<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Sponsors</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Map</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eateries Within Walking Distance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Schedule</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPA Annual Business Meeting Agenda</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Presentation Schedule</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Poster Competition and General Poster Session</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session Abstract</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and Poster Abstracts</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship Awardees</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American Scholarship Award Winners</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPA Fellows</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past CCPA Conference Locations</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPA 2017-2018 Executive Committee</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hosted By

HISTORY Colorado
OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY
and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PCRG
PaleoCultural Research Group

Martorano Consultants LLC

Acknowledgments

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Chris Johnston (History Colorado)
Marilyn Martorano (Martorano Consultants, LLC)
Holly Norton (History Colorado)
E. Steve Cassells

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Scholarship Fundraiser
Marilyn Martorano
Mark Mitchell
Adrienne Anderson
Dani Hoefer
Greg Wolff

Volunteer Coordination
Holly Norton (History Colorado)

And our amazing student volunteers: Katie Bergstrom, Sarah Foster, Loryn Fujinami, Amy Gillaspie, Caitlin Holland, Elena Jimenez, Spencer Little, Matthew Meyer, Erin Mortensen, Daniel Petschauer, Joshua Schofield and Marie Taylor

Special thanks to:
Tosh McKetta for all the help only a treasurer can provide
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Longmont Chamber of Commerce
Auction/fundraiser donation items from: Adrienne Anderson, Cody Anderson, Tom Carr, Steve Cassells, Mona Charles, Bonnie Gibson, Dani Hoefer, and Cal Jennings, plus many more for bringing your books!
Jason LaBelle for your service as CCPA President and to the rest of the CCPA EC and Committee members!
Welcome to the fortieth annual meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. History Colorado is pleased to help celebrate this important milestone for CCPA. The archaeological community plays an important role in all the work we do at History Colorado, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the organization and its members for supporting the new exhibits at the History Colorado Center as well as at our Community Museums such as the Ute Museum, Fort Vasquez, Fort Garland, and the El Pueblo History Museum.

In recent years a number of archaeological sites, or properties with significant archaeological components, have been listed to the National Register, including several segments of the Santa Fe Trail, Bent’s New Fort, and Haynie Site.

In addition to being valuable members of the National Review Board, as well as preparers of these important listing, we are grateful for the contributions of CCPA members to the State Historical Fund Advisory Committee (SHFAC), and the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Committee (AHPC), two committees that help to shepherd SHF funds and oversee the commitment of SHF to historic preservation activities. The number of archaeological grant applications continues to grow every year, and these grants are often our highest rated and most successful.

We would also like to take the opportunity to thank our Federal partners for their partnership in Section 106 undertakings, and the consultants who shepherd the projects from beginning to end. These are some of the most important, if usually the least lauded, efforts to preserve our shared cultural heritage.

Thank you for allowing History Colorado to be a part of the important work CCPA and its members do across the state. We look forward to forty more years of successful partnerships.

Sincerely,

Steve Turner, AIA
Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer
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The Plains Anthropological Society is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization that promotes the study of the peoples and cultures of the North American Great Plains. The Society supports the growth of knowledge concerning the physical, cultural, archaeological and linguistic variation and evolution of Plains societies.

Members enjoy:

- Print and digital editions of the quarterly, peer-reviewed journal, *Plains Anthropologist*
- Member rates for the annual Plains Anthropological Society conference (meet us for the 76th annual meeting October 24-27, 2018 in San Antonio, TX!)
- Opportunities to network with other Plains researchers for project funding and collaborations

**DID YOU KNOW?**

There have been five articles published in *Plains Anthropologist* about Colorado archaeology since 2016. Get access to these and more by joining today!

Become a member at [http://plainsanthropologicalsociety.org/](http://plainsanthropologicalsociety.org/)  
Find us on Facebook!

dargnet.org

*Domíquez Archaeological Research Group, Inc.*
The conference sessions, Early Bird, Student Mixer, and Banquet will be held in the Convention Center, which is a separate building from the hotel. The best way to access the convention center from the hotel is from the central courtyard. Exit through the gate in the north boundary, and cross Industrial Circle to the Conference Center, which is northwest of the Best Western. If you are driving or otherwise coming to the Conference Center from a different location, there is additional parking at the Conference Center itself, off of Industrial Circle.
Eateries Within Walking Distance

1. Smokin’ Daves BBQ & Taphouse  
2. Old Chicago Pizza and Taproom  
3. Hacienda Jalisco  
4. Marco’s Pizza  
5. Parry’s Pizzeria and Bar  
6. Bad Daddy’s Burger Bar  
7. Next Door  
8. La Madeleine French Bakery & Café  
9. Jersey Mike’s Subs  
10. Ozo Coffee  
11. Pho Hong Viet  
12. The Post Brewing Co.

Worth the Trip:

The Cheese Importers Warehouse: An actual French-style café, with amazing retail. 103 Main St.

Longs Peak Pub: Part of the Mountain Sun franchise, great beer and food. 600 Longs Peak Ave

The Roost: A solid American eatery, decent bar selection. 526 Main St.

Georgia Boys BBQ: Authentic southern bbq. Get the collards! 250 3rd Ave

Oskar Blues: Texas/Roadhouse style bbq. 1555 Hover St.
Sushi Leo: Small, but amazing sushi. The staff is amazing. 2315 Clover Basin Dr.

Sun Rose Café: eclectic little café, I recommend the lavender-lemonade Arnold Palmer. 379 Main St.

CyclHOPS Mexican Bike CANtina: Part of the Oskar Blues Franchise, modern Mexican and margaritas. 600 S. Airport Rd.

Breweries, Distilleries, and Tasting Rooms:

Left Hand
1265 Boston Ave

Long Peak Pub
600 Longs Peak Ave

Anvil
117 S Sunset St. G1

The Tasty Weasel
1800 Pike Road

Boot Strap Brewing
142 Pratt St

Wibbey
209 Emery St.

300 Suns Brewing
335 1st Ave

Longtucky Spirits
350 Terry St. #120
Summary Schedule

Thursday, March 8: Plaza Convention Center Foyer

Early Bird Welcome Reception and Registration—6:00-9:00 PM

Friday, March 9: Plaza Convention Center Summit Ballroom

Registration (Foyer)—8:00 AM-4:00 PM
CCPA Business Meeting—8:00-10:45 AM
Federal and State Agency Reports—10:45-11:45 AM
Scholarship Book Sale Fundraiser—10:00 AM-4:00 PM
Lunch Break—11:45 AM-1:30 PM
Executive Committee Meeting and Lunch (Apache Room in Convention Center)—12:00 PM-1:45 PM
Afternoon Paper Session—1:40-4:20 PM

Friday, March 9: Banquet, Live Auction and Keynote Speaker, Plaza Convention Center

Student Poster Competition, Student Mixer, Poster Session, Pre-banquet Happy Hour—5:30-7:00 PM
Banquet—7:00-7:45 PM
Live Auction—7:45-8:30 PM
Keynote Speaker—8:30-9:30 PM

Saturday, March 10: Plaza Convention Center Summit Ballroom

Registration (Foyer)—8:00 AM-12:00 PM
Scholarship Book Sale Fundraiser—8:00 AM-2:00 PM
Paper Sessions—8:20 AM-5:00 PM

Sunday, March 11: Tours

Indian Mountain Stone Circle Sites (Boulder County)—9:00 AM-1:00 PM (tentative, weather permitting)
Fort Vasquez Trading Post (Platteville)—10:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Mahaffey Cache Exhibit Tour at the CU Museum of Natural History—10:00 AM -11:00 AM
Friday Evening Events

Student Mixer, Student Poster Competition, Poster Presentations, and Pre-Banquet Happy Hour
Please join us for a casual pre-banquet student mixer and poster presentations. Students will be presenting their posters for the judges, and other poster presenters are encouraged to be near their posters during this time. A cash bar will be available (that takes credit cards) and unused drink tickets from the Early Bird will also be accepted.

Friday Evening Banquet, Live Auction, and Keynote Speaker
The banquet will be followed by a live auction fundraiser to support the Ward Weakly and Native American Scholarship funds, hosted by our very own Mark Mitchell.

Keynote Speaker
Dr. Todd Surovell, University of Wyoming
*Mapping People in the Present to Learn about the Past: The Ethnoarchaeology of Mongolia’s Dukha Reindeer Herders*
Inspired by work at a Folsom site in Middle Park, Colorado, the Dukha Ethnoarchaeological Project was designed to answer two questions: 1) How do people decide where to do what they do? 2) How are those decisions manifested spatially in the archaeological record? Since 2012, with colleagues Matt O’Brien and Randy Haas, I have been working in camps of Dukha reindeer herders in northern Mongolia. We have been mapping people and their activities in both interior and exterior spaces across all seasons. In this talk, I will give a brief overview of the Dukha way of life and then turn to the question of the identification of gender in the archaeological record and how our work with the Dukha provides insight into how male and female spaces might be identified archaeologically.

Sunday Tours

Indian Mountain Stone Circle site (weather permitting)
Pre-registrants should meet in the Best Western Hotel lobby at 9 AM. (This tour is full, although check at the registration desk for any cancellations.)

Fort Vasquez
13412 US-85, Platteville, CO 80651
This tour has open spots; those interested can meet at Fort Vasquez parking area at 10:00 AM.
Mahaffy Cache Exhibit
University of Colorado at Boulder Museum of Natural History
Dr. Doug Bamforth will be at the CU Museum at 10 AM on Sunday offering an informal event talking about the cache and highlighting things the exhibit leaves out. You will be free to explore the exhibit at your own leisure. Doug will be there between approximately 10-11 AM. Spots are available and you are free to show up at 10 AM. There is no admission fee for the museum but a $3 donation (or more) is always welcome!

Scholarship Fundraiser: Books and More Sale and Live Banquet Auction

How and where to donate:
Donations will be accepted on Thursday evening March 8th, 2018 during the Early Bird Party and also from 7:30-9:00 am on Friday morning March 9th. If you need assistance, helpers with dollys will be available to assist with transporting the books and other items from your vehicle or room to the conference center which is across the street from the motel. If requested, you will be given a receipt for tax deduction purposes.

Book sale hours:
The book sale will be held from: 10:00 am on Friday morning until 4:00 pm, and from 8:00 am Saturday until 2:00 pm.

How to buy:
Cash and check only for the book sale! Please remember to bring cash or a check with you. There also is an ATM onsite at the conference center. This saves CCPA fees and other associated accounting logistics for smaller purchases. For the banquet auction of higher-end items, credit card payments will also be accepted.

THANKS FOR SUPPORTING YOUR CCPA SCHOLARSHIPS!
8:00 a.m. Call to Order
Call to Order – Jason LaBelle (5 minutes)
Welcome – Chris Johnston (5 Minutes)

8:10 a.m. Approval of 2017 Business Meeting Minutes
Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Mike Prouty (5 minutes)

8:15 a.m. Reports of Officers and Standing Committees

Officer Reports
State of the Organization Jason LaBelle (10 minutes)
Treasurer’s Report – Tosh McKetta (10 minutes)
Secretary’s Report – Mike Prouty (5 minutes)

Standing Committee Reports on 2017 Activities
Membership – Jon Horn (5 minutes)
Ethics – Marilyn Martorano
Newsletter – Jacki Mullen (5 minutes)
Website – Mary Sullivan (2 minutes)
Publications – Kelly Pool (2 minutes)
Ward Weakly Scholarship – Mark Mitchell (5 minutes)
Native American Scholarship – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)
Education – Becca Simon (5 minutes)
Student Affairs – Nate Boyless (5 minutes)
Awards and Resolutions – Michelle Slaughter

9:30 – 9:45 a.m Break

9:45 a.m. Ad Hoc Reports and New Business

Ad Hoc Committee Reports on 2017 Activities
Listserv – Greg Williams (2 minutes)
Fort Carson – Kimball Banks (5 minutes)
Programmatic Agreements – Kimball Banks (10 minutes)
New Business
Recognition of outgoing EC members – Jason LaBelle (5 minutes)
Election results – Nate Boyless (5 minutes)
Incoming President – Cody Anderson (5 minutes)

10:45 a.m. Business Meeting Adjourns

10:45 a.m. Federal and State Agency Reports

Office of the State Archaeologist - Holly Norton (10 minutes)
Office of the State Archaeologist, Curation - Todd McMahon (5 minutes)
State Historical Fund - Katie Arntzen (5 minutes)
Colorado Preservation Inc. - Cindy Naski (5 minutes)
Federal and State Agency Reports Continued
Bureau of Land Management, State office - Dan Haas (5 minutes)
BLM, Anasazi Heritage Center, Curation - Bridget Ambler (5 minutes)
U.S. Army Fort Carson - Jennifer R. Kolise (5 minutes)
U.S. Forest Service, Region 2 - Angie Krall (5 Minutes)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Meg Van Ness (5 minutes)

11:45 a.m. Morning Meeting Adjourns
Paper Presentation Schedule

Friday Afternoon

1:40-2:00  *Obsidian Sourcing: A New Technique and a Shiny New App*
Linda Scott Cummings and Lee Drake (PaleoResearch Institute)

2:00-2:20  *Modeling the Past: Utilizing PhoDar To Generate High Resolution Three Dimensional Datasets Capable of Providing Detailed Documentation and Precise Virtual Analyses*
Casey Dukeman (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

2:20-2:40  *Protein Residue Methods for Metal Objects: Removing Layers of Oxidation*
Caitlin A. Clark and Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute)

2:40-3:00  *Lithophones From the San Luis Valley: Did These Ground Stone Artifacts Play the First Hard Rock Music? What we Know Today About Lithophones in Colorado*
Marilyn A. Martorano (Martorano Consultants LLC)

3:00-3:20  **BREAK**

3:20-3:40  *Bridging the Preparation Gap Between Academia and CRM: It’s Time to Address the Elephant in the Room*
Karin Larkin (UCCS) and Michelle Slaughter (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)

3:40-4:00  *Snake Effigies, Relic Hominids and Meditation Huts: Colorado Archaeology in an Age of Anti-Science*
Angie Krall (Rio Grande National Forest)

4:00-4:20  *Our Place in this World: Remembering Why Archaeology Is Important*
Richard H. Wilshusen (Paleocultural Research Group)
Saturday Morning

Recent Research Regarding the Early Ceramic Period of Northeastern Colorado
A Symposium Organized by Jason M. LaBelle, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University

8:20-8:40 There is a Cost for Joining the “Movement”: The Plains Woodland and a Model of Subsistence Intensification during the Early Ceramic Period
Jason M. LaBelle (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

8:40-9:00 A Progress Report on Early Ceramic Period Research at the Magic Mountain Site
Mark D. Mitchell (Paleocultural Research Group), Michele L. Koons (Denver Museum of Nature and Science) and Rolfe D. Mandel (Kansas Geological Survey)

9:00-9:20 Early Plains Ceramics: Shape, Size and Surface Application
Cherylene Caver (CLC Studios)

9:20-9:40 Late Prehistoric Hunters in the Southern Rockies: Evidence for Intensification of High Altitude Communal Game Drives in the Early Ceramic Period
Kelton A. Meyer (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

9:40-10:00 BREAK

10:00-10:20 Better Homes (Without Gardens): A Review of Early Ceramic Period Architecture in Northern Colorado
Christopher M. Johnston (History Colorado)

10:20-10:40 Paleoenvironment, Geomorphology, and the Rise and Fall of Early Ceramic Culture in the Platte River Basin
Kevin P. Gilmore (HDR)
10:40-11:00  Early Ceramic Archaeology of the North Central Colorado Rockies: Results from a Quarter Century of UNC Field Studies  
Robert Brunswig (University of Northern Colorado)

11:00-11:20  Late Archaic-Early Ceramic Period Thermal Features and Artifact Assemblages at Ten Sites in Douglas County, Colorado  
Jonathan Hedlund (ERO Resources Corporation)

11:20-11:40  Discussant  
Christian Zier

11:40-1:20  LUNCH

1:20-1:40  Changing Economies of Scale and the Sugar Beet Industry in Colorado  
Thomas Carr (Colorado Cultural Research Associates)

1:40-2:00  Report on the Community College of Denver 2017 Ninth Street Historic District Park Archaeological Assessment for History Colorado, State Historical Fund  
Gene Wheaton (Community College of Denver)

2:00-2:20  Excelsior Train Station  
Nicole M. Inman (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

2:20-2:40  Archaeological Investigations for the DeBeque SW Master Development Plan  
Carl E. Conner (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

2:40-3:00  A Shift in Angles: A Quantitative Analysis of Projectile Point Rejuvenation at Rollins Pass, Northern Colorado  
Michelle A. Dinkel (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

3:00-3:20  BREAK
Practical Applications of Magnetometry Survey for Excavation at Four Prehistoric Sites in Douglas County, Colorado
Katherine Mayo, Jonathan Hedlund (ERO Resources Corporation) and Mona Charles (Powderhorn Research)

Dry Gulches, Spring-Fed Falls, and Flowing Creeks: Excavations in Happy Canyon Creek, Newlin Gulch, and Oak Gulch, Douglas County, CO
Jonathan Hedlund (ERO Resources Corporation)

Linking Pueblo I Orange Pots to Red Clay Sources: An 18 Year Adventure in Sourcing Analysis
William Lucius (Independent Scholar)

Let Them Plant Their Own: Further Implications of Interactive Crop-Loss Processes During Drought In Hopi Maize Fields
Steve Sundjordet (Jordbruk Geomorphic)

30+ Years After DAP: Revisiting Archaeological Sites Inundated by McPhee Reservoir
Mona Charles (Powderhorn Research)

Student Poster Competition and General Poster Session
Friday 5:30-7:00 PM (posters up all day Friday in the Foyer)

Student Posters

Obsidian Conveyance Costs and Source Exploitation in the Bureau of Land Management’s White River Field Office
Erica J. Bradley (Colorado State University)

Ground-penetrating radar collection and processing techniques at the Magic Mountain Site
Brianna Dalessandro (University of Denver)
Culturally Modified Trees of the Central Rockies  
Spencer T. Little (CSU-Pueblo)

A Collections Re-analysis of the 1988 Excavation of the Byers-Evans House  
Dan Petschauer (Metropolitan State University)

Distribution of Human Skeletal Remains That Show Evidence of Cannibalism in the Prehistoric Southwestern United States  
Joseph H. Reynolds (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

Smoking and Money  
Jasmine Saxon (University of Denver)

Late 19th Century Animal Consumption Analysis from the Fariss Hotel, Pueblo, Colorado  
Joshua Schofield (Metropolitan State University)

What Do Sherd Counts Have to Do with Sedentism?: Ceramics at the Fossil Creek Site, Larimer County, Colorado  
Marie Taylor (Colorado State University)

General Posters

A Lithic Analysis Examining Long-Term Occupation on the Uncompahgre Plateau  
Delaney Cooley (University of Oklahoma)

Frostbite and Flotation: An Indoor Self-contained Flot Machine for Winter Processing  
Matthew Howryla and Marcus Espinosa (ERO Resources)

Wait…How Many? A Census of Anthropology Higher Education in Colorado  
Jason M. LaBelle (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University) and Gordon C. Tucker (AECOM)

The Anatomy of an Archaeological Reconstruction Illustration  
Shannon Landry (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)
Glass and Glassware of the Fariss Hotel
Albert Lee Marshall (CSU-Pueblo) and Holly K. Norton (History Colorado)

The El Pueblo Site/Fariss Hotel
Pam Owens (CAS- Pikes Peak Chapter) Holly K. Norton (History Colorado)

“Where the Stonewall Ends”: Exploring Community Development through Great House Architecture
Rebecca Simon and Shanna Diederichs (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)
The Early Ceramic period arguably represents the most abundant prehistoric culture in the archaeological sequence of northeastern Colorado, in terms of the sheer number of radiocarbon dates and sites containing large numbers of corner-notched arrow points, cord-marked ceramics, occasional houses, and burials. Foundational investigations by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, Henry Irwin, John Woods, and Charles Nelson in the 1950s and 1960s provided the first systematic building of the regional sequence. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, archaeological field schools and the emergence of cultural resource management significantly added to the database. Other important seminal works include William Butler’s discussion of Plains Woodland taxonomy and Kevin Gilmore’s synthesis of the Late Prehistoric period in the 1999 CCPA South Platte River context. However, two decades have now passed since this important summary, and many new projects have been completed or are now underway. This CCPA symposium includes scholars representing academic, museum, and cultural resource management effort towards documenting new sites from this period, revisiting older sites and collections from fresh perspectives, and attempts to synthesize patterns of not only cultural history (origins, relationships, and demise), but also diachronic changes evident in subsistence, mobility, and the identity of these earliest of the late prehistoric cultures.
Bradley, Erica J. (Colorado State University)

*Obsidian Conveyance Costs and Source Exploitation in the Bureau of Land Management’s White River Field Office*

Obsidian artifacts tend to be uncommon in Northwest Colorado, and to date only come from out-of-state sources. For example, all sourced obsidian artifacts in the BLM’s White River Field Office (WRFO) originate from distances greater than 370 km. It was hypothesized that the cost of accessing these remote obsidian sources would have a negative correlation with relative frequencies of artifacts sourced to that respective locality. XRF source data, artifact types, and temporal information of obsidian artifacts found in the WRFO were compiled by a BLM archaeologist and supplemented by the Colorado and Wyoming Sourced Obsidian Database. In total, 15 different source localities were represented. Least-cost paths were generated from the WRFO to both represented and unrepresented localities within 800 km, using several environmental variables. The computed costs were compared to sourced artifact relative frequencies. Results may indicate potential patterns of mobility, trade, travel corridors, and temporal variation in source usage.

Brunswig, Bob (University of Northern Colorado)

*Early Ceramic Archaeology of the North Central Colorado Rockies: Results from a Quarter Century of UNC Field Studies*

Early Ceramic (e.g., Plains Woodland) occupations east of Colorado’s Rocky Mountain continental divide are primarily defined by archaeoological traits and chronological parameters gained over several decades of research in the Great Plains, High Plains, and Front Range foothills. Since the 1970s, montane through tundra environmental zone mountain sites produced abundant evidence of hunter-gatherer populations within the Early Ceramic time frame and associated with diagnostic artifacts (mainly projectile point and ceramic types) consistent with those known from the more easterly foothills and plains. This paper summarizes University of Northern Colorado field studies in North Park and Rocky Mountain National Park which have documented Early Ceramic cultural activities associated with numerous hunting camps and high-altitude tundra and krummholz and mid-elevation mountain valley game drives. In several cases, those studies have made important dating (AMS-radiocarbon) contributions, further defined Early Ceramic mountain-based technologies (pottery and lithic tools) and lithic raw material sourcing as well as contributing to understanding of seasonal migratory hunting and paleoenvironmental (paleo-climate and paleo-ecosystem) patterns.
Carr, Thomas (Colorado Cultural Research Associates)

**Changing Economies of Scale and the Sugar Beet Industry in Colorado**

Between 1917 and 1985 the Great Western Sugar Company operated its flagship factory in Brighton, Colorado. The plant produced various sugar products, as well as beet pulp and pellets for animal feed until 1977, and until 1985 it continued to package and distribute sugar products. Since 1986 the factory has been owned and operated by the Amalgamated Sugar Company, who uses the facility only for storage and transfer of bulk sugar from their operational factories in Idaho, to customers throughout the country. The site was studied from an operational history perspective by the author in 2016. The project included site documentation and mapping, archival and interpretive photography, and oral histories. In late 2017, the factory, boiler house, power house, tare lab, and tool shop were demolished as part of a site safety cleanup program.

Caver, Cherylene (CLC Studios)

**Early Plains Ceramics: Shape, Size and Surface Application**

Many questions about the manufacturing processes of early Plains ceramics can only be answered by authentic replication in the appropriate environment. Through experimentation, Cherylene Caver has expanded her knowledge of geographically relevant clays, feasible manufacturing methods and the endless variables produced in an open-air firing. The jars unusual attributes, including its extremely large size, conoidal shaped bottom, shoulder-less wide-mouth shape and cord impressed surface application are not readily learned or easily achieved. This specialized vessel had a very specific use and must have rated extremely high in functional importance to justifying its somewhat complicated manufacture. Now that the pot has returned, what clues does it bring forth in understanding the past and the people who made it?

Charles, Mona (Powderhorn Research LLC)

**30+ Years After DAP: Revisiting Archaeological Sites Inundated by McPhee Reservoir**

The construction and inundation of the McPhee Reservoir in Southwest Colorado prompted the survey, recording, testing, and mitigation of cultural resources by the Dolores Archaeological Program (DAP). Over six field seasons (1978-1983) DAP archaeologists recorded more than a thousand archaeological sites and fully excavated 125 of these. Sites below the high water line were inundated after infilling in 1985. Drought conditions over the last 15 years have lowered lake levels exposing many of these once-inundated
sites. In February of 2018, Powderhorn Research began a systematic resurvey between high and low water levels of a portion of the Sagehen Flats. Preliminary outcomes of this pilot study are discussed. These include the challenges involved with relocating sites after 30 years of inundation, the effects of recreation, shoreline advances and retreats, and the implication of these activities for site management. The presentation concludes with observations of research potential as a product of inundation.

Charles, Mona-see Mayo, Katherine

Clark, Caitlin A. and Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute)

Protein Residue Methods for Metal Objects: Removing Layers of Oxidation

Metal archaeological and historical artifacts contain proteins remaining from the artifacts’ original use. Metals oxidize with time, necessitating removal of the oxide surface. Recently PaleoResearch Institute received an Archaic copper artifact and cast metal balls from the American Revolutionary and Civil Wars. All artifacts contained an oxidation rind. Any proteins on the oxidation rind are from the surrounding soil, while proteins relating to artifact use remain at the unoxidized-oxidized interface layers. To remove the oxidation rind, we use cold-dilute citric acid. Cold temperature is crucial as heat denatures proteins and any proteins on the artifact surface could be damaged. Dilute citric acid is used until most of the oxidation rind is removed, which may take a few days or many (over seven) months. The copper harpoon yielded positive results to striped bass and sturgeon antisera, while several of the metal munitions from yielded positive reactions to human and horse antisera.

Conner, Carl E. (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Archaeological investigations for the DeBeque SW Master Development Plan

Archaeological investigations for the DeBeque SW Master Development Plan for oil and gas exploration in Mesa County provided data on definable periods of occupation in the DeBeque area of the Upper Colorado River Basin. Diagnostics including projectile points, ceramics, shell beads, and groundstone were recorded in surface contexts. Aided by interpretations of the rock art and by a few radiocarbon samples secured from vandalized rockshelters, the result was a substantial account of the past 10 millennia, and the addition of significant new information to the known cultural sequence. New finds indicate occupations of: Alder Complex during the Paleoindian period; Plains-Mountain cultures during the Archaic; Anasazi, Fremont and
Avonlea cultures during the Formative; and Early Numic during the Late Prehistoric.

Cooley, Delaney (University of Oklahoma)

*A Lithic Analysis Examining Long-Term Occupation on the Uncompahgre Plateau*

The Numic Expansion (A.D. 1100 to 1400) and other explanatory models that have been used to explain the distribution of Numic speakers across the American West often fall short of providing specific methods for identifying peoples, such as Ute, in the archaeological record. This paper expands on previous investigations of this Numic Expansion narrative through the detailed reanalysis of lithics from two excavated sites: Christmas Rockshelter (5DT2) and Shavano Spring (5MN40). I compare lithic procurement and production strategies through time and between the two sites to characterize the degree of cultural continuity (or lack thereof) in the Uncompahgre Plateau, Colorado. I identify changes to projectile point and biface production and raw material selection strategies that are unique to occupations during and after the Numic Expansion. I conclude that these differences may represent changes in the region reflecting the movement of people and exchange of materials, ideas, and knowledge.

Dalessandro, Brianna (University of Denver)

*Ground-penetrating radar collection and processing techniques at the Magic Mountain Site*

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is a geophysical method that was employed at the Magic Mountain Site in Golden, Colorado to help detect hearths, stratigraphic horizons, and other features of interest. Stratigraphic analysis from GPR and excavations have shown that there are a number of well-preserved units at the site that show a complex geological and cultural history of the area. This poster discusses the various GPR collection methods and processing parameters that were used at the site and then compares them to see which method yields the best data for identifying features and stratigraphic units.

Diederichs, Shanna-see Simon, Rebecca
A Shift in Angles: A Quantitative Analysis of Projectile Point Rejuvenation at Rollins Pass, Northern Colorado

Rollins Pass is an intermountain travel corridor along the Continental Divide which use spans the Paleoindian through the Protohistoric periods. The pass is located in Northern Colorado at the intersection of Gilpin, Boulder, and Grand counties. Rollins Pass is notable because it contains the highest density of alpine game drives within North America. While the game-drives features represent one aspect of prehistoric use, the 21 campsites and isolates provide the opportunity to explore a different facet of Rollins Pass. Investigations at these campsites and isolates produced a total of 80+ projectile points. Examining the maintenance of projectile points provides a means to explore technological organization within this intermountain travel corridor. In this paper projectile point rejuvenation is analyzed in order to address curation and toolkit design. Rejuvenation in lithic tools can be difficult to measure and/or are inconsistent between studies due to often-qualitative methods. This study uses a quantitative approach to measure the reuse of projectile points from campsites and isolates at Rollins Pass. Rejuvenation will be examined by assessing blade margin angles with a Dino-Lite Digital Microscope PRO with the expectation that rejuvenation yields greater obtuse angles of the blade margins to the distal tip than non-rejuvenated points. Understanding rejuvenation and curation at Rollins Pass will help inform on technological strategy and behavior within this intermountain corridor.

Modeling the Past: Utilizing Phodar To Generate High Resolution Three Dimensional Datasets Capable of Providing Detailed Documentation And Precise Virtual Analyses

PhoDAR, or Photogrammetric Detection and Ranging techniques have gained quite a bit of steam in recent years, especially with the onset of affordable mapping, data storage and software solutions. PhoDAR uses detailed high resolution digital photographs to generate three-dimensional virtual representations of objects, features, and/or landscapes based on pixel-by-pixel transformations between multiple camera views. The resulting 3D models can be very accurate and capable of producing high resolution point cloud datasets allowing for more detailed spatial and morphological analyses regardless of the object or feature’s size and shape. This paper will
explore PhoDAR and its utility for documenting and analyzing a variety of archaeological contexts, both large and small.

Espinosa, Marcus—see Howryla, Matthew

Gilmore, Kevin P. (HDR)

*Paleoenvironment, Geomorphology, and the Rise and Fall of Early Ceramic Culture in the Platte River Basin*

Developing Early Ceramic Period culture in the South Platte River Basin was characterized by accelerating population growth, adoption of technological innovations, resource intensification and perhaps incipient horticulture. Climatic stability and greater effective moisture starting A.D. 550 promoted population increase lasting until A.D. 1150, well into the dryer and less stable Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA). Intensification of subsistence practices by Early Ceramic occupants of the Bayou Gulch site (5DA265) was aided by proximity to Cherry Creek, where annual floods on the broad braided floodplain provided nutrients and habitat ideal for economically valuable weedy plants, and eventually maize. Increasing drought frequency and intensity during the latter MCA caused channel incision and terrace abandonment, significantly reducing disturbed habitat for weedy annuals, thus exacerbating resource stress at a time of drought-reduced carrying capacity. This combination of factors likely contributed to the rapid decrease and dispersal of population marking the end of the Early Ceramic.

Hedlund, Jonathan (ER0 Resources Corporation)

*Dry Gulches, Spring-Fed Falls, and Flowing Creeks: Excavations in Happy Canyon Creek, Newlin Gulch, and Oak Gulch, Douglas County, CO*

From 2016 through 2017, ERO Resources Corporation conducted data recovery excavation at 15 sites across the northern escarpment of the Palmer Divide. The excavated sites are situated along Happy Canyon Creek, Newlin Gulch, South Newlin Gulch, and Oak Gulch and contain components spanning the Early Archaic through Early Ceramic periods. Excavation methods ranged from block excavations to eroding feature recovery. ERO’s analysis and interpretations are ongoing such that this presentation provides an overview and preliminary conclusions drawn from more than 37,000 artifacts, 80 features, and radiocarbon dates associated with cultural and natural contexts. The assemblages provide complimentary data to the 2004-2005 Centennial Archaeology excavations at nearby Rueter-Hess Reservoir because the newly excavated sites represent a broad and diverse group of
site types. Cumulatively, ERO’s excavations will result in a more nuanced understanding of the Palmer Divide’s place in prehistory.

Hedlund, Jonathan (ERO Resources Corporation)

**Late Archaic-Early Ceramic Period Thermal Features and Artifact Assemblages at Ten Sites in Douglas County, Colorado**

In the spring of 2017, ERO conducted data recovery excavations at 5DA3419, a multicomponent open camp located on Oak Gulch, a tributary of Cherry Creek. Excavated components include Middle Archaic, terminal Middle Archaic/early Late Archaic, and two Early Ceramic assemblages. Excavation Blocks 4 through 7 focused on the two Early Ceramic components and a terminal Middle Archaic/early Late Archaic component. Early Ceramic and Late Archaic components were also excavated at nine other sites upstream of 5DA3419 or in the Newlin Gulch drainage system. The assemblages from all of the sites are still in the early stages of processing; therefore, this presentation provides a descriptive overview of those assemblages with an assessment of thermal feature morphology and design. Diachronic changes exhibited by these features have implications for subsistence and settlement strategies. Additional radiocarbon dates, feature fill analysis, and comparative studies are forthcoming.

Hedlund, Jonathan—see Mayo, Katherine

Howryla, Matthew and Marcus Espinosa (ERO Resources Corporation)

**Frostbite and Flotation: An Indoor Self-contained Flot Machine for Winter Processing**

ERO Resources constructed a water-recycling flotation machine to process approximately 263 soil samples recovered from recent excavation work in Douglas County. The water-recycling system was adapted from published designs and built using components available at most hardware stores. ERO modified the machine to be structurally secure enough to run indoors in a carpeted office setting. This poster describes the design and construction of the flotation machine and discusses the challenges encountered during the construction and testing. This poster will also provide the methodology used to test the recovery rate and reliability of the system demonstrating the integrity of the data recovered from the approximately 1500 liters of sediment processed to-date.
Inman, Nicole M. (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

**Excelsior Train Station**

In 2010, Dominquez Archaeological Research Group conducted an archaeological assessment of the Excelsior Train Station, 5ME7351.1. This work was completed as part of a historic structure assessment grant provided by the Colorado State Historical Fund. The goal of this project was to conduct extensive surface mapping, collection of diagnostic artifacts, metal detection, and subsequent subsurface testing using hand tools to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the site. Additionally, an effort was made to identify whether any ethnic minorities might have been present at the site. A locus of activity was defined that demonstrated a Chinese presence at this site, making it the only identified railroad site in western Colorado that exhibits Chinese occupation.

Johnston, Christopher M. (History Colorado-OAHP)

**Better Homes (Without Gardens): A Review of Early Ceramic Period Architecture in Northern Colorado**

Over the last 20 years, researchers working within the Platte River Basin have identified five different residential architectural styles dating to the Early Ceramic period. These include stone circles, stone foundation walls within rockshelters, subrectangular stone structures, shallow basin structures, and a more recently defined type consisting of prepared floors with low stone walls and variable floor plans. The high diversity of architectural styles, combined with the relative dearth of residential architecture identified for this period and region, has been used to suggest a high degree of mobility compared to contemporaneous groups to the south and east. The lack of synthetic discussion of these different architectural styles, their frequency and spatial-temporal distribution hampers further discussion. Also lacking from the discussion is an explanation for why, during a period of supposed population growth never seen before or after, there is such a seemingly low frequency of residential architecture. This paper examines the spatial and temporal distribution of these different architectural styles and possible reasons why there appears to be a lack of architectural sites during the Early Ceramic.

Koons, Michele-see Mitchell, Mark D.

Krall, Angie (Rio Grande NF)

**Snake Effigies, Relic Hominids and Meditation Huts: Colorado Archaeology in an Age of Anti-Science**

This paper will explore the rise of spurious claims and cultural appropriation
that can harm traditional communities and damage the credibility of our discipline. How do we as trained archaeologists and cultural resource managers proactively respond to the rise in anything-goes archaeology and remain advocates for traditional communities without disenfranchising the public and infringing on the rights of free speech?

LaBelle, Jason M. (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University) and Gordon C. Tucker (AECOM)

**Wait...How Many? A Census of Anthropology Higher Education in Colorado**

Tenure-track and contingent faculty teach anthropology courses at over 20 colleges and universities within Colorado. But how many students major in anthropology? Minor in the field? Specialize in archaeology? How many classes are taught in any one term, and how many of these are archaeologically focused? We currently have no baseline information regarding such basic questions. This prompted our census of anthropology higher education, compiled with the help of colleagues from across the state. We present our preliminary results in this poster, providing information to the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists and the higher education community in hopes of discussing better ways of recruiting and retraining students, increasing student participation in archaeological societies and conferences, and training and mentoring students to become members of our profession.

LaBelle, Jason M. (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

**There is a Cost for Joining the “Movement”: The Plains Woodland and a Model of Subsistence Intensification during the Early Ceramic Period**

The Early Ceramic period (AD 150-1150) within the South Platte Basin is a time of great change, perhaps greater than any other period of the past 10,000 years. The adoption of a new projectile point technology, the introduction of ceramics, and shifts in mortuary traditions have long hinted at cultural connections to the Eastern Woodlands and hence the description of this phenomenon as the “Plains Woodland”. While considerable ink has been spilled debating the pros/cons of such cultural historical labels, and of their reality and/or usefulness, the fact remains that much of this technology shares broad similarities with sites to the east, with perhaps less similarities in other cardinal directions. Given that these additions took place, it is reasonable to ask what would have been the costs for local populations adopting such new technologies? Although additional synthesis is sorely
needed, several responses appear evident. The Early Ceramic period is one of the best-represented cultural complexes of the region, in terms of the sheer number of sites and radiocarbon dates. This likely represents a demographic expansion coupled with increasing seasonal sedentism. Reduced mobility would have also impacted the dietary breadth of these hunter-gatherer populations, leading to increased plant processing via ground stone, rock-filled thermal features, new culinary traditions based on the introduction of ceramics, and emphasis on smaller, less mobile game. Recent investigation of the Fossil Creek site (5LR13041), an important Early Ceramic camp in southeastern Larimer County, highlights these issues and this presentation focuses on the consequences of joining this “movement” through the adoption of new technologies and lifeways.

Landry, Shannon (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

*The Anatomy of an Archaeological Reconstruction Illustration*

We’ve all encountered a range of accuracy when it comes to archaeological reconstruction illustrations, yet these important graphics are often the front line of public outreach and even heavily influence our own perception of the past. While artists ideally work closely with archaeologists to create illustrations, archaeologists themselves play a role in developing the factual accuracy of the piece. Ensuring that proper measures are taken to include the perspectives of various stakeholders, checking details surrounding clothing, architecture, landscape, and representation, and even considering the overall feeling of a piece are all tasks for which both artists and archaeologists are responsible for. To explore this topic, the author created reconstructive illustrations for two sites, one prehistoric and one historic, recorded by Alpine’s archaeologists in recent years. This poster examines the challenges and processes involved in creating each illustration, as well as highlights details that are easily overlooked.

Larkin, Karin (UCCS Department of Anthropology) and Michelle Slaughter (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)

*Bridging the Preparation Gap Between Academia and CRM: It’s Time to Address the Elephant in the Room*

We often hear Cultural Resource Management (CRM) professionals lament that they felt unprepared upon graduation for entering the field of archaeology. Or we hear recent graduates complaining that they are not qualified for CRM. This raises the question of whether field schools and undergraduate programs adequately prepare students for the field. CRM goals and duties are fundamentally different from those of academic work
and field schools, which focus on theory based interpretation and field techniques. Yet academic field schools are designed to prepare students for a professional life and for most that means working in CRM. We argue that the disjuncture between CRM versus academia translates into students who are unprepared for CRM work. We present our results from a recent survey about student preparation for CRM. We also offer some possible suggestions for addressing these gaps by describing our CRM /academia collaboration model and other possibilities for curriculum reform.

Little, Spencer T. (Colorado State University-Pueblo)

**Culturally Modified Trees of the Central Rockies**

Culturally Modified Trees (CMT) are those trees which have been intentionally altered by human hands. These modifications may have been done for a variety of purposes, including subsistence and communication. The Pikes Peak region has many examples of culturally modified trees, primarily Ponderosa pines. However some examples have been misidentified and are actually caused by non-cultural phenomena. Additionally, some CMTs have been hastily attributed to certain peoples or given meanings beyond that which can be reasonably inferred. This poster will take a measured approach and seeks to identify the many agents and phenomenon that can lead to bent, peeled, and “cat faced” trees, while also documenting examples of various trees that can be reasonably attributed to human modifications.

Lucius, William (Independent Scholar)

**Linking Pueblo I Orange Pots to Red Clay Sources: An 18 Year Adventure in Sourcing Analysis**

Blanding Red Ware Project fieldwork began in 2000 and was designed to locate the production zones where potters made a distinctive orange pottery during the Pueblo I period (A.D. 750 -900) in the Mesa Verde Region. In 2008 Steven Di Naso came on board to add an archaeometric focus to our sourcing analysis research. This paper will graphically outline how we used GIS and elemental chemical characterization to link orange sherds to the Brushy Basin red clay sourced potters used for ceramic production and to demonstrate how exchange served to move pottery across the cultural landscape.

Mandel, Rolfe D.-see Mitchell, Mark D.
Marshall, Albert Lee (Colorado State University-Pueblo) and Holly K. Norton (History Colorado)

**Glass and Glassware of the Fariss Hotel**

This poster looks at a small sample of the diagnostic glass recovered from the Fariss Hotel site in Pueblo, Colorado. Preliminary analysis indicates that the upscale hotel, known for its mineral baths, may have been a place to recuperate or rejuvenate from illness during its hay-day. As the popularity of the hotel waned in the twentieth century, its primary social function seems to have shifted, and the hotel may have served as a speakeasy for the wild and raucous City of Pueblo during prohibition.

Martorano, Marilyn A. (Martorano Consultants LLC)

**Lithophones from the San Luis Valley: Did these ground stone artifacts play the first hard rock music? What we know today about lithophones in Colorado**

A new class of prehistoric artifacts called portable lithophones has been identified from Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, Colorado. “Litho” is Greek for stone and “phone” means sound; a lithophone is a musical instrument consisting of a purposely-selected rock (often formally-shaped) that is tapped or rubbed with friction to produce musical notes. Portable and stationary lithophones have been utilized in ancient and modern cultures around the world. Only a few portable lithophones have been formally recognized in North America and none have been previously documented in Colorado. The artifacts being studied were originally thought to have functioned as manos, pestles, and/or digging tools; however, testing has verified their acoustical properties. Twenty-two lithophones were analyzed as part of a State Historical Fund archaeological assessment grant and their characteristics will be discussed. A few sample lithophones will also be exhibited near the book sale during one of the meeting breaks.

Mayo, Katherine, Jonathan Hedlund (ERO Resources Corporation) and Mona Charles (Powderhorn Research LLC)

**Practical Applications of Magnetometry Survey for Excavation at Four Prehistoric Sites in Douglas County, Colorado**

ERO Resources Corporation and Powderhorn Research conducted magnetometry surveys that guided excavation strategies at four prehistoric sites in Douglas County, Colorado. This presentation summarizes the parameters of site selection, methodologies for data collection and processing, post-processing data analysis, and results. Magnetometry data must be interpreted contextually using geomorphology studies, site history,
and test excavations. Accordingly, ERO reinterpreted the geophysical data as excavations progressed and excavation strategies were transformed. Thermal features spanning the Middle Archaic to Early Ceramic periods were identified. The following case studies demonstrate that magnetometry survey is a practical tool that allows archaeologists to target areas with higher potential to contain buried features at prehistoric hunter-gatherer sites.

Meyer, Kelton A. (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

_Late Prehistoric Hunters in the Southern Rockies: Evidence for Intensification of High Altitude Communal Game Drives in the Early Ceramic Period_

The Early Ceramic (Plains Woodland) period in northeastern Colorado coincides with an overall peak in frequency of published radiocarbon dates, which provides a mode for characterizing an increase in population size of hunter-gatherer groups following the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2008). The fluorescence of the Early Ceramic in the Colorado High Plains and Piedmont is mirrored by an amplified use of high-altitude hunting sites along the Colorado Front Range. Investigations at prehistoric alpine game drives have shown a consistent presence of small-corner notched arrow points attributed to the Hogback phase (Nelson 1967), as well as 14C and lichenometric dates situated within the Early Ceramic time period (Benedict 1996, 2000, 2009). While earlier components (Late Paleoindian to Late Archaic) are represented at multiple game drive sites, the available chronological data suggests that game drives were visited, constructed, and modified with increasing frequency during the Early Ceramic and later periods. Alpine hunting during the Early Ceramic is coeval with changes in technological traditions (from the atlatl to bow and arrow) and increasing regionalization of hunter-gatherer groups. Early Ceramic-aged groups operating in the high-country of the Southern Rockies may embody a more centralized mountain/Front Range phenomenon than groups operating further east on the Great Plains. This study provides a synthesis of chronological investigations from prominent game drive sites in the Indian Peaks Wilderness and near the Continental Divide, with a focus on published works and recent investigations by the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology at Rollins Pass.
Mitchell, Mark D. (Paleocultural Research Group), Michele L. Koons (Denver Museum of Nature and Science) and Rolfe D. Mandel (Kansas Geological Survey)

A Progress Report on Early Ceramic Period Research at the Magic Mountain Site

The Magic Mountain site, located in a hogback valley south of Golden, Colorado, is well known for its stratified Middle and Late Holocene record. For decades following the 1966 publication of Cynthia Irwin-Williams and Henry Irwin’s landmark monograph, data from the site were crucial for systematizing the archaeological record of the South Platte basin. Although Magic Mountain’s importance as a comparative touchstone has diminished as the number of well-dated sites has increased, crucial questions remain about the site’s extensive and complex Early Ceramic record. To better understand the nature of the Early Ceramic period occupation at Magic Mountain, as well as the structure of the regional settlement system, in 2016 the Denver Museum of Nature and Science and Paleocultural Research Group initiated a multi-year, inter-disciplinary public archaeology project at the site. This paper provides an overview of project activities to date and compares data on stone tool raw material use at Magic Mountain with data from other Early Ceramic sites in the South Platte basin.

Norton, Holly K.-see Marshall, Albert Lee

Norton, Holly K.-see Owens, Pam

Owens, Pam (CAS-Pikes Peak Chapter) and Holly K. Norton (History Colorado)

The El Pueblo Site/Fariss Hotel

El Pueblo was a short-lived mid-nineteenth century trading post on the banks of the Arkansas River that spawned the City of Pueblo. While it lived on in myth and legend, its exact location was lost to history until Dr. Bill Buckles found it under the Fariss Hotel. The mythical trading post has left ephemeral, but inarguable evidence of nineteenth century occupation. Built in 1882, the Fariss Hotel was a high-end hotel known for its mineral baths, creating new identities with each successive decade until it was torn down in the 1990s. This poster will provide background information and context for the two sites, as well as the other posters related to El Pueblo and Fariss.
Petschauer, Dan (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

**A Collections Re-analysis of the 1988 Excavation of the Byers-Evans House**

The Byers-Evans House is located in the heart of Denver at 1310 Bannock Street, one block west from History Colorado. A brief excavation was conducted underneath the house in November of 1988 by the mutual efforts of the Colorado Historical Society, and Metropolitan State University of Denver. This poster focuses on the re-housing and re-analysis of materials from the original archaeological excavation collection. The collection was updated to current museum curator standards, and a datasheet was prepared for import to an archaeological/collections database. The main research goal of this project is to better understand the remodeling of the Italianate-style house from 1893 to 1911 through material research that will further enrich the history of the Byers-Evans House and the family that lived in it.

Reynolds, Joseph H (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

**Distribution of Human Skeletal Remains That Show Evidence of Cannibalism in the Prehistoric Southwestern United States**

This study examines data presented by Turner and Turner (1999) in their book, Man Corn: Cannibalism and Violence in the Prehistoric American Southwest. Cut marks and burning were identified on human remains at Pueblo II (A.D 950-1150) and Pueblo III (A.D. 1150-1300) archaeological sites and were determined by Turner and Turner (1999) to demonstrate evidence of cannibalism. This project analyses the distribution of these human skeletal elements and displays the ages and population sizes at each site to compare cut marks and burning with demographics at these sites. Further analysis will be presented on the poster to address the comparison of cut marks and burning with population structure.

Saxon, Jasmine (University of Denver)

**Smoking and Money**

The success of Connecticut’s industrial history found its beginning in the hard-working farmers and tradesmen of the early 17th century. The Hollister site, located in South Glastonbury, Connecticut, provides a unique snapshot into the mid-17th century when successful economic activity began developing in New England. The tobacco business created an economic boom in the New and Old Worlds and was quickly associated with wealth and affluence. Comparing tobacco pipe fragments excavated at the Hollister site to similar collections in the region shows that these farmsteads were involved in a global economy. Using the Hollister site as an example, it is reasonable to conclude
that colonial farmsteads played a central role in developing the economy of early North America through agriculture, manufacturing, and trade.

Schofield, Joshua (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

**Late 19th Century Animal Consumption Analysis from the Fariss Hotel, Pueblo, Colorado**

A large amount of faunal remains were recovered from the Fariss Hotel (1882-1904) during the El Pueblo excavations. Analysis of the faunal assemblage addresses the hypothesis that animals were raised for the sole purpose of consumption. The analysis also elucidates preferred sources of animal protein in Pueblo, Colorado during the late 19th century. Results indicate that animal size was a significant factor (p= 0.0001), while maturity (juvenile vs adult) was not significant (p=0.4823). Primarily mature animals between 21kg-113kg were consumed. These results suggest that the animals being consumed were likely part of the large livestock industry present in Pueblo during this period, and not raised as a primary food resource.

Scott Cummings, Linda and Lee Drake (PaleoResearch Institute)

**Obsidian Sourcing: A New Technique and a Shiny New App**

Finding an obsidian cache usually leads to the desire to source the obsidian. Sourcing obsidian using handheld XRF technology causes no damage to the obsidian and can be very fast. It requires just a few things: 1) access to an XRF, 2) a computer, 3) access to an obsidian database. PRI has developed a worldwide obsidian database for use in sourcing obsidian from North America and around the world. This presentation highlights the steps necessary to source obsidian and uses a non-archaeological collection readily available to the author to test the method and database. Access to our Obsidian Sourcing database is through subscription.

Scott Cummings, Linda- see Clark, Caitlin

Simon, Rebecca and Shanna Diederichs (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

**“Where the Stonewall Ends”: Exploring Community Development through Great House Architecture**

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center’s latest project, the Northern Chaco Outliers Project (NCOP), continues the tradition of research around the theme of community. The Lakeview group is one of the densest concentrations of great houses in the central Mesa Verde region of southwest Colorado. The group includes three sites, the Haynie site (5MT1905), the Ida Jean site
(5MT4126) and Wallace Ruin (5MT6970). The NCOP focuses on community development, social stratification, and identity formation at the Lakeview group during the Chaco to post-Chaco transition (A.D. 1000 - 1280). Using a combination of archival data, architectural documentation, and spatial analysis, this study demonstrates the deep history of the Lakeview group and begins to explore the economic, social, and symbolic bonds between the great houses within the community and to the greater Chaco regional system.

Slaughter, Michelle-see Larkin, Karin

Sundjordet, Steve (Jordbruk Geomorphic)

**Let Them Plant Their Own: Further Implications of Interactive Crop-Loss Processes During Drought In Hopi Maize Fields**

Results of original data from crop monitoring on four Hopi maize (Zea mays) fields bear implications regarding the use of agricultural labor, resulting crop yields, and successful agricultural strategies to compensate for drought-induced production deficiencies. Production data from three years of drought and one of moderately moist conditions suggest that the intensity of crop predation and the labor necessitated by crop protection increase with severity of drought. If true, this indicates that increasing the surface area of production (extensification) alone would not compensate for drought-induced deficits in many areas. It also suggests that compensation for crop yield deficiencies might be best achieved by improving conditions for crop production in small areas (intensification) that are easily protected by farmers. In conjunction with geomorphic and hydrologic factors, this phenomenon may have influenced the strategies adopted by prehistoric farmers. Acceptance of these implications will require future hypothesis testing.

Taylor, Marie (Colorado State University)

**What Do Sherd Counts Have to Do with Sedentism?: Ceramics at the Fossil Creek Site, Larimer County, Colorado**

This poster investigates patterns in the morphology and quantity of ceramics within the Great Plains. In particular, the research focuses on the Fossil Creek site (5LR13041), an early ceramic-age campsite located in Fort Collins, Colorado. Surveys and excavation of Fossil Creek have recovered many hearths, ground stone, lithics and hundreds of pottery sherds. The substantial number of ceramics is of interest as the site is situated within a region typically known for its highly nomadic populations. Archaeologists often use high sherd quantities as one measure of large, sedentary and
agricultural populations; this research evaluates this assumption. I analyze the Fossil Creek pottery assemblage taking basic measurements of thickness, length and mass, assessing exterior treatment and classifying sherds as rim, body or base pieces. I compare these findings to other sites of similar age within the Central Great Plains and examine archaeologists’ interpretations of the transition to sedentism during the late prehistoric period.

Tucker, Gordon C.-see LaBelle, Jason M.

Wheaton, Gene (Community College of Denver)

*Report on the Community College of Denver 2017 Ninth Street Historic District Park Archaeological Assessment for History Colorado, State Historical Fund*

In the fall of 2017, the Community College of Denver (CCD) Ninth Street Historic District Park Archaeological Assessment took place in the form of a field school on the Auraria Campus in the City of Denver, Colorado. It was completed between August 27, 2017 and December 8, 2017 by faculty and students from the Community College of Denver and Metropolitan State University. The Park (5DV102) is a 4.24 acre urban neighborhood consisting of fourteen middle-class residential and commercial dwellings from the late 1800’s to the early 1900’s. One of Denver’s oldest surviving neighborhoods; the former residential block was nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places on March 26, 1973. However, an archaeological assessment was never done. This talk presents the results of the assessment which included archival research, metal detection, and ground penetrating radar survey. The data indicates the existence of a number of preserved subsurface historic archaeological features including three middens and two buried floor surfaces. This talk will also highlight the importance of how the need to establish partnerships with other institutions presents opportunities and challenges in the preservation and stewardship of important cultural resources.

Wilshusen, Richard H. (Paleocultural Research Group Associate)

*Our Place in this World: Remembering Why Archaeology Is Important*

History and place intimately shape who we are. Certainly we each are agents of our own destiny, but where and when we live constrain us. History matters, and those in power know this. Archaeology, using all the tools at our disposal, is an authoritative way of knowing our deep history, as well as offering insights about recent times. Honest histories and authoritative
social science are the bane of every autarch or tyrant, who by necessity must recreate a past in their own image for their own purposes. I will review two histories from the last fifty years to show the power of history and the social sciences to inform who we are and what our future might be. Thereafter I want to explore how we each can become more secure in personally knowing how we would support the claim that archaeology is worth doing.

Zier, Christian (Editor, Southwestern Lore)

*Discussant-Early Ceramic Symposium*
### Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship Awardees

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<td>Alison Bredthauer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3/13/08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan Pickrell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erin Baxter</td>
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<td>University of Colorado, Boulder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory Williams</td>
<td>10/24/08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peggy Colgate</td>
<td>3/12/09</td>
<td>University of Colorado, Colorado Springs</td>
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<td>Awardee</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Troyer</td>
<td>03/26/10</td>
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<td>Robert Wunderlich</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Lynch</td>
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<td>Sarah Millonig</td>
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<td>Chris Johnston</td>
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<td>Suzanne Brant</td>
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<td>Ben Perlmutter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cody Newton</td>
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<td>Sarah Trabert</td>
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<td>Rebecca Simon</td>
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<td>Kristy Griffin</td>
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<td>Joshua Boyd</td>
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<td>Aaron Whittenberg</td>
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<td>Hallie Meeker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaney Cooley</td>
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**Native American Scholarship Award Winners**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Brian Houle</td>
<td>Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Leonard LaPaz</td>
<td>Mescalero Apache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Kylie Dennison</td>
<td>Navajo</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Skye Gonnie</td>
<td>Navajo</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Galen Hughte</td>
<td>Laguna Pueblo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Dyan Youpee</td>
<td>Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Chelsea Beans-Polk</td>
<td>Pilot Station Tribe</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Sharon Gloshay</td>
<td>White Mountain Apache Tribe</td>
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**CCPA Fellows**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fellow</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adrienne Anderson</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Bell Benedict (1938-2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin Black</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Alan Breternitz (1929-2012)</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Francis. Carrillo (1945-2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Stephen Cassells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susan M. Chandler</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>Susan Margaret Collins</td>
<td>2011</td>
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**Fellow Year Honored**

Frank Warren Eddy 2000
Jonathon C. Horn 2017
Michael Douglas Metcalf 2013
Elizabeth Ann Morris (1932-2012) 1992
Alan D. Reed 2017
Omer Call Stewart (1908-1991) 1982
Joe Ben Wheat (1916-1997) 1982
Hannah Marie Wormington (1914-1994) 1982

---

**CCPA 2017-2018 Executive Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Jason LaBelle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past President</td>
<td>Nathan Boyless</td>
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<tr>
<td>President-Elect</td>
<td>Cody Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Mike Prouty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Justin Lawrence</td>
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<td>At-Large Members:</td>
<td>Bonnie Gibson</td>
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<td>Rebecca Simon</td>
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<td>Mathew Landt</td>
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<td>Jeremy Omvig</td>
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<td>Open</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethics Coordinator</td>
<td>Marilyn Martorano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership Chair</td>
<td>Jon Horn</td>
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<td>Newsletter Editor</td>
<td>Jacki Mullen</td>
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<td>Web Master</td>
<td>Mary Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publication Committee Chair</td>
<td>Kelly Pool</td>
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<td>Ward Weakly Scholarships</td>
<td>Mark Mitchell</td>
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<td>Listserv Coordinator</td>
<td>Greg Williams</td>
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<td>Native American Scholarship</td>
<td>Greg Wolff</td>
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**Past CCPA Conference Locations**

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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spring 1978</td>
<td>Glenwood Springs</td>
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<td>Fall 1978</td>
<td>Ft. Collins</td>
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<td>Denver Marriott, City Center</td>
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<td>7/1983</td>
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<td>Gunnison Basin</td>
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<td>1984</td>
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<td>Laramie, Wyoming</td>
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<td>1987</td>
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</table>
NEW PHD PROGRAM

ARCHAEOLOGY
at the intersection of
PLACE, SPACE, & ADAPTATION

Opportunities for PhD (& MA) students
to explore prehistoric
archaeological cultures in the:
Plains & Rockies
Farming Societies of North America
Andes & Mesoamerica

ANTHROPOLOGY
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY