsworthy.

The Fourth Earl of Dunraven came to the area in 1872. He was a wealthy Englishman in search of land for a private hunting reserve. As many as 200 men sometimes traveled with him, searching for game trophies, adventure and excitement. Other homesteaders were unhappy about the Englishmen riding to the hounds over their land, but Dunraven began to acquire land by fair means and foul and by 1874, owned 4000 acres, eventually owning 15,000. In 1877, he built the English Hotel, which boasted among other amenities, a French chef. His much publicized resort brought more Europeans and authors and painters who came to record the spectacular surroundings in their own way. Dunraven brought Alfred Bierstadt in 1876 for the express purpose of painting the local scenery.

The James family built Elkhorn Lodge on Fall River in 1877. Holzwarth's homestead catered to travelers and later became the Never Summer Ranch. Wheeler's fishing camp became the Phantom Valley Ranch in later years, and "Squeaky Bob" was a well-known host and local character for many years. The exact number of tourists that came in the 1870's and 1880's will never be known but recreational use of the area was born and thriving.

"Camping out" became popular for those whose way of life was removed from the everyday life of settlers. The campers used wagons and horses, they climbed mountains, fished, and enjoyed the scenery. Grand Lake and Georgetown catered to tourists by furnishing meals, lodging and supplies.

By 1896, Dunraven was bankrupt after land and local political problems that went on for years. In 1903, E. O. Stanley came to Estes Park, bought out Dunraven, and ended the twenty-year era of the English, starting an era of his own with the introduction of his Stanley Steamer auto and the completion of the Stanley Hotel in 1909.

Auto travel made a phenomenal impact on "tourism". It pointed up a need for more and better roads. Rental cabins, hotels, and private summer cabins became the vogue, even before the Park opened.

After a massive effort by Enos Mills and others, Congress passed a bill creating Rocky Mountain National Park in January 1915. The formal dedication in September of that year brought people from all over the country and from foreign countries, drawing the largest crowd ever seen until that time to a natural amphitheater along Fall River. With that, land exploitation, poaching, over-grazing and all other destructive activity that follows human occupation, came to an end. Conservation issues came to the forefront, and Park usage became recreational.

As early as 1913, the Colorado Mountain Club visited the Park area driving a convoy of Stanley Steamers. In 1916, a tour group guided by Shep Husted, a well-known local guide, "traveled along the Ute Trail, crossed the Divide, reached Poudre Lake, spending the night in a ranger cabin there, and stayed the next night at "Squeaky Bob's". Doubtless this group traveled through Forest Canyon Pass on this excursion. Hundreds and then thousands of others did also, though their trips were not recorded by specific historical account. After the 1920 opening of Fall River Road, auto travel greatly increased between Estes Park and Grand Lake, all of it following the road through Forest Canyon Pass. That same year, Park rangers began policing the trails and road, camping out or staying at the ranger cabin at Poudre Lakes.

Tourist use of the Park began to be counted in the hundreds of thousands even though the roads remained in hazardous condition. Crews of men hand-shoveled tons of snow every spring to open the roads by June, later they used steam shovels and even dynamite to blast through the massive snowdrifts. Often, autos and busses stuck in mudholes had to be hauled out by teams of horses. But the human tide was not to be stopped. By 1940, 600,000 people traveled through the Park on the new Trail Ridge Road, and numbers of visitors have increased steadily

since then, to the point that in 1978, shuttle bus service to Bear Lake was necessary to relieve traffic jams and parking problems.

Today it is not uncommon for visitors to arrive at the Alpine Visitor Center and find the parking lot filled with cars and tour busses. The Forest Canyon Pass Survey crew had to arrive early in the morning to obtain parking so that the lot could be used as their staging area.

Uncounted thousands of tourists and hikers have used the Ute Trail/Fall River Road trail since the era of "recreational usage" of the area began. It is a popular route today. During the Denver Chapter survey, several groups of hikers came through each day, some expressing great curiosity about the work project. Young children as well as grandparents moved through the Pass with family groups. Serious back-packers, and Sunday strollers, individuals who came to meditate, and young lovers alike all are drawn to experience the thrill of high altitude adventure. The Trail gets the heaviest use at the west end near Milner Pass, where the switch-back trail draws the curious into the forest. Most turn back before going as far as the Pass. The "turn-back" rate is quite high at the east end also where access is from the Visitor Center parking lot and bare tundra is all that can be seen. While many complete the whole hike, the lowest impact from visitors today is right in Pass itself as it is roughly half way between the two trailheads.

That would not have been true as long as Fall River Road was open. Doubtless, travelers stopped "at the top" to walk around the relatively flat areas, to let their engines cool, and to admire the views from any spot in the length of the Pass.

Over the years, travelers through the Pass have taken prehistoric artifacts away with them, others have conscientiously taken artifacts to the Park Museum and turned them over to the rangers. Archaeologists must struggle with the lack of strict provenience information then. Perhaps it is remarkable that after hundreds or thousands of years of travel through the Pass, most in the past century, there are any prehistoric artifacts left to recover at all.

LABORATORY METHODS AND ANALYSIS



## LABORATORY METHODS AND ANALYSIS

A lab crew consisting of several who participated in the field work at Forest Canyon Pass, as well as others, met at the residence of Fred Rathbun, Field Foreman, to do preliminary cataloging and analysis of the artifacts which were both prehistoric and historic in nature.

The survey had been performed using a previously assigned site number, 5LR2. In the field, teams were spread over a one-half mile portion of the Pass, with each team working from a different "Station" or datum. In the lab, the discrete work stations became "Areas" of site 5LR2. The areas were given alphabetical identifiers, ie: 5LR2, Area A. All temporary site names and all temporary artifact numbers were changed to permanent ones. Not all letters of the alphabet were used. Choices of letters used are arbitrary and have no significance. All artifacts from 5LR2 were numbered sequentially from 1 through 80. Each was lettered with the site number and artifact number with India ink, which was protected by clear nail polish.

Preliminary descriptions of the artifacts were noted on the catalog sheets. Length, width and thickness measurements were made in millimeters. Weights were recorded in grams. An informational card for each artifact was made and an outline drawing included on the back. Lithic tool materials were identified and some reconstruction of historic broken glass was done. Artifacts needing special protection were packaged properly.

Early generations of the "Area" field maps were produced in the lab and preliminary LEGEND suggestions were discussed. Later, after some trial and error, uncollected historic debris was mapped by using standardized symbols for materials such as glass, wire, boards, etc. Collected artifacts appear on the final maps designated by the permanent catalog number inside a small circle.

When group lab work was completed, Marie Mayer, who had final responsibility for the report, transferred all artifacts and records to her home, where months of hard work followed. Drawings of each artifact were done, some under magnification. The drawings include



four views of each of the lithics: dorsal, ventral, side, and end views, and more than one view of most of the historic artifacts was done. Drawings of the projectile points are included in the proper "AREA" sections and also in the 5LR2 POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS section (APPENDIX C) where they are described in detail using APPDAR ("Areal Projectile Point Distribution Analysis and Recording Project") formulas (O'Neil, 1984). No attempt was made to interpret wear patterns, etc. nor to assign temporal affiliations, only the broad cultural affiliations--Paleo, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric--were used.

Extensive library research, consultation with local experts, etc. was done in an attempt to identify the historical era artifacts, at least as far as materials and/or probable utilitarian usage. A few of the artifacts carry brand names and great effort was made to establish date and place of manufacture. This was not successful in any instance.

In the final mapping phase, most of the 5LR2 maps were reconstructed from transit readings, ie: bearings, elevations and distance from datum recorded in the Field Book. The original field maps and early versions of the lab maps were used for reference. Scales were necessarily reduced or enlarged based on the size of the area. Standardization of legend symbols was practiced throughout the report for continuity. All maps carry scales, North arrows with declinations, site and area identification and legend identification of each feature shown on any given map.

Completed COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE FORMS for each discrete "Area" are presented in APPENDIX A.

ISOLATED FINDS are listed with all available information in APPENDIX B.

FILE SEARCH information accumulated for this survey, and enhanced by this survey, is found in APPENDIX D. File search information for the general area of Forest Canyon Pass listed sites recorded in the 1960's. These sites were re-verified where possible and additional information and artifacts were collected.

The data accumulated from each 5LR2 "AREA" is presented in this report in a discrete section that includes: a title page, index map of the Forest Canyon Pass survey limits showing the relative location and size of the particular "area", a detail map of the features, artifacts, site datums, etc. of each

area, descriptions of the artifacts, drawings of the artifacts, and a discussion of features and cultural materials located at that section of the site.

When final analysis of the artifacts was completed and/or corrected, the Inventory Catalog was updated, and the artifacts placed in appropriate packaging for delivery to the Rocky Mountain Park Museum where they are housed. An Inventory Catalog was furnished to the Museum.

The latest version of "Archaeology Report Guidelines", a document of the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historical Preservation was used as a guideline in compilation of this report.

EVALUATION OF RESEARCH  
SUMMARY--OVERVIEW  
RECOMMENDATIONS

## EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

The survey work done in Forest Canyon Pass, Rocky Mountain National Park by the Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society in August, 1987, covered approximately 37.5% of the Pass.

The goal had been to survey the entire Pass but much more material was found than could be mapped in the scheduled time. This required setting a point beyond which the survey could not proceed in order to complete the work at sites already identified in the first days of the survey.

5LR2 is a complicated site with prehistoric and historic elements mingled, and overlapping use by various cultural groups apparently took place in prehistoric times. It must be noted too, that all artifactual sampling is skewed because of the removal of unknown amounts of cultural materials from the area. This includes opportunistic "quarrying" by earlier cultural groups (Bebedict 1987) and removal of artifacts by visitors and Park personnel who delivered them to the Park Museum, reporting only "areal" provenience.

This report should be of some value in expanding the data base for archaeological sites in Rocky Mountain National Park and the Rocky Mountain area in general. Re: RP3 (Resource Protection Planning Process), see 1.2 "Internal Features of the Mountain Study Region", p.5. While the 1.0 "Regional Framework" of that study encompasses the Rocky Mountain National Park region, a breakdown to specific areas does not include in the drainage systems: the Cache la Poudre and Big Thompson, does not include in passes: Forest Canyon Pass, does not include in National forests: Arapaho and Roosevelt Forests which basically surround the Park (except for the northwest corner where the Routt National Forest touches and is included in RP3).

It would seem then, that not only could the information in this report contribute to RP3 "Colorado Mountains Prehistoric Context" but also to RP3 "Colorado Historical Archaeology Context" for the time periods from the mid-1800's until the present (1989).

## SUMMARY/OVERVIEW

Forest Canyon Pass has obviously been long-used as a travel route over the Continental Divide in Rocky Mountain National Park. Thousands of years ago, the earliest access in spring was governed by weather and snow-melt conditions, and the latest access in the fall predicated on the onset of winter storms. Even today, with modern snow-removal equipment, human use of the area is limited to June, July, August, and occasionally, part of September.

Food and shelter are two of the most basic driving forces of life for prehistoric as well as modern man, and humans sought both on tundra ecosystems thousands of years in the past. Prehistoric peoples, toughened from infancy by a primitive way of life, were able to survive cold temperatures, oxygen deprivation, sunburn, summer storms accompanied by torrential rains and severe lightning, dehydration, and other hazards of high-altitude living. Some individuals did not survive, but as groups they built game-drive systems and exploited large-game herds that summered at high altitudes.

Prehistoric hunters must have followed their meat supply throughout the year, migrating down into protected valleys in winter in the foothills of the Front Range, possibly into the Hogback Valley west of Denver, and certainly into Middle Park. In spring, the route was reversed and the peoples followed the animals as they returned to lush spring forage in mountain meadows. Today, elk apparently favor the transition zone between tundra and sub-alpine forest. (Large herds were observed in these zones during the survey).

It is not clear when elk became primarily mountain inhabitants. They originally were animals of open country (Torbit 1987) but by 1800 they were gone from the eastern portions of this country, and by 1900 their numbers were seriously decimated in the west by hunting and pressures from the influx of humans. The interplay between Altithermal migrations of humans and large animals remains an enigma.

Moomaw (1954) reported that many years before the construction of Trail Ridge Road, while building a horse trail from Estes Park to Squeaky Bob's Place on the headwaters of the Colorado River, he noted rock walls built by man in an area of Rocky Mountain Park where tipi rings were common. (These rock walls are probably those known

to be near Rainbow Curve and Trail Ridge Road, later reported by Joe Ben Wheat.) Prehistoric groups butchered game animals on the slopes of mountain tundra in several areas of the Front Range, as testified by Benedict and others. While no remains of bones are usually found at high altitude sites, it is clear that large animal procurement was one of the reasons cultural groups visited high altitude sites. The high, dry winds of the tundra would have been ideal for drying meat, and carnivores, rodents, and trophy-seekers may have combined to account for the absence of bones.

"Carrying capacity" (Cassels 1983) of ecological zones, particularly tundra is limited and therefore, plant foods exploited at tundra elevations could not have added significantly to the aboriginal diet, as far as quantity was concerned, though they could have ranged from "greens" in the spring to "fruits" in late summer. A growing season of only 10-12 weeks is the rule at high elevations and gathering of such plant foods would have been highly labor-intensive for the minor quantities it would have been possible to accumulate. The variety found may have been rich in vitamin content or have provided condiments to the diets or valuable medicines, but continued exploitation would have decimated any plant species to extinction because of the slow regeneration rates at high altitudes. Tundra plants could not have been a major item of aboriginal diets. Those from subalpine and alpine forest zones would have been a different matter. Arps and Kingery (1972) mention fields of wild raspberries near Long's Peak for one example, and roots, tubers, and other fruits would have been in abundance in mountain meadows, marshes, and on perimeters of ponds and lakes.

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A birds-eye view of the map of the surveyed section of Forest Canyon Pass, with areas of cultural activity plotted, reveals heavy usage on both sides of the Trail near the pond. This includes both prehistoric and historic activity. Humans are drawn to water, first by necessity, but also for intangible reasons, such as ambiance and appreciation of beauty.

Evidence of prehistoric activity has been obliterated at Area P for the most part, by the extensive disturbance caused by historic habitation. The greatest loss incurred by this disturbance is information regarding hearths and diagnostic tools that may have been deposited on the south-east side of the pond. Heavy disruption of the prehistoric record has also occurred at the quarry site and that may also be true in Area A which may have been used as an historic parking lot.

Area E is the campsite apparently most used by cultural groups, re: most hearths and most diagnostics and its situation adjacent to the highest point in the Pass (Station 7, Area K). This high point was logically interpreted as a "lookout" (Yelm 1935). Yelm felt that the artifacts she noted near the lookout could hardly indicate a campsite because of its exposed position. Husted (1962) disagreed. The results of this survey confirm that indeed, a campsite is nearby: the complex composed of Forest Canyon Pass survey areas, E, K, and H.

Area E may have been a favored campsite used year after year. Its proximity to the "lookout" strengthens that theory. Wheat (no date given) called Forest Canyon Pass "interesting because of its strategic location" when he recorded it. The Pass may have been the scene of skirmishes with warring parties, or even with peaceful hunting parties who attempted to intrude into the mountain bastions of the Utes. No records of confrontations on the Pass have been found, though they cannot be ruled out, and it is possible that the Utes even "guarded" the Pass during summer months by posting sentries who camped there, though there is no substantiation for this premise.

Area E is located on a fairly level bench, and while the vegetation is of a marshy nature, the site was dry during the August 1987 survey. The drainage here may have been affected by grading for the Fall River Road. Otherwise, there is no reason to believe the topography would have been significantly different in prehistoric times (Rathbun, personal communication, 1989).

The absence of sites along the southeast side of the Ute Trail between Stations 4 and 10 is due, at least partially, to topography which includes a historic road embankment, and decline of the ridge above Forest Canyon. These slopes and benches were surveyed but no cultural material found except for a few widely scattered flakes, probably displaced from the Pass by wind.

The small scattered sites of cultural activity along the southwest end of the survey area are probably indicative of day use or temporary camps. Definite identification of hearths is difficult where rock-strewn areas as seen here may be products of frost-heaving, though the patterns at Areas L, M, and W are not necessarily typical of frost-heaving phenomena (Rathbun, personal communication 1989).



## POTTERY

No pottery was recognized during the survey of the Pass, though we know pottery was used there in prehistoric times. Potsherds previously recovered from sites listed as 5LR2 are in storage in Henderson Museum, University of Colorado. They are probably some of those listed here though no collection information was found. Pottery was noted at sites recorded by Moomaw, Wheat, and Yelm (See "Site 5LR2 Genealogy", this report). Potsherds from the Forest Canyon Pass area are also stored at the Rocky Mountain National Park Museum.

Historic accounts tell of early travelers seeing pottery-making at Ute encampments in the 1820-1830s. Pottery is heavy, and does not travel well, providing an encumbrance for migrating peoples.

Among the hundreds of sites recorded in Larimer County in the past, many had pottery and most are high-altitude and foothills sites. (University of Colorado).

## HEARTHES

A total of 11 hearths and two probable hearths were noted during the survey. Time limitations did not allow detailed mapping of any of them. Their locations are noted on the map of the overall area, see next page. A summary of the hearths of each area follows:

Area A	Qty 2	F1 is probably prehistoric, stones are well subsided, and overgrown with lichens and grasses. F2 may be historic, rusted tin can and charcoal were associated.
" B	" 1	May be historic, no lichen growth.
" E	" 5	F1,3,4,5 and 6 subsided to varying degrees and overgrown with grasses. Most have extensive lichen growth, F1 and F6 appear to be of greatest age.
" F	" 1	No description noted.
" H	" 1	100cm x 100cm in size.
" M	" 1	A probable hearth, triangular arrangement of $\pm$ 50 stones.
" V	" 1	No description noted.
" W	" 1	Probable hearth. (In area of frost-heaving patterns).

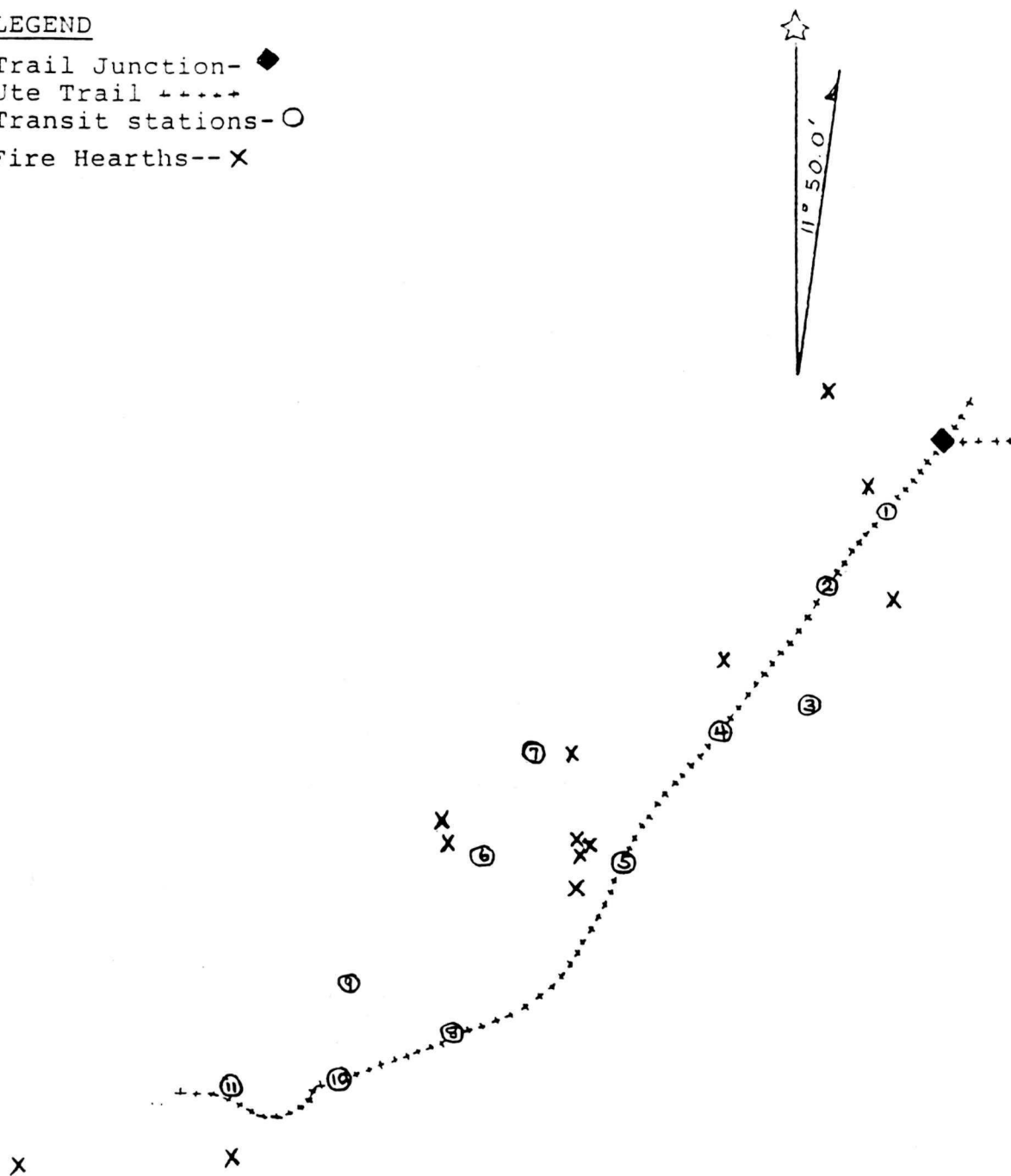
No bone or other identifiable organic material was recovered from the vicinity of any of the hearths except one bit of charcoal from F2, Area A. Absence of bone could be due to redistribution by animals or people, or by consumption by rodents seeking calcium.

Testing of the hearths for possible carbon-dating is essential to interpretation of cultural activity.



LEGEND

Trail Junction-◆  
Ute Trail +++++  
Transit stations-○  
Fire Hearths--X



FIRE HEARTHS  
ALONG UTE TRAIL,  
FOREST CANYON PASS

5LR2

0 40 80 120 160 200m

## DISTURBANCE

The survey area, because of human usage for thousands of years has been the scene of heavy disturbance of cultural materials.

If Indians held large gatherings here such as encampments, pow-wows, horse and foot-race meets, ceremonial dances, and so on, not only were they depositing cultural materials by their presence, but they probably took some away also, and certainly contributed to the homogenization of artifacts strewn over the area.

Benedict (1987) states that as recently as the 1930's Forest Canyon Pass was so littered with stone tools that the Pass itself could be considered a quarry source, and suggests that hunters traveling along the Continental Divide from Specimen Mountain may have stopped on Forest Canyon Pass to collect tools of earlier peoples for their own use.

Historical use of the area contributed both to redeposition and scavenging of prehistoric materials by collectors. Cultural interpretations become increasingly difficult. A case in point is the redeposition of #22, a projectile point found lying on a timber in Area Q, the historical quarry site. All provenience information on this artifact is lost, it may have been moved 6 feet or 6 miles from its original location.

Quarrying machinery may have been salvaged, the poles from the historic telephone line may have been salvaged, others have rotted and fallen over, wire may have been salvaged, the Park Service has removed some items that were eyesores, such as a relic cast-iron stove.

Other factors affecting provenience of artifacts must include weather conditions on the Pass. While there are only 10 or 12 weeks when no snow-cover lies on the ground, high velocity winds are common in summer, and can easily redeposit lithics far from their original location. Snow-melt periods and slope-wash during rainstorms, and frost-heaving can all contribute to disturbance of in-situ artifacts.

Interpretations regarding locations of artifactual materials on the Pass must necessarily be viewed with caution and reservations, the impact of modern-day hikers who leave the Ute Trail to explore must be recognized also.

## MICRO-TOOLS

For the purposes of this discussion, a "micro-tool" will be described as any lithic tool that is small enough to be basically covered by the finger-tips when grasped in a utilitarian position between an adult's thumb and index finger. In most cases, this will fall at or below a 20mm x 20mm size range.

Though small lithic tools are found in many archaeological sites, the percentage of micro-tools to total tools recovered may be larger at high altitude sites.

Reuse of broken tools as a materials conservation tactic is high on the list of reasonable assumptions, ie: conservation of raw materials when far from a lithic source (Benedict 1975). Micro-tools were found at the Hungry Whistler site at 3500m elevation in Boulder County, at nearby 5BL70 (3465m) and also at the Ptarmigan site (3460m) in the Indian Peaks Wilderness. Ptarmigan site flakes were "utilized as micro-tools" (Benedict 1978). Benedict suggests they may have been used for delicate work on bone, wood or hide. The smallest shown is 6mm x 8mm, others fall in a range of 10mm by 22mm. Benedict (1979) concludes that "micro-tools appear to have been too small and delicate for use in processing bison, but could have been used for deer or bighorn sheep".

Cynthia Irwin-Williams and Henry Irwin (1966) stated that micro-flakes from the Magic Mountain site in the foothills west of Denver had been pressure retouched and used as tools.

The "micro-tools" found at Areas M and X at Forest Canyon Pass range in size from 8mm x 11mm to 10mm x 13mm. The most unusual is #62, which was probably used both as a knife and a scraper, and is 12mm x 12mm "square".

36.5 percent of all prehistoric lithic artifacts recovered during the Forest Canyon Pass survey are "micro-tools" (using the 20mm x 20mm criteria). Several other lithic artifacts are nearly that small but were not included in the percentage. It should be noted that this high percentage may be due to heavy collection of artifacts on the Pass, and it is possible that only the smaller ones have been left behind.

Prehistoric peoples may have purposely carried a kit of small tools when traveling long distances, and were forced to utilize scraps of diminishing size when far from a known source. In most cases, micro-tools seem too small to have been hafted, as hafting would have used up

a portion of the effective surface.

The Utes were known to have exploited rabbits heavily and micro-tools could also have been used to process other small game and birds. The smaller fingers of women or even children could have manipulated miniature tools for food or hide-processing with ease.

The term "micro-tool" needs more definition within the archaeological discipline and more study at sites that have not suffered the disturbance that has occurred at Forest Canyon Pass sites.

### STONE ARC

A stone arc, approximately 2.5m long was recorded at Area E. Thick overgrowth of scrub willow and other vegetation makes it impossible to determine if the full circumference of a stone ring exists.

Cassells (1983) states that stone rings from Middle Archaic periods have been found to be increasingly common. Radiocarbon dates from hearths inside these rings indicate occupation up to several thousand years ago (which may preclude them being called tipi rings as tipis were typically hide-covered). Transportation of hides would not have been practical before introduction of the horse.

A stone circle 2.5m in diameter was recorded during the survey during reverification of 5LR81. (See APPENDIX D). A hearth, partly slabbed as protection from winds was located approximately in the center of the circle.

An attempt could be made to do a careful search of the thicket around the stone arc at Area E (in a non-destructive manner) to determine the full extent of the arc, and if a center hearth was found, testing should be done for carbon-dating.

### HISTORIC OCCUPATION

The usual opening and closing dates of modern Trail Ridge Road are probably good indicators of the habitable period of time for humans above 11,000 ft. An effort is made each year to plow the road clear of snowdrifts for a Memorial weekend opening at the end of May. Most years heavy storms and deep snows do not close the road before well into September.

Road construction crews who lived in the tent-camp at Area P, and who may have quarried road materials at Area Q, probably left for lower elevations with the first snowfall.

The tent-camp was located on the relatively flat ground adjacent to the pond, Area P. Water, at least for utility purposes, and for watering work-horses was available from the pond which geologists feel was probably there in pre-historic times.

Foodstuffs would have been transported to the site, with the possible exception of meats which may have been obtained--as in prehistoric times---from the indigenous herds of large game animals. It was, and still is today, approximately 30 miles to the nearest town--Estes Park to the east and Grand Lake to the west. All supplies for

everyday living, and for work projects would have been hauled to the Pass by team and wagon, mule trains, or early motorized vehicles, or by other unknown historic agency.

Fuel needs at this altitude would have been constant. Probably firewood was obtained in the sub-alpine forests within one to two kilometers (McLaren 1989). Wood for cooking meals for the road crews, and for heat (even in summer) was a necessity. (Survey crew members can attest to wind-chill factors even at noon on August days). The survey documented evidence that coal was used for at least part of the fuel needs, re: bits of coal, "clinkers" and strewn ashes, and a small cast-iron stove door.

To live for weeks at a time at tundra elevations, people would need high energy foods to maintain their body weight. To do hard physical labor at high altitudes the human body requires an adjustment period, and even then, individuals may suffer from oxygen deprivation which can lead to dizziness, headaches, disorientation, nausea and a feeling of general fatigue. Dehydration can also be a problem. Hard work such as that required by quarrying and road construction would have to proceed at a slowed pace. The physical difficulty of living at high altitudes accounts for the fact that few such places in the world are inhabited.

In addition, severe convection storms in summer and intractable cold and snow conditions in winter, poor soil, short growing season, no fuels on the tundra, water sources that may be frozen most of the year, and the fact that all large game animals migrate out in winter and small game hibernate all conspire to make high altitude habitation, except for a few weeks in summer, totally undesirable, if not impossible.

(It is possible that oxygen deprivation may have been utilized in some way by prehistoric inhabitants for vision-quest and other ceremonial activities).

## LITHIC CONCENTRATIONS

Lithic debitage is scattered throughout the survey area of the Pass. Doubtless much of it has been redistributed by wind and other agencies, so the integrity of flake locations may be compromised.

Wind velocities are excessive even in the summer months and while local topography and other factors affect windspeeds, there have been instances of summer storms such as a May 1973 "blowdown" that crushed thousands of trees at Hidden Valley (Glidden 1982). Other storms of similar magnitude have been documented. Wind studies done near the Alpine Visitor's Center recorded average daily maximum windspeeds for summertime as 47.8 mph (Glidden 1982) while at other sites in Rocky Mountain National Park, winds have been clocked at hurricane force.

Even so, lithic concentrations do remain on the ground in the survey area, notably in Areas D, E, and H.

Area D has no other cultural features and apparently was simply a work station for the manufacture of tools. Eight discrete materials were identified with red jasper the predominant type. None of the materials have known sources on the Pass. Area D is well-protected from winds by a rock-outcropping.

Eight separate concentrations of lithic flakes were noted at Area E, with much other flake debitage scattered over the site. This was the most intensely used prehistoric activity area identified by the survey. The lithic materials used here were diverse, but red jasper and Kremmling chert together account for at least 50% of the total.

Area H, contiguous with E, has nine flake concentration areas and one projectile point was found in association. This site has some protection from winds where it lies in a saddle between two rock outcroppings. Most of the lithics are small finishing flakes with a wide range of materials represented. Red jasper was notably missing, a marked change from the debitage at Areas D and E.

Area K, adjacent also to Areas E and H had two concentrations of secondary and tertiary flakes. This is the same "lookout" site recorded by Yelm (1935). It has the highest elevation in the Pass and is likely the focal point for prehistoric activity in Areas E, H, and K.

## TOOL MATERIALS

Except for reddish and grayish rhyolites, which occur on the lowest part of Forest Canyon Pass (Benedict, personal communication, 1989) none of the other artifacts recovered

during the survey were manufactured from materials found in the immedaite area.

The next closest source of tool materials is Specimen Mountain, one to two miles northwest of the Pass across the upper drainage of the Cache la Poudre River where black obsidian, chalcedony, opal, agate, and other materials were available.

Other materials such as red to yellow-brown jasper and Kremmling chert were available in Middle Park (Benedict 1985). Quartzite, sandstone, petrified wood and others are available at other sources along the Front Range.

LITHIC MATERIALS ANALYSIS  
FOREST CANYON PASS SURVEY, 1987

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Total Flakes/Artifacts</u>	<u>% of Total Lithic Materials</u>
Jasper	192	42.761
Chert	91	20.267
Quartzite	63	14.031
Agate	46	10.245
Opal	21	4.677
Volcanics	16	3.563
Chalcedony	11	2.449
Agatized/Pet. wood	4	.891
Amphibolite	2	.445
Feldspar	1	.223
Oolitic	1	.223
Olivine	1	.223
<u>12</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>99.998</u>



## PROJECTILE POINTS

A total of nine diagnostic projectile points were recovered by the survey team.

One is Paleo in affiliation, three in Archaic and five in Late Prehistoric.

Benedict (1974) states that a variety of early projectile points have been found at high-altitude sites in the Colorado Front Range, including Clovis, Folsom, Agate Basin, Eden, Scottsbluff, James Allen and Lovell Constricted. There is also much evidence of Early Plains Archaic cultural groups having been in the foothills-mountain zones and in most areas of higher elevation along mountain slopes (Frison 1978).

Artifact #10 has been placed in Early Plains Archaic sequence, probably near the end of the period about 6000-5000 BP (Frison, personal communication, 1989). (Frison's comment is based on reviewing the drawing only). #10 resembles points from Lookingbill, a high-altitude site in northwestern Wyoming, which was dated  $7140 \pm 160$  BP, and also resembles Hawken points recovered in the Black Hills and given dates of  $6500 \pm 140$ . The point also resembles Muddy Creek Besant styles. The distances between the Lookingbill, Hawken, and Forest Canyon sites roughly form an equilateral triangle. (It is not clear at all that there is any relationship between the three).

No other attempt has been made to analyze point typologies of 5LR2 projectile points beyond cultural time periods. See APPENDIX C for further descriptions.

## CONCLUSIONS

5LR2 diagnostic projectile points that range from Paleo through Late Prehistoric cultural periods confirm aboriginal use of Forest Canyon Pass of long duration. They do not confirm the theory that large gatherings of Indians took place here annually (Mayer 1989).

It is certain that there was prehistoric travel through the Pass, with attendant camping, hunting, hearth-building, tool manufacture, food preparation, leather-working, and perhaps other industries.

We must recognize that much disturbance has occurred on the Pass over time, perhaps starting with opportunistic "mining" of the area by prehistoric peoples for lithic tools left behind by earlier groups. In addition, there has been road-grading, quarrying and historic habitation, plus more than one hundred years of historic travel through the Pass with an unknown amount of collection of

artifacts.

Also, there can be little doubt that other archaeological features and artifacts lie hidden by the understory of vegetation of krummholz islands and willow thickets.

There can be little doubt either, that the effects of frost-heaving, and soil deflation by winds, keep artifacts on the surface of the ground. These reasons, coupled with the infinitely slow rate of soil build-up at tundra elevations preclude the possibility of features having been totally submerged over time (except possibly in marsh or meadow areas) and severely limit the likelihood that excavation would reveal additional hearths and/or artifacts, except possibly carbon or other items submerged within hearth pits.

It seems reasonable to believe that large gatherings of peoples (presumably several hundreds at a time) would have required numbers of hearths for food preparation and for warmth in the cold nights of high elevations. It also seems reasonable to expect numbers of tipi rings if large groups congregated in the Pass. Continuation of work to complete survey of the whole Pass may define more hearths and/or tipi rings in the areas not yet investigated, but at this time cultural features do not support the theory that large ceremonial or social gatherings took place on the Pass over thousands or hundreds of years.

Any continuation of survey should include the edges of the nearby subalpine forests where more comfortable campsites may have been chosen. Protection from the wind and plentiful fuel, plant foods, and animal resources would have been attractive it would seem from a modern-day viewpoint. Snow-melt waters were also plentiful and flowing across the trail to Milner Pass through the sub-alpine ecotone in mid-August during the survey.

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Observation: Thousands of years ago, the very first human to go through Forest Canyon Pass, walked. Eventually, people rode horseback, in wagons, and in motor vehicles. Today, to cross the Pass, people again must walk.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are not necessarily in any particular order except for the first two.

1. Testing of the hearths is essential for substantive interpretation of the Forest Canyon Pass area! In the absence of funding to test them all, the next choice would be to test at least three of those that, because of subsidence and lichen growth on the rocks, appear to be of the greatest age. Because of the historic habitation, quarrying, and historic use of Old Fall River Road through the Pass, random sampling could choose hearths constructed for casual picnics in the early 1900's and would shed no light whatever on prehistoric use of the area.
2. Complete survey of the remainder of Forest Canyon Pass.
3. Because of the concentrated usage and/or long-term usage of Area E, the "possible stone circle" should be investigated further. An intensive search of the vegetation should reveal if a complete circle is indeed located there, and if so, if there is a hearth in the center of the circle. Supposing there is, the hearth should be tested for carbon-dating.
4. A pollen scrub/pollen count should be done on #67, the handstone/possible mano in order to identify plant resources being exploited at 5LR2.
5. Further geological interpretation and study of the lithic materials found at Areas D and H in order to verify tool manufacture or resharpening activities, and possibly to identify the nearest sources of the materials.
6. More detailed mapping of the tent-camping foundations, quarry, and historic pits could be done, also further geological interpretation of the ponds could be done.
7. Removal of the historical debris at the quarry. The litter is an eyesore in the Park and probably draws hikers off the trail. Areas A and P also have minor historical trash but are relatively clean.
8. Suggestion concerning artifact storage: Artifacts from 5LR81 recovered by this survey should be removed to Henderson Museum, University of Colorado, to be stored with the Husted artifacts from the same site OR those at Henderson Museum should be transferred

to Rocky Mountain National Park Museum, as a convenience for future researchers.

Two suggested research projects:

Further study and analysis of the "micro-tools".

Study to refine the temporal analysis of all 5LR2 point typologies in addition to all diagnostic projectile points listed in APPENDIX E.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: Nomination is not warranted at this time.

APPENDIX A

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY SITE FORMS



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area A 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 198

5) Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 x 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 160 mX 100 m 12) Area 16000 sq.m(+4047=) 3.9 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 43 3 8 44 mE; 4 4 75 8 44 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_\_\_ light \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_ heavy x total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Adjacent to old Fall  
River Road, mining activity, historic habitation, present-day heavy use  
of Ute Trail.

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Animal Activity x Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism x  
Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments Same as 18

20) Management Recommendations None except look for diagnostic artifacts in spring

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~ XXXXX Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24) Recorder Denver Chapt., CAS 25) Recording Date 8/87

26) Recorder Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true \_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

Adjacent to unnamed tundra pond near Gore Range Overlook Trail  
and Ute Trail from Alpine Visitor's Center

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Extent of lithic scatter and historic debris

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as 29

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area A 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open lithic, hearths (possibly campsites)5) Description/Features Tundra area of Forest Canyon Pass, lithic activity area, historic debris including telephone pole and wire, may be site of historic parking lot for historic habitation area6) Cultural Material Historic: Glass, steel, tin, wire, telephone pole, prehistoric: lithic flake scatter, #1 Broken projectile point, hearths7) Cultural Affiliation Early 19th Century, no diagnostics Date \_\_\_\_\_BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria Known historic occupation for Prehistoric dating9) Site Depth Surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other10) Activities inferred from site features Historic habitation, lithic tool manufacture, campsites11) Research potential/significance Hearths could be tested for carbon-dating, further research on date of telephone line and historic habitation construction.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography High mountain pass, tundra, relatively flat with tundra pond adjacent and rock outcroppings

15) Elev. 11490 ft. (x .3048=) 3503 m 16) % Grade: site less than 5 Surrounding generally flat

17) Aspect . 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Brown, gravelly  
depth shallow character peaty, gravelly, sandy

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra pond; Int. Perm. z Fos.; elev. . m,  
dist. 25m m, direc. S; Nearest permanent water same  
elev. . m, dist. . m, direc. .; Other .

20) Veg. on site Krummholz, grasses, sedges, much scrub willow, cushion plants  
clover, alpine sage, avens

21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect x map x test . part. exca. .  
total excav. . stabilized . other .

23) Protection: none . marked . fenced . patrolled x access controlled . other .

24) Surface Collected: yes x no . % collected .1; sampling technique: none . grab .  
random . transect . other ., describe .

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum

26) Recorder Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Date(s) 8 / / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DET. ELIG.
<input type="checkbox"/>	DET. NOT ELIG.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOMINATED
<input type="checkbox"/>	LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5LR2, Area B 2)Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3)Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4)Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
5)Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_  
6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes ☐ no ☒ Name \_\_\_\_\_  
II. LOCATION: 7)Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8)County Larimer, CO.  
9)USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 X 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
11)Dimensions 88 mX 80 m 12)Area 7040 sq.m(+4047=) 1.73 acres  
13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 43 3 8 04 mE; 44 75 78 4 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
14)Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_  
III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_  
16)Owner/Address National Park Service  
17)Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_\_\_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
18)Disturbance:none \_\_\_\_\_ light \_\_\_\_\_ moderate ☒ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Historic habitation,  
historic mining activity, present-day hikers, also animal activity  
19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion ☒ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism ☒  
Recreation ☒ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments High winds on saddle, hikers on Ute Trail,  
animal activity, run-off from snow melt  
20)Management Recommendations Do not publicize  
\_\_\_\_\_  
V. REFERENCE: 21)~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1  
22)Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_  
23)Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
24)Recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 25)Recording Date August, 1987  
26)Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27)Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true\_\_

mag.\_\_

28) Location/Access:

Approx 2 mi SW of Alpine Visitor's Center, Rocky Mtn Natl Park,  
Forest Canyon Pass area

29) Boundary Description:

Natural topography and lithic scatter and historic debris limits

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as Item 29



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

Office of Archaeology and  
Historic Preservation  
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 866-3395

**IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area B 2) Temp. No. 3) Name

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Prehistoric: Open camp, tool manufacture,  
hunting. Historic: habitation, mining

5) Description/Features Tundra saddle area with lithic scatter, tool manufactur-  
ing areas with lithic debitage, historic debris including telephone pole (not mapped)  
and related parts. Hearth (possibly historic.)

6) Cultural Material Hearth. #5 Projectile point. #2 Biface knife fragment.  
#8 Chunk/core of tool material, #9 Probable moccasin last. Historic:  
#3 Milk-glass shard of bottle or crockery, #4 Brass ring fragment,  
#6 Clear glass bottle-neck fragment, #7 Plate glass shard (with lichen),  
also wire hoops probably from nail kegs, rusted tin can

7) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric/historic Date                     

8) Dating Criteria Diagnostic Projectile point

9) Site Depth surface ; based on cut/bank auger shovel other

10) Activities inferred from site features Camping, tool manufacture, hunting;  
Historic habitation and mining activity

11) Research potential/significance Slight. Hearth could be excavated for possible carbon-dating.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications Other artifacts from this area  
at Rocky Mt. Park Museum, W Husted publications on this area

13) Informants: Name/Address

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Flat, gently rolling saddle area, gentle  
slope to SW, dropping off steeply to valley floor on NW boundary

15) Elev. 11520 ft.(x .3048=) 3511 m 16) % Grade:site 5% Surrounding \_\_\_\_\_

17) Aspect Westerly 18) Soil:color (Munsell) Dark brown

depth shallow character Sandy peat, sub-soil small broken meta-  
morphic

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra pond; Int. Perm.X Fos.; elev. 3486 m,  
dist. 40m m, direc. S82E; Nearest permanent water same

elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_

20) Veg. on site Willow, krummholz, grasses, sedge, clover, alpine sage

21) Surrounding veg. same as above

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_

total excav. stabilized other \_\_\_\_\_

23) Protection: none X marked \_\_\_\_\_ fenced \_\_\_\_\_ patrolled \_\_\_\_\_ access controlled \_\_\_\_\_ other X Park use rules \_\_\_\_\_

24) Surface Collected: yes X no \_\_\_\_\_ % collected \_\_\_\_\_; sampling technique: none grab  
random transect other \_\_\_\_\_, describe \_\_\_\_\_

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum

26) Recorder Jack Keables 27) Date(s) 8/ 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area C 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5) Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure ☒, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes ☐ no ☒ Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 x 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 90 mX 30 m 12) Area 2700 sq.m (+4047=) .67 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 11 3 4 33 8 44 mE; 44 7 5 844 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ Need Data ☐

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_\_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none ☐ light ☐ moderate ☒ heavy ☐ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Near old Fall River  
Road and Ute Trail, and 1930's parking lot

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism ☒  
Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. Fed 87-ROMO-1

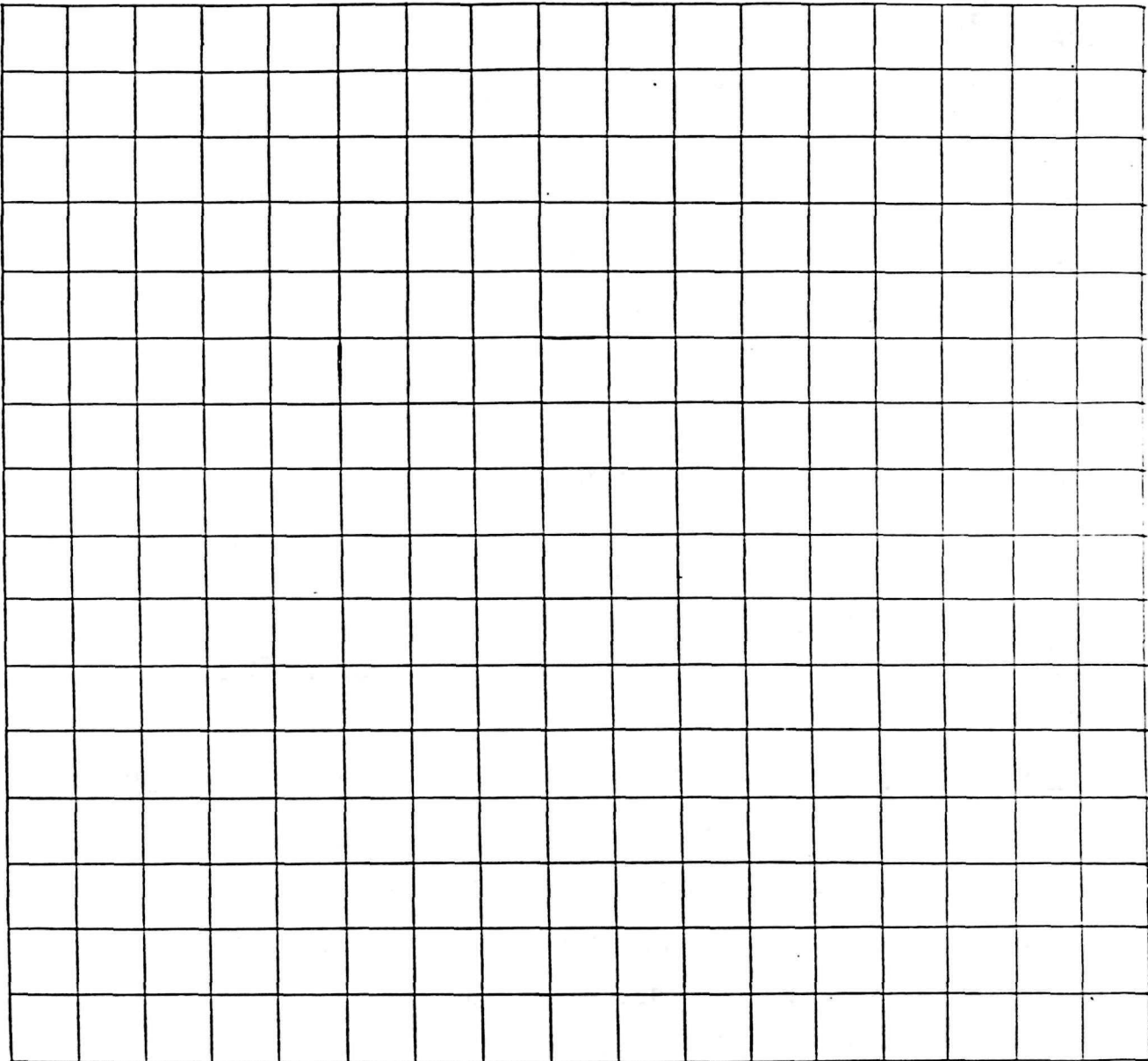
22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

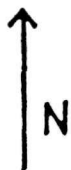
24) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 25) Recording Date \_\_\_\_\_

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt. CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: 

key:

true       mag.       28) Location/Access:

Off Ute Trail between Alpine Visitor Center and Milner Pass.

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Limit of artifact scatter

30) Boundary Justification:



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area C

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type \_\_\_\_\_ Historic telephone poles and lithic scatter

5) Description/Features \_\_\_\_\_ Flat tundra area

6) Cultural Material \_\_\_\_\_ Lithic flakes and chips. Historical material: Rotting  
telephone poles, rusted wire, copper wire, spike. (Nothing collected).7) Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ Historical: Late 19th-Early 20th cen. Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD

8) Dating Criteria \_\_\_\_\_ No diagnostics for prehistoric

9) Site Depth \_\_\_\_\_ surface ; based on cut/bank \_\_\_\_\_ auger \_\_\_\_\_ shovel \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

10) Activities inferred from site features \_\_\_\_\_ Prehistoric tool manufacture, communi-  
cations, re: Telephone line relics11) Research potential/significance \_\_\_\_\_ Date of construction and useage of telephone  
line.12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_ Report of the Director of the Nat-  
ional Park Service, 1918, p 179, re: "Fall River Line".

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gentle, flat

15) Elev. 11,493 ft. (x .3048=) 3500 m 16) % Grade: site 2-15 Surrounding same  
17) Aspect NW-SE slope 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Reddish  
depth shallow character Rocky, gravelly, sandy  
19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra pond; Int. Perm.X Fos.; elev. 3497 m,  
dist. 100 m, direc. SSW; Nearest permanent water same  
elev.            m, dist.            m, direc.           ; Other             
20) Veg. on site Willow, krummholz and grass  
21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect map X test part. exca.             
total excav.            stabilized            other             
23) Protection: none X marked            fenced            patrolled            access controlled            other           

24) Surface Collected: yes            no X % collected           ; sampling technique: none            grab             
random            transect            other           , describe             
25) Artifact Storage at             
26) Recorder Fred Rathbun 27) Date(s) 8/18/87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Re: Map for 5LR2, Area D



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DET. ELIG.
<input type="checkbox"/>	DET. NOT ELIG.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOMINATED
<input type="checkbox"/>	LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5LR2, Area D 2)Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3)Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4)Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 198

5)Category: Arch. Site X, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes no X; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 5N ; Range 75W ; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3 ; P.M. 6th . 8)County Larimer, CO

9)USGS QUAD Fall River Pass ; 7.5 x 15 ; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11)Dimensions 6 mX 11 m 12)Area 66 sq.m(+4047=) .01 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13 ; 43 3 7 84 mE; 4 4 75 8 24 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14)Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_

16)Owner/Address National Park Service

17)Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal X Private \_\_\_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18)Disturbance: none \_\_\_\_\_ light X moderate \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_ ; Explain Much lithic material  
remains

19)Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion X Animal Activity \_\_\_\_\_ Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism X  
Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_ ; Comments Nearby Ute Trail gets heavy use by hikers

20)Management Recommendations none

V. REFERENCE: 21)~~State~~ Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22)Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_ , on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23)Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

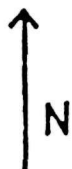
24)Recorder Denver Chapter, cAS 25)Recording Date 8/87

26)Recorder Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ 27)Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true \_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

NW of Ute Trail, approx N of Station 2 marker, re: 5LR2

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Extent of lithic scatter

30) Boundary Justification:

Same

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area D 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Tool manufacturing area. (Lithic)5) Description/Features Concentrated area of lithic debitage. Protected  
by rock out-cropping approx. 1.5m high6) Cultural Material One red jasper core (not collected), dozens of lithic  
flakes, hundreds of micro-flakes.7) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria Lithic tool manufacture area9) Site Depth surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other10) Activities inferred from site features Lithic tool manufacturing11) Research potential/significance none beyond analysis of materials included  
in this report

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Flat with rock outcropping at the backdropping off sharply to the N (1.5m high), then more gentle slope  
also displays some lithic debitage15) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (x .3048=) 3501 m 16) % Grade: site 3 Surrounding 15 (N)17) Aspect NW 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \_\_\_\_\_

depth \_\_\_\_\_ character \_\_\_\_\_

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra ponds; Int. Perm. x Fos. \_\_\_\_\_; elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m,dist. 100 m, direc. SE; Nearest permanent water same

elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_

20) Veg. on site Krummholz, scrub willow, grasses21) Surrounding veg. sameIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect map x test part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_total excav. stabilized other \_\_\_\_\_23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled x access controlled other \_\_\_\_\_24) Surface Collected: yes no x % collected \_\_\_\_\_; sampling technique: none grabrandom transect other, describe \_\_\_\_\_

25) Artifact Storage at \_\_\_\_\_

26) Recorder Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Date(s) 8 /   / 87IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area E (From Station 5) 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5) Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes ☐ no ☒; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 x 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 130 mX 85 m 12) Area 11,050 sq.m (+4047=) 2.7 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 1 3 4 33 6 22 mE; 44 75 5 7 4 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

C. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ Need Data ☐

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_\_\_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none ☐ light ☒ moderate ☐ heavy ☐ total ☐; Explain Close to Ute Trail  
which gets heavy use by hikers in the park

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion ☒ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect ☐ Vandalism ☒  
Recreation ☐ Construction ☐; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~ Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

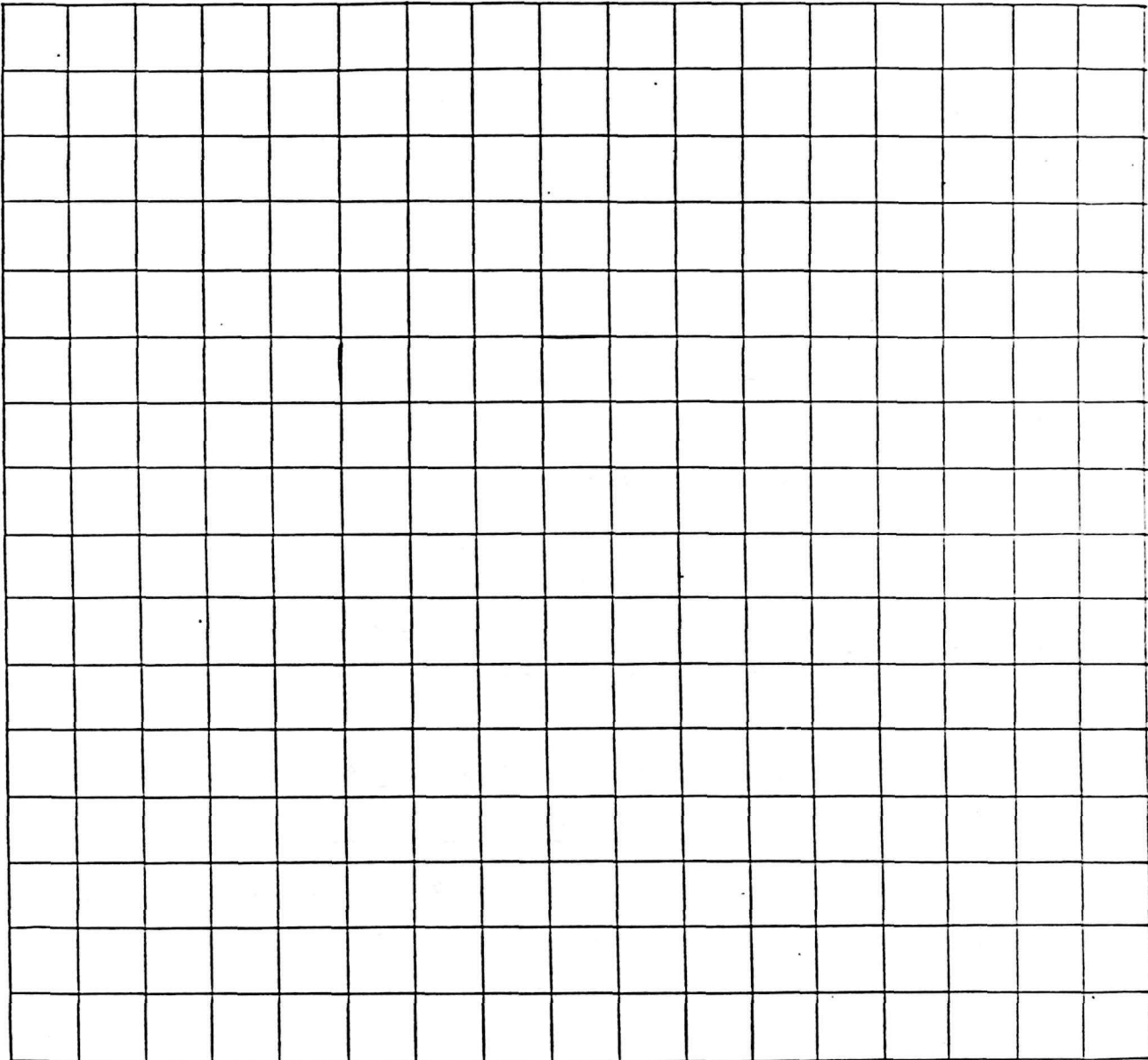
22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 25) Recording Date August, 1987

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: 

key:

true       mag.       

28) Location/Access:

Near Ute Trail in Forest Canyon Pass

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Outside boundary of lithic scatter

30) Boundary Justification:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area E, (From Station 5)

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open campsites, tool manufacture sites5) Description/Features Open meadow, bog or marsh, with adjacent rock-  
outcroppings.6) Cultural Material Lithic tools, lithic debitage, hearthsCollected artifacts: #14 Projectile point mid-section, #15 Projectile  
point base, #16 Projectile point, #80 Scraper/Knife7) Cultural Affiliation #15 is Paleo, #16 Late Prehistoric Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria Diagnostic points9) Site Depth Surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other10) Activities inferred from site features Camps, tool manufacture, food processing,  
1) hunting. Hearths could be excavated for possible carbon-dating, also, lichen-  
ometry studies could be done of lichen colonies on hearth rocks.11) Research potential/significance Look for more artifacts (diagnostics) each  
spring.12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none known

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling

- 15) Elev. 11,378mft. (x .3048=) 3501 m 16) % Grade: site 10 Surrounding 40
- 17) Aspect South 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Reddish-brown in roc  
depth not measured areas, dark gray organic in boggy are  
character (See above)
- 19) Nearest water: name Unnamed pond; Int. Semi-perm. ~~XXXX~~ pos.; elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m,  
dist. 150 m, direc. east; Nearest permanent water same  
elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 20) Veg. on site \*See below for Items 20 and 21
- 21) Surrounding veg. \*See below
- III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record ☒ collect ☒ map ☒ test part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_  
total excav. stabilized other \_\_\_\_\_
- 23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled ☒ access controlled other \_\_\_\_\_
- 24) Surface Collected: yes ☒ no % collected \_\_\_\_\_; sampling technique: none grab  
random transect other, describe collected complete or diagnostic tools
- 25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum
- 26) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 27) Date(s) Aug/ / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- \* Spruce, willow shrub, mosses, lichen, grasses, sedges, red elephant, King's crown, buckwheat, polygonium, heart-leaved buttercup, ragwort, mushrooms, asters and/or daisies, false strawberry, whip-grass (similar to cotton grass) marsh marigold, pasque-like plants, gentian.



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area E (Station 6) 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5) Category: Arch. Site X, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no \_\_\_; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of

Section \_\_\_\_\_; P.M. \_\_\_\_\_ 8) County Larimer

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5X15; Date 1958, Rev 1977 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 28 mX 37 m 12) Area 1,036 sq.m (+4047=) 0.26 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 1,3; 43,3 | 4, 70 mE; 4, 4 | 75 | 5, 98 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal X Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate? \_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_ total \_\_\_; Explain Artifacts may have been collected by hikers on Ute Trail.

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion X Wind Erosion X Animal Activity \_\_\_ Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism X Recreation X Construction \_\_\_; Comments Subject to wind and water erosion because site is located atop a bare hill, and is very close to Ute Trail used by hikers.

20) Management Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

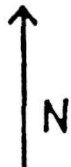
24) Recorder Linda Groth 25) Recording Date 8/19/87

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver, Chapt. CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true\_\_

mag. \_\_

28) Location/Access:

Along the west side of the Ute Trail, southwest from the Alpine Visitors's Center.

29) Boundary Description:

Top of the hill and the immediate slopes

30) Boundary Justification:

Outside perimeter of lithic scatter

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

Office of Archaeology and  
Historic Preservation  
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 866-3395

**IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area E (Station 6) 2) Temp. No.          3) Name         

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open lithic

5) Description/Features On slopes of a bare hill, One hearth, and an arc of  
stones, possibly part of a ring of stones. (Heavy vegetation obscures  
all except 2.5 meter arc of stones)

6) Cultural Material Heavy lithic flake concentration, #10 Projectile point,  
#11 Biface knife, #12 Biface knife, #13 Knife.

7) Cultural Affiliation	Date	BC AD

8) Dating Criteria      Diagnostic projectile point

9) Site Depth Surface ; based on cut/bank      auger      shovel      other

10) Activities inferred from site features Seasonal hunting camp, manufacture  
of lithic tools, possible teepee ring, or ceremonial circle of stones?

11) Research potential/significance Look for more diagnostic artifacts each  
spring , hearth could be excavated for possible carbon-dating, search  
through vegetation to determine if stone arc is part of a stone circle.

## 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications

13) Informants: Name/Address

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Knobby hill

15) Elev. 11,470 ft. (x .3048=) \_\_\_\_\_ m 16) % Grade: site 5% Surrounding Rolling hills  
17) Aspect NE 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Brown  
depth shallow character Sandy gravel (Angular) Generally 3/8 in. fra  
19) Nearest water: name 2 tundra ponds; Int. Perm. <sup>x</sup> Fos.; elev. 11,480 m,  
dist. 107 m, direc. NE; Nearest permanent water same  
elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_  
20) Veg. on site Mostly bare ground, but some willow, short clump grass,  
cushion plants, krummholz, lichens and moss.  
21) Surrounding veg. Same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect x map x test \_\_\_\_\_ part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_  
total excav. \_\_\_\_\_ stabilized \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

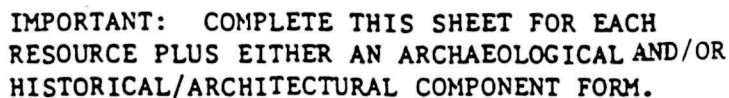
23) Protection: none \_\_\_\_\_ marked \_\_\_\_\_ fenced \_\_\_\_\_ patrolled x access controlled \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_  
National Park area

24) Surface Collected: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ % collected \_\_\_\_\_; sampling technique: none \_\_\_\_\_ grab \_\_\_\_\_  
random \_\_\_\_\_ transect \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_, describe Collected diagnostic or datable artifacts

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mtn. Park Museum

26) Recorder CA Bechtold, L. Groth 27) Date(s) 8 / 17 / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



NOT FOR FIELD USE  
DET. ELIG.  
DET. NOT ELIG.  
NOMINATED  
LISTED, DATE

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true \_\_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

North side of Ute Trail in Forest Canyon Pass, see Index map, 5LR2.

29) Boundary Description:

Top of hill and north slope

30) Boundary Justification:

Spread of cultural evidence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area F 2) Temp. No.        3) Name       I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open lithic and open camp5) Description/Features Side and top of hill6) Cultural Material One lithic flake, one hearth. No other descriptions  
were recorded. The flake was not collected.7) Cultural Affiliation unknown Date        BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria       9) Site Depth surface ; based on cut/bank        auger        shovel        other       10) Activities inferred from site features Possible camping and/or tool manufacture11) Research potential/significance Hearth could be excavated for possible  
carbon-dating12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications       13) Informants: Name/Address



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography High tundra valley

15) Elev. 11,560ft.(x .3048=) 3792 m 16) % Grade:site 12 Surrounding Fairly flat  
17) Aspect N 18) Soil:color (Munsell)Brown, sandy, gravelly  
depth shallow character angular altered bedrock  
19) Nearest water: name Tundra ponds; Int. Perm X Fos. ; elev. 3779 m,  
dist.  m, direc. SE; Nearest permanent water Same  
elev.  m, dist.  m, direc. ; Other   
20) Veg. on site Krummholz, willow, cushion plant, clover, clump grass  
21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect map X test part. exca.   
total excav.  stabilized  other   
23) Protection: none  marked  fenced  patrolled X access controlled  other

24) Surface Collected: yes  no X % collected ; sampling technique: none  grab   
random  transect  other , describe   
25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum  
26) Recorder CA Bechtold 27) Date(s) 8/20/87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



Historic Preservation  
INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE	
___	DET. ELIG.
___	DET. NOT ELIG.
___	NOMINATED
___	LISTED, DATE

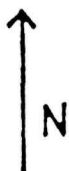
I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2 Area G 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
5) Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_  
6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.  
9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
11) Dimensions 80 mX 80 m 12) Area 6400 sq.m(+4047=) 1.5 acres  
13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 4 33 7 06 mE; 44 75 6 86 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_  
16) Owner/Address National Park Service  
17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light x moderate \_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_ total \_\_\_; Explain Adjacent to Ute Trail  
19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion x Wind Erosion x Animal Activity \_\_\_ Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism x  
Recreation \_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_; Comments Same as 18  
20) Management Recommendations none

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~ Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1  
22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
24) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 25) Recording Date \_\_\_\_\_  
26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

key:



true

mag. \_\_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

NW of Ute TRail, between rocky knob and marshy swale to the west.

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Extent of artifact scatter

### 30) Boundary Justification:

Same as 29



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES  
5LR2, Area G

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Scatter of lithic flakes and historic debris

5) Description/Features Mostly bare, large rock knob near Ute Trail sloping  
to marshy swale on W side.

6) Cultural Material Lithic flakes, (uncollected), #76 Sun-purpled bottle lip,  
#79 Round metal tag with small hole and "12" stamped or embossed, tag  
is 2.5 cm in diameter, rusted.

7) Cultural Affiliation Historic (1920s habitation, quarry-<sup>Prehistoric and BC</sup>  
ing activity nearby.) Prehistoric Date Early 20th cen.<sup>AD</sup>

8) Dating Criteria Known time of historic activity

9) Site Depth shallow; based on cut/bank auger shovel other

10) Activities inferred from site features Prehistoric tool manufacture and  
historic habitation and quarrying activity nearby.

11) Research potential/significance none

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gentle slope with large rock-cropping,  
sloping to marshw swale on W side

15) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (x .3048=) \_\_\_\_\_ m 16) % Grade: site \_\_\_\_\_ Surrounding \_\_\_\_\_

17) Aspect W 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \_\_\_\_\_

depth \_\_\_\_\_ character \_\_\_\_\_

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra ponds ; Int. Perm. x Fos.    ; elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m,

dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_ ; Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_

elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_ ; Other \_\_\_\_\_

20) Veg. on site Krummholz, grasses, sedges

21) Surrounding veg. Same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect x map x test    part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_

total excav.    stabilized    other \_\_\_\_\_

23) Protection: none    marked    fenced    patrolled x access controlled    other \_\_\_\_\_

24) Surface Collected: yes x no    % collected 15 ; sampling technique: none    grab     
random    transect    other    , describe \_\_\_\_\_

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum

26) Recorder Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Date(s) 8 /    / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE	
___	DET. ELIG.
___	DET. NOT ELIG.
___	NOMINATED
___	LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area H 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5) Category: Arch. Site X, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no X; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 X 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 22 mX 20 m 12) Area 440 sq.m(+4047=) .10 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 4 33 5 00 mE; 44 75 6 13 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal X Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate X heavy X total \_\_\_; Explain Site is adjacent to the  
heavily traveled Ute Trail and Old Fall River Road, 1930's parking lot

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion X Wind Erosion X Animal Activity \_\_\_ Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism X  
Recreation \_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. Fed. 87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

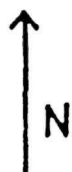
24) Recorder C. A. Bechtold 25) Recording Date 8/20/87

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true \_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

On north side of Ute Trail and old Fall River Road approx. halfway between Alpine Visitor's Center and Milner Pass

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Concentration of lithic scatter

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as 29



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area H

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open lithic. Open camp, historic mining and  
habitation.5) Description/Features Lithic concentration, hearth that could be historic or  
prehistoric6) Cultural Material Fire hearth, flakes from lithic tool manufacture,  
#17 Projectile point base (broken corner-notch) rusted springs (probably  
from car seat), piece of asphalt roofing, bits of burned wood.7) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric-Historic Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria Diagnostic point base, known historic useage of the area9) Site Depth shallow ; based on cut/bank auger shovel other10) Activities inferred from site features Tool manufacture, possibly hunting,  
campsite (historic or prehistoric), known historic habitation and mining11) Research potential/significance Hearth could be excavated for possible carbon-  
dating

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Saddle between pegmatite knobs

15) Elev. 11,121 ft.(x .3048=) 3500.8 m 16) % Grade:site 7 Surrounding 40%  
17) Aspect \_\_\_\_\_ 18) Soil:color (Munsell) Yellow-brown  
depth shallow character gravelly and sandy  
19) Nearest water: name Unnamed pond; Int. Perm x Fos.   ; elev.    m,  
dist. 25 m, direc. E; Nearest permanent water Same  
elev. 3497 m, dist.    m, direc.   ; Other     
20) Veg. on site Whip grass and willow, krummholz, lichens, ragwort, alpine  
sandwort, huckleberry, forest duff under krummholz  
21) Surrounding veg. Krummholz, whipgrass and willow

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect x map x test    part. exca.     
total excav.    stabilized    other   

23) Protection: none x marked    fenced    patrolled x access controlled    other   

24) Surface Collected: yes x no    % collected   ; sampling technique: none    grab     
random    transect    other   , describe   

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum

26) Recorder    27) Date(s) 8 /    / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area J 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 198

5) Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer (CO.)

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 20 mX 30 m 12) Area 600 sq.m (+4047=) 0.148 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 4 33; 3 75 mE; 44 75; 4 32 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate x heavy \_\_\_ total \_\_\_; Explain Near Ute Trail and historical Fall River Road; nearby historical mining activity

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_ Wind Erosion x Animal Activity x Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism x Recreation \_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations Check for more artifacts each spring.

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. Fed. #87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24) Recorder J. F. Adkins 25) Recording Date 8/17/87

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

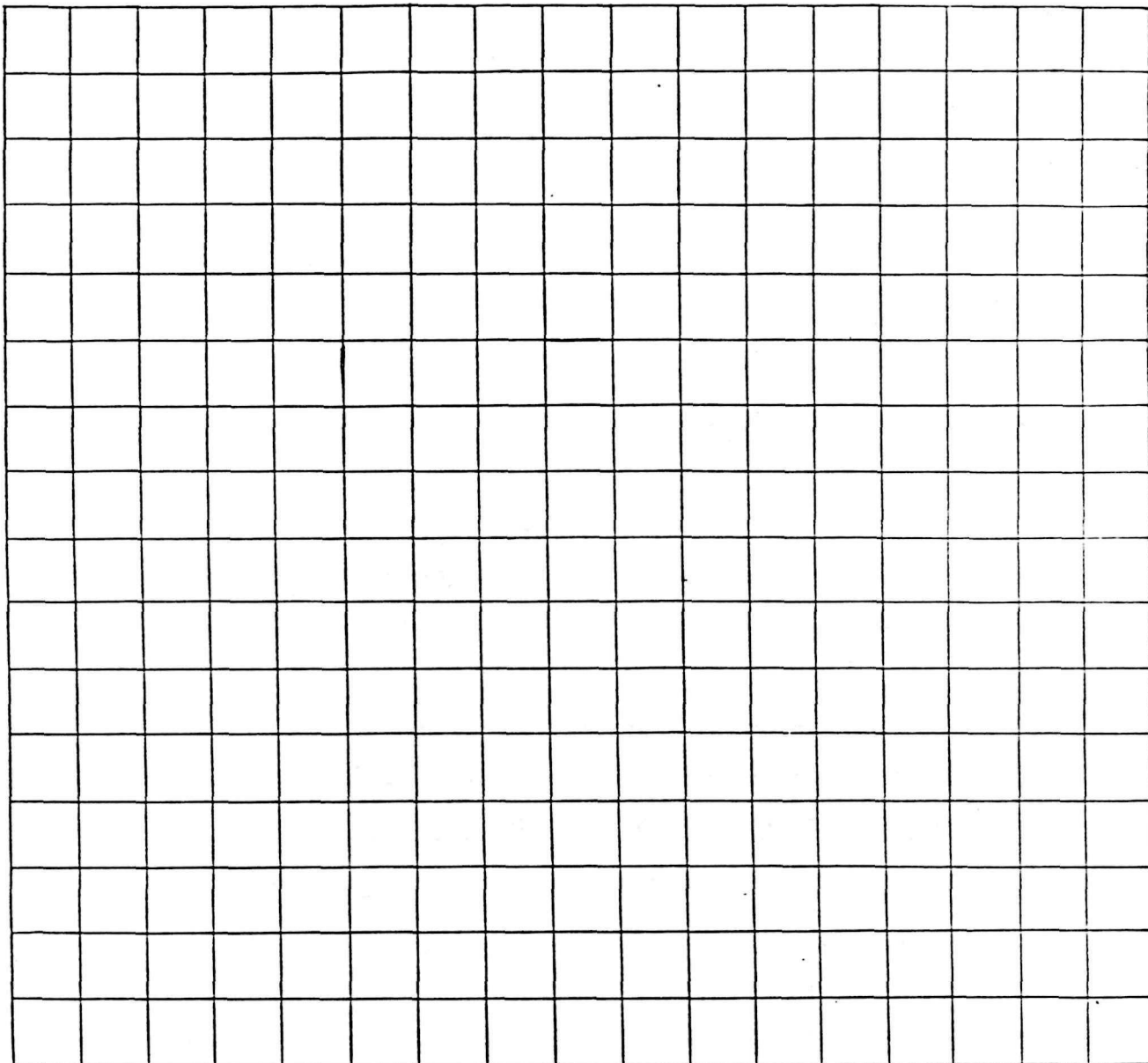
scale: \_\_\_\_\_

key: \_\_\_\_\_



true \_\_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

Midway between junction of Ute Trail and Forest Canyon Pass, south of the Ute Trail.

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Southeasterly down slope, bordered on east and west by windblown conifers. No boundary.

30) Boundary Justification:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area J 2) Temp. No.          3) Name         

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic Scatter

5) Description/Features "Row" of flakes (see map) and one projectile point  
appearing to be wind-blown downslope, (or slopewash) from unlocated  
source.

6) Cultural Material 8 items found . #48: Projectile point (opal), #52: Fire-  
cracked flake (opal), Worked flakes: #49 (agate), #51 (opal), #53(jasper).  
#50: Scraper fragment (opal). Uncollected flakes were jasper (2),  
chalcedony and red tuff (volcanic) 1 each.

7) Cultural Affiliation Probably Late Prehistoric Date 1400 ~~AD~~ <sup>AD</sup>

8) Dating Criteria Projectile-point type.

9) Site Depth Surface ; based on cut/bank      auger      shovel      other

10) Activities inferred from site features None

11) Research potential/significance Attempt to locate source of artifacts

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None known

13) Informants: Name/Address

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling crest of high subalpine ridge.15) Elev. 11,440ft. (x .3048=) 3486.9m 16) % Grade: site 3% Surrounding 3%17) Aspect Slopes to SE 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \* See below  
depth shallow character \_\_\_\_\_19) Nearest water: name Lakes in S. 1. ME 1. Sec 3; Int. Perm. x Fos.; elev. 3499.1m,  
dist. 804.7m, direc. E; Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_

elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_

20) Veg. on site \*\* See below21) Surrounding veg. SameIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect x map x test part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_  
total excav. stabilized other \_\_\_\_\_23) Protection: none x marked \_\_\_\_\_ fenced \_\_\_\_\_ patrolled x access controlled \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_24) Surface Collected: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ % collected 75; sampling technique: none grab  
random \_\_\_\_\_ transect \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_, describe Collected all worked pieces25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mtn. Park Museum26) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 27) Date(s) 8/ 17/ 87IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

\* Light brown loam with outwash of small gravel, middle-sized gravel and scattered larger rocks.

\*\* Scattered willow bushes, mixed windblown conifers (subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce) to 2 m. in height. Vaccinium, sibbaldia, grasses, Carex



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area K 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5) Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no ☒; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township \_\_\_\_\_; Range \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  
Section \_\_\_\_\_; P.M. \_\_\_\_\_. 8) County Larimer, CO.

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5X15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 37.5 mX 40 m 12) Area 1500 sq.m(+4047=) .37 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 1, 3; 43, 3 | 5, 00 | mE; 4, 4 | 7, 5 | 6, 13 | mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | mE; \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | mE; \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | mE; \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate ☒ heavy \_\_\_ total \_\_\_; Explain Historical occupation,  
proximity to Ute Trail

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion ☒ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism ☒  
Recreation ☒ Construction \_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations none

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 25) Recording Date August, 1987

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

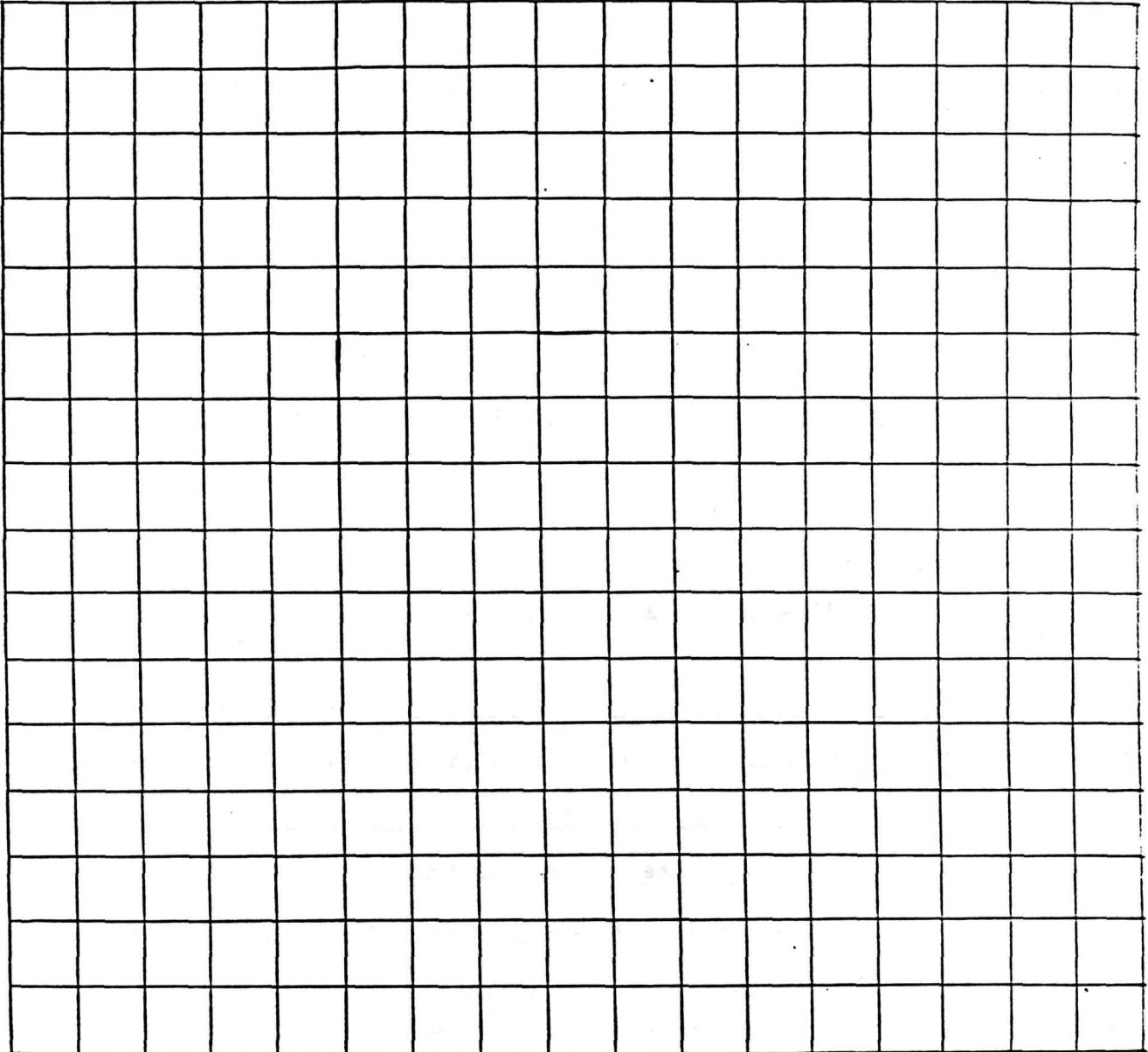
scale:

key:



true\_\_

mag. \_\_



28) Location/Access:

Off Ute Trail in Forest Canyon Pass

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Extent of artifact concentration

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as Item 29 above





## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area K 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lookout, camp, tool manufacture, hunting
- 5) Description/Features Knob is 11,502 ft, highest point in the Forest Canyon  
Pass area. Excellent view of Ute Trail to north and also upper pond.  
Rocky knob with patches of krummholz. Gneiss and pegmatite outcroppings.
- 6) Cultural Material #18, Biface knife (tan Kremmling chert), #19-Utilized  
flake (green quartzite), #20 Steel belt splice----(Historic), #21 Scrap-  
er (Brown jasper). Features 1 and 2: Historic pits, (1m by 1.5 m), board  
fragments and tarpaper semi-buried in depressions, three lithic scatters  
of secondary and tertiary flakes.
- 7) Cultural Affiliation No diagnostics for pre-historic Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
materials, Late 19th-Early 20th century for historic AD
- 8) Dating Criteria See Item 7 above
- 9) Site Depth Surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other
- 10) Activities inferred from site features Prehistoric: Lookout, camp, tool  
manufacture, hunting camp. Historic: Quarrying activity.
- 11) Research potential/significance Slight. Excavation could define purpose of  
historic pits (Possible outhouses, or sheds related to quarrying activity.
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Steep rocky knob

15) Elev. 11,502 ft. (x .3048=) 3505 m 16) % Grade: site Up to 40% from flat Surrounding Same  
17) Aspect NE 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Brown  
depth shallow character Rocky and gravelly  
19) Nearest water: name Unnamed ponds; Int. Perm. X Fos.; elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m,  
dist. 200m m, direc. E; Nearest permanent water same  
elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_  
20) Veg. on site Krummholz (spruce, fir) willow, bunch grass, campion,  
clover, sedum, moss, lichens  
21) Surrounding veg. Same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test \_\_\_\_\_  
total excav. \_\_\_\_\_ stabilized \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Protection: none X marked \_\_\_\_\_ fenced \_\_\_\_\_ patrolled \_\_\_\_\_ access controlled \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected 30; sampling technique: none grab  
random transect other, describe \_\_\_\_\_  
25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum  
26) Recorder Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Date(s) August, 1987  
/ /

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE	
___	DET. ELIG.
___	DET. NOT ELIG.
___	NOMINATED
___	LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5LR2, Area L 2)Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3)Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4)Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5)Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes \_\_ no ☒;Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 5N; Range 75W;      $\frac{1}{4}$  of      $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8)County Larimer, CO.

9)USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5  $\times$  15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11)Dimensions 10 m  $\times$  5.0 m 12)Area 50.0 sq.m(+4047=) .01235 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13; 4 33 3; 15 mE; 44 75 4; 28 mN. B.    ;    ;     mE;    ;     mN.

C.    ;    ;     mE;    ;     mN. D.    ;    ;     mE;    ;     mN.

14)Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_ Not Eligible \_\_ Need Data \_\_

16)Owner/Address National Park Service

17)Gov't Involvement: County \_\_ State \_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18)Disturbance:none \_\_ light \_\_ moderate ☒ heavy \_\_ total \_\_; Explain Near Ute Trail and historic Fall River Road; elk deer, and small animals in area.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion \_\_ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect \_\_ Vandalism ☒ Recreation \_\_ Construction \_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20)Management Recommendations Check for more artifacts each spring

V. REFERENCE: 21)~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. Fed. 87-ROMO-1

22)Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23)Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24)Recorder J. Frank Adkins 25)Recording Date 8/18/87

26)Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27)Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: 

key:



N

true \_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

Off Ute Trail between Alpine Visitor Center and Milner Pass. South of trail in copse of wind-swept conifers

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Site lies within 2 connected small openings in a copse of wind-blown conifers. No other boundary.

30) Boundary Justification:



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area L

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Unknown, not able to verify5) Description/Features A serpentine pattern of rocks and cobbles alternately  
interpreted as multiple hearths with associated features, or as the pro-  
duct of frost-heaving, located in two small openings in  
a copse of windblown conifers.6) Cultural Material Four quartzite flakes (Not shown on map). Two were near  
NW outer limit of rock pattern, two near NE outer limit of rock pattern.7) Cultural Affiliation Possibly prehistoric Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria Small colonies of R. geographicum lichen on some rocks9) Site Depth surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other10) Activities inferred from site features Camping; possible processing of cooked  
or roasted foods; tool manufacturing11) Research potential/significance Excavation could determine if feature is  
a series of hearths or product of frost-heaving.12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none known

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling crest of high subalpine ridge15) Elev. 11,360 ft. (x .3048=) 3462.5 m 16) % Grade: site 6% Surrounding 12%17) Aspect Southwesterly 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Light browndepth shallow character See \* below19) Nearest water: name Lakes in S<sup>1</sup>NE<sup>1</sup>, Sec. 3; Int. Perm. x Fos.; elev. 3499.1 m.dist. 804.7 m, direc. E; Nearest permanent waterelev.            m, dist.            m, direc.           ; Other           20) Veg. on site Scattered grasses, sedges, lichens, forbs, all under 10" in height.21) Surrounding veg. See \*\* belowIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect map x test part. exca.           total excav.            stabilized            other           23) Protection: none x marked            fenced            patrolled            access controlled            other Potential disturbance by elk, deer and small animals; vandalism.24) Surface Collected: yes            no x % collected           ; sampling technique: none grab            random            transect            other           , describe           25) Artifact Storage at           26) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 27) Date(s) 8 / 18 / 87IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

\* Loam with sheet wash of small pebbles and scattering of large gravel, cobbles and occasional large stones predominately metamorphic, but 10-15% schist.

\*\* Clustered wind-blown conifers, subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce associated with blueberry and sub-alpine prickly currant. Scattered willow clumps. Vaccinium, Sedges, Grasses, Solidago, cinquefoil, tundra mat plants.



Historic Preservation  
INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area M 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 198

5) Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{2}$  of

Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 x 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 26 mX 12 m 12) Area 312 sq.m (+4047=) 0.08 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13; 43.3 31.5 mE; 4.4 75 4.28 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_\_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_\_\_ light x moderate \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain \_\_\_\_\_

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion x Animal Activity x Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_

Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations None

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24) Recorder J. F. Adkins 25) Recording Date 8/18/87

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true

mag.

28) Location/Access:

Approximately 2½ miles westerly from Trial Ridge Road-Alpine Visitor Center, along Ute Trail

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Site boundaries indefinite.

30) Boundary Justification:



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area M 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic scatter. Possible open camp.5) Description/Features Large protected opening on the SE slope of a ridge-  
crest among windblown conifers. A triangular feature of  $\pm$  50 rocks may  
be the remnant of a hearth, but there are many rocks exposed on the surface  
of this area, so the triangular-shaped feature may be the result of  
frost-heaving.6) Cultural Material 22 lithic items (6 worked pieces, 16 flakes). Only worked  
items were collected. #60 Worked flake (jasper), #61 Worked tool fragment  
(milk agate), #62 Scraper/Knife (Jasper), #63 Scraper fragment (jasper),  
#64 Projectile point base (opal), #65 Scraper (Kremmling chert). Other  
materials represented were quartzite and chert.7) Cultural Affiliation Late Prehistoric Date 1400-17-- RG  
AD8) Dating Criteria Side-notch projectile point fragment9) Site Depth Surface ; based on cut/bank auger shovel other \_\_\_\_\_10) Activities inferred from site features Hunting, food processing, tool manufacture  
and/or resharpening11) Research potential/significance Check for more artifacts each spring. Exca-  
vation could determine nature of triangular-shaped feature of rocks,  
ie: is it a hearth or the result of frost-heaving?12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None known

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_



II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling crest of high subalpine ridge.

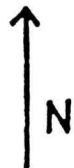
- 15) Elev. 11,440 ft. (x .3048=) 3486.9 m 16) % Grade: site 38 Surrounding 3-62
- 17) Aspect Enclosed, but SW 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Light brown loam with  
depth                                  character                                  pebbled sheet wash
- 19) Nearest water: name Lakes in S $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec 3; Int. Perm. X Fos.; elev. 3499 m,  
dist. 805 m, direc. E; Nearest permanent water                                   
elev.                                  m, dist.                                  m, direc.                                 ; Other
- 20) Veg. on site Willow, huckleberry, bistort, grasses
- 21) Surrounding veg. Willow, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir
- III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test part. exca.                                   
total excav. stabilized other
- 23) Protection: none X marked fenced patrolled X access controlled other
- 24) Surface Collected: yes X no % collected 30; sampling technique: none grab  
random transect other X, describe Collected worked lithics
- 25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mtn. Park Museum
- 26) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 27) Date(s) 8/18/87
- IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: \_\_\_\_\_

key: \_\_\_\_\_



true \_\_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

Adjacent to tundra pond on SE side of UTe Trail between Alpine Visitor Center and Milner Pass

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Limits of artifactual scatter and historic foundation remnants

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as 29



ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

**IMPORTANT:** USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5LR2. Area P 2) Temp No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

4) Address \_\_\_\_\_ 5) District Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ NA  
Tent-camp foundations

7) Original Use are all that remain 8) Present Use \_\_\_\_\_

9) Original Site ☐ Moved ☐ Date(s) of Move: \_\_\_\_\_

10) Unaltered ☐ Altered ☐ Explain: Nothing remains except stone foundations  
that were used as bases for temporary tent-camp to house road construction  
workers.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Fragmentary remains of lumber, wire and  
nails

12) Construction Date 1918-1920 (?) 13) Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

14) Architectural Style(s) \_\_\_\_\_

15) Special Features/Surroundings: Site is adjacent to small tundra ponds that  
that were probably used for a water source for people and work-horses.

Household debris left: broken crockery, glassware, scattered ashes, stove  
part, building material fragments, etc.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☒ Explain: Minimal knowledge to  
be gained beyond what is already known: Site of temporary tent-camp to hous  
road-construction crew (Fall River Ro

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc)  
to the primary function associated with it (i.e. Habitation,  
Agriculture, Education, Religion, etc.)

PRIMARY		
17) FUNCTION	Tent foundations	Shelter
18) TYPES		

19) RP3  
THEME(S) Temporary housing for road-construction crews

(Attach Photographs)

Frame Number \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number \_\_\_\_\_

Facade Orientation \_\_\_\_\_

---

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

- ☐ Represents work of a master
- ☐ Possesses high artistic values
- ☐ Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

- ☐ Associated with significant persons
- ☐ Associated with significant events or patterns
- ☐ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: \_\_\_\_\_

V. REFERENCES:

RECORDER Denver Chapter, CAS DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR@, Area P

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Can't define. Historic habitation site clouds  
interpretation of prehistoric material5) Description/Features See "Architectural/Historical Component Form" for  
description of historical use.6) Cultural Material Lithic flakes, one core (#33): Historic items include  
glass and china fragments, building materials, spark plug, stove parts,  
other household debris, etc. For specifics, see drawings and listing of  
artifacts in this report for 5LR2, Area P. NOT ALL HISTORICAL DEBRIS WAS  
COLLECTED!7) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric, and Early 20th century Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD8) Dating Criteria Historic road-building and mining activity in immediate  
area known. No diagnostic points, but lithic tool-manufacture is in  
evidence.9) Site Depth surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other \_\_\_\_\_10) Activities inferred from site features Historic habitation, probably lithic  
tool manufacture11) Research potential/significance Slight. Dating of and historical research  
of road/mining crew habitation

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Adjacent to tundra ponds, right in Forest Canyon Pass, fairly flat saddle area.15) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (x .3048=) 3498 m 16) % Grade: site \_\_\_\_\_ Surrounding \_\_\_\_\_

17) Aspect \_\_\_\_\_ 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \_\_\_\_\_

depth \_\_\_\_\_ character \_\_\_\_\_

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra ponds; Int. Perm. X Fos.   ; elev. 3497 m,dist. Adjacent m, direc. NE; Nearest permanent water same

elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_

20) Veg. on site Mostly bare, krummholz and grasses, no identification on water plants at pond21) Surrounding veg. SameIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test    part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_total excav.    stabilized    other \_\_\_\_\_23) Protection: none    marked    fenced    patrolled X access controlled    other \_\_\_\_\_24) Surface Collected: yes X no    % collected 20; sampling technique: none    grab    random    transect    other   , describe \_\_\_\_\_25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum26) Recorder Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Date(s) 8 / / 87IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



Historic Preservation  
INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

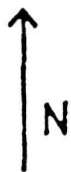
I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area Q 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
5) Category: Arch. Site x Hist./Archit. Structure x, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_  
6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_  
II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, CO.  
9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
11) Dimensions 120 mX 100 m 12) Area 12000 sq.m(+4047=) 2.9 acres  
13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 43 3 85 mE; 4 4 75 4 85 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_  
III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_  
16) Owner/Address National Park Service  
17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_ heavy x total \_\_\_; Explain Site of mining activity  
in historic times, located adjacent to highly used Ute Trail  
19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion x Wind Erosion x Animal Activity x Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism x  
Recreation x Construction \_\_\_; Comments See Item 18  
20) Management Recommendations Do detailed mapping and research on quarry,  
then remove all debris to enhance Park surroundings.  
V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~Source~~ /Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1  
22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
24) Recorder B. Hill, L. Groth 25) Recording Date 8/19/87  
26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: \_\_\_\_\_

Key: \_\_\_\_\_



true \_\_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

N. side of Ute Trail between Alpine Visitor's Center and Milner Pass

Access by foot

29) Boundary Description:

Scatter of historic artifacts and quarry itself.

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as above

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES5LR2, Area Q  
1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open quarry pit5) Description/Features Relatively flat quarry floor, steep high wall of meta-  
morphic rock cut by pegmatite dike. Most of original slope removed to  
quarry the dike. Some areas of disturbed or bladed soil, and stains of  
grease and oil on the ground.6) Cultural Material Structural remnants, rusted steel machinery parts, leather  
pieces, pile of lumber, various scattered boards, steel drum, glass fragments,  
rusted cans, steel shaft, roofing nails, cable anchor, bolts, galvanized pipe,  
broken bottle, rubber machine belt, burlap remnants, spikes, assorted nails,  
perforated steel plate, 3m. long round pole, misc historic debris.

NO HISTORIC ARTIFACTS WERE COLLECTED

7) Cultural Affiliation Historic quarry, Prehistoric Prehistoric  
Date Early 20th Cent <sup>BC</sup><sub>AD</sub>8) Dating Criteria Known age of quarry, diagnostic point type9) Site Depth Surface ; based on cut/bank auger shovel other10) Activities inferred from site features Possible prehistoric hunting, possible  
prehistoric tool manufacture, historic quarrying activity11) Research potential/significance Detailed recording of historic quarry if  
warranted.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Original slope cut away to leave a steep high wall and a flat floor area.

- 15) Elev. 11,480 ft. (x .3048=) 3499 m 16) % Grade: site 10 Surrounding 10%  
Quarry: weathered bed-  
17) Aspect SW 18) Soil: color (Munsell) rock, Boq: Brown organ  
depth Shallow character Quarry, gravel  
19) Nearest water: name Unnamed tundra ponds; Int. Perm. x Fos.; elev 11,480 m,  
352m  
dist. 240m m, direc. NE; Nearest permanent water Same  
elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_  
20) Veg. on site Pussy-toes, sedge, clump grass. sedum, thistle, other grasses.  
Little Red Elephant  
21) Surrounding veg. Same as above plus krummholz, willow, yarrow

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record ☒ collect ☒ map ☒ test \_\_\_\_\_ part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_  
total excav. \_\_\_\_\_ stabilized \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

23) Protection: none \_\_\_\_\_ marked \_\_\_\_\_ fenced \_\_\_\_\_ patrolled ☒ access controlled \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

24) Surface Collected: yes ☒ no \_\_\_\_\_ % collected 1; sampling technique: none \_\_\_\_\_ grab \_\_\_\_\_  
random \_\_\_\_\_ transect \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_, describe Collected one diagnostic point only

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain National Park Museum

26) Recorder Linda Groth 27) Date(s) 8 / 19 / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5LR2, Area V 2)Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3)Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4)Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

5)Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes \_\_\_\_\_no x;Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_

Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8)County LArimer, CO.

9)USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11)Dimensions 110 mX 80 m 12)Area 8800 sq.m(+4047=) 2.1 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 43, 3 8, 04 mE; 4, 4 75 7, 84 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14)Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_

16)Owner/Address National Park Service

17)Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_\_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18)Disturbance: none \_\_\_\_\_ light \_\_\_\_\_ moderate x heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Adjacent to Ute Trail  
and Old Fall River Road

19)Threats to Resource: Water Erosion x Wind Erosion x Animal Activity x Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism x  
Recreation x Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments Heavy use of Park Visitors, pond is attrac-  
tive to hikers.

20)Management Recommendations Hearth could be excavated for possible carbon-  
dating.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22)Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

23)Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

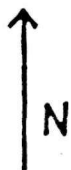
24)Recorder Prillwitz/Keables 25)Recording Date 8/18/87

26)Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 27)Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

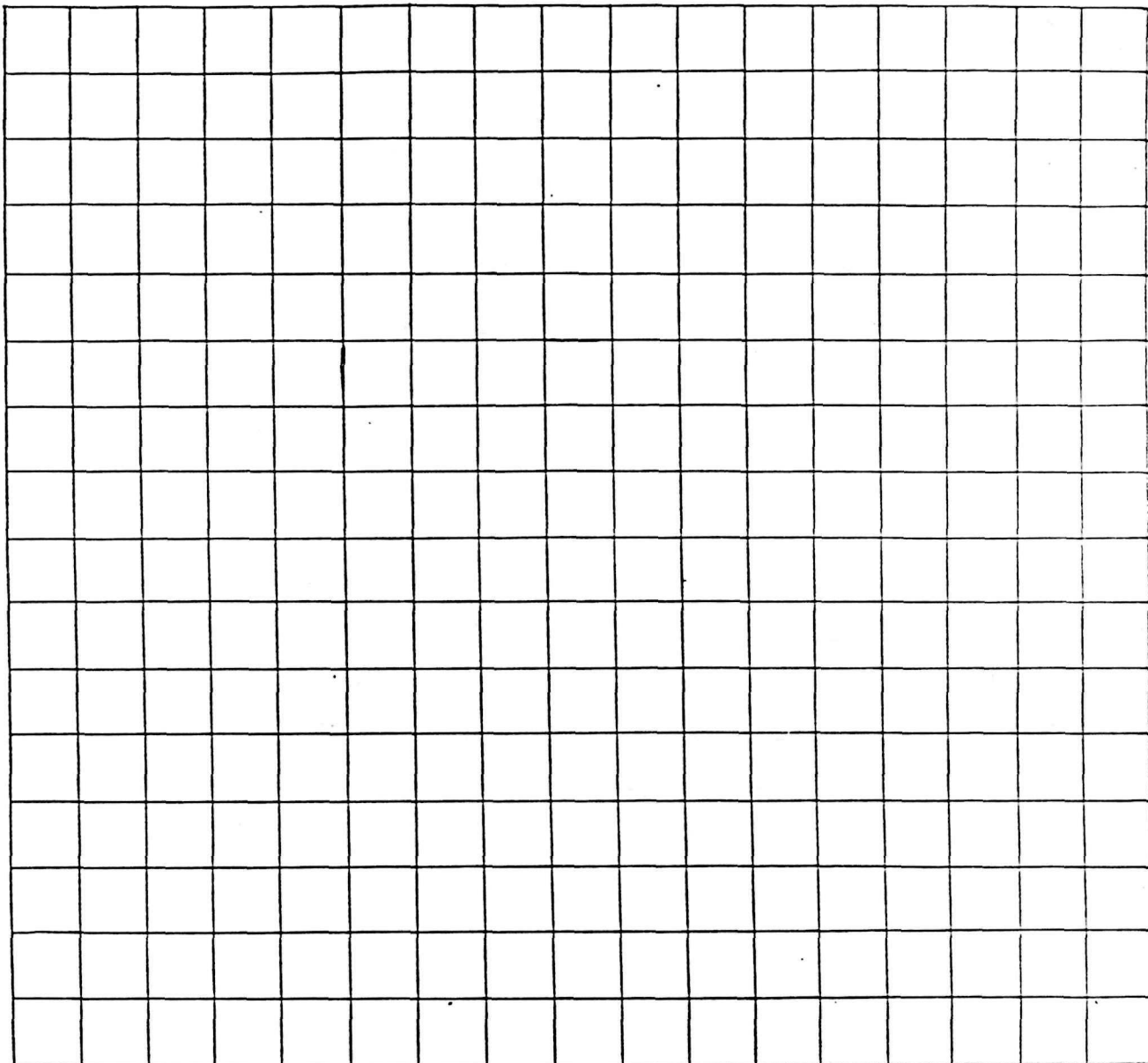
scale:

key:



true \_\_\_\_

mag. \_\_\_\_

28) Location/Access:

Approximately 120 m SSW of junction of Ute Trail and Gore Range  
Overlook Trail.

29) Boundary Description:

Perimeter of lithic flake scatter and hearth location

30) Boundary Justification:

Same as 29

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area V

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open. Possible site of tool manufacture and/or  
resharpening, possible campsite.5) Description/Features One hearth (Feature 1). Heath has 8 rocks, with lichen  
to 18mm in idiameter. Largest rock is 203mmx152mm, smallest is 51mm  
x102mm. Adjacent to tundra pond and historic habitation, Area P.6) Cultural Material Scatter of 5 lithic flakes, 1 ea. red jasper and chert,  
3 of white, and tan unidentified materials. Hearth mentioned above,  
age difficult to interpret. it is adjacent to the pond and also  
to Area P (historic habitation site.)7) Cultural Affiliation Unknown Date \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD

8) Dating Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

9) Site Depth surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other \_\_\_\_\_10) Activities inferred from site features Possible site of tool manufarcture and/or  
resharpening, possible campsite.11) Research potential/significance Hearth could be excavated for possible carbon-  
dating.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications \_\_\_\_\_

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Tundra saddle area on which tundra pond  
is located. Rocky ridge and rock out-croppings nearby

15) Elev.            ft. (x .3048=) 3500 m 16) % Grade: site 5-6 Surrounding 2-100

17) Aspect South, overlooks For. Cany 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Dark brown  
depth                                  character                                 

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed pond ; Int. Perm. X Fos.           ; elev.            m,  
dist. 5-20 m, direc. W ; Nearest permanent water Same  
elev.            m, dist.            m, direc.           ; Other           

20) Veg. on site Krummholz, grasses, willows, sedges

21) Surrounding veg. Same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect            map X test            part. exca.             
total excav.            stabilized            other           

23) Protection: none            marked            fenced            patrolled X access controlled            other           

24) Surface Collected: yes            no X % collected 0 ; sampling technique: none            grab             
random            transect            other           , describe           

25) Artifact Storage at           

26) Recorder Prillwitz/Kenables 27) Date(s) 8 / 17 / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:





Historic Preservation  
INVENTORY RECORD

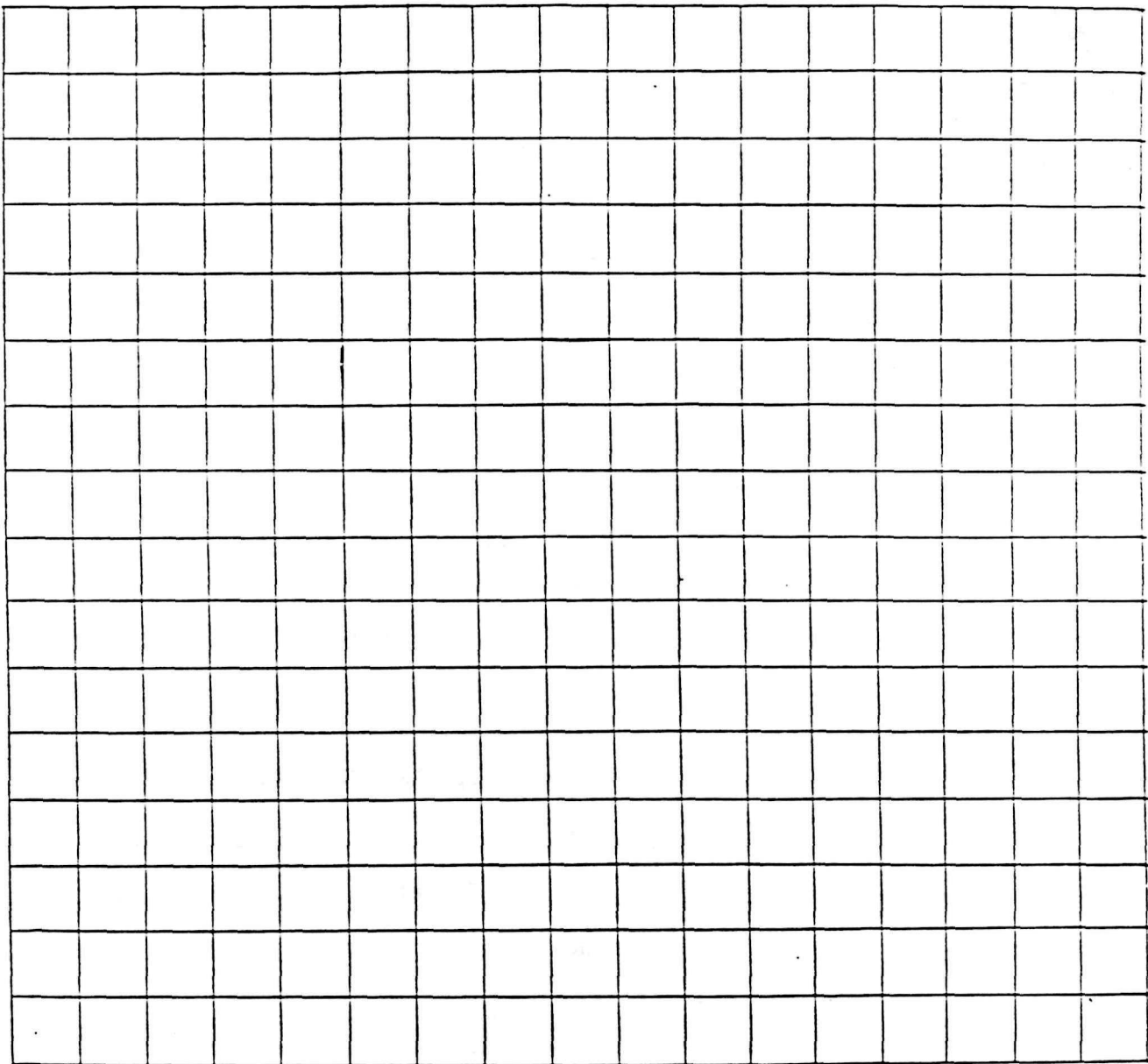
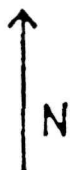
IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE  
DET. ELIG.  
DET. NOT ELIG.  
NOMINATED  
LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area W 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
5) Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_  
6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes ☐ no ☒ Name \_\_\_\_\_  
II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer (CO.)  
9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
11) Dimensions 21 mX 12 m 12) Area 252 sq.m(+4047=) .062 acres  
13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13; 4 33 3 15 mE; 44 7 5 42 8 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_  
III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible ☒ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Owner/Address National Park Service  
17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_\_\_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_\_\_ light \_\_\_\_\_ moderate ☒ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Near Ute Trail and  
historic Fall River Road; nearby historic mining activity  
19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism ☒  
Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
20) Management Recommendations Check for additional artifacts each spring.  
V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1 (Fed.)  
22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
24) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 25) Recording Date 8/17/87  
26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: key: true       mag.       28) Location/Access:

Midway between junction of the Ute Trail and Forest Canyon Pass, south of the Ute Trail.

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Open area bordered by windswept conifers. No boundary

30) Boundary Justification:



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area W

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open camp.

5) Description/Features One possible hearth area with adjacent non-diagnostic  
rectilinear stone patterns; together these patterns may be products of  
Pleistocene frost-heaving. Feature 2: Circular stone pattern,  
predominately schist. Feature 3: Rectilinear stone arrangement  
adjacent to Feature 1 (Hearth). See discrete maps of all three features.

6) Cultural Material Ten lithics, including #54, an agate scraper or knife,  
#'s 55 and 56 are worked and utilized flakes. Six items of lithic  
debitage were not collected. Materials of the ten items include agate,  
jasper, opal, quartzite and petrified wood.

7) Cultural Affiliation Unknown, probably Late Prehistoric Date c. 1700 BC  
AD

8) Dating Criteria Nature of lithics. BUT--if the feature is a hearth, the  
site should prove to be much older, possibly Archaic, judging by lichen  
on the rocks.

9) Site Depth Surface; based on cut/bank auger shovel other

10) Activities inferred from site features Possible campsite; manufacturing of  
stone tools.

11) Research potential/significance Lichenometry study. Excavation for C14 dating  
and determination of "hearth" as cultural feature or product of  
Pleistocene frost-heaving.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None known.

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling crest of high subalpine ridge.

15) Elev. 11,440 ft. (x .3048=) 3486.9 m 16) % Grade: site 3% Surrounding same

17) Aspect Slopes to SE 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \* See below  
depth Shallow character

19) Nearest water: name Lakes in S<sup>1</sup>, NE<sup>1</sup>, Sec. 3; Int. Perm. x Fos.; elev. 3499.1 m,  
dist. 804.7 m, direc. East; Nearest permanent water  
elev.  m, dist.  m, direc. ; Other

20) Veg. on site \*\* See below.

21) Surrounding veg. Same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record  collect  map  test  part. exca.   
total excav.  stabilized  other

23) Protection: none x marked  fenced  patrolled x access controlled  other

24) Surface Collected: yes x no  % collected 40% sampling technique: none grab  
random  transect  other , describe Collected 3 artifacts, left lithic debitage

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mt. Park Museum

26) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 27) Date(s) 8 / 17 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

\* Light brown loam with outwash of small gravel, middle-sized gravel and scattered larger rocks.

\*\* Scattered willow bushes, mixed wind-blown conifers (Subalpine Engelmann spruce up to 2m. in height) Vaccinium, sibbaldia, grasses, Carex.

Historic Preservation  
INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE	
—	DET. ELIG.
—	DET. NOT ELIG.
—	NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____	

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area X 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 198  
 5) Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_  
 6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
 Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer, Colorado  
 9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
 portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
 11) Dimensions 75 mX 55 m 12) Area 4125 sq.m (+4047=) 1.0 acres  
 13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
 A. 13; 43, 3, 3, 15 mE; 44, 75, 4, 28 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
 C. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_  
 16) Owner/Address National Park Service  
 17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_\_\_; Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
 18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_\_\_ light \_\_\_\_\_ moderate x heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Near Ute Trail and  
historic Fall River Road; elk, deer, and small animals in area  
 19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion x Animal Activity x Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism x  
 Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments None

20) Management Recommendations None

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1  
 22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_  
 23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
 24) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 25) Recording Date 8/18/87  
 26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true\_\_

mag. \_\_

28) Location/Access:

Approx. 2½ mi. westerly from Trail Ridge Road/Alpine Visitor Center  
along the Ute Trail

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Site boundaries indefinite.

30) Boundary Justification:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5LR2, Area X

1) Resource No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic Scatter5) Description/Features Large protected opening among windblown conifers on  
SW slope of ridge crest.6) Cultural Material #67 Groundstone or handstone, 27 flakes (five were worked,  
two of which were collected: #68 and # 70), #69 Knife/scrapper.7) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric or contact aboriginal Date Undetermined <sup>BC</sup><sub>AD</sub>8) Dating Criteria No diagnostic artifacts.9) Site Depth \_\_\_\_\_; based on cut/bank auger shovel other Surface10) Activities inferred from site features Tool manufacture, food processing11) Research potential/significance Minor unless diagnostic artifacts are found.  
Handstone could undergo washing for pollen analysis to determine if it was  
was used for preparation of plant foods.12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None known

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling crest of high subalpine ridge.

15) Elev. 11,440 ft. (x .3048=) 3486.9 m 16) % Grade: site 3 Surrounding 3-6  
17) Aspect Enclosed, but SW 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Lt. brown loam with  
depth character pebbled sheet wash  
19) Nearest water: name Lakes in S1, NE1, Sec. 3; Int. Perm x Fos.; elev. 3499.1 m,  
dist. 804.7 m, direc. E; Nearest permanent water  
elev.          m, dist.          m, direc.         ; Other           
20) Veg. on site Willow, huckleberry, bistort, grasses  
21) Surrounding veg. Willow, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir  
III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect x map x test          part. exca.           
total excav.          stabilized          other           
23) Protection: none x marked          fenced          patrolled x access controlled          other           
          
24) Surface Collected: yes x no          % collected 18; sampling technique: none          grab           
random          transect          other x, describe Collected worked lithics  
25) Artifact Storage at           
26) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 27) Date(s) 8 / 18 / 87

## IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Red-and-white quartz flakes on this site are distinctive lithic tool material and should be traced to source.





Office of Archaeology and  
Historic Preservation  
INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5LR2, Area Y 2)Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3)Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4)Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
5)Category: Arch. Site X, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_  
6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes \_\_\_no X;Name \_\_\_\_\_  
II. LOCATION: 7)Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section 3; P.M. 6th. 8)County Larimer  
9)USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5 x 15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
11)Dimensions 10. mX 6. m 12)Area 60 sq.m(+4047=) 0.01483 acres  
13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. 13 43 3 15 mE; 44 75 42 8 mN. B. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN. D. \_\_\_\_\_ mE; \_\_\_\_\_ mN.  
14)Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_  
III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible X Need Data \_\_\_  
16)Owner/Address National Park Service  
17)Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal X Private \_\_\_ : Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
18)Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate X heavy \_\_\_ total \_\_\_; Explain Near Ute Trail and historic  
Fall River road; elk, deer, and small animals in area  
19)Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_ Wind Erosion X Animal Activity X Neglect X Vandalism X  
Recreation \_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
20)Management Recommendations Check for artifacts each spring.  
V. REFERENCE: 21)~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1  
22)Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_ on file at \_\_\_\_\_  
23)Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987  
24)Recorder F. Adkins, P. Friedman 25)Recording Date 8/16/87  
26)Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, Colorado Arch- 27)Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
aeology Society



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true\_\_

mag. \_\_

28) Location/Access:

Midway between junction of the Ute Trail and Forest Canyon Pass, on south side of the Ute Trail in area of windswept conifers.

Access by foot.

29) Boundary Description:

Bordered east, south and west by intermittent stands of windswept conifers and open on the north/northwesterly side to the Ute Trail and descent to Cache la Poudre Canyon. No boundary.

30) Boundary Justification:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORMIMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES1) Resource No. 5LR2, Area Y 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic scatter.5) Description/Features A small area on the SE side of a large opening,  
bordered east, south and west by intermittent stands of windswept conifers  
and open on the north/northwesterly side to Ute Trail and descent to  
Cache la Poudre canyon.6) Cultural Material Scattering of flakes, and small round agate scraper.  
Materials analysis: Scraper is tan agate with black inclusions. Of the  
flakes recorded, 4 are red jasper, 5 are chert (Kremmling, yellow, Lt.  
brown, white,) 1 is chalcedony, 2 are red-brown petrified wood, 10 are tert-  
iary, 2 are secondary.7) Cultural Affiliation Probably prehistoric Date Unknown BC  
AD

8) Dating Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

9) Site Depth \_\_\_\_\_; based on cut/bank auger shovel other Surface10) Activities inferred from site features Stone tool manufacture. Processing  
material (possibly small animal skins--this inferred from size and  
configuration of scraper).11) Research potential/significance Minor, unless diagnostic artifacts erode  
out in the future.12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None known.

13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling crest of high subalpine ridge

- 15) Elev. 11,360ft. (x .3048=) 3462.5 m 16) % Grade: site 6% Surrounding 6%  
Light brown loam,  
17) Aspect Southwesterly 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \* See Item IV below  
depth Shallow character \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Nearest water: name Lakes in S $\frac{1}{2}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 3; Int. Permx Fos.; elev. 3,499 m,  
dist.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. m, direc. E; Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_  
elev. \_\_\_\_\_ m, dist. \_\_\_\_\_ m, direc. \_\_\_\_\_; Other \_\_\_\_\_  
20) Veg. on site Willow, vaccinium sp., sibbaldia, other forbs and grasses.  
21) Surrounding veg. Windswept conifers, (Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir)

- III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record ☒ collect ☒ map ☒ test ☐ part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_  
total excav. ☐ stabilized ☐ other \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Protection: none ☒ marked ☐ fenced ☐ patrolled ☒ access controlled ☐ other Potential  
disturbance by elk, deer and small animals; vandalism  
24) Surface Collected: yes ☒ no ☐ % collected \_\_\_\_\_; sampling technique: none ☐ grab \_\_\_\_\_  
random ☐ transect ☐ other \_\_\_\_\_, describe Collected one small scraper only.  
25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum  
26) Recorder P. Friedman, F. Adkins 27) Date(s) 8/16/87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

\* Loam with sheetwash of small pebbles and scattering of large gravel, cobbles, and occasional large stones, predominately metamorphics but 10-15% schist.

APPENDIX B

ISOLATED FINDS

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75W PM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
6) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: #25 Shard of fragile china (buff color on outside, white inside)

8) Inferred function/description:

Table service or decorative ware. Fragment is part of a  
pitcher pouring-spout.

9) Cultural Affiliation Historic Time Period Late 19th century  
or Early 20th <sup>BC</sup>  
<sub>AD</sub>

10) IF Dimensions 2.18 X 1.56 x .28 cm thick

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Veg. on site \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Surrounding veg. \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

Outside

No information on specific  
location



End

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner: National Park Service  
21) Report title: Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder: \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Affiliation: Denver Chapter, CAS 24) Date: 8/ / 87



## I. LOCATION

## II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

### III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

Outside



## Inside



Side

Scale 1-1

Found by Brett Hill

## V. REFERENCE DATA:

23) Affiliation Denver Chapt. Colo. Archaeology 24) Date 8/19/87 /      /       
Society

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer

I. LOCATION

1) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75W PM 6th

5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958

5) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: One salmon-colored opalized wood projectile point, cornernotched, expanding stem, flat base ground smooth, small tangs, excurvate blade, incurvate at the tip.

3) Inferred function/description:

#58---Projectile point.

9) Cultural Affiliation Late Prehistoric Time Period 400-1700 AD BC AD

10) IF Dimensions 2.69 cm x 2.50 cm

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. 11,400 ft. m. 12) Soil Forest duff on small pebbled gravel wash

13) Topography NW slope of subalpine ridge 14) Slope: Site 6% surrounding 6%

15) Nearest water: name/nature Marsh\* elev. 11,380 dist. 100m direction NW

Nearest permanent water Lakes in NE 1/4, Sec. 3 elev. 11,480 dist. 1/2 mi. direction NE

16) Veg. on site none 17) Surrounding veg. Grasses, sedges, conifers, vaccinium sp.

Additional Comments: \* Intermittent slope drainage, probably lasting all summer in normal years.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



Dorsal



Ventral



Side



End view

N61°30'W, 124.81m from Sta  
Location of find was survey  
from Station 11.

Found by Diana Mullineaux  
Photo in situ: Paul Friedmar

Scale 1-1

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe Surface find

19) Repository: Rocky Mtn. Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service

21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder J. F. Adkins/D. Mullineaux

23) Affiliation Denver Chapt., CO. Archaeology Society 24) Date 8 / 16 / 87



ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8 T 5N R 75W PM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
6) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts:  
#66) One scraper. (Tan quartzite)

8) Inferred function/description:  
Hide preparation, meat cutting

9) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric (Probably) Time Period \_\_\_\_\_ BC  
AD

10) IF Dimensions 3.47 x 3.22 x .54 thick

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. 11,520 ft. m. 12) Soil Gravelly  
13) Topography Krummholz niche along outcrop 14) Slope: Site 1% surrounding 26%  
15) Nearest water: name/nature Seasonal ponds elev. 11,510 dist. 50 yds direction NE  
Nearest permanent water Big Thompson elev. 10,480 dist. 4400 direction NE  
16) Veg. on site None 17) Surrounding veg. Krummholz, forbs, grasses

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



Dorsal



Ventral



Side



End

Found on SE flank of hill (11,961) which is approx. halfway between Poudre Lake and Forest Canyon Pass to the south

Scale 1-1

V. REFERENCE DATA:

Found by Bret Hill

18) Collection: yes ☒ no \_\_\_\_\_ describe Surface survey  
19) Repository: Rocky Mt. Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder J. Frank Adkins  
23) Affiliation Denver Chap., Colo. Archaeology Society 24) Date 8 / 15 / 87



ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

1) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75WPM 6th

5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958

5) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: #71 4 pieces of wood--Insulator holders from telephone line  
(RE: Artifact # 72. Found in same place, scattered over a 2m. square area.)

3) Inferred function/description:

Insulator holders for wooden arms of telephone line (Historic)

9) Cultural Affiliation Historic telephone line (1920's) Time Period Early 20th cent. <sup>BC</sup><sub>AD</sub>

10) IF Dimensions 30cm 6.67 cm x 3.7cm thick, 30.0cm x 5.47cm x 2.99cm thick  
26.3 x 5.55 x 2.07 " " 30.6 x 5.47 x 2.27 " "

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. 11,502 ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_

13) Topography Downslope from Station 7 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_

15) Nearest water: name/nature \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_

16) Veg. on site Krummholz, spruce and willow 17) Surrounding veg. Same

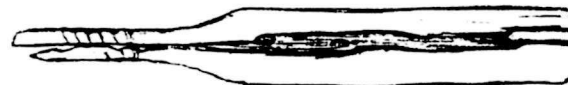
Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

Found: 94m downslope  
from Station 7,  
S82°30'W



Drawing scale: 1/4 actual size. Best two pc. shown in use position. Wood is weathered and deteriorated. Threads for installation of insulators still partially visible. One section still has spike attached (not shown)



V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_

19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service

21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey 22) Recorder F. C. Rathbun

23) Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 24) Date 8/ / 87

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75W PM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
6) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: #72 Green-blue glass insulator from historic telephone line, has name of manufacturer "BROOKFIELD" embossed on side.  
(RE: #71, found together)

8) Inferred function/description:

Insulator from historic telephone line. Broken in several pieces, partially restored

9) Cultural Affiliation Historic Time Period Early 20th Cent. <sup>BC</sup><sub>AD</sub>

10) IF Dimensions 6.74 tall x 5.77cm in diameter x .81cm thick

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

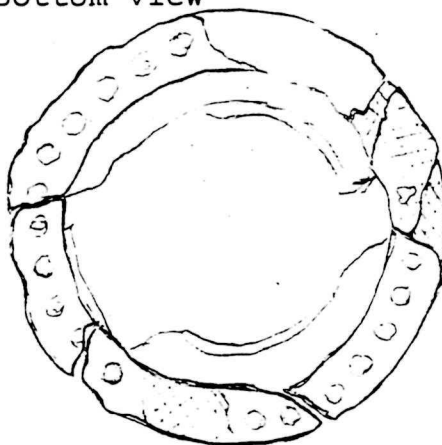
11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Veg. on site \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Surrounding veg. \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

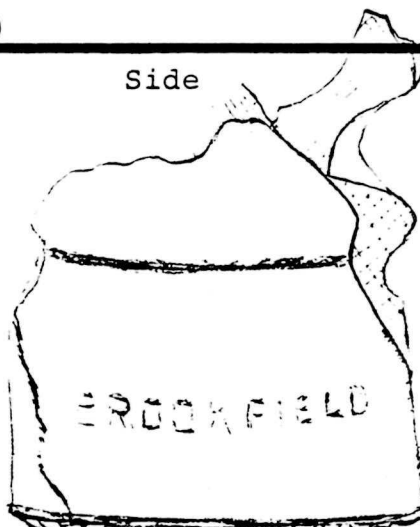
IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

Found with Item #71,  
94m downslope from  
Station 7, scattered  
over 2x2m area.

Bottom view



Side



Cross-hatched areas de-  
note broken surfaces.  
Partially glued together

Actual size

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes ☒ no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Affiliation Denver Chapt. CAS 24) Date 8/ / 87

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

1) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75W PM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
5) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts:  
#73 Blue-green insulator, glass, name of manufacturer "Hemingray"  
embossed on side.

3) Inferred function/description:

Insulator from historic telephone line. Broken and partially  
reconstructed.

9) Cultural Affiliation Historic telephone line (1920's) Time Period Early 20th Cent. <sup>BC</sup><sub>AD</sub>

10) IF Dimensions Height: 9.36cm, Diameter: 5.68cm, .76 thick

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

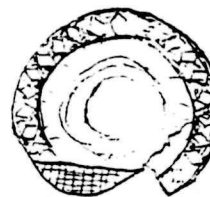
11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Veg. on site \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Surrounding veg. \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



Side



Bottom

Shown 1/2 actual size

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 24) Date 8/ / 87

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75W PM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
6) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: #74 Two shards of table china, probably from serving dish or sauce dish. Main color white, shaded blue with white embossed design on the rim-sherd.

8) Inferred function/description:

Historic table china, see description above

9) Cultural Affiliation Historic Time Period Late 19th century or Early 20th AD

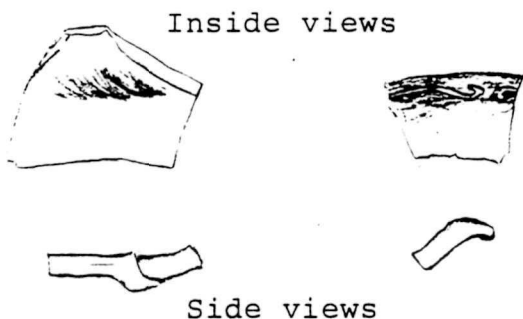
10) IF Dimensions Large: 2.24 x 1.77 x .57 thick  
Small 1.63 x 1.22 x .24 thick

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature Unnamed ponds elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction NE  
Nearest permanent water Same elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Veg. on site \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Surrounding veg. \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



Found: 16m SE of Ute Trail  
approx. halfway between Station 4 & 5

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 24) Date 8/ / 87

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

1) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75WPM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
6) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

1) Artifacts:

#75 Flake knife or scraper

2) Inferred function/description:

Food or hide processing. (Could also be used as scraper) Thin, utilized flake formed entirely by hinge fractures and conchoidal fracturing.

9) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric Time Period Unknown BC  
AD

10) IF Dimensions 2.78 X 2.10 x .30 thick

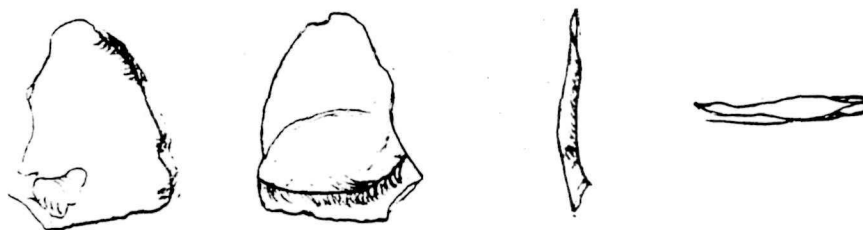
III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography Flat, open tundra 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature Unnamed tundra pond elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction SW  
16) Nearest permanent water Same elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
17) Veg. on site LOW willows, grasses 17) Surrounding veg. Same

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

Found: N7°E, 34m.  
from Station 1



V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Affiliation Denver Chapter, CO. 24) Date 8/ / 87

ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T 5N R 75W PM 6th  
5) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date August, 1987  
6) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: #77 Two shards of table china, same vessel

8) Inferred function/description:

Table service. China is thin with gold floral decoration on a shaded blue background on white. Probably came from a cup saucer or small plate. No trademark.

9) Cultural Affiliation Historic Time Period Late 19th or Early 20th century <sup>BC</sup> <sub>AD</sub>

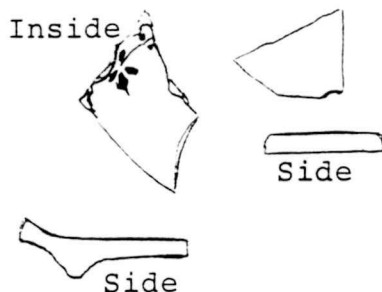
10) IF Dimensions Large: 1.64x 1.24 x .16 thick, small: 1.42 x .91 x .24 thick (cm)

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Nearest permanent water \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Veg. on site \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Surrounding veg. \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



No specific location information. Found on Forest Canyon Pass

No way to identify further, no trademark or other identifying features.

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder \_\_\_\_\_  
23) Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 24) Date August / / 87



ISOLATED FIND RECORD



1) RESOURCE NO.: 5LR2 2) Temp.No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) County Larimer, CO.

I. LOCATION

1) Legal Location 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, Sec. 3 T5N R75WPM 6th  
2) USGS Quad: Name Fall River Pass Size 7.5 Date 1958  
3) UTM: Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE, \_\_\_\_\_ mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: #78 (5LR2)  
1 shard of historic china, ecru color with orange, green, pink, and blue flowers and leaves  
8) Inferred function/description:  
Dinner plate or platter. Has floral design. On bottom, what appears to be partial letters "RAVE" (lower section of letters)  
9) Cultural Affiliation Historic Time Period Early 20 century  
10) IF Dimensions 5.55cm X 4.01 x .87 thick

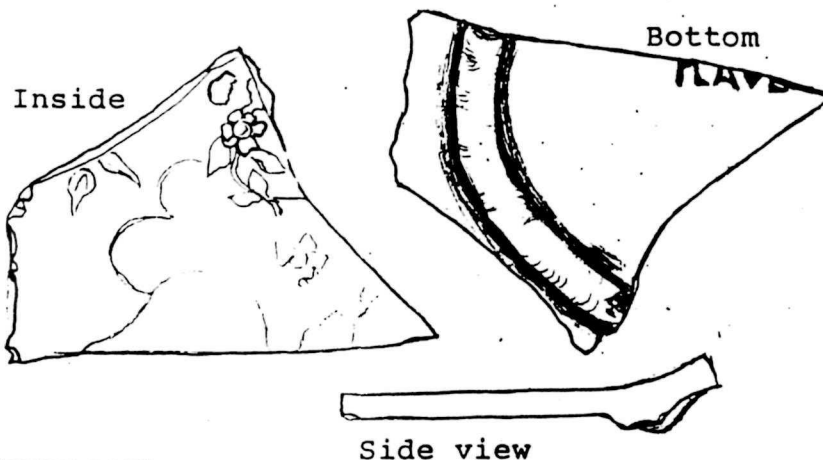
III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. 12) Soil \_\_\_\_\_  
13) Topography \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Slope: Site \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_  
15) Nearest water: name/nature Unnamed tundra ponds elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Nearest permanent water same elev. \_\_\_\_\_ dist. \_\_\_\_\_ direction \_\_\_\_\_  
16) Veg. on site \_\_\_\_\_ 17) Surrounding veg. \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

Found near pond

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



Found from Station 1  
S5°E, 109m.

Possible identification:

HP Sinclair & CO. started a plant in Bath, NY in 1921 with china decoration as a sideline. Used imported blanks for their hand-painted china and "Ravenwood" for their trademark. Factory closed in 1929.

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes x no \_\_\_\_\_ describe \_\_\_\_\_  
19) Repository: Rocky Mountain Park Museum 20) Landowner National Park Service  
21) Report title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987 22) Recorder C Bechtold  
23) Affiliation Denver Chapt., CAS 24) Date 8/16/87

APPENDIX C

5LR2

POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS



5LR2, #5

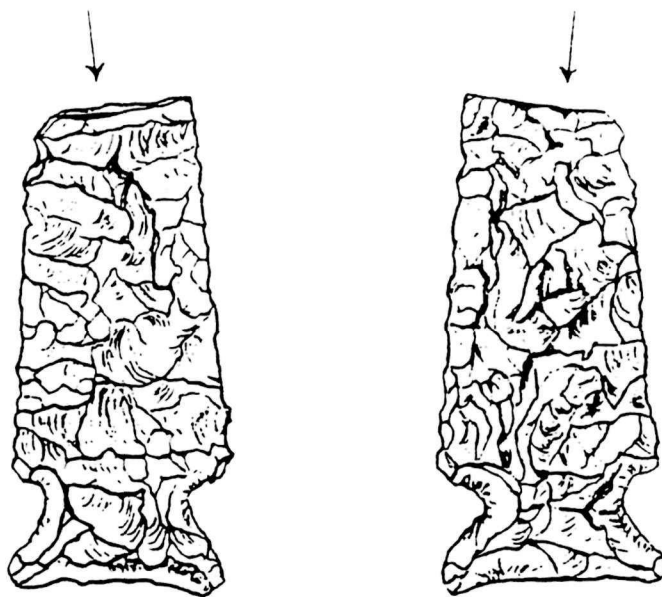


Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Side/Corner variant (shallow)  
Blade shape: Subtriangular  
Blade edge: One straight, one convex  
Point tip: Blunt  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 4.3mm  
Length: 21.4mm  
Width: 16.2mm  
Material: Red jasper

Comments: Random flaking. Irregular coarse  
edge retouch; some edge breakage.

Affiliation: Archaic

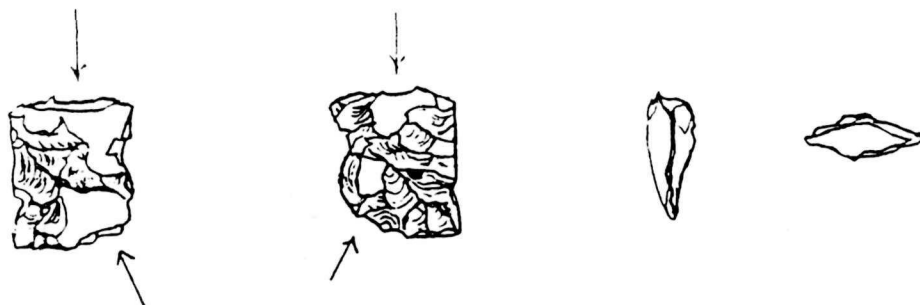
5LR2, #10



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Subconcave  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 6.8mm  
Length: 66.2mm  
Width: 29mm  
Material: Pink opalized tuff breccia. Base  
lightly ground.  
Comments: Blade is thinned. Coarse edge retouch;  
edge wear pattern suggests use as knife.  
Affiliation: Archaic



5LR2, #15



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Lanceolate  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: None  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Bitrangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Can't determine  
Thickness: 6.2mm  
Length: 20mm  
Width: 16.3mm  
Material: Opal

Comments: Fire or frost-cracked or pocked;  
Medium edge retouch.  
Affiliation: Paleo

5LR2, #16



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Sub-concave  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Asymmetrically biconvex  
Thickness: 4.5mm  
Length: 25.7mm  
Width: 14.8mm  
Material: Kremmling chert, white

Comments: Asymmetrical in most aspects,  
flaking flaw left raised area.

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric

Add'l comments: Coarse edge retouch; probably  
resharpened from larger broken point.

5LR2, #17

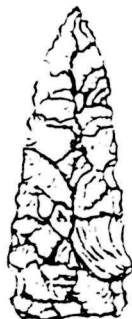


Stem: Expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 2.2mm  
Length: 7.9mm  
Width: 13.4mm  
Material: Chert, white

Comments: Coarse edge retouch

Affiliation: Late Preshistoric

5LR2, #22



Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Side (shallow)  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Slightly convex  
Point tip: Very sharp  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Plano/Triangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Bitriangular  
Thickness: 5.5mm  
Length: 41.2mm  
Width: 16.5mm  
Material: Brown jasper

Comments: Notches are very low on base  
and very shallow; coarse edge retouch.  
Affiliation: Archaic

5LR2, #48



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner-notch  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: One missing, one excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Asymmetrical biconvex  
Thickness: 4mm  
Length: 18mm  
Width: 18mm  
Material: Opal

Comments: Coarse edge retouch; possible scraper wear use on broken edge.  
Affiliation: Late Prehistoric

5LR2, #58



Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Straight (ground)  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate, incurvate at tip  
Point tip: Sharp  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 4mm  
Length: 27mm  
Width: 25mm  
Material: Opalized wood, salmon

Comments: Fine retouch on edges; base broken;  
tip has diagonal break, may have been resharpened  
Affiliation: Late Prehistoric before break



5LR2, #64



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Straight  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 2.5mm  
Length: 15mm  
Width: 13mm  
Material: Opal

Comments: Minor coarse retouch on edges.

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric

APPENDIX D

EXISTING DATA FILE SEARCH

—  
REVERIFICATION OF SITES  
AND  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REPORT

### FILE SEARCH

Early in 1987, OD Hand conducted a file search of records at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1300 Broadway, Denver, Colorado. The search located very little information on sites that had previously been reported in the Forest Canyon Pass area. Hand's listing follows:

5LR2      Open camp. No document  
5LR81      Open lithic. No document. Exact location unknown.  
5LR82      Open camp. No document. Exact location unknown  
5LR89      Open lithic. No document. Side-notched and corner-notched points  
5LR91      Open lithic. No document.  
5LR327      Open lithic. No document.  
5LR334      Open camp. No document. Exact location unknown. Pottery.  
5LR335      Open camp. No document. Location unknown. Pottery.  
5LR608      Open camp. Fall River Pass. Pottery.

In January of 1989, Marie Mayer conducted a file search at Henderson Museum, University of Colorado on the above listed site numbers. No information is recorded there on site numbers, 5LR327, 5LR334, 5LR335, or 5LR608. No diagnostics from 5LR91 are housed at Henderson Museum. 5LR2 artifacts previously collected and listed stored at Henderson are described in this section; no diagnostics are in the collection, however seven pot-sherds are. This is of particular interest as no pot-sherds were recovered from Forest Canyon Pass during the 1987 survey.

The survey was not able to re-verify sites 5LR82 and 5LR327. Sites 5LR81 and 5LR89 WERE re-verified and much information added to the available body of data. SEE 5LR81 and 5LR89 THIS SECTION.

LISTING OF 5LR2 ARTIFACTS PREVIOUSLY STORED AT  
HENDERSON MUSEUM,  
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, CO.

Groundstone:

Mano fragment, biface; gray andesite cobble; shaped; ovoid; ground flat on 2 faces, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of specimen); 54mm between flat faces; length 14.5mm plus, estimated 90mm wide.

Fragment, brown Lyons sandstone; ground flat both faces; burned; faces are parallel; 15mm thick. Fragment, same artifact; 10-16mm thick; bifacial; Lyons sandstone.

Lithic:

Tip of knife, red jasper, grainy with coarse orange banding. Crude bifacial thinning; alternate retouch; 7mm at thickest point.

Pottery:

Sherd, thin; black outside; paddle impression; light brown matrix; temper has quartzite, feldspar, muscovite; interior has thin tan coating 4mm thick.

Sherd, smooth; black outside; tan inside; flat; brown matrix; fine temper; highly micaceous throughout; 7mm thick. Sherd, same description, except black on concave side; 9mm thick.

Sherd, smooth; flat; brown; fine temper, quartzite-orthoclase, minor muscovite; 6mm thick.

Rimsherd, rim is smooth and slightly rounded; 5mm thick; black inside; brown coating outside; reddish-brown matrix; fine temper, fine muscovite, fine mica.

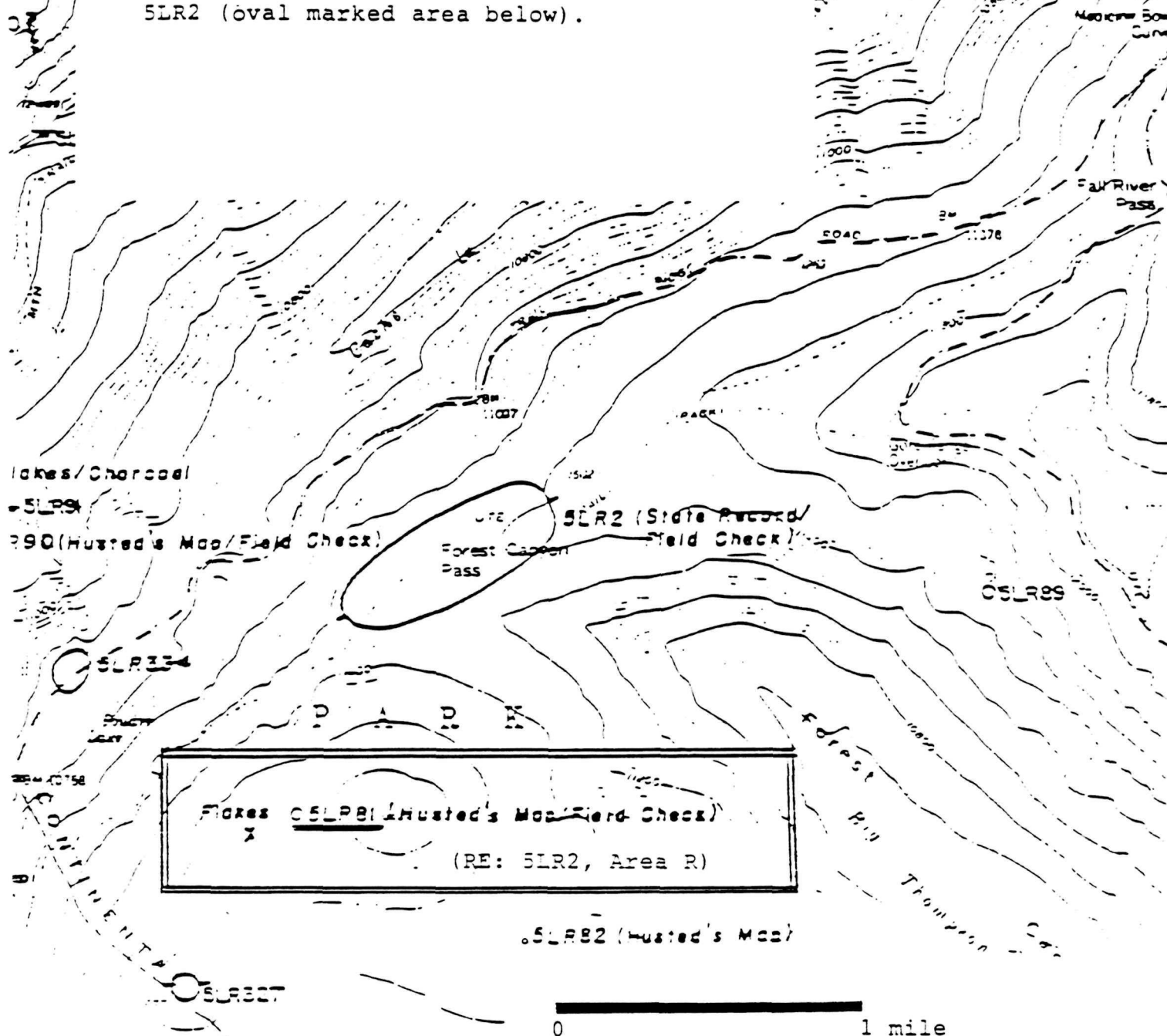
Sherds, two from same vessel; smooth; gray matrix, coarse to fine quartzite temper; 7-8mm thick.

Sherd, Slight curve; black on outside, tan coating inside; abundant medium quartzite-feldspar temper, minor muscovite, tan matrix; 5mm thick.

5LR81

(Re: 5LR2, Area R)

FOREST CANYON PASS SURVEY, 1987  
 verified Husted's 5LR81. (See boxed area  
 below.) Note position of Fall River Pass  
 (far right), Trail Ridge Road (center),  
 and location of Forest Canyon Pass and site  
 5LR2 (oval marked area below).





IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE  
DET. ELIG.  
DET. NOT ELIG.  
NOMINATED  
LISTED, DATE \_\_\_\_\_

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR81 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_

3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey

5) Category: Arch. Site ☒, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_\_\_ no ☒; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 5N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE

Section 4; P.M. 6th. 8) County Larimer

9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_

11) Dimensions 12.0 mX 15.0 m 12) Area 180 sq.m(+4047=) 0.04448 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN. B. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN.

C. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_\_\_

16) Owner/Address Rocky Mountain Park (National Park Service)

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Federal ☒ Private \_\_\_\_\_: Agency \_\_\_\_\_

18) Disturbance: none ☒ light \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ total \_\_\_\_\_; Explain Not readily accessible.

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Erosion ☒ Animal Activity ☒ Neglect \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_

Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Construction \_\_\_\_\_; Comments \_\_\_\_\_

20) Management Recommendations see research potential on ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM. Check site for artifacts each spring.

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87 ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, on file at \_\_\_\_\_

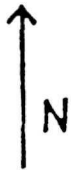
23) Report Title FOREST CANYON PASS SURVEY, 1987

24) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 25) Recording Date 8/15/87

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, Colorado Arch-aeology Society 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

scale:

key:



true

mag. \_\_\_\_\_

30) Boundary Justification:



IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5LR81 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Open camp. Possible solar observatory.
- 5) Description/Features A hearth, partly slabbed as protection from winds. (Apparently had been excavated); A ring of rocks two and one-half meters in diameter (reminiscent of a tepee ring), a surrounding oval with axes of 12 m. and 15 m.; and an arrow made of rocks, pointing N80°E (True).
- Not mapped in field: Hearth not mapped in detail, Above mentioned ring of rocks not mapped in detail, "oval" and "arrow" not mapped.
- 6) Cultural Material #1 Scraper (Agate), #2 Worked flake (Red-gray volcanic tuff), #3 Scraper (Lt. gray quartzite), #4 Scraper (Agatized wood), #5 Scraper (Red-gray volcanic tuff, same as #2), #6 Core (Gray metamorphic quartzite.)
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric and possibly historic Date Unknown BC AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Stone artifacts collected are of aboriginal manufacture but none are diagnostic to culture. Shape of arrow suggests historic European affiliation, but may be prehistoric
- 9) Site Depth \_\_\_\_\_; based on cut/bank auger shovel other Surface
- 10) Activities inferred from site features Camping. Possible observation of sunrise.
- 11) Research potential/significance Examination by high altitude and solar alignment specialists for possible contributions to paleoastronomy and and vision-quest studies.
- 12) Known ~~Collections/Excavations~~/Publications Wilfred Husted, 1962. "A Proposed Archaeological Chronology for Rocky Mountain National Park based on Projectile Points and Pottery." Unpublished Master's thesis. Dept. of Anthro, Univ. of CO., "American Antiquity" Vol. 30, No. 4, 1965, "Early
- 13) ~~Excavation Name/Date~~ Occupation of the Colorado Front Range" by Wilfred M. Husted

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Saddle ridge between hills with elevations  
of 11,881 and 11,961 ft.

15) Elev. 11,780 ft. (x .3048=) 3590.5m 16) % Grade: site            Surrounding           

17) Aspect Open, good view! 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Varied

depth                                  character Rocks and pebbles

19) Nearest water: name Catchment or spring on; Int. Perm. X Fos. hill; elev. 3611.9 m,  
(11,850 ft.)

dist. 152.4 m, direc. SE; Nearest permanent water                                 

elev.            m, dist.            m, direc.           ; Other                                 

20) Veg. on site Tundra-stunted and mat plants, more numerous at site center  
where soil had accumulated.

21) Surrounding veg. Alpine avens, Artemisia, Sandwort, Alpine paintbrush,  
Stonecrop, Trifolium

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test    part. exca.           

total excav.    stabilized    other                                 

23) Protection: none X marked X fenced    patrolled    access controlled    other   ; Not readily  
accessible.

24) Surface Collected: yes X no    % collected           ; sampling technique: none    grab     
random    transect    other   , describe Collected artifacts worked by humans

25) Artifact Storage at Rocky Mountain Park Museum

26) Recorder J. Frank Adkins 27) Date(s) 8 / 15 / 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

5LR81 was originally reported by Wilfred Husted. This site is confirmed by this survey---(Forest Canyon Pass Survey-National Park Service Archaeological Project, August, 1987 )done by Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society.

342

5LR81

LEGEND

Artifacts- (1)

Hearth- (H)

Ring of stones - (O) - (O)

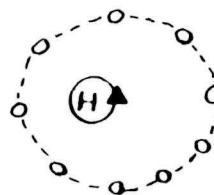
Datum- (▲)

RE: Forest Canyon Pass  
Survey, 1987.



(9)

(4) (1)



(3)

(5)

0 1 2 3 4  
METERS



ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS 5LR81 (Re: 5LR2, Area R)

NOTE: 5LR81 artifacts have a discrete numbering sequence, separate from 5LR2 artifacts.

Prehistoric:

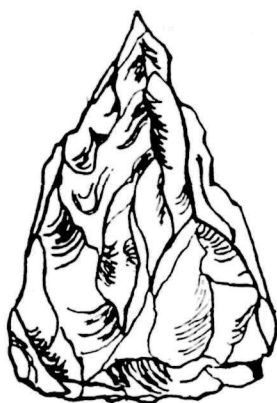
- #1 Scraper. Thick and sturdy, suitable for heavy work. Agate (Oolitic chalcedony).
- #2 Worked flake. Probably utilized as a scraper. 2pc (glued). Red-gray volcanic.
- #3 Scraper. Unifacial edge retouch. Light gray quartzite.
- #4 Possible base of projectile point later used for cutting or scraping tool. Agatized wood.
- #5 Scraper or scraper fragment. Flaking pattern is obscured by black and brown lichen growth on dorsal side (3.7cm long and 1.5 cm wide at outside limits). Red-gray volcanic (same as #2).
- #6 Core. May also have been used as scraping or cutting tool. Gray metamorphic quartzite.

ARTIFACT LOCATIONS FROM 5LR81 (Not tied to 5LR2)

<u>#</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Distance in feet</u>
1	S80°W	35'6"
2	S80°W	36'8"
3	N80°E	14'8"
4	N64°W	44'±
5	S30°W	26'4"
6	N72°W	62'±



Dorsal



Ventral



Side



End

#1 Scraper



Dorsal



Ventral



Side



End

#2 Worked flake



Dorsal



Ventral



Side



End

#3 Scraper

Site: 5LR81, RE: 5LR2, Area R



Dorsal



Ventral



Side



End

#4 Scraper



Dorsal



Ventral



Side

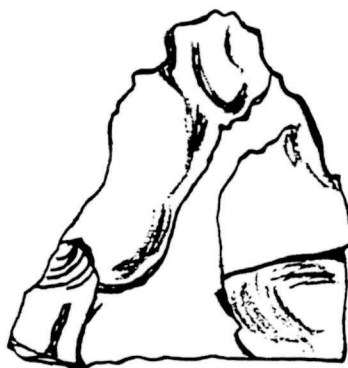


End

#5 Scraper



Dorsal



Ventral



Broken end

#6 Core



Side

Site 5LR81, Re; 5LR2, Area R

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

5LR81 (W. HUSTED) INFORMATION ON RECORD  
AT HENDERSON MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER

---

5LR81 Recorded by W. Husted, 7/24/60

Located T-5N, R 75W, NW corner of S10, Fall River Pass  
Quadrangle

El.--11,770 ft.

Water--Poudre Lakes and stream SE of site

Size--100'x50'

Open camp. In saddle between two hills just south of Forest Canyon Pass. Chips were found in areas free of vegetation. Site is above timberline and only tundra occurs as vegetation. Site probably collected earlier.

Material culture: Crude and fragmental bifaces and scrapers.

Lithic materials (undiagnostic) collected by Husted and stored at University of Colorado.

- 17 pc--Brown jasperized wood with white chalcedony vug fillings
- 3 pc--Dark red grainy jasper with lichens
- 1 pc--Yellow grainy jasperized wood, probably heat-treated. Minor white vug fillings
- 1 pc--Reddish vein quartz, with lichen (scraper fragment)
- 1 pc--Tan smooth jasperized wood
- 1 pc--Light gray silicified tuff with fragmental dark and light inclusions
- 1 pc--Dark gray andesite, siliceous
- 1 pc--Purple banded jasper
- 1 pc--Light gray very fine grained quartzite

### 5LR81 DISCUSSION

Verification of 5LR81 is based chiefly on matching topographical descriptions. The "saddle between two hills" mentioned by both Husted and the 1987 Denver Chapter survey crew is a huge open area approximately 1600m southwest of Forest Canyon Pass. The Denver Chapter crew noted several features not mentioned by Husted, re: hearth, stone circle, stone oval, and stone arrow. This not contradictory because of the size of the area.

The Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society survey crew believes noted features to be of prehistoric origin except for the stone arrow, which is possibly modern and perhaps placed by hikers, and may not have been there in the 1960s.



5LR89

(Includes Resurvey by Denver Chapter, CAS, 1987)

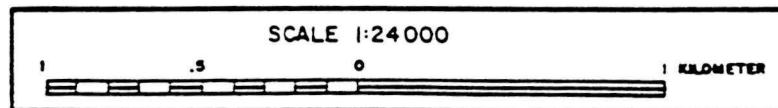
and

Original Site Information and Diagnostics

Recorded by W. Husted, 1961)

Site 5LR89  
Rocky Mountain National Park  
Fall River Pass, 7.5, 1958  
Larimer County, Colorado

Map features include:  
 - Contour lines (e.g., 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 15800, 15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 16300, 16400, 16500, 16600, 16700, 16800, 16900, 17000, 17100, 17200, 17300, 17400, 17500, 17600, 17700, 17800, 17900, 18000, 18100, 18200, 18300, 18400, 18500, 18600, 18700, 18800, 18900, 19000, 19100, 19200, 19300, 19400, 19500, 19600, 19700, 19800, 19900, 20000, 20100, 20200, 20300, 20400, 20500, 20600, 20700, 20800, 20900, 21000, 21100, 21200, 21300, 21400, 21500, 21600, 21700, 21800, 21900, 22000, 22100, 22200, 22300, 22400, 22500, 22600, 22700, 22800, 22900, 23000, 23100, 23200, 23300, 23400, 23500, 23600, 23700, 23800, 23900, 24000, 24100, 24200, 24300, 24400, 24500, 24600, 24700, 24800, 24900, 25000, 25100, 25200, 25300, 25400, 25500, 25600, 25700, 25800, 25900, 26000, 26100, 26200, 26300, 26400, 26500, 26600, 26700, 26800, 26900, 27000, 27100, 27200, 27300, 27400, 27500, 27600, 27700, 27800, 27900, 28000, 28100, 28200, 28300, 28400, 28500, 28600, 28700, 28800, 28900, 29000, 29100, 29200, 29300, 29400, 29500, 29600, 29700, 29800, 29900, 30000, 30100, 30200, 30300, 30400, 30500, 30600, 30700, 30800, 30900, 31000, 31100, 31200, 31300, 31400, 31500, 31600, 31700, 31800, 31900, 32000, 32100, 32200, 32300, 32400, 32500, 32600, 32700, 32800, 32900, 33000, 33100, 33200, 33300, 33400, 33500, 33600, 33700, 33800, 33900, 34000, 34100, 34200, 34300, 34400, 34500, 34600, 34700, 34800, 34900, 35000, 35100, 35200, 35300, 35400, 35500, 35600, 35700, 35800, 35900, 36000, 36100, 36200, 36300, 36400, 36500, 36600, 36700, 36800, 36900, 37000, 37100, 37200, 37300, 37400, 37500, 37600, 37700, 37800, 37900, 38000, 38100, 38200, 38300, 38400, 38500, 38600, 38700, 38800, 38900, 39000, 39100, 39200, 39300, 39400, 39500, 39600, 39700, 39800, 39900, 40000, 40100, 40200, 40300, 40400, 40500, 40600, 40700, 40800, 40900, 41000, 41100, 41200, 41300, 41400, 41500, 41600, 41700, 41800, 41900, 42000, 42100, 42200, 42300, 42400, 42500, 42600, 42700, 42800, 42900, 43000, 43100, 43200, 43300, 43400, 43500, 43600, 43700, 43800, 43900, 44000, 44100, 44200, 44300, 44400, 44500, 44600, 44700, 44800, 44900, 45000, 45100, 45200, 45300, 45400, 45500, 45600, 45700, 45800, 45900, 46000, 46100, 46200, 46300, 46400, 46500, 46600, 46700, 46800, 46900, 47000, 47100, 47200, 47300, 47400, 47500, 47600, 47700, 47800, 47900, 48000, 48100, 48200, 48300, 48400, 48500, 48600, 48700, 48800, 48900, 49000, 49100, 49200, 49300, 49400, 49500, 49600, 49700, 49800, 49900, 50000, 50100, 50200, 50300, 50400, 50500, 50600, 50700, 50800, 50900, 51000, 51100, 51200, 51300, 51400, 51500, 51600, 51700, 51800, 51900, 52000, 52100, 52200, 52300, 52400, 52500, 52600, 52700, 52800, 52900, 53000, 53100, 53200, 53300, 53400, 53500, 53600, 53700, 53800, 53900, 54000, 54100, 54200, 54300, 54400, 54500, 54600, 54700, 54800, 54900, 55000, 55100, 55200, 55300, 55400, 55500, 55600, 55700, 55800, 55900, 56000, 56100, 56200, 56300, 56400, 56500, 56600, 56700, 56800, 56900, 57000, 57100, 57200, 57300, 57400, 57500, 57600, 57700, 57800, 57900, 58000, 58100, 58200, 58300, 58400, 58500, 58600, 58700, 58800, 58900, 59000, 59100, 59200, 59300, 59400, 59500, 59600, 59700, 59800, 59900, 60000, 60100, 60200, 60300, 60400, 60500, 60600, 60700, 60800, 60900, 61000, 61100, 61200, 61300, 61400, 61500, 61600, 61700, 61800, 61900, 62000, 62100, 62200, 62300, 62400, 62500, 62600, 62700, 62800, 62900, 63000, 63100, 63200, 63300, 63400, 63500, 63600, 63700, 63800, 63900, 64000, 64100, 64200, 64300, 64400, 64500, 64600, 64700, 64800, 64900, 65000, 65100, 65200, 65300, 65400, 65500, 65600, 65700, 65800, 65900, 66000, 66100, 66200, 66300, 66400, 66500, 66600, 66700, 66800, 66900, 67000, 67100, 67200, 67300, 67400, 67500, 67600, 67700, 678



1



IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD  
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5LR89 2) Temp. No. H/61-73 3) Name \_\_\_\_\_
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic scatter (open)
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of a very small sparse scatter of lithic debitage situated on a west-sloping terrace above the Big Thompson River Valley, below Trail Ridge Road and the Gore Overlook, SW of a small lake. The lake is at the eastern end of a narrow bench at ca 11,500 ft. elevation, approx one mile east of Forest Canyon Pass. The site was originally recorded by Husted in 1961, artifacts were collected at that time and few cultural artifacts remain today. (1987).
- 6) Cultural Material 1987 lithics include: One tertiary flake of clear chert with white inclusions (probably what is called Kremmling chert), one secondary flake of Kremmling chert, one secondary flake of brown chert. Husted noted 3 projectile points in 1961 (small dart or arrow points) and debitage of obsidian.
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Late Archaic/Early Ceramic stage Date 500BC-AD1000 BC  
AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Projectile points collected by Husted
- 9) Site Depth shallow; based on cut/bank auger shovel other Native erosion
- 10) Activities inferred from site features Lithic reduction, possibly hunting.
- 11) Research potential/significance virtually no research potential because it now consists (1987) of nothing more than 3 pieces of debitage.
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications Husted believed to have stored his 1961 artifacts at the CU Museum.
- 13) Informants: Name/Address \_\_\_\_\_

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Narrow bench on the side of the mountain  
above the Big Thompson River Valley, east of Forest Canyon Pass.

15) Elev. 11560 ft. (x .3048=) 3523 m 16) % Grade: site 0 Surrounding 10-15

17) Aspect West 180° 18) Soil: color (Munsell) \_\_\_\_\_

depth \_\_\_\_\_ character \_\_\_\_\_

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed lake; Int. Perm.x Fos.; elev. 3523 m,

dist. 50 m, direc. NE; Nearest permanent water Big Thompson River

elev. 3230 m, dist. 1.2 m, direc. south; Other \_\_\_\_\_

20) Veg. on site Pine trees, bunch grasses

21) Surrounding veg. Pines, grasses, forbs, mountain mahogany

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect map test part. exca. \_\_\_\_\_

total excav. stabilized other \_\_\_\_\_

23) Protection: none x marked fenced patrolled access controlled other \_\_\_\_\_

24) Surface Collected: yes no x % collected \_\_\_\_\_; sampling technique: none grab  
random transect other, describe \_\_\_\_\_

25) Artifact Storage at \_\_\_\_\_

26) Recorder P. Friedman, C. Bechtold, D. Eidlen 27) Date(s) 8/ 15/ 87

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



## INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH  
RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR  
HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE _____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5LR89 2) Temp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Resource Name \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Project Name Forest Canyon Pass Survey 1987  
5) Category: Arch. Site x, Hist./Archit. Structure \_\_\_\_\_, Hist./Archit. District \_\_\_\_\_  
6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes \_\_\_ no x; Name \_\_\_\_\_

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 6N; Range 75W; \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
Section \_\_\_\_\_; P.M. \_\_\_\_\_. 8) County Larimer (CO.)  
9) USGS QUAD Fall River Pass; 7.5x15; Date 1958 Attach photocopy  
portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps \_\_\_\_\_  
11) Dimensions 20 mX 20 m 12) Area 400 sq.m(+4047=) 0.1 acres  
13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)  
A. | | | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 0 | mE; | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | mN. B. | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | mN.  
C. | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | mN.

14) Address \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible \_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_ Need Data \_\_\_

16) Owner/Address National Park Service

17) Gov't Involvement: County \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Federal x Private \_\_\_; Agency Nat'l Park Service

18) Disturbance: none \_\_\_ light \_\_\_ moderate x heavy \_\_\_ total \_\_\_; Explain It is suspected that  
the site has so few cultural materials in evidence because of past collec-  
tion.

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion \_\_\_ Wind Erosion \_\_\_ Animal Activity \_\_\_ Neglect \_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_  
Recreation x Construction \_\_\_; Comments Area is used by hikers and campers.

20) Management Recommendations No further work necessary

V. REFERENCE: 21) ~~State~~/Fed. Permit Nos. 87-ROMO-1

22) Photo Nos. PF-color #1-4, on file at Denver Chapter, CAS

23) Report Title Forest Canyon Pass Survey, 1987

24) Recorder P. Friedman, C. Bechtold, D. Eidlen 25) Recording Date 8/15/87

26) Recorder Affiliation Denver Chapter, CAS 27) Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

scale:

key:



true

mag.

[8] Location/Access: Off of Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, take the Ute Trail from Gore Overlook heading west on foot. Upon reaching the flat bench above the Big Thompson River Valley, head SE ca 1/2 mile to the lake at the bottom of the hill below Trail Ridge Road. Site is on the SW side of the lake.

29) Boundary Description:

As mapped

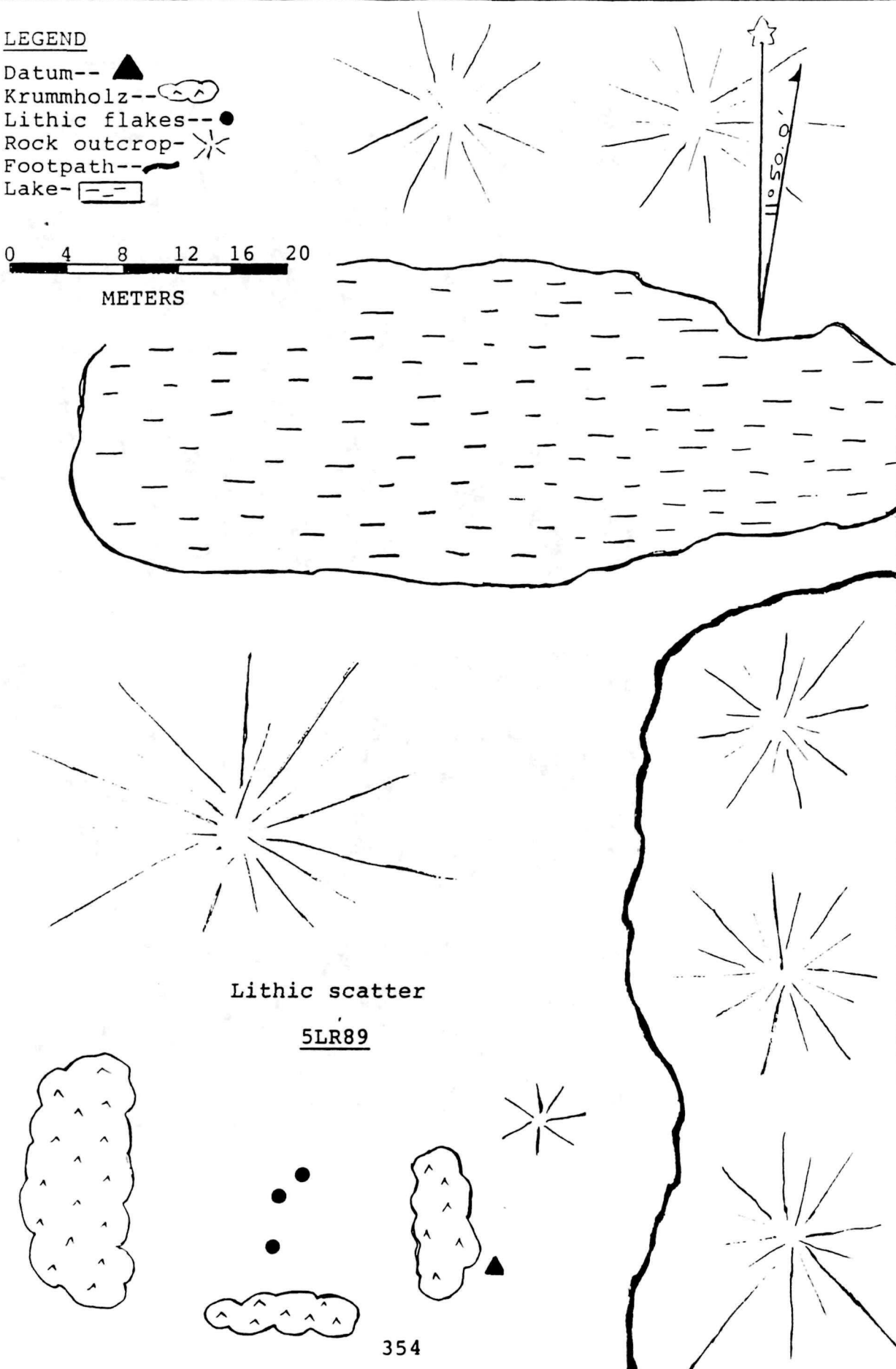
30) Boundary Justification:

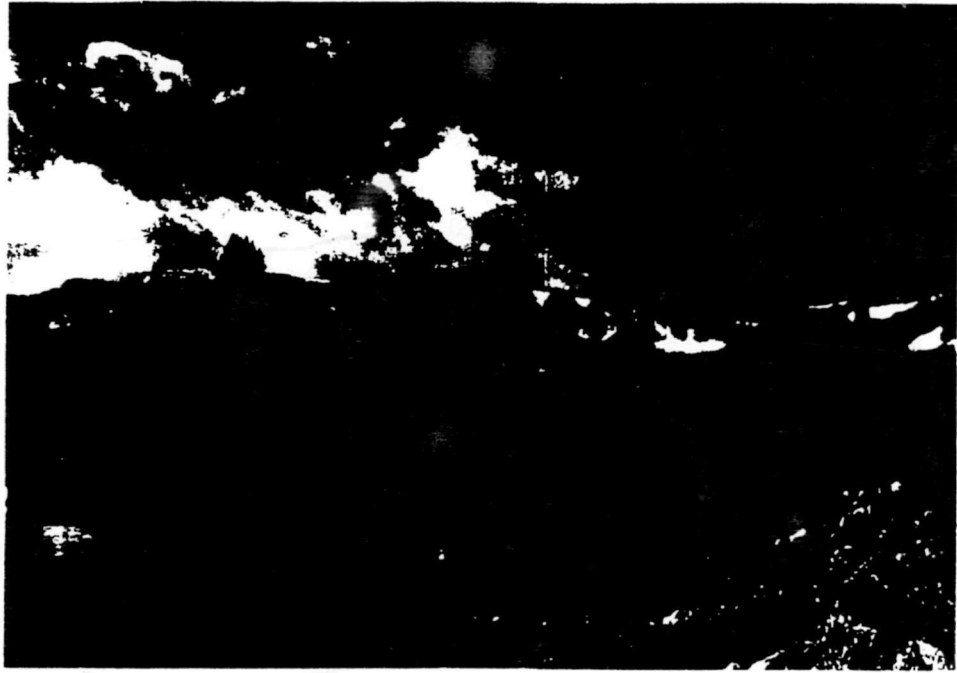
### Extent of cultural materials

LEGEND

Datum--▲  
Krummholz--☁  
Lithic flakes--●  
Rock outcrop--★  
Footpath--~  
Lake--▬▬▬

0 4 8 12 16 20  
METERS





Looking SW across the lake at site area



Artifact concentration, NW of temporary site datum

5LR89



5LR89

Site 5LR89, first recorded in 1961 by W. Husted, was resurveyed by a crew from Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society, during the Forest Canyon Pass Survey project, August 1987.

The site is located approximately one mile east of Forest Canyon Pass (See detailed description of 5LR89, Re: maps and ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM, this report).

Drawings of the diagnostics retrieved by Husted in 1961 are included here and other lithic materials collected by him are identified as to materials. All artifacts mentioned here are stored at Henderson Museum at the University of Colorado. (Access approved by Dr. Fred Lange).

5LR89 (W. HUSTED) INFORMATION ON RECORD  
AT HENDERSON MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER

5LR89 Recorded by W. Husted, 6/24/61

Located T-6N, R 75W, Fall River Pass Quad.

El.-11,520 ft.

Water- Pond at site.

Size- 100'x75'

Depth- Unknown

Open camp located on a bench below Gore Range Overlook on Trail Ridge Road. Site lies just to the S and SW of a small pond on the bench. This pond may be dry later in the year.

Site is at timberline and a few low evergreens grow at the site. Trail Ridge rises abruptly to the north. The bench gradually merges with the valley wall to the east and with Forest Canyon Pass to the west. Bench ends abruptly to the south and the bottom of Forest Canyon Pass is 1000 ft. below.

Soil is crumbly and rocky of igneous origin overlain by thin dark soil containing or bearing tundra.

Material culture: 3 small projectile points (see drawings and descriptions elsewhere, this report.

Lithic materials (undiagnostic) collected by Husted and stored at University of Colorado:

- 7 pc--red jasper with seams and fillings of milky gray chalcedony
- 8 pc--brown jasper, smooth to grainy, evenly banded, several are cortex fragments. One piece heated, with red patina.
- 1 pc--gray quartzite with orange mottling
- 1 pc--pink to red opal with quartz crystal lined vugs
- 2 pc--Kremmling light gray chert with white inclusions and wavy bands
- 1 pc--jasperized wood, yellow-brown
- 2 pc--light gray quartzite
- 1 pc--white opal
- 1 pc--clear agate
- 4 pc--clear to crystal to opaque obsidian
- 1 pc--quartz mineral specimen
- 1 pc--copper mineral sulfide specimen

5LR89 (Husted)



Stem: Rounded  
Base: Convex  
Notching: Missing  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Missing  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Bitriangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Missing  
Thickness: 6mm  
Length: Missing  
Width: Missing  
Material:

Comments:

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

5LR89 (Husted)



Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Side/Corner  
Blade shape: Subtriangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Blunt  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Assym. biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Assym. biconvex  
Thickness: 7mm  
Length: 24mm  
Width: 16mm  
Material:

Comments:

Affiliation: Archaic

5LR89 (Husted)



Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Subtriangular  
Blade edge: One straight, one excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Straight  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Plano-convex  
Thickness: 4mm  
Length: 20mm  
Width: 13mm  
Material:

Comments:

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric

5LR89 (Husted)



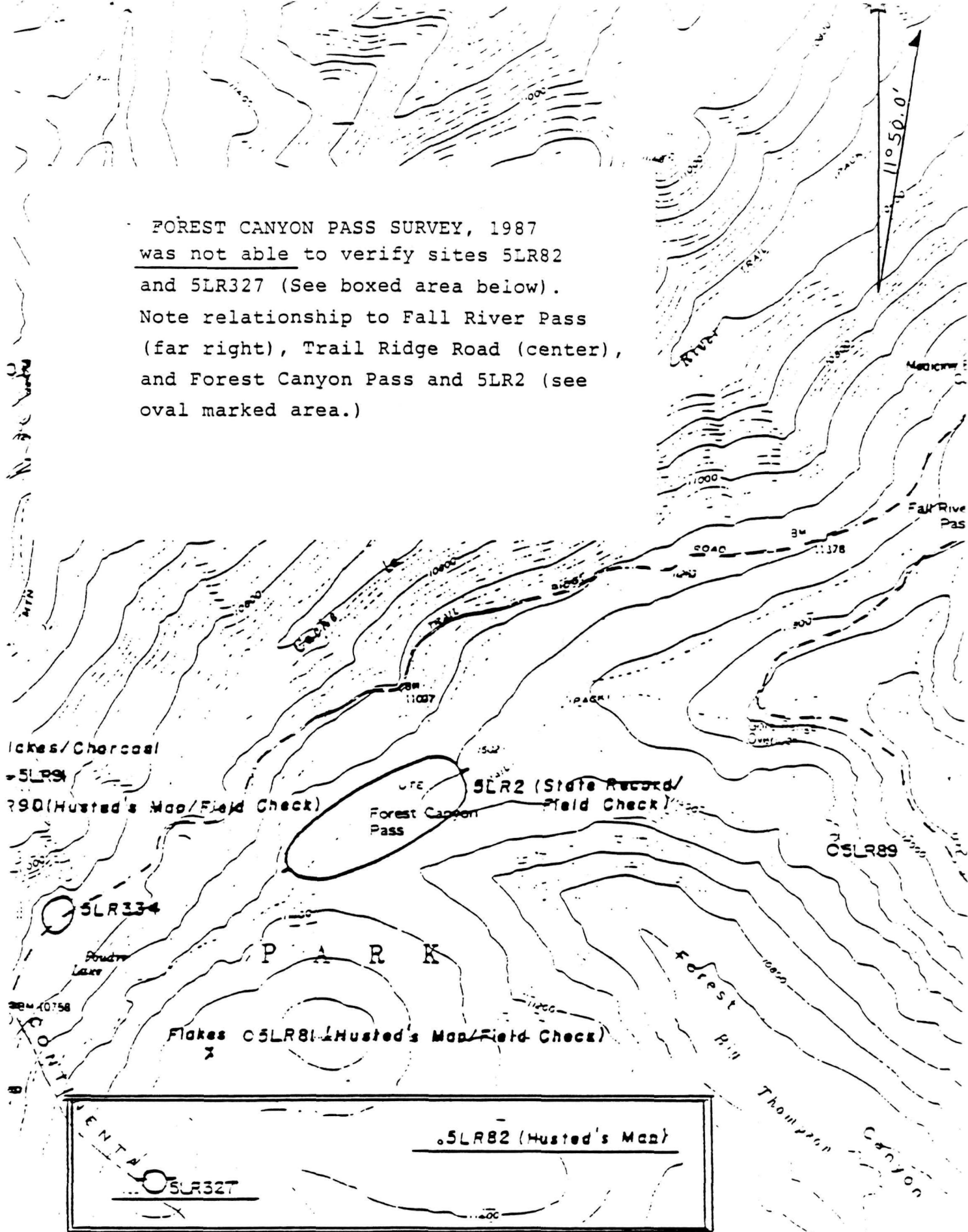
Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Convex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Slightly excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 5mm  
Length: 25mm  
Width: 20mm  
Material:

Comments: One tang is missing

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

HUSTED SITES, 5LR82 and 5LR327

FOREST CANYON PASS SURVEY, 1987  
was not able to verify sites 5LR82  
and 5LR327 (See boxed area below).  
 Note relationship to Fall River Pass  
 (far right), Trail Ridge Road (center),  
 and Forest Canyon Pass and 5LR2 (see  
 oval marked area.)



SCALE: 0 1 mile



5LR82 (W. HUSTED) INFORMATION ON RECORD  
AT HENDERSON MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER

---

5LR82 Recorded by W. Husted, date unknown

Located: T-5N, R 75W, SE corner, NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of S10, Fall  
River Pass Quadrangle

El.--11,480ft.

Water--Stream  $\frac{1}{4}$  mi. E. from local snow bank

Size--25 by 25 ft(?)

Depth--Unknown

Fill--Brown soil full of igneous rock fragments

Open camp. Located on East slope of hill just south of Forest Canyon Pass. At bottom of the hill, level benches or terraces occur and site is on one of them. Site is at timberline in damp boggy area. Low dense shrubs cover much of the area. Several large snow banks occur approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. west of the site, they remain late in summer. Fairly large streams flow from these banks. Much evidence of elk and deer are in the area.

Material culture listed: Scrapers, flakes, point fragment.

5LR82

This point collected by W. Husted and stored in the  
Henderson Museum, University of Colorado



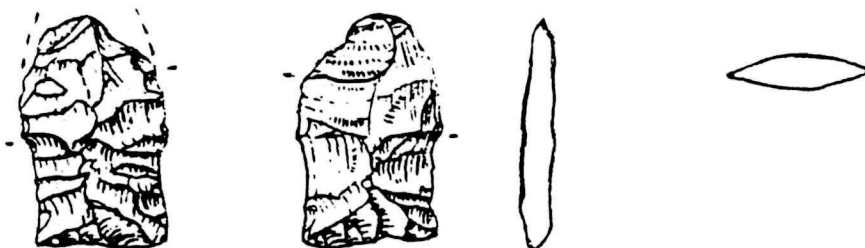
Stem: Expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Straight  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Bitriangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Probably biconvex  
Thickness: 5mm  
Length: Missing  
Width: Missing  
Material:

Comments: Only base and one shoulder present

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

APPENDIX E

POINT TYPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS,  
FOREST CANYON PASS AREA ARTIFACTS  
PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED  
BY  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK MUSEUM



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Lanceolate  
Blade edge: Can't be determined  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Slightly upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 5.4mm  
Length: 31.5mm  
Width: 20.9mm  
Material: Striped brown-tan agate

Comments: Stem and basal grinding up to  
                    tic marks; reworked.

Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #3



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner/Side  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Missing  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Plano-convex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Mostly missing  
Thickness: 2.8mm  
Length: 12.7mm  
Width: 16.7mm  
Material: White opal

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #8



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Plano-convex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 4.2mm  
Length: 15.7mm  
Width: 15.9mm  
Material: Light red jasper

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

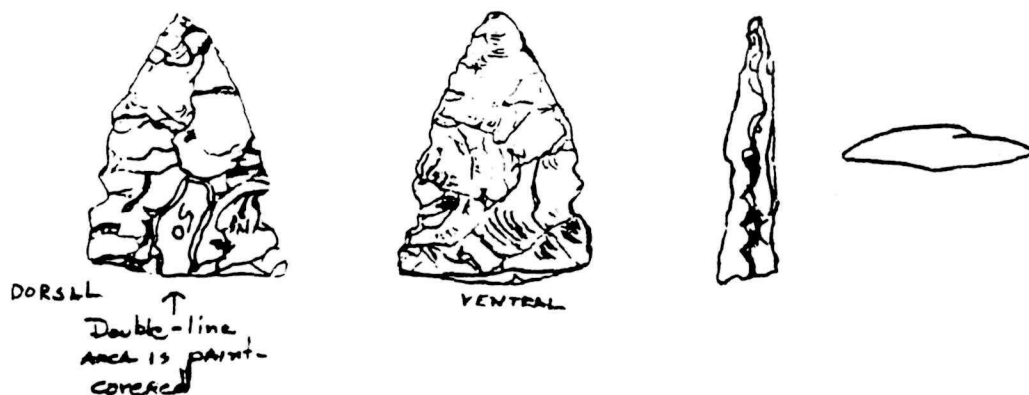
RMNP Museum #9



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Slightly concave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular-incurvate  
Blade edge: Incurvate  
Point tip: Blunt  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 3.7mm  
Length: 22.4mm  
Width: 15.9mm  
Material: Rich brown jasper

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic



Stem: Straight one side, expanding one side  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: One straight, one slight excurvate  
Point tip: Bluntish  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Ovate/Triangular  
Thickness: 7mm  
Length: 35.0mm  
Width: 26.4mm  
Material: Color gray, no other information

Comments: Base quite wide, possibly reworked  
from broken biface

Affiliation: Archaic



RMNP Museum #70



Stem: Straight one side, expanding one side  
Base: Slanted

Notching: Side/Corner

Blade shape: Sub-triangular

Blade edge: Straight to slight convex

Point tip: Missing

Shoulders: Round/Upswept

Treatment of blade: Unserrated

Transverse cross-section: Biconvex

Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano

Thickness: 4.5mm

Length: 30.3mm

Width: 22.9mm

Material: No information

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #165



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Convex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Asymm. bitriangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Can't determine  
Thickness: 4.9mm  
Length: 16.1mm  
Width: 19.1mm  
Material: White agate

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic

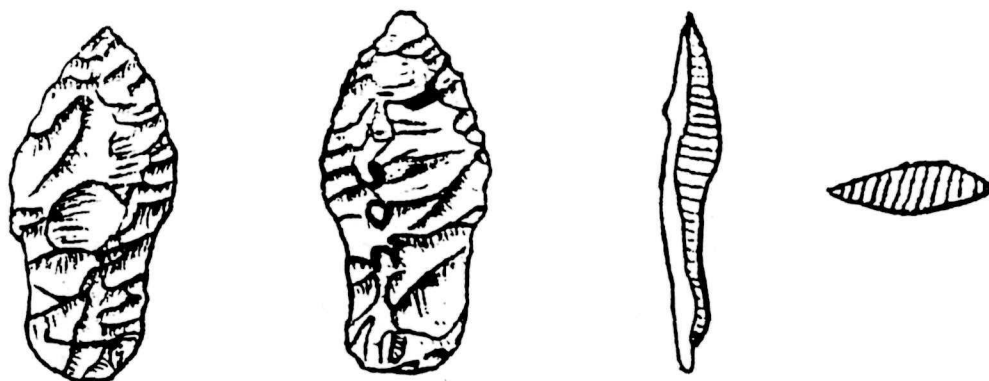
RMNP Museum #204



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Slightly blunted  
Shoulders: Round  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Plano-convex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 3.2mm  
Length: 32.2mm  
Width: 12.3mm  
Material: White opal

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric



Stem: Constricted  
Base: Convex  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Subtriangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Slightly blunt  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Asymm. biconvex  
Thickness: 7.7mm  
Length: 42.1mm  
Width: 22.9mm  
Material: Gray agate

Comments: Possibly reworked Hellgap

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #235

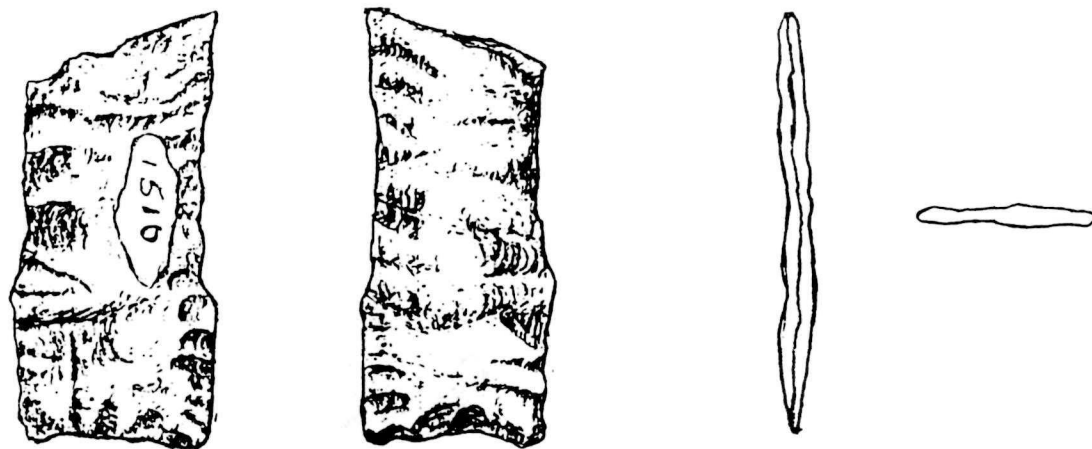


Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Side/corner variant  
Blade shape: Sub-triangular  
Blade edge: One straight, one excurvate  
Point tip: Blunt  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Plano/Convex  
Thickness: 4.5mm  
Length: 26.2mm  
Width: 15.4mm  
Material: Brown tuff

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #1510



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight to subconcave  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Lanceolate  
Blade edge: Slightly incurvate above stem  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: None  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 7.5mm  
Length: 57.2mm  
Width: 26.5mm  
Material: Fine red quartzite

Comments: Stem wider than blade, blade edges  
curve in. Rework?

Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #1511

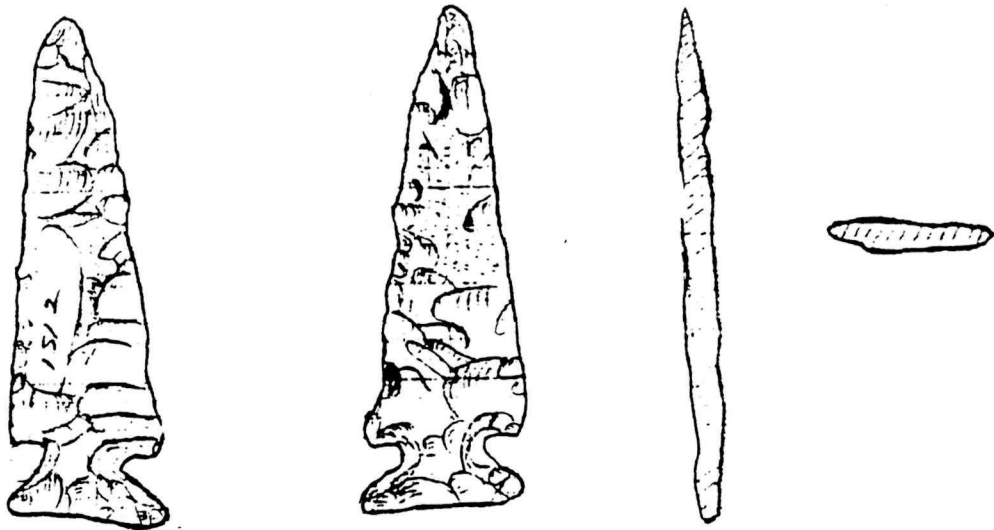


Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: One excurve, one incurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 3.5mm  
Length: 24.5mm  
Width: 22.1mm  
Material: Jasper

Comments: Thinned

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

RMNP Museum #1512



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight to slightly concave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Long slender triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Long, blunted  
Shoulders: Straight but offset from the other  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 6.5mm  
Length: 67.4mm  
Width: 20.3mm  
Material: White chert

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic

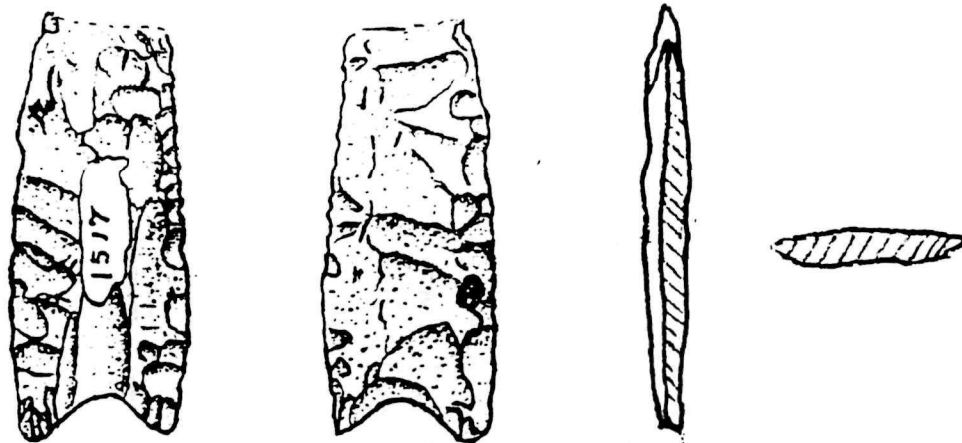


RMNP Museum #1513



Stem: Rounded  
Base: Convex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 5.0mm  
Length: 30.3mm  
Width: 22.9mm  
Material: Lt. brownish-gray, no info on material  
Comments: None  
Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #1517



Stem: None  
Base: Concave  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Lanceolate  
Blade edge: Slightly excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: None  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 5.2mm  
Length: 56.1mm  
Width: 9.1mm  
Material: Light gray quartzite

Comments: Random flaking, flute at base  
on dorsal side  
Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #1519



Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Irregular convex  
Point tip: Rough sharp  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 3.3mm  
Length: 27.5mm  
Width: 16.4mm  
Material: Chalcedony, white

Comments: One tang missing

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 4mm  
Length: 24.4mm  
Width: 21.0mm  
Material: Dk. brown agate

Comments: Thinned

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #1522



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Subconvex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight to incurvate  
Point tip: Sharp  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 4.5mm  
Length: 30.0mm  
Width: 20.3mm  
Material: gray quartzite

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Subconcave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: One side excurvate, one incurvate  
Point tip: Sharp  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Plano-triangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 3.4mm  
Length: 26.8mm  
Width: 15.5mm  
Material: No info except color. Dusky red.

Comments: Asymmetrical random flaking

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #1524



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Wide convex  
Notching: Side/Corner variant  
Blade shape: Short triangular  
Blade edge: Straight-ish  
Point tip: Sharp  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Plano-convex  
Thickness: 4.1mm  
Length: 24.6  
Width: 15.1mm  
Material: Red jasper

Comments: Uncommon side/corner notching; re-worked.

Affiliation: Archaic

RMNP Museum #1526



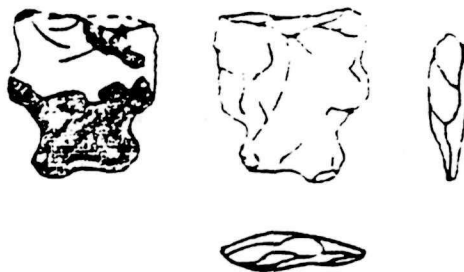
Stem: Expanding  
Base: Sub-concave  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Sub-triangular  
Blade edge: Slightly excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Plano-triangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 2.2mm  
Length: 19.9mm  
Width: 17.4mm  
Material: Black obsidian

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic



RMNP Museum #1527

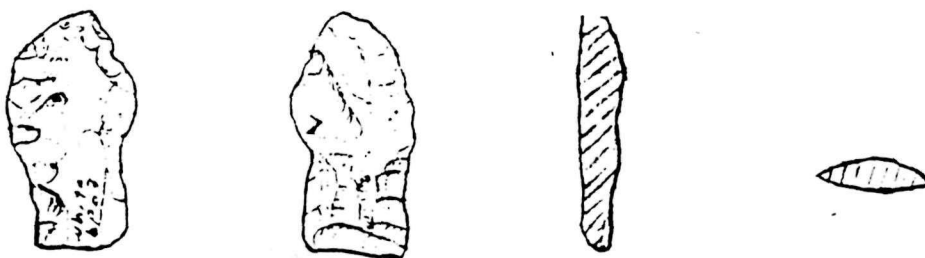


Stem: Slightly expanding  
Base: Sub-concave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Lanceolate  
Blade edge: Mostly missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Asymm. biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 4.7mm  
Length: 21.7mm  
Width: 19.0mm  
Material: Chalcedony

Comments: None

Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #1530



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Sub-triangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Blunt  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 4.8mm  
Length: 30.8mm  
Width: 16.7mm  
Material: no information

Comments: Could have been used as a  
hafted knife; reworked.

Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #1531



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: One excurvate, one incurvate  
Point tip: Blunted  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 2.8mm  
Length: 23.5mm  
Width: 15.5mm  
Material: No information

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

RMNP Museum #1544



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Sharp  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 2.6mm  
Length: 20.0mm  
Width: 13.7mm  
Material: No information

Comments: None

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric/Woodland

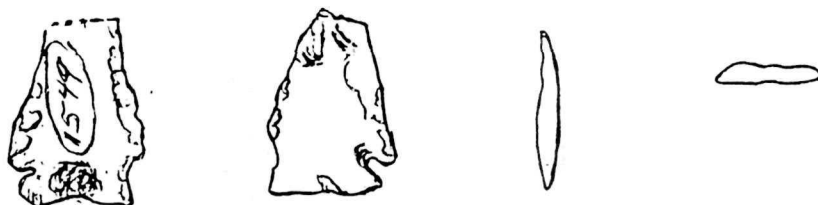
RMNP Museum #1545



Stem: Straight  
Base: Concave  
Notching: Side  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Mostly missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Excurvate  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biplano  
Thickness: 2.5mm  
Length: 14.3mm  
Width: 12.1mm  
Material: No information

Comments: None

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight to subconcave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Asymmetrically biconvex  
Thickness: 3.3mm  
Length: 24.0mm  
Width: 16.9  
Material: No information

Comments: None

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric

RMNP Museum #1550



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Convex  
Notching: Side/Corner variant  
Blade shape: Sub-triangular  
Blade edge: One straight, one excurvate  
Point tip: Blunt  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Bitrangular  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 7mm  
Length: 29.6mm  
Width: 19.8mm  
Material: No information

Comments: Possibly reworked

Affiliation: Archaic



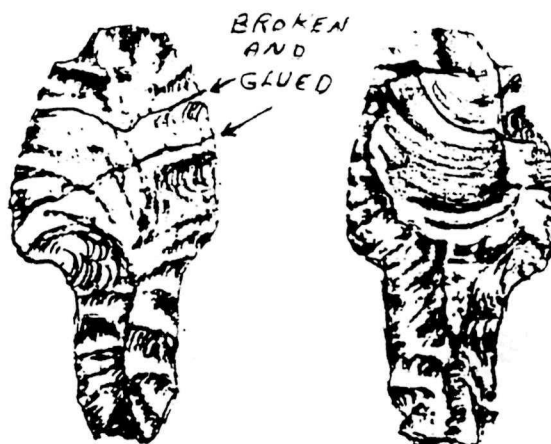
Stem: Expanding  
Base: Concave  
Notching: Missing  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Missing  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Asymm. biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Mostly missing  
Thickness: No information  
Length: " "  
Width: " "  
Material: " "

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic



RMNP Museum #4500



Stem: Constricted  
Base: Subconcave  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Ovate  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 8.1mm  
Length: 55.1mm  
Width: 24.6mm  
Material: Silicified bioclastic tuff, dark  
grayish brown  
Comments: Could have been used as a  
hafted knife  
Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #4512



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Concave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Sub-triangular  
Blade edge: Straight  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Biplano  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 5.9mm  
Length: 33.8mm  
Width: 20.1mm  
Material: Light gray quartzite

Comments: None

Affiliation: Paleo/Archaic

RMNP Museum #4515



Stem: Straight  
Base: Straight  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: One straight, one upswept  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Plano-convex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Asymm. excurvate  
Thickness: 5.1mm  
Length: 30.3mm  
Width: 20.8  
Material: Gray-brown agatized tuff

Comments: Similar to Cody knife, random  
bifacial flaking  
Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #4648



Stem: Expanding  
Base: Straight to sub-convex  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Triangular  
Blade edge: Excurvate  
Point tip: Sharp  
Shoulders: Rounded  
Treatment of blade: Unserrated  
Transverse cross-section: Thin biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Thin biconvex  
Thickness: 2.1mm  
Length: 20.1mm  
Width: 14.1mm  
Material: Red-brown jasper

Comments: None

Affiliation: Archaic/Late Prehistoric

RMNP Museum #4649



DORSAL

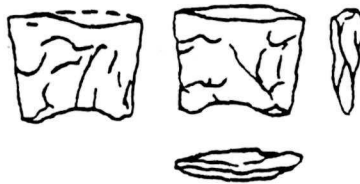


VENTRAL



Stem: Constricted  
Base: Triangular concave  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: None  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Anomalous  
Longitudinal cross-section: Mostly missing  
Thickness: 4.9mm  
Length: 12.2mm  
Width: 19.1  
Material: Gold-brown quartzite  
  
Comments: Can't distinguish size or shape  
          of blade.  
Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #4988



Stem: Constricted  
Base: Concave  
Notching: None  
Blade shape: Lanceolate  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: None  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Biconvex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Mostly missing  
Thickness: 4.2mm  
Length: 14.1mm  
Width: 12.6mm  
Material: Lt. gray quartzite

Comments: None

Affiliation: Paleo

RMNP Museum #5034



Stem: Crooked, but sides are parallel  
Base: Triangular concave  
Notching: Corner  
Blade shape: Missing  
Blade edge: Missing  
Point tip: Missing  
Shoulders: Straight  
Treatment of blade: Missing  
Transverse cross-section: Plano convex  
Longitudinal cross-section: Biconvex  
Thickness: 5.3mm  
Length: 27.5mm  
Width: 27.2  
Material: No information

Comments: None

Affiliation: Paleo/Archaic

APPENDIX F  
5LR2 INVENTORY CATALOG



SITE 5LR2 ARTIFACT CATALOG

CATALOG #	AREA	ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Wt. (gms)
1	A	Projectile point, broken, non-diagnostic, tan jasper, heavy opalization	26.3	12.0	6.0	1.8
2	B	Biface knife fragment, white chert	29.0	24.0	9.4	6.1
3	B	Milk-glass sherd, probably from cold-cream cosmetic jar	21.7	16.5	4.0	2.0
4	B	Brass ring fragment, probable winch plate for mining equipment, deformed by use	87.2	19.8	4.8	35.3
5	B	Projectile point, red jasper	21.4	16.2	4.1	1.3
6	B	Clear glass bottle-neck fragment	26.4	26.0	5.1	6.4
7	B	Plate glass fragment, 1/4 in. thick with lichen growth	56.5	32.0	6.5	15.5
8	B	Tool material, dark gray crystal tuff	131.0	104.0	84.0	985.8
9	B	Leather-forming tool, probable moccasin-last, black amphibolite	209.0	72.3	32.0	770.5
10	E	Projectile point, tip missing, pink opalized tuff breccia	66.2	2.9	6.8	16.1
11	E	Biface knife, Gray Kremmling chert	20.3	11.0	3.5	0.7
12	E	Biface flake knife, breccia, tan oolitic	35.0	19.3	4.0	3.2
13	E	Utilized flake, Kremmling chert	27.6	19.8	3.5	1.8
14	E	Projectile point, midsection, red jasper	11.8	13.7	3.5	0.6

SITE 5LR2 ARTIFACT CATALOG

CATALOG #	AREA	ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Wt. (gms)
15	E	Projectile point, lanceolate base only, opal, fire or frost-cracked	20.0	16.3	6.2	1.9
16	E	Projectile point, white Kremmling chert	25.7	14.8	4.5	1.3
17	H	Projectile point base, white chert	7.9	13.4	2.2	0.2
18	K	Biface knife, tan Kremmling chert, has unusual squarish protrusion	31.3	19.1	6.1	2.7
19	K	Utilized flake, green quartzite	23.5	17.0	3.8	1.4
20	K	Steel belt splice	102.0	41.5	38.0	65.1
21	K	Scraper, unifacial flaking, brown jasper	26.9	21.0	4.3	2.9
22	Q	Projectile point, brown jasper	41.2	16.5	5.0	3.2
23	P	Razor blade, from safety razor	40.0	19.5	2.0	3.9
24	P	Flat, rectangular clear glass bottle fragments, partial reconstructed	143.0	79.0	57.0	246.7
25	IF*	Fragile china fragment, buff color outside, white inside	21.8	17.0	2.0	0.9
26	P	Spark plug, ca.1920's	79.0	27.8	27.8	63.7
27	P	Brown bottle fragments, 4 count	---	---	---	119.7
28	P	Cast-iron stove door, small	93.0	59.5	17.0	108.0

\* ISOLATED FIND

SITE 5LR2 ARTIFACT CATALOG

406

CATALOG #	AREA	ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Wt. (gms)
29	P	Table china fragments, ecru, 3 count	---	---	---	5.8
30	P	Common "Mason" jar, clear glass canning jar, 6 count (frags.)	---	---	---	41.9
31	P	Metal tag, probably aluminum, has hole	31.0	22.5	0.5	1.3
32	P	Roll of copper, possible bushing	25.9	20.5	0.5	11.8
33	P	Core, Kremmling chert	54.0	43.0	34.0	75.7
34	P	Brass buttons, "M-F" symbol, 17mm diameter, 4 count, (1 is cleaned)	16.5	16.5	7.0	9.0
35	P	Metal fastener or grommet, 14 mm diameter, "UTD CARR FAST. CORP."	14.0	14.0	6.5	1.8
36	P	Button, laminated papier-mache or cardboard, 4 holes	14.0	14.0	2.5	.01
37	P	Green glass bottle fragments, 2 count	---	---	---	50.2
38	P	Coal, 8 count	---	---	---	38.1
39	P	Heavy white table-china fragments, probable sugar-bowl, 2 count	57.0 46.0	29.5 23.0	5.0 5.0	16.4
40	P	Flat rubber gasket, fabric inside	185.0	13.0	2.5	7.0
41	P	Pitcher handle, clear glass	94.0	21.0	13.0	52.1
42	P	Globs of fire-melted clear glass, 7pc.	---	---	---	12.1

SITE 5LR2 ARTIFACT CATALOG

CATALOG #	AREA	ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Wt. (gms)
43	P	Burlap fragments; 2 count	---	---	---	1.6
44	P	Metal clip; fabric inside	25.6	10.5	2.5	0.9
45	P	White milk-glass jar fragment; screw-top, probable cosmetic cold-cream jar	53.0	46.0	9.0	23.4
46	P	Steel nails, 7 count, represenative col- lection from Area P	---	---	---	77.9
47	P	Mirror fragments; silvered backing, 2 pc.	53.5 55.0	30.5 20.4	2.8 2.8	0.9
48	J	Projectile point; broken corner, tip, and tang; opal	19.0	18.0	4.0	1.1
49	J	Flake, worked edge; salmon-pink agate	15.8	11.4	1.9	0.3
50	J	Scraper; crazed and pocked; salmon opal	19.0	17.2	4.6	1.4
51	J	Flake, worked; rose-colored opal	10.1	8.6	1.8	0.1
52	J	Flake, worked; opal; fire-cracked; straight edge may be ground	18.9	14.6	4.3	1.0
53	J	Flake, worked; red jasper; very small, may have been used as a graver	13.4	10.4	1.3	0.01
54	W	Biface knife, two halves; agate	29.5	18.2	5.8	3.5
55	W	Flake, worked; jasper	20.0	15.6	3.5	0.9
56	W	Flake, worked; red agate	19.5	12.4	6.2	1.4

SITE 5LR2 ARTIFACT CATALOG

CATALOG #	AREA	ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Wt. (gms)
57	IF*	Table-china fragment, white	30.5	26.0	3.9	2.6
58	IF*	Projectile point, corner-notch; broken, salmon-colored opalized wood	27.0	25.0	4.0	3.1
59	Y	Scraper, roundish; tan agate; shows use all the way around perimeter	18.9	16.5	4.6	1.3
60	M	Worked flake, brown jasper; may have been used as graver	11.0	8.5	1.3	0.1
61	M	Fragment of bifacial tool, milk agate	12.2	9.5	1.8	0.3
62	M	Knife/Scraper, squarish; red jasper	12.2	11.6	2.9	0.6
63	M	Fragment of knife or scraper, red jasper	12.5	7.1	1.8	0.3
64	M	Projectile point base, side-notch; opal	16.0	12.5	2.5	0.4
65	M	Scraper, tan Kremmling chert; tri- angular in cross-section	48.7	16.6	14.5	8.8
66	IF*	Scraper, tan quartzite	36.0	35.0	5.4	6.9
67	X	Handstone, (groundstone) possible mano, dark gray amphibolite	119.0	66.0	40.0	579.8
68	X	Worked flake, Kremmling chert	14.0	10.0	3.3	0.4

\* ISOLATED FIND

SITE 5LR2 ARTIFACT CATALOG

CATALOG #	AREA	ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Wt. (gms)
69	X	Knife/scrapper, red-and-white quartzite	22.5	13.5	4.0	0.8
70	X	Worked flake, red-and-white quartzite	11.5	9.0	1.9	0.2
71	IF*	Telephone pole insulator holders, 4 frags; wood; one pc. has spike	26.3 to 30.6mm long			417.0
72	IF*	Insulator for telephone line; aqua; partial reconstruction; manufacturer's name on side: BROOKFIELD; glass	67.4	58.0	8.0	140.6
73	IF*	Insulator for telephone line, aqua; partial reconstruction; manufacturer's name: HEMINGRAY; glass	93.6	56.8	7.6	271.1
74	IF*	Table-china fragments, one rim-sherd; blue and embossed design, may be same vessel as #77	27.5 17.0	19.0 12.0	8.0 2.5	2.9
75	IF*	Flake knife, brown chert	27.8	22.0	3.0	1.9
76	G	Bottle-neck fragment, purple glass	26.5	28.0	7.7	7.1
77	IF*	Table china fragments, white with design of gold leaves on blue, same as #74?	25.0 15.5	10.5 11.0	4.0 2.0	1.5
78	IF*	Table-china fragment, ecru, orange, green	58.0	51.0	6.0	12.1
79	G	Round metal tag, number "12" embossed	25.0	25.0	0.5	---
80	E	Scraper/knife, irregular; brown meta- quartzite, 8mmx15mm lichen growth	62.0	46.1	13.2	30.2

\*ISOLATED FIND

APPENDIX G

Miscellaneous

FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES  
PROTECTION ACT PERMIT

Please use this number  
when referring to  
this permit.

NO. 87-ROMO-1

To conduct work upon public and Indian lands owned, controlled or held in trust by the United States under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (93 Stat. 721, 16 U.S.C. 470AA-11) approved October 31, 1979 and the regulations thereunder (43 CFR 7, 32 CFR 229).

1 PERMIT ISSUED TO: DATE:  
Denver, Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society July 24, 1987

2 NAME, ADDRESS AND OFFICIAL STATUS OF PERSON:

a. In general charge: Fred Rathbun  
4672 S. Fountain Cir.  
Littleton, CO 80127

b. In actual direct charge: Fred Rathbun  
303-973-2319

or contact: Marie Mayer  
645 Poppy Way  
Broomfield, CO 80020

3 UNDER APPLICATION DATED: June 25, 1987

4. AUTHORIZES: Archeological documentation and limited collection of diagnostic and/or sensitive materials subject to vandalism. Work to be carried out in accord with attached Archeological Work Plan.

5. ON LANDS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: Unsurveyed lands: Fall River Pass, Colorado quadrangle map, T5N R75W on Forest Canyon Pass. Location noted on attached map.

Control No.

6. FOR PERIOD: August 1, 1987<sup>to</sup> December 31, 1988

7 MATERIALS COLLECTED UNDER THIS PERMIT WILL BE DEPOSITED FOR PERMANENT PRESERVATION IN THE Rocky Mountain National Park Museum, Rocky Mountain National Park after analysis is completed.


OR IN OTHER ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS UNDER SUITABLE LOAN AGREEMENTS. A COPY OF A CURRENT, VALID CURATION AGREEMENT MUST BE KEPT ON FILE WITH THE LAND MANAGING AGENCY(S).

8. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

This permit is subject to the provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act approved October 1979, and the regulations thereunder, as well as special conditions (copies attached):

9. PRELIMINARY REPORT: Within approximately 6 weeks of the conclusion of field work a preliminary report of work performed under this permit, illustrated with representative photographs and listing new and significant collected materials should be furnished the Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, P.O. Box 25287 National Park Service, Denver, Colorado 80225  
(see attached address list(s)).

10. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

  
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service <sup>acting</sup> Richard A. Strait





United States Department of the Interior  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

12795 W. Alameda Parkway

P.O. Box 25287

Denver, Colorado 80225-0287



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H2215 (RMR-PR)

37-ROMO-1

FEB 14 1989

Ms. Marie Mayer  
645 Poppy Way  
Broomfield, Colorado 80020

Dear Ms. Mayer:

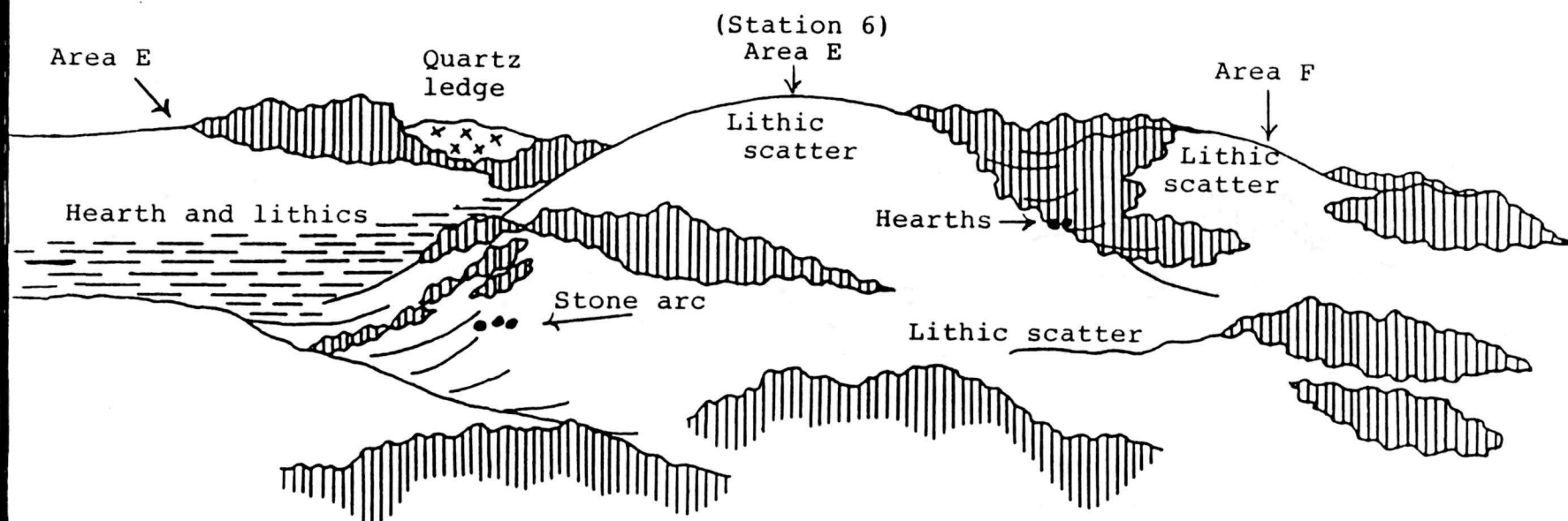
We appreciate receiving the status report of the archeological work being carried out under permit 37-ROMO-1 and are approving your request for a 6-month extension of the due date. Thank you for the efforts to keep our archeological staff up-to-date on your progress and we look forward to receiving your report by June 31, 1989. Please contact Regional Archeologist Adrienne Anderson at (303) 969-2875 if you need assistance in completing the project.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director  
Rocky Mountain Region

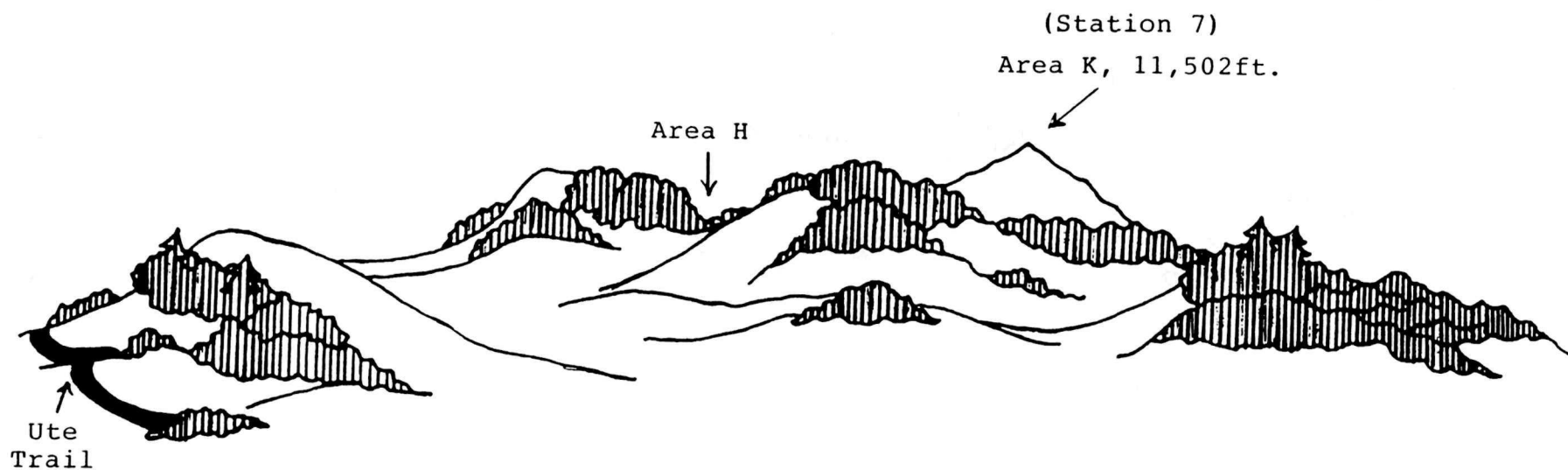
cc:

Supt., Rocky Mountain NP



VIEW SW IN FOREST CANYON PASS  
 SHOWING FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH AREAS E AND F  
 (Viewed from Station 7)

Drawing  
 by  
 Shirley Rathbun



VIEW SW FROM UTE TRAIL NEAR POND

Drawing  
by  
Shirley Rathbun

## THE 1914 ARAPAHOS

The term "1914 Arapahos" deserves some explanation, as the men themselves played an important part in recalling first-hand history of the Rocky Mountain Park area. The title refers to the visit in 1914 of three Arapaho men.

For several years before the Park was established, Enos Mills and others worked very hard to initiate the idea of the area being made into a National Park. The Colorado Mountain Club, formed in 1912, took up the cause and agreed that for the proposal to have a better chance in Congress, each mountain should have a name. Committees were appointed and Harriet Vaille was given responsibility for suggesting possible Indian names for various peaks. She decided to go to the Indians themselves for help, as she knew the Utes had lived in the mountains, and the Arapahos on the plains. Both tribes hunted around Estes Park and Grand Lake, fighting whenever they met.

She was directed to the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming where remaining Arapahos lived at the time. Two older men were chosen to make the trip to Colorado. Shep Husted, an early forest ranger escorted the men and an Arapaho interpreter, on a two-week excursion, taking the regular circle tour from Estes Park to Grand Lake.

One of the older men brought only an eagle-feather fan for luggage, and asked to be left on Flattop Mountain to die, though his wish was not granted.

Speaking through the interpreter, the men told of ancient Indian legends, and told various anecdotes of the region. They walked up Fall River to the Pass, then down to the North Fork of the Colorado River (doubtless through Forest Canyon Pass). They called this route the Dog Trail because in earlier days they had used dogs to pull travois over it especially when snow still lay on the ground, and also told that beaver trappers and early prospectors used the same trail.

They told of three trails leading from Estes Park toward Grand Lake---the Big Trail (Flattop), the Dog Trail (Fall River) and the Child's Trail, which went approximately where Trail Ridge Road does now over the tundra. The 1914 Arapahos said it was so steep, children had to dismount and walk it. But perhaps another explanation of the term Child's Trail is better. An 1890 book by the Mayor of Montreal told that French Canadian trappers called Ute Indians "la tribe des Enfants" because they were of short stature. Perhaps the 1914 Arapahos were trying to tell that the trail was used by short people---the Utes.

### SQUEAKY BOB

Survey crew members did not know it at the time, but those who arrived the evening before the survey began, ate dinner in Grand Lake at "Squeaky Bob's"--reputed to be the original site of Robert Wheeler's first establishment in 1885--with an original fireplace intact. This was when Grand Lake was still a village that catered to miners and ranchers.

In 1907, Wheeler started the first "tourist camp" on land that is now known as Phantom Valley Ranch. He called his fishing resort "Hotel de Hard-scrabble", serving travelers and fishermen with the admonition: "Blow your nose and clean your shoes. Use all the grub you need and leave them as you find them". Travelers slept two to a bed and ate home-style cooking. Wheeler "powdered" the sheets instead of washing them. He told yarns in the evening in his high voice which soon earned him the nick-name that even became place names around the area. The trail through Forest Canyon Pass was even called "Squeaky Bob's Trail" by some, and Squeak Creek is still on maps today. His first tent camp on the North Fork of the Colorado River turned into a log cabin resort by 1914 that became well-known around the area, and "Squeaky Bob" was a local character whose presence added to the rich and colorful opening of the tourist and recreation business in what was then a wilderness.

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INDIAN CHANT

--this is the song of the hills  
in the hour when they talk  
together,  
when the alpen glow dies down  
in the west and leaves the  
heaven tender.

In the pure and shadowless hour  
when the mountains talk together,  
fir tree leaneth to fir,  
the cloud-blown willows mingle,  
Clouds draw each to each,  
dissolve, depart,  
renew one another,  
and the strong hills hold--"

-- Originator Unknown

