



*Colorado Council of
Professional Archaeologists*

*2012 Annual Meeting
Conference Program*

*March 22-24, 2012
Durango, Colorado
Strater Hotel*



*Organized By
ERO Resources Corporation*

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments.....	2
Conference Sponsors	3
Summary Agenda.....	4
Agenda	6
Friday Afternoon.....	8
Saturday Morning	18
Saturday Afternoon.....	23
Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund	30
Ward F. Weakly Fund Recipients.....	31
Native American Scholarship and Awardees	32
CCPA Fellows	33
2011-2012 CCPA Executive Committees	34
Past CCPA Conference Locations	35
David Alan Breternitz (1929-2012).....	37





Acknowledgments

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the Strater Hotel, which celebrates 125 years in 2012, for hosting the conference.

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Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (Mark Varien)

Keynote Speaker

Scott Ortman (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and the Santa Fe Institute)

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Native American Scholarship Raffle

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Conference Sponsors

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the following donors for their support of the 2012 conference:

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants
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Summary Agenda
COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
2012 Meeting
Strater Hotel, Durango



All conference events take place within the Strater Hotel

Thursday, March 22

Registration-Front Lobby: 5 to 9 pm

Early Bird Reception – Pullman Room (downstairs): 6 to 9 pm

The reception will have complimentary appetizers and beer and house wine with a cash bar. Raffle items for the Native American scholarship will also be on display.

Friday, March 23

Registration opens in the lobby: 7:45 am

Business Meeting (Henry Strater Theatre): 8 to 11:45 am

Executive Board lunch (Centennial Room): 11:45 to 1:15 pm

Papers (Henry Strater Theatre): 1:15 to 4:45 pm

General Poster and Student Competition Poster Session (Oak Room): 3:00 to 4:45 pm

Book Sales (Oak Room): all day

Curation Discussion Group (Pullman Room): 5:15 to 6:30 pm

Banquet (Henry Strater Theatre): 7 to 10 pm

Doors open at 7 pm with a cash bar. Dinner will begin to be served at 7:30 (please remember your banquet ticket provided at registration) and the keynote speaker will begin at 8:30. A remembrance of Dr. David Breternitz will follow.

Our invited speaker is Dr. Scott Ortman, an Omidyar Fellow at the Santa Fe Institute and the Lightfoot Fellow at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Scott holds a Ph.D. in anthropology from the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University. Dr. Ortman will be presenting the talk, A New Perspective on Mesa Verde and the Rio Grande Pueblos, which is based on his dissertation work that addressed the “abandonment” of Mesa Verde and the formation of the Rio Grande Pueblos, two classic events in North American prehistory.

Raffle (Banquet): 7 to 8:30 pm

Saturday, March 24

Registration opens in the lobby: 7:45 am to 12 pm

Elizabeth Ann Morris Symposium (Henry Stater Hotel): 8:15 am to 11:45 am

Student Paper Competition: 1:30 to 2:30 pm

General Paper Session: 2:30 to 5:15 pm

Book Sales (Oak Room): all day

Colorado Archaeological Society Events (Pullman Room): 11 am to 5 pm



Linear Resources Discussion Group (Diamond Belle Saloon): 12 to 1 pm

Sunday, March 25

Field Trip: Crow Canyon Archaeological Center/Basketmaker Communities Project

Field Trip: Falls Creek Rockshelters

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center/ Basketmaker Communities Project

(with Mark Varien):

The tour will begin at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center at 9:30am. People will need to drive their own cars. We will tour campus for about an hour and a half. Then at around 11:00am we will travel to the Dillard site, approximately 5 to 10 minutes away. The tour for the Dillard site is approximately 1 hour. The tour ends at noon.

Crow Canyon is located at 23390 County Road K (Approximately 1 hour drive from Durango)

- Take highway 491 north out of Cortez
- Travel approximately 2 miles north of Cortez to County Road L. This isn't terribly obvious, but there is a green street sign with the Road L designation, and there is a sign for Jarmon Irrigation on that corner.
- Take a left and head west at County Road L for approximately 1 mile until you come to a stop sign at the intersection of County Road L and County Road 23.
- At the stop sign turn left and head south on County Road 23. There is a sign at the L-23 intersection there that tells you to turn left to go to Crow Canyon.
- Travel south on County Road 23 and travel just over a mile, follow the road as it bends to the east and drops into Crow Canyon. Follow the road onto the Crow Canyon campus. Drive up to the center of campus and park cars in the circle. If there is no room in the circle go back to the parking lot that was passed on the way into campus. Come into the Gates Building. I will meet people there.





Agenda
COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
2012 Annual Business Meeting



Friday, March 23, 2012
Strater Hotel, Durango

8:00 a.m. Meeting Call to Order –

Call to Order – Kevin Gilmore (5 minutes)

[5 minutes]

8:05 a.m. Approval of Past Minutes

Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Charlie Reed (10 minutes)

[10 minutes]

8:15 a.m. Reports of Officer's, Standing and Ad Hoc Committees

Officer Reports

President's Report and Ethics Report – Kevin Gilmore (5 minutes)

Treasurer's Report – Mark Mitchell and Bonnie Gibson (10 minutes)

Membership Report – Jon Horn (5 minutes)

Secretary's Report and CCPA archives – Charlie Reed (5 minutes)

Standing Committee Reports

Newsletter – Susan East (5 minutes)

Website – Mary Sullivan (5 minutes)

Ward Weekly Fund – Adrienne Anderson (5 minutes)

Native American Scholarship to Crow Canyon – Christy Smith/Greg Wolff (10 minutes)

Publications Committee – Kelly Pool (5 minutes)

Resolutions – Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)

Ad Hoc Committee Reports

Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site update – Diane Rhodes (5 minutes)

[1 hour, 5 minutes]

9:20 a.m. Unfinished Business

Share in the Care Colorado Campaign and CCPA donation to Colorado History Museum exhibits update – Kevin Gilmore (10 minutes)

[10 minutes]



9:30 a.m. New Business

Discussion and voting on the proposed changes to the By-Laws – Kevin Gilmore (10 minutes)
Recognition of outgoing EC members – Kevin Gilmore (5 minutes)
Colorado Archaeology update and Colorado Preservation Inc. Board Report – Mike Metcalf (10 minutes)
Other / general announcements – Kevin Gilmore (5 minutes)
Election results –Charlie Reed (5 minutes)
Incoming president – Mark Mitchell (20 minutes)

[55 minutes]

10:25 a.m. Business Meeting Adjourns

10:25 – 10:40 a.m. Break

10:40 a.m. Federal and State Agency Reports

State Archaeologist/SHPO/OAHP Office – Richard Wilshusen (10 minutes)
Colorado Department of Transportation – Dan Jepson (5 minutes)
Colorado Lands Reinterment and Repatriation Workgroup – Mark Mitchell for Sheila Goff (5 minutes)
Bureau of Land Management – Glade Hadden – (10 minutes)
National Park Service – Rhonda Brewer (10 minutes)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Gregory D. Everhart (5 minutes)
U.S. Army Fort Carson and Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site – Pamela Miller (10 minutes)
State Historical Fund update – Tom Carr (5 minutes)
United States Forest Service – Ian Ritchie (5 Minutes)

[1 hour, 5 minutes]

11:45 a.m. Morning Meeting Adjourns



FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Paper Session: The Prehistoric Period

(1:15)

Recent Research on Pleistocene Deposits at the Scott Spring Site

Dr. Steven Dominguez and Dr. Steven Holen

Denver Museum of Nature & Science

A short distance south of the Lamb Spring Site the Scott Spring Site began accumulating eolian sediments during the late Pleistocene. When explored by Glen Scott in the early 1950s and late 1970s the loess and underlying pebbly clay deposits yielded bone fragments from mammoth, horse, bison, and camel, as well as smaller fauna. Recent research has yielded two new C14 dates for the deposits, with a combined 2σ range of 19,432 to 23,306 rcybp for the upper levels of the loess. The presence of large quantities of mammoth and bison remains have been confirmed and the distributions of geomorphic units identified by Scott have been found to be extensive. Some bone fragments recovered by Scott and by more recent investigations have been fractured in manners similar to suspected pre-Clovis bone technology, and the dates from the site fall well within the time range of the technology, 12,000 to 33,000 ybp. Further research will yield significant data regarding Pleistocene megafauna and paleoecology of the Denver Basin, as well as possible traces of early humans and their activities.

(1:30)

Metric Analysis of Bone Notches on Large Prey Animals

Kathleen Holen, Department Associate and Steven R Holen, Curator of Archaeology

Denver Museum of Nature & Science

This paper discusses the use of a quantitative measurement system comparing notches on two Pleistocene camel bone collections and two proboscidean bone assemblages. Previous research, in Africa, has employed this method to differentiate hammerstone and carnivore tooth notches on small to medium prey animal bones. The camel bone samples were ca. 15,000 and ca. 350,000 years old respectively. One proboscidean sample was experimentally created on modern elephant bone, while the other was from the La Sena mammoth site (25FT177) dated to $18,440 \pm 90$ rcybp. Results suggested that camel limb bone notch shape in these two samples was measurably different based upon whether dynamic or static loading created the notch. However, notches from both proboscidean assemblages were similar in shape. Bone modification evidence from Pleistocene assemblages of large prey animals that includes notch shape calculation can contribute to the identification of human technology in North America during the Last Glacial Maximum.

(1:45)

Four Early Archaic Age (Middle Holocene) Sites Excavated in the Plains of Northeastern Colorado and Southeastern Wyoming



Cody M. Anderson, Michael D. McFaul, Christian J. Zier and Travis R. Bugg
Centennial Archaeology, Inc.

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in 2007 and 2009 by Centennial Archaeology, Inc. along the Rockies Express – West (REX-West) Pipeline where four Early Archaic period sites were discovered. A portion of this work included mitigative excavation of three sites (5WL5588, 5WL5597, and 48LA3006) and test excavation of one site (5WL5589). Sites 5WL5588 (Hereford Crow Creek site), 5WL5589 and 5WL5597 (Bitter Mule site) are located in Weld County, Colorado, while 48LA3006 (Dirty Dingo site) is located in Laramie County, Wyoming. Excavation and subsequent data analysis demonstrated that the sites are short-term hunter-gatherer open camps that were occupied during the Early Archaic period. Chronological evidence takes the form of a series of radiocarbon assays from hearths, supported in some instances by diagnostic projectile points, which indicate that Early Archaic period occupation occurred within a span of approximately 2025 years. Radiocarbon dates range from cal 7678 B.P. to 5653 B.P. suggest, at minimum, periodic human occupation of the northern Colorado Piedmont/Northwestern High Plains area during the Altithermal climatic episode of the early to middle portions of the Holocene geological epoch. Two radiocarbon dates derived from the excavation fall outside the range of the Early Archaic period. These dates from site 48LA3006 are from the early Middle Archaic period and the transitional Middle Archaic to Late Archaic period, respectively.

(2:00)

Mutton Bustin' in the Colorado Front Range: The Archaeology of 5GA35: a High Country Communal Hunting Structure

Spencer Pelton

The Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU

The archaeological remains of game drive structures of the Colorado Front Range reflect the overall mobility strategies of the prehistoric hunters and gatherers of northern Colorado and the intra-group dynamics of undertaking logistically organized communal hunts, whether within an individual band or between aggregated bands. Excavation and mapping of 5GA35 have been exceptionally helpful in elucidating these ideas. The game drive is the third largest of 12 within the Rollins Pass study area, the location of one of the densest concentrations of communal hunting structures thus far recorded from the high country of Colorado and a focal point of Native subsistence. Utilizing a combination of lithic and geospatial analyses, inferences are made regarding not only the role of communal hunting within Native lifeways, but the nuances of undertaking a complex subsistence practice in the harsh alpine tundra.

(2:15)

The Skinny on Kinney: A Preliminary Analysis of Projectile Points from a Multi-Component Campsite on the Colorado Front Range (5LR144)

Ben Perlmutter

Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU



Kinney Springs (5LR144c) is a large multi-component prehistoric camp site in the hogbacks of the Rocky Mountain Front Range of northern Colorado. Current radiocarbon dates suggest an occupation beginning in the Early Archaic and continuing through the Late Prehistoric period with a particularly strong Early Ceramic component. The deeply stratified nature of the site provides an excellent opportunity to enhance our understanding of the technological and social changes associated with the transition from the Archaic into the Ceramic period along the Front Range of the Rockies. An analysis of the projectile points from the Kinney Springs site reflects these changes including a growing and increasingly sedentary population, as well as the technological shift from spear and dart to bow and arrow technology. These changes can be interpreted archaeologically through an increase in assemblage quantity corresponding with a decrease in projectile point size.

(2:30)

Excavations at the O'Hare Site (5WL6465): A Multi-Component Prehistoric Site in Weld County, Colorado

Reid Farmer and Stephen Anderson
Tetra Tech

The O'Hare Site was discovered in 2010 during an inventory for the Cedar Creek II Wind Project. Surface manifestations were stone circles, hearths and an artifact scatter showing occupations from Middle Archaic through Early Ceramic periods. Test excavations defined a very limited subsurface deposit. Data recovery from this deposit showed it to be a trash scatter dominated by bison bone that was radiometrically dated to the Early Ceramic period.

(2:45)

Moving Forward by Looking Back: An Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from the Lindsay Ranch (5JF11) Site

Chris Johnston
Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU

In 1970 amateur archaeologist Charles "Gene" Nelson excavated the George W. Lindsay Ranch site north of Golden and published his results and interpretations in a 1971 Southwestern Lore article. Excavations recovered a variety of artifacts, including forty-four projectile points, as well as preforms, knives, scrapers, utilized flakes, twenty-seven cord-marked potsherds and the remains of two stone ring structures. Nelson's original interpretation was a sound, but limited overview of the different artifact classes along with a more detailed discussion of the structures. Nelson's work also addressed how the site fit in to the larger framework of what he called the "Hog Back Phase" or what today might be arguably referred to as the Early Ceramic Plains Woodland complex. This paper will focus primarily on a more detailed discussion of the chipped stone artifacts, including their form as well as the lithic raw materials. The discussion will then shift to how the raw materials can be used to help reconstruct seasonal transhumance to the high country during the Late Prehistoric.



3:00 BREAK

(3:15)

Late Archaic Structures of the Upper Colorado River Basin

Carl Conner

Grand River Institute

New discoveries of Late Archaic surface and pit structures in the De Beque area provide additional evidence of sedentary settlements during this time.

(3:30)

Occurrence and Variability of Lithic Debitage Sampling in Western Colorado

Stanial Klassert

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG)

DARG compiled data on the comparison and reoccurrence of lithic resources from Colorado localities consisting of pithouses and rock shelters in western Colorado. The depositional sequence in historic times for western Colorado demonstrates variability in the tool material resources and the stratified mineralogical content. Alternative sample percentages from field specimens correspond to all localities. There exists a McKean lanceolate point and another obsidian flake found that share similar forms of resource application method and manufacturing technique. Climate is determined to be the driving factor in tool assemblage and lithic resource locality. Igneous extrusive material, obsidian and ignimbrites, and artifacts that are considered readily available and assumed to be Pleistocene or Pliocene were not found to be an important local resource. The cultural analysis suggests the groups to be small in size with high mobility.

(3:45)

Prehistoric Bison Processing Loci in Western Colorado: Occurrence of Bison Processing Stations and Culturally Modified Bison Bone in the Piceance Basin of Western Colorado

Courtney Groff and Holly Shelton

Grand River Institute

Recent archaeological investigations by GRI have resulted in a more complete picture of the occurrence of bison and the frequency of bison processing in western Colorado since 900 RCYBP. Data compiled on the presence of bison in western Colorado was previously limited to approximately 170 locations and is often represented by a single bone or bone fragment. Recent excavations and observations in secondary and tertiary drainages of the Piceance Basin have resulted in the recovery of 122 bison bones from 24 individuals, with over 70 of these having been culturally modified. A number of fleshers and one modified McKean projectile point were also recovered.

(4:00)

Geology and Geoarchaeology of Douglas Creek, Canyon Pintado National Historic District, Rio Blanco County, Colorado

Michele Nelson



Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

Douglas Creek, near Rangely, Colorado, exhibits an alluvial fill and arroyo cutting sequence common to many drainages in the west. A study of the drainage within the Canyon Pintado Historic District characterizes the sequence of Post-Pleistocene alluvial fill, incision episodes and terrace levels. Historical records describe present arroyo downcutting was initiated around 1900 which continues presently with over 10 m of incision. Units exposed in the present arroyo were aged by proxy by comparing radiocarbon dates and cultural materials from similar deposits in the area and elsewhere. Up to 30m of early Holocene braided alluvial deposits can be correlated to warm-dry climatic conditions between 10,000 and 7000 RCYBP. Later, cool-wet conditions and incision occurred, then dry conditions between 4500 and 2500 RCYBP resulted in a second pulse of alluvial fill.

(4:15)

Behind the Scenes at Chimney Rock: Enigmatic Recent Discoveries

Wendy Sutton

USDA Forest Service, San Juan National Forest

Chimney Rock is a Pueblo II community, generally considered the northeastern most Chacoan outlier. Recent work at Chimney Rock has focused on excavation within the Great House, stabilization, and removing the fire lookout tower. However, other recent work at the site has revealed some new features which have not been discussed in conjunction with these projects. This presentation will focus on an enigmatic abraded stone feature and suspected water features recently located at the site. The abraded stone feature resembles a “bird shrine” found by Kidder at Zuni. Water impoundment features may have looked something like those found in the Gallina area. What might these features suggest about how people at Chimney Rock lived and where they went after they left?

(4:30)

Violence during the Chaco to post-Chaco Transition in the Northern San Juan Region

Kristin A. Kuckelman

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

The Chaco to post-Chaco transition was a time of marked change and upheaval among Ancestral Pueblo farmers in the northern San Juan region of the U.S. Southwest. During this late Pueblo II to early Pueblo III transition period, from about A.D. 1130 to 1180, severe drought stimulated and formed a backdrop for population movement, privation, and societal turmoil across the entire northern Southwest. Evidence of violence and other hardship evidenced on human remains from many sites in the region includes antemortem and perimortem trauma in the form of chronic battering, homicide, warfare, and anthropophagy. Violence is also implicated in deposits of human remains so intensely modified by human actions that cause of death cannot be determined. Careful consideration of affected remains and the architectural contexts in which they were found illuminates important aspects of this troubled period in Pueblo prehistory.



General Poster Session: 3:00 – 4:45

Square Tower House: Preservation through Documentation

Christine McAllister and JoAnne Young
Mesa Verde National Park

Square Tower House, a Pueblo III alcove site, is one of the most intriguing and photographed sites in Mesa Verde National Park. There are rare features including two partially intact kiva roofs, a four-story tower for which the site is named, and a detached lookout (the Crow's Nest) perched high in the cliffs. A large alcove spall caused severe damage to the west end of the site during the winter of 2006. The damaged areas required stabilization work, with architectural documentation conducted as a prerequisite. This initial work has spurred a condition assessment evaluation of the entire site and identified multiple high priority areas for preservation work. The first step in the process was a thorough archival search which produced a revealing record of historical preservation activities conducted at Square Tower over the past century.

This poster highlights the value of the historical record, particularly the earliest photographs of the site. These records reveal significant clues about the original size and architectural layout of the site, as well as identification of certain walls and features which are historic and modern stabilization constructs for the purpose of preservation and aesthetic value at a site so prominent in the public eye.

The History of Spring House

Nancy Eisenhauer and JoAnne Young
Mesa Verde National Park

Spring House (5MV1406) is one of the largest unexcavated Pueblo III alcove sites in Mesa Verde National Park. It exhibits rare features such as a standing three-story masonry tower, pristine two-story room blocks—complete with intact roofs, surface finishes, loopholes and entryways, sandstone masonry columns, and an active spring for which the site is named. The spring and its associated moisture along with unstable masonry construction practices by the original inhabitants have contributed to some structural failure and damage to the extant architecture. The 2011 field season brought the return of park archaeologists to continue architectural documentation of the site, check structural monitoring systems, track past stabilization episodes, and compile past research project results across the site. This work continues to reveal the evolution of the site prehistorically and historically.

Dinner at the Darkmold Site: Grease Processing and Resource Stress at a Basketmaker II Site in Southwestern Colorado

Cerisa R. Reynolds

The Darkmold site is a Basketmaker II site located just north of Durango, Colorado. The site was excavated as a part of the Fort Lewis College Archaeological Field School



during the 1999 through 2008 summers. During these excavations, more than 15,000 non-worked faunal specimens were recovered from within the site's Basketmaker II deposits, and this poster will present the results of an intensive analysis of these faunal specimens. Topics to be covered include the specific species and skeletal elements present at the site, the hunting technologies used to acquire game, the processing patterns employed by the site's inhabitants, and the general taphonomic state of the assemblage. Finally, the results will be explored as they relate to greater patterns in faunal use during the Basketmaker II period across the northern U.S. Southwest.

Working and Recreating in the Red Light District of Late Victorian Ouray:

A Preliminary Analysis of Food and Drink at the Vanoli Site

Mary Van Buren and Stephen Sherman

Colorado State University

Red light districts were integral to the economic development of mining towns that sprang up in the Rocky Mountains during the late nineteenth century. They offered temporary escape from arduous work, provided employment, and generated revenue for business owners as well as newly created municipalities. One such "sporting complex," the Vanoli Block in Ouray, Colorado, was excavated by Steven Baker prior to demolition, and the assemblage is now undergoing analysis at Colorado State University. This poster provides a brief history of the Vanoli Block, describes the overarching perspective adopted by current investigators of the site, and offers a preliminary analysis of the faunal and artifact remains related to food and drink. The data gathered to date indicate that unlike many other brothels and saloons examined by archaeologists, businesses on the Vanoli Block did not attempt to imitate middle class Victorian trappings, but were unabashedly working class.

Material Culture, Social Networks and the Chinese of Ouray, Colorado

Alexis Knee

Colorado State University

This study examines a sample of artifacts recovered from behind an historic Chinese laundry at the Vanoli Site (5OR30). Previous research in Overseas Chinese archaeology has focused on large Chinese communities, resulting in a homogenous perception of past Chinese experiences. The purpose of this project is to explore the small, historic Chinese community of Ouray, Colorado, and how their experiences may have differed from large Chinese communities. Borrowing concepts from social network theory, experiences are understood in terms of social interaction. Past social relationships are reconstructed based on the artifacts themselves. Chinese and Euroamerican artifacts were recovered from excavations, including food and gaming items, and opium paraphernalia. Quantitative and qualitative analyses suggest personal and professional relationships occurred between Euroamericans and Chinese, a notion that diverges from some current perceptions. This study indicates that close examinations of historical contexts combined with archaeological evidence helps to illuminate social interaction and past experience.



Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavation of Prehistoric Sites in Southeastern Colorado

Cody M. Anderson, Travis R. Bugg, and Christopher C. Kinneer

Centennial Archaeology, Inc. surveyed and monitored construction of the Colorado Interstate Gas (CIG) Raton 2010 Expansion Project in southeastern Colorado. Sixteen sites, both prehistoric and historic, were discovered in Las Animas County and Pueblo County in the course of the monitoring process. Evaluative test excavation, which included excavation of exposed features, was conducted at 15 sites during from 2008 to 2011. Test excavations revealed prehistoric cultural remains and radiocarbon dates from feature fill indicative of occupation during all major periods from Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric. Another site produced a radiocarbon date with an age range from the Protohistoric period to modern times; its actual age and cultural affiliation are unknown. All of the tested sites exposed during right-of-way blading are shallow. However, several trench discovery sites exhibit deeply buried archaeological materials, and in some cases multiple components are present at a single locality.

What's Your Point? Projectile Points from South-Central Wyoming

Cody M. Anderson, Travis R. Bugg, Bonnie K. Gibson, Christopher C. Kinneer, and Christian J. Zier
Centennial Archaeology, Inc.

Morphological attributes of stemmed and unstemmed projectile points are used as diagnostic indicators from which time ranges can be inferred. One of the principal objectives of a projectile point analysis is to place individual points within particular defined types. In this study, analysts have taken seven flaked stone categories encompassing 18 projectile point types and classified them on the basis of size and stem shape. These tools were collected in the course of several large-scale surveys conducted by Centennial Archaeology, Inc. in south-central Wyoming. They represent a broad morphological range commonly reflected in regional point collections. Based on the characteristics of size and stem shape, the time ranges of individual specimens are identified within a broader temporal span extending from the latter portion of the Paleoindian period to the Late Prehistoric period. If you were doing the analysis, where would your points be placed?

The Lindenmeier Site

Jason Chambers

Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU

The Lindenmeier Folsom Site (5LR13) was excavated by Frank H.H. Roberts, Jr. of the Smithsonian Institution from 1934-1940. After the passing of Roberts in 1966, Edwin N. Wilmsen of the University of Arizona published several papers (Wilmsen 1974, Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) summarizing excavations at the site. This presentation continues the Lindenmeier Folsom Site research tradition by presenting an atlas of artifact distribution maps derived using ArcGIS mapping software from the Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) Concluding Report on Excavations. The maps contained in the atlas offer a valuable tool



to further understanding of spatial patterning in the distribution of select artifact types from the site, and contributes evidence for behavioral interpretations from the overall site structure at this National Historic Landmark and most important of Folsom sites. This atlas is therefore offered to initiate conversations among the archaeological community about spatial patterning present within the overall site structure at Lindenmeier.

Archaeology and Archives: A Story of the Historic Fort Lewis Military Cemetery

Mona C. Charles

Fort Lewis College

From 2007 through 2011, the Fort Lewis College archaeological field school spent most of its field time at the historic Fort Lewis property near Hesperus, Colorado. Military occupation of this fort began in 1880 and continued until 1890, when it was decommissioned. Altogether fifty-six sites were documented with the vast majority dating to the decade of military occupation. Of particular interest to the research at Fort Lewis is the all-but-forgotten military cemetery. This site was targeted for more intensive field work that included site documentation, instrument mapping, geophysical survey and very limited evaluative testing. In this poster, results from the archaeological investigations are paired with archival documents and photographs. This combination of the two research endeavors allows for a more comprehensive if not personal approach into the lives and deaths at one Colorado frontier fort.

Student Poster Competition: 3:00 – 4:45

Lichen Dating in the Gunnison Valley

Amy Nilius

Western State College of Colorado

Undergraduate Student

There has been no documented study on the lichen dating in the Gunnison Valley. Lichen samples have been taken from all the major cemeteries in Gunnison and will show a lichen dating curve proving that lichenometry is a possible dating method in Gunnison. All samples have been documented by year of death on the headstone, type of stone, location using UTM coordinates, and millimeter measurements of the circular growths of the types of lichen found. Each sample of lichen has also been documented with photographs as well as some samples have been taken of each of the different types of lichen found. The cemeteries used in this study are all located at different elevations in the Gunnison Valley. Elevation could potentially have an effect on the study and growth curve of the lichen. The sample size taken is large enough to show a genuine trend in data.

Visualization and Extrapolation with Google SketchUp: Based on data collected during excavations at the Bradford-Perley Ice House, Ken-Caryl Ranch

Jeff Rattray

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Undergraduate Student



As a digital mapping solution Google SketchUp has many benefits; the ability to work with plan-views or profiles at any scale, the portability of a freeware file format, and compatibility with other software packages such as ArcMap, CAD, and Google Earth. However, the principle advantage of SketchUp is its ability to create three dimensional models and integrate digitized photographs with archaeological data. While other software products can be used to incorporate vertical unit photographs, SketchUp provides the user with tools to accurately overlay photographs taken at any angle to a 3D model and extrapolate the dimensions of any additional features depicted in the image. This method is of particular use in historic contexts where archival photographs of features or structures are available.

Of Painted Women and Patrons: An Analysis of Personal Items and Identity from the Vanoli Site (5OR30) in Ouray, Colorado

Kristi Gensmer
CSU
Graduate Student

Archaeological investigations of prostitution tend to focus on identifying the presence of females in male spaces and differentiating brothel assemblages from surrounding households. These approaches tend to focus on upper-class establishments, and both accept and perpetuate the stereotype that prostitutes were somehow fundamentally different from other women and defined solely by their labor. Additionally, these scholars neglect the fact that prostitution could not exist without customers. Although often ignored, personal items represent one of the few means of addressing such oversights. When used in conjunction with data gleaned from historic documents including photographs, analysis of personal items recovered from the Vanoli Site (5OR30) in Ouray offers a means of: 1) demonstrating that sex workers constructed a specific sexual identity as part of their labor, 2) exploring the similarities between prostitutes and other working-class women in Ouray, 3) providing information about the otherwise invisible customers.

Debris Detailing: An Analysis of the Debitage from the Spring Canyon Site in Northern Colorado

Cherise Bunn and Spencer Pelton
Center for Plains and Mountain Archaeology, CSU
Undergraduate students

Debitage is indicative of human occupation and activities within a site; however, it often gets overshadowed by analysis of formal tools. For this project thedebitage from the Spring Canyon (5LR205) site in Fort Collins, Colorado is characterized into raw material nodules and measured for maximum lengths. The goal behind this analysis is to see if local and exotic raw materials can be identified based on the nodule size (number of pieces) and average lengths. Debitage, much like stone tools, ultimately is indicative of the raw materials that were once brought, used, and discarded on sites; yet unlike tools,debitage is less subject to collection biases and is indicative of on-site reduction of the



raw materials. Though poorly provenanced, data from the Spring Canyon debitage assemblage can inform existing models of mobility for Northern Colorado as they relate to a large prehistoric foothills campsite.

Educating the Future with the Past: Bringing Archaeology to Ouray Schools

Rebecca Simon

Colorado State University

Graduate student

Current research conducted on the Vanoli site (5OR30) is not only valuable for the archaeological record, but creates a vast data set usable in a public forum. In 2009, the Colorado Department of Education adopted a new set of standards focusing on critical thinking and students' abilities to apply skill sets. Archaeology provides a unique opportunity for teachers to teach several topics and skills that are emphasized in the new standards. Educational groups such as Project Archaeology, strive to bring archaeological information in an accessible format for educators to use in their classrooms. Using the work of Project Archaeology as a model, this poster aims to present how data from the Vanoli site can be used to create a curriculum that not only facilitates students learning about Colorado history, but key concepts stressed in the standards for social studies, geography, science, math, and language arts.

Stable Isotopes

Suzanne Brant

Colorado State University

Graduate Student

The use of stable isotopes in the analysis of ecological studies and migration of species is not a new premise. The history of stable isotope analysis is grounded in the fields of chemistry and biology. Archaeologists have successfully learned to adapt this research and apply it to prehistoric areas of study. Stable carbon (^{13}C) isotope studies in particular help archaeologists to reconstruct paleoenvironments and conduct paleoecological comparisons; analyze and create an understanding of migration patterns and diet; and to study the dynamic relationship between intraherd or interherd variability.

The Five Stages of Bifacial Reduction at Kinney Springs (5LR144c)

Wendy L. Huber

Colorado State University

Undergraduate Student

The Kinney Springs (5LR144c) site is located in the Hogbacks north of Fort Collins, Colorado. This site is a multiple occupation site, dated between 950-5410 B.P. with an extensive Early Ceramic component, excavated by the CSU field school in 1983 in 43 two-by-two meter units. In this poster, I classify the Kinney Springs bifaces into a reduction sequence. For the purpose of my research, I use Callahan's (1979) reduction sequence of five stages, based on the level and types of flaking and the width to thickness ratio. At Kinney, there are 179 bifacially flaked tools, however, I focused on the bifaces



that are complete or ones that provide complete measurements. After taking the length, width, and thickness of each biface, as well as qualitative measures, I then compared the width/thickness ratio to the length and mass to examine the reduction sequence. Determining the reduction sequence of the bifaces discarded on the site can help determine the site function.

SATURDAY MORNING

From Point of Pines to the Prayer Rock in Arizona, From Roberts Ranch to the Rawah in Colorado: A Symposium Honoring the Contributions of Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris to American Archaeology

(8:10) Welcome

(8:15)

Elizabeth Ann ‘Liz’ Morris: Sixty Years (and Counting!) of Archaeological Adventures

Kelly J. Pool

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Liz grew up surrounded by artifacts and archaeologists, the offshoot of being Earl and Ann Morris’ daughter. Her first adult fieldwork was with the Chicago Natural History Museum in New Mexico; she never looked back. A University of Arizona masters (1957) and PhD (1959, first female department graduate) on the Basketmaker were interspersed with four years at Point of Pines. Emil Haury and Ray Thompson became her mentors. Excavations in Iran and France followed; Liz returned home after two years with a family. Living in Cambridge, Tucson, and Philadelphia, she held part-time archaeology jobs, began teaching anthropology, and raised two sons. In 1970, she accepted an associate professorship in CSU’s Sociology and Anthropology Department. At retirement in 1988 as full professor, Liz had run the field school for 15 years, conducted pioneering research, and influenced numerous students. Traveling, volunteering, researching, writing, and keeping her parents’ work alive now fill her days.

(8:30)

Those Pesky Basketmakers: Does Liz Have the Answer?

Mona C. Charles

Center for Southwest Studies, Fort Lewis College

As a new researcher on an old subject, sites of the Prayer Rock District of Northeastern Arizona continue to entice and tantalize. Broken Flute, Ram’s Horn, Obelisk, and other cave sites are unequivocally among the most significant archaeological resources in the Southwest. Earl Morris, a member of the Bernheimer Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History (1928, 1930) and the Carnegie Institution (1931), unearthed architecture and exquisite artifacts from the newly defined Basketmaker II and III periods. Publishing the findings passed to Liz Morris for her Ph.D. Her publications



endure as some of the most influential to our understanding of the Basketmaker II to III transition on the Colorado Plateau. Liz may or may not have known that she was embarking on a journey that remains as relevant today as it did in 1928 or even in 1957, when she and the Morris Ford pickup snaked their way through the deeply dissected arroyos and craggy canyons of the Prayer Rock District in search of the pesky Basketmakers.

(8:45)

Dr. Elizabeth A. Morris: Pioneering Archaeologist at Colorado State University

Jeff Eighmy

Emeritus Professor, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University

When “Liz” moved to Colorado in 1970, she joined Marie Wormington as the only two female archaeologists in the state. At CSU she became the first female to head the fledgling Department of Anthropology, and she was the first female to receive a PhD from the University of Arizona in 1959. She was active in her profession and in a field-based research program focused on the Front Range of Colorado. Even with the demands of single parenthood and full-time teaching, Liz managed to inspire a generation of young archaeologists during a particularly crucial time in the evolution of North American Archaeology.

(9:00)

Honoring the Legacy of Elizabeth Ann Morris: Dipper Gap Revisited

Michael D. Metcalf

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and Colorado State University

Liz Morris came to CSU in 1970 and immediately immersed herself in the archaeology of the Colorado Front Range and High Plains, generously involving her students in field projects ranging from day-trip surveys and testing projects to full-season excavations involving large field school crews. Graduate students were included in the authorship of reports and publications, and field schools provided the topic for several master theses, including that of the author. I will be forever grateful for the experience of being the excavation foreman for the 1972 CSU field school at the Dipper Gap Site, and being guided through the process of analysis and writing up the results for my MA thesis. Liz provided her students with a wealth of field opportunities as well as instilling her rigorous and witty approach to thinking about archaeology and prehistory. This presentation will review the Dipper Gap excavations and discuss the site’s place in Colorado Prehistory after the passage of almost 40 years.

(9:15)

A Collision of Generations: Liz Morris's Influence on my Adventure in Archaeology

Kevin T. Jones

Ancient Places Consulting, Salt Lake City, UT

Liz Morris was in the early 1970s the very picture of a field academician—wool skirt, hiking boots, chambray shirt, tasteful authentic turquoise jewelry, glasses with string



keepers, hair pulled back in a pony tail, clear, piercing eyes, serious demeanor, articulate and erudite speech. She and I had much in common. Well, we both had pony tails. Despite our outward and apparent differences, I developed a great and deep respect and appreciation for Dr. Morris and the archaeological world she shared and interpreted for her students. Her personal connection with the field and its practitioners was extremely engaging. She opened the world of archaeology to me, and it had a lasting positive effect, personally and professionally.

(9:30)

The Other Side of Time: Liz Morris and CSU in the 1970s

Ken Kvamme

Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas

CSU was a hopping place to study archaeology in the 1970s, with some of the best and brightest students I have known. It was a lot of fun. Liz Morris constantly led projects and took students into the field. Her toughness was legendary, yet she showed kindness to her students. She never shirked hard work and would always lead from the front—students often had difficulty keeping up with her. She supported students with interesting projects and was open minded, allowing us to follow our muse to pursue esoterica like statistics or computers. At a host of sites north of Fort Collins we learned excavation techniques; in the Narrows Project near Fort Morgan we surveyed for months on end through much of a winter. In the Rawah Wilderness we hiked high and low seeking the Paleoindian. Through it all Liz was there for us teaching, mentoring, and leading.

(9:45)

Dr. Liz Morris and Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs) in Colorado— How did it Happen?

Marilyn A. Martorano

RMC Consultants, Inc.

Culturally Modified Tree (CMT) research in Colorado began in the late 1970s with the support of Dr. Liz Morris, Colorado State University. The first official document about Colorado CMTs was my 1981 CSU thesis *Scarred Ponderosa Pine Trees Reflecting Cultural Utilization of Bark*. In the last 30 years, CMT research has been expanded from the basic identification of CMTs as important cultural resources to a variety of research topics: ethnicity of the peelers; expanded identification of CMT tree species including bristlecone and limber pine, and spruce/fir; replication of the peeling process; nutritional analysis of the inner bark; types of tools utilized in the debarking (ax/hatchet, wedges); identification of uses for wood removed from CMTs (cradleboards, fire-starter); and improvement in coring techniques and dendrochronological analysis to obtain peeling seasonality information. Thank you, Liz, for believing in and supporting the dreams of a young, CSU graduate student so many years ago.

10:00 BREAK

(10:15)



Twenty-Five Years of Survey in the Rawah Area, Medicine Bow Mountains, Northern Colorado

Michael D. Metcalf and Elizabeth Ann Morris
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and Colorado State University

Liz Morris, her students in the CSU Department of Anthropology, and colleagues conducted annual visits to the Medicine Bow Mountains over a period of 25 years between 1971 and 1996, recording 63 prehistoric sites in the higher forests and tundra of the Rawah area in the headwaters of the North and South Platte Rivers. Sites dating from the Paleoindian Era to the Historic Period are represented; only the Protohistoric Era is absent. Site types include base camps with artifact assemblages that are large, diverse, and multicomponent in nature, as well as stopovers and kill/butchery locations with few finds. Especially notable is the Carey Lake Site (5LR230), a multicomponent base camp at an elevation of 11,000', from and around which 13 Paleoindian points have been collected.

(10:30)

Professors and Professions--A 25 Year View from the Monarch Pass Game Drive

Art Hutchinson
National Park Service, Intermountain Regional Office

In our private and professional lives many people cross our paths: some pass by with hardly a memory and others make a lifelong impression. Liz Morris is one of those special people who made that impression. Her role as professor and advocate for the profession certainly fostered a new generation of archeologists. For some of us other careers became a reality. A truly effective professor and mentor is one who provides students with an ability both to develop their academic skills and also to ground truth true abilities and interests. Again, Liz was one of those special people who could do both. The Monarch Pass Game Drive system provided me with the opportunity to work closely with Liz and Jim Benedict to document this important high mountain site. This presentation will focus on Liz's life and her love of the mountains.

(10:45)

Landscape Archaeology in the Larimer County Foothills, from the Roberts Ranch to Soapstone Prairie

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

Since 2005, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology has led a survey and testing program in the northern Colorado foothills aimed at building upon the regional chronology first established by Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris. Systematic survey of the Red Mountain Open Space, Soapstone Prairie Natural Area, and several surrounding properties documents a dense concentration of Native American sites spanning from Clovis to the late prehistoric in age. Testing of a smaller number of these sites reveals



buried occupations dating back to the Early Archaic, with most ¹⁴C dated occupations dating to the late Holocene. My presentation focuses on spatial patterns identified in site size and density, discussion of the existing radiocarbon chronology, and inferences regarding prehistoric land use. Comparison is made to the nearby Roberts Ranch, long home to the annual CSU field school. Thank you Liz, for all you have done in building a framework for understanding the archaeology of northern Colorado.

(11:00)

38 years later: 5LR110 and Red Mountain Archaeology

Michael Troyer

Colorado State University

5LR110 is a large, stratified site in northern Larimer County, Colorado. Dr. Elizabeth Morris and her students discovered the site in 1974 as part of the Boxelder water control project archaeological survey. The Colorado State University Laboratory of Public Archaeology and the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology have subsequently reinvestigated the site in 2006, 2009, and 2011. Present evidence indicates occupations dating back to the Early Archaic and continuing through the Protohistoric and historic periods. Much of what we know about prehistoric use of Larimer County and northern Colorado stems directly from Dr. Morris's work during her time at CSU. Here I present an example of one site discovered in the 1970s that has been subject to reinvestigation and analysis and is now preserved as an interpretive site in accord with the vision of the Larimer County Red Mountain Open Space.

(11:15)

Collaborating With Liz to Present the Art and Archaeology of Ann Axtell Morris

Sally J. Cole

Dolores, Colorado

A 2010 SAA paper honoring the works of Ann Axtell Morris, mother of Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris (Liz), was launched when Liz obtained digital copies of Ann's paintings, drawings, and notes on file at the American Museum of Natural History and provided supportive information and photographs. The body of materials augments descriptions of archaeological subjects and research methodologies provided in Ann's 1931 books, *Digging in the Southwest* and *Digging in Yucatan*, and are of considerable research interest. This presentation offers a brief look at the richness and scope of Ann's data and how it was produced and presented to the archaeological community and generations of a very interested public.

(11:30)

Closing Remarks

Elizabeth Ann Morris

SATURDAY AFTERNOON



Paper Session: Student Paper Competition

(1:30)

Living in the Shadow of the Paleoindians: Illuminating Early Ceramic Technological Organization

Sarah M. Millonig
Colorado State University
Undergraduate student

For decades, generous (and fruitful) research has focused on technological organization, territorial ranges and behavioral ecology systems described from Paleoindian toolkits. Many of these research models have focused on tracing human movements through the identification of raw material sources in terms of richness, evenness, and source distribution documented in lithic assemblages. A research spotlight focused on the Paleoindian era has produced few efforts in applying these concepts to subsequent and equally important periods. This presentation brings light to the organization of lithic technology during the Early Ceramic period in Northern Colorado and tests Benedict's (1992) models of Seasonal Transhumance. Visual macroscopic analyses and ultraviolet fluorescence were conducted on an Early Ceramic assemblage using the comparative lithic collection provided by the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology. Using the geographical distribution of the raw materials identified through the analyses, rejuvenation indices were then created to examine tool reworking along the "Grand Circuit" postulated by Benedict (1992). These indices were developed not only to establish a continuum of projectile point maintenance, but also to examine the behavioral ecology of these Early Ceramic tool makers.

(1:45)

An Analysis of Diagnostic Vessel Glass from the Bradford-Perley House

Matthew Miller
Metropolitan State College
Undergraduate student

The Bradford-Perley House (5JF997) located on the Ken Caryl Ranch southeast of Denver represents an occupation dating from the mid to late 19th century into the mid-20th century. This site has been excavated for several years by Metro State College of Denver's Archaeological Field School. The excavations have provided a substantial amount of information pertaining to life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Vessel glass was a great resource found that provided a wealth of information. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the diagnostic vessel glass that was recovered during excavation in order to provide information regarding dating and functionality. Additional insights regarding domestic life at the time will be offered.

(2:00)

Utilizing Flakes for Clovis Projectile Points: Technological adaption for long distance mobility or the expedient means to make projectile points?

Christopher D. Wernick



University of Colorado-Denver
Graduate Student

The Clovis culture is easily identified by the distinct projectile points associated with this Paleoindian group. These points have been examined by many to understand the manufacturing process and reduction sequence that explains the morphological attributes left behind. This has resulted with the notion that Clovis points represent the final stage of a reduction continuum used to reduce and thin a biface. This reduction sequence begins with the use of a large bifacial flake core, and as large primary flakes are removed and reworked, tool blanks and bifacial preforms are created. These blanks are then reworked into the fluted points associated with the Clovis Culture. However, when a large sample of projectile points is examined, evidence arises showing some projectile points are created from primary flakes known as flake blanks. These uncommon examples of projectile points on flakes may indicate an expedient point creation in response to being considerable distances from a quality lithic source. A sample population of Clovis projectile points from the Northern Great Plains has been analyzed to determine the occurrence of points from flakes in relationship to the lithic source material and distance traveled. The purpose of this paper is to look into the usage of flakes for points in an attempt to determine the cause of this archaeological phenomenon associated with the Clovis people of North America.

(2:15)

The Lindenmeier Site (5LR13)

Jason Chambers

Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU

Graduate student

The Lindenmeier Site (5LR13) was occupied by Folsom peoples during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition, a period of dynamic climatic change. Cold-weather behavioral adaptations for hunter-gatherers include the construction of shelters and regulation of the loss of body heat through the use and manufacture of clothing. While evidence to the former at the Lindenmeier site has thus far been elusive, the latter is suggested by the distributions of certain artifact types plotted during excavations. Evidence from the site, excavated from 1934-1940 by Frank H.H. Roberts, Jr. of the Smithsonian Institution, suggests cold-weather coping strategies were employed on the Great Plains of North America at the close of the Pleistocene. This presentation therefore examines the distribution patterns of bone, lithic and mineral items functionally related to the manufacturing process in turning animal-derived products into wearable clothing, and suggests behavioral implications for the occupants of this important Folsom site in Northern Colorado ~11,000 BP.

Paper Session: Protohistoric Period, Historic Period, and Methods

(2:30)

Dendrochronological Analysis of Culturally Modified Bristlecone Pines on Windy Ridge, Park County, Colorado



K. Max Canestorp and Marilyn A. Martorano RPA
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and RMC Consultants, Inc.

In 2009 a group of bristlecone pines, located at 11,680 feet in the Windy Ridge Bristlecone Pine Scenic Area, Park County, Colorado, was found to have indications of cultural modification. Bark had been peeled from the trees in a manner consistent with Native American bark removal on other tree species found elsewhere in the state. Five trees were cored in September 2011, and yielded probable peel-dates of 1874/5. Cultural modification of these pines was concurrent with mining activities in the area, raising the question of who had removed the bark from the trees. If peeled by Native Americans, they will be the first known bristlecone pine CMTs associated with native peoples. Future work is recommended, to include Native American consultation, archival research, and documentation/dendrochronological analysis of all of the CMTs in the area to determine dates and seasonality of the peeling, and ages of the trees today and when peeled.

(2:45)

The Colorado Wickiup Project Phase VII: Ephemeral Native American Wooden Features in Rocky Mountain National Park

Curtis Martin

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG) has been conducting the on-going Colorado Wickiup Project (CWP) since 2003, primarily in western Colorado. The project is a long-range effort to document wickiups and other aboriginal wooden features in the state, which are primarily attributable to the Ute. The CWP has documented 406 wooden features (wickiups, tree platforms, etc.) on 83 sites. Phase VII of the project, in Rocky Mountain National Park, documented 37 wooden features on 20 archaeological sites that are considered of, or potentially of, Native American construction and dating to the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. One particularly well-preserved wickiup, site 5LR12900, was newly recorded. A dialogue with Ute tribal consultants has been initiated, and various options for the interpretation, protection, and long-range preservation of this fragile structure are presented.

(3:00)

Ute Rock Art Maps – 2 yr. investigations

Carol Patterson, RPA

Urraca Archaeological Services,

This paper presents results from investigations into the correlation between Ute rock art panels alleged to represent trail maps and hunting strategies. Ute elder Clifford Duncan explained how to interpret a certain set of rock art panels characteristic of containing meandering lines and circles connected by straight lines. Landscape trail maps have been identified in the Smith Fork of the Gunnison Gorge, Shavano Valley petroglyph site and Cottonwood Creek petroglyph site on the Weimar Ranch. Rock art maps showing



hunting strategies with game catchment areas, driving lines and procurement areas are found in Dry Creek un-named site, the Moore Shelter, Unaweap Canyon, Dominguez Canyon, and Beaver Creek, near Gateway on the Dolores River. The Smith Fork map rock is most interesting because of its detailed depictions of the Gunnison Gorge game crossings, and sage grouse habitat area. Ute trails are indicated that are still used today by wild game migrating back and forth across the Gunnison Gorge.

3:15 BREAK

(3:30)

There Were No Trees: Archaeology at The Dry, an African American Homesteading Community in Southeast Colorado

M. Dores Cruz, Ph.D. and Michelle Slaughter, RPA
University of Denver and Avalon Archaeology

The Dry, an early 20th century African American homesteading community, is an ideal locale to investigate community, household, race, ethnicity, class and gender, as well as the meaning of archaeological sites in the construction of public memory. Our aim with the Archaeology of the Dry Research Project is to examine the diversity of Colorado's past, highlight the local population's desire to remember this historic episode, and to engage and educate people about the historic importance of this area. Intensive archaeological survey, Ground Penetrating Radar, and Public Archaeology are some of the avenues that we have been exploring. This paper aims to present results from the field research we have conducted thus far, the general goals that lead the project, and memories of the descendant community.

(3:45)

Finding the Spanish Trail in Colorado and Utah

Jon Horn
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

For the past two years, Alpine Archaeological Consultants has been working on the BLM National Historic Trails Project as a subcontractor to AECOM. The project involves several historic trails in seven states. Alpine's responsibility has been to research, conduct field inventory, and record portions of the Old Spanish Trail in select areas on BLM land in Colorado and Utah. In all, Alpine identified 69 miles of the Northern Branch in Colorado and 204 miles of the Main, Northern Branch, and Armijo Route in Utah. The work resulted in more detailed historical information about the trail, refined our knowledge of the various routes of the trail, and included detailed recording and analysis of large portions of the route in the field. My paper will introduce the work done by Alpine on the Old Spanish Trail, provide some historical background, and provide general results of the fieldwork.

(4:00)

Fools Hill Analysis Unit of the Old Spanish Trail



Jack E. Pfertsh
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

The Fools Hill Analysis Unit (AU) of the Northern Branch of the Old Spanish Trail (OST) was inventoried by Alpine in the fall of 2010 and the spring of 2011 in Mesa and Delta counties, Colorado. Investigations along the AU began at a point about 6.3 miles south of Whitewater and ending just north of the crossing of the Gunnison River about 4.8 miles west of Delta. Based on historic documentation, the route of the OST would later be traversed in 1853 by the Beale and Gunnison expeditions and subsequently improved as a military wagon road by Col. William W. Loring in 1858. Loring's improvements allowed for the route to be used as a freighting road known as the Salt Lake Wagon Road. As a result of the inventory, three surviving traces of the OST and 71 segments of the improved wagon route were identified. Considering the historical documentation of the route and the nature of its remains, a compelling argument can be made for the continuity of the OST as travel corridor and its importance to the early transportation history of Western Colorado.

(4:15)

Visual Landscapes of the Old Spanish Trail: Defining the Route of a 19th Century Pack Trail

Mike Prouty

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

During the summer of 2011, Alpine Archaeology conducted a pedestrian inventory of the Northern Branch of the Spanish Trail from Cochetopa Creek in Saguache County to the Uncompahgre Valley in Montrose County. This section of the trail's route took travelers across a myriad of landscapes and environments, each providing unique challenges. Descriptions of the trail's route provided by earlier travelers address these unique challenges and offer great insight into the location of the Spanish Trail. During this most recent fieldwork, to define the route's location, these descriptions of the trail were correlated to visual markers (topography and environments) through the area. Through this process, the location of the Trail was established. The visual markers that were crucial in identifying the route during the height of the Fur Trade continued to be markers for subsequent travelers. As a result, these visual references were vital in defining the location of the trail's route through the rugged county of western Colorado.

(4:30)

Historical Ceramics at the Bradford-Perley Site

Emily O'Brien Ainsworth, B.A.

Metropolitan State College of Denver

The Bradford-Perley site is an historic homestead and dairy farm in Jefferson County, Colorado. Fourteen seasons of archaeological investigations at the site have uncovered a variety of ceramic artifacts. This paper will explore how these ceramics have yielded



important data regarding use of space at the site, and how these ceramics are relevant to local and national historical dinnerware trends.

(4:45)

The Colorado Radiocarbon Database Project: Phase 4

Michael S. Berry

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG) has been compiling a database of Colorado radiocarbon dates for the past four years under grants from the Colorado State Historical Fund. Each year the research results have been distributed to OAHP, Federal offices and consulting archaeologists in Microsoft Access database format, Xcel files or hard copy. This year the results were delivered in the form of a Microsoft Windows installable program termed RCGraph that provides a fairly robust variety of queries by map area and/or attributes. Over 3000 dates from 931 sites have thus far been accumulated. DARG proposes to develop a dynamic, web-based version of the database whereby researchers can access as well as contribute information on-line, thus keeping the database updated in perpetuity.

(5:00)

Resource Availability and Upper San Juan Ceramic Variability

Erik Simpson

Salmon Ruin, Division of Conservation Archaeology

Differences in ceramic temper and paint pigment are often used as indicators of temporal and cultural/regional affiliation. In the Upper San Juan region, variations in temper and paint choices have been used to interpret the movements of people through space and time. This paper addresses Upper San Juan ceramic variability by exploring the role of resource availability. Comparisons of ceramic assemblages suggest temper and paint resource trends differ between assemblages north and south of the San Juan River. The misunderstanding of these trends is likely a significant factor in the misidentification of sites in time and their greater affiliation.



Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists offers small scholarships to students in honor of Ward Weakly, Betty Le Free, Al Lancaster, Steve Sigstad, Omer Stewart, Joe Ben Wheat, and Marie Wormington. Funded projects must contribute to an understanding of Colorado archaeology and be an educational experience or activity for the recipient. Up to \$750.00 is awarded to students for analyses and profession development. Potential project topics could include:

- Radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, or dendrochronological dating
- Faunal or macrofloral analyses
- Petrographic analyses
- Pollen and phytolith analyses
- Environmental analyses
- Flotation analyses
- Travel to present a professional paper*
- Support for participation in a relevant workshop*
- Housing at a professional meeting where a paper is presented*
- Support for a specific aspect of an Undergraduate Honors Thesis, Master's thesis, or PhD Dissertation
- Computer supplies/software for a specific project
- Support for a specific aspect of an archaeological field/laboratory project**
- Remote sensing
- Archival research
- Oral historical research

*Applications to present a professional paper must be accompanied by a copy of that paper.

**Expendable supplies/equipment only – no capital equipment.

Applicants must be majoring in anthropology or an allied field.

For an application or further information, contact:

Dr. Adrienne Anderson

ArcheoAnderson@gmail.com



Ward F. Weakly Fund Recipients

Awardee	Year	Institution
Kay Adams	1992	University of Colorado, Denver
Cody Anderson	2003	University of Northern Colorado
Dan Bach	1992	University of Northern Colorado
Erin Baxter	2008	University of Colorado, Boulder
Ken Bedingfield	2005	University of Colorado, Denver
Caryn Berg	1996	University of Colorado, Boulder
Chris Bevilacqua	2001	University of Colorado, Denver
Alison Bredthauer	2008	University of Colorado, Boulder
Wade Broadhead	2004	University of Colorado, Denver
Peggy Colgate	2009	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Joanne DellaSalla	2005	University of Denver
Chaz Evans	2008	Colorado State University
Erik Gantt	2000	Colorado State University
Kevin Gilmore	2003	University of Denver
Christina Gobber	1995	University of Northern Colorado
Anna Gray	2002	University of Denver
Craig Holton	1993	University of Northern Colorado
Ed Huber	1992	Washington State University
Sean Larmore	2001	University of Denver
Thomas Lux	1996	University of Northern Colorado
Elizabeth Lynch	2011	University of Wyoming
Tracy Murphy	1993	University of Colorado, Boulder
Doug Parker	1993	University of Colorado, Boulder
Mark Mitchell	1995	University of Colorado, Denver
Mark Muniz	2001	University of Colorado, Boulder
Jordan Pickrell	2007	University of Pennsylvania
Chris Pierce	1996	University of Washington
Bonnie Pitblado	1995	University of Northern Colorado/University of Arizona
Kathryn Plimpton	1999	University of Northern Colorado
Mary Prascuinas	2003	University of Wyoming
Angela Rayne	1995	University of Colorado, Denver
Cerisa Reynolds	2006	University of Iowa
Jesse Sabia	2000	University of Denver
Stephen Sherman	1995	Colorado State University
Carey Southwell	1996	University of Colorado, Denver
Michael Troyer	2010	Colorado State University
Chris von Weddell	2007	Colorado State University
Heidi Werner	1998	University of Iowa
Gregory Williams	2008	University of Colorado, Denver
Sarah Wilson	2003	University of Colorado, Boulder
Robert Wunderlich	2010	University of Wyoming

Awardees	Amount	Institutions Represented
41	\$18,396	10 colleges and universities



Native American Scholarship and Awardees

In 2002, CCPA established a scholarship for Native American middle or high school students to attend a week-long field school at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in southwestern Colorado. The scholarship encourages young Native American students to pursue archaeological careers and helps foster an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding between the archaeological and Native American communities. Applicants must be 12 years old by September 1st of the year for which they are applying (a Crow Canyon regulation) and must be enrolled in a Native American, Native Alaskan, or Native Hawaiian tribe. Students write a one-page essay explaining why they want to attend the camp and submit a letter of recommendation from a teacher.

Awardee	Year
Brian Houle	2003
Leonard LaPaz	2008
Kylie Dennison	2009
Skye Gonnig	2010
Galen Hughte	2011



CCPA Fellows

A CCPA Fellow is an individual recognized as a senior scholar in archaeology or related discipline, as well as someone that has made a substantial contribution to Colorado archaeology through both research and service.

Fellow	Year Honored
Adrienne B. Anderson	2003
David Alan Breternitz	1992
Edward Stephen Cassells	2010
Frank Warren Eddy	2000
James Allen Lancaster (1894-1992)	1982
Elizabeth Ann Morris	1992
Omer Call Stewart (1908-1991)	1982
Joe Ben Wheat (1916-1997)	1982
Hannah Marie Wormington (1914-1994)	1982



2011-2012 CCPA Executive Committees

Name	Position	Term
Kevin Gilmore	President	2010-2011
Erik Gantt	Past President	2010-2011
Mark Mitchell	President Elect	
Charlie Reed	Secretary	2011-2012
Bonnie Gibson	Treasurer	2011-2012
Open	Native American Board Member	
Michael Piontkowski	Board Member	2011-2013
Eric Hendrickson	Board Member	2011-2012
Lorrain Poulson	Board Member	2011-2012
Glade Hadden	Board Member	2010-2012
Susan East	Newsletter Editor	
Mary Sullivan	Web Page Editor	
Marilyn Martorano	Ethic Coordinator	
Michelle Slaughter & Lucy Bambrey	Resolutions	



Past CCPA Conference Locations

Year	Location	Venue
Spring 1978	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1978	Ft. Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
10/1980	Field trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
7/1983	Field trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
Spring 1985	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1985	Laramie, Wyoming ^a	University of Wyoming
1986	Ft. Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
1988	Grand Junction ^b	Mesa College
1989	Denver	Grant Humphreys Mansion
1990	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1991	Boulder	University of Colorado
1992	Grand Junction ^c	Holiday Inn
1993	Greeley	University of Northern Colorado
1994	Montrose	Montrose Pavilion
1995	Ft. Collins	University Park Holiday Inn
1996	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1997	Golden	Colorado School of Mines
1998	Pueblo ^d	Pueblo Convention Center
1999	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2000	Denver	University of Colorado, Denver
2001	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2002	Gunnison	Western State College
2003	Durango	Ft. Lewis College



Year	Location	Venue
2004	Colorado Springs	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
2005	Grand Junction	Grand Junction Hotel
2006	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Holiday Inn and Conference Center
2007	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2008	Ft. Collins ^e	Hilton Hotel
2009	Alamosa	Inn of the Rio Grande and Adams State College
2010	Montrose	Holiday Inn Express
2011	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2012	Durango	Strater Hotel

^a Joint meeting with the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists.

^b 10th Annual Meeting

^c Joint Meeting with the Utah Professional Archaeological Council.

^d 20th Annual Meeting

^e 30th Annual Meeting



David Alan Breternitz (1929-2012)



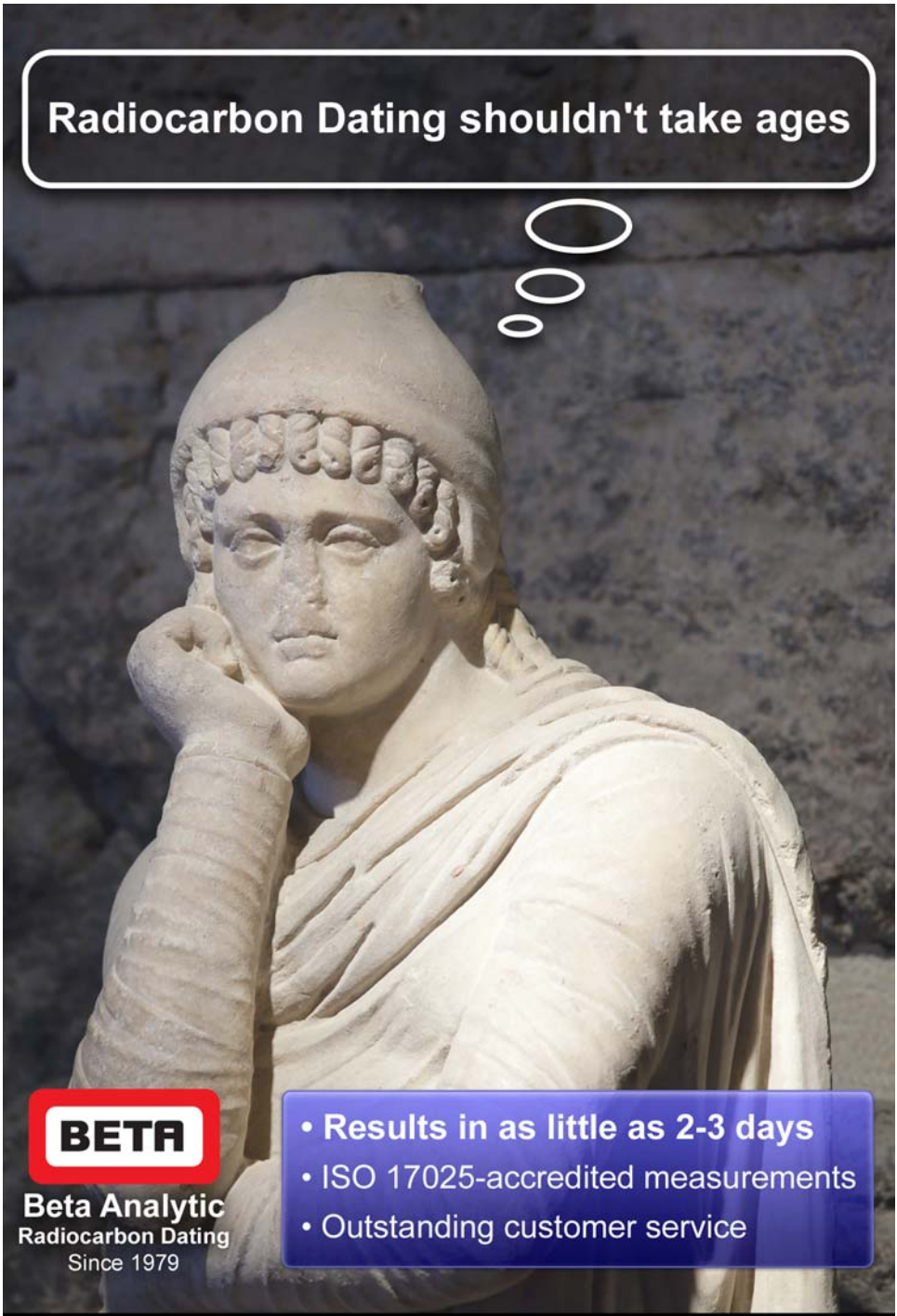
Dr. David A. Breternitz, master archaeologist, wonderful teacher, and great researcher, passed away March 5, 2012, at the age of 82. Dave's research helped shape the course of Southwestern archaeology and Colorado archaeology for almost five decades.

Dave directed archaeological projects in all corners of Colorado and he is one of the few, maybe the only, archaeologist whose research is referenced in all five of Colorado's prehistoric contexts. Over the span of his career he trained a legion of students as a University of Colorado professor. At the same time he ran 11 major archaeological projects—including the investigations at Dinosaur National Park, the systematic survey of Mesa Verde National Park and the massive Dolores Archaeological Project. Between 1963 and 1990 he supervised almost 12 million dollars worth of archaeological research. All of these projects were on tight schedules, yet Dave always looked like this was exactly what he wanted to do.

Dave was married to Barbara Breternitz for 59 years. They and their children--Cory, Susan, and Nancy--were regular participants at the Pecos Conference and the South Gap gathering. The number of archaeologists who have shared in the good company and fine food at the Breternitz tent is incalculable. Dave and Barbara offered ready counsel to younger archaeologists and friendship with many who will attend the 2012 CCPA annual meeting.

He will be dearly missed.





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