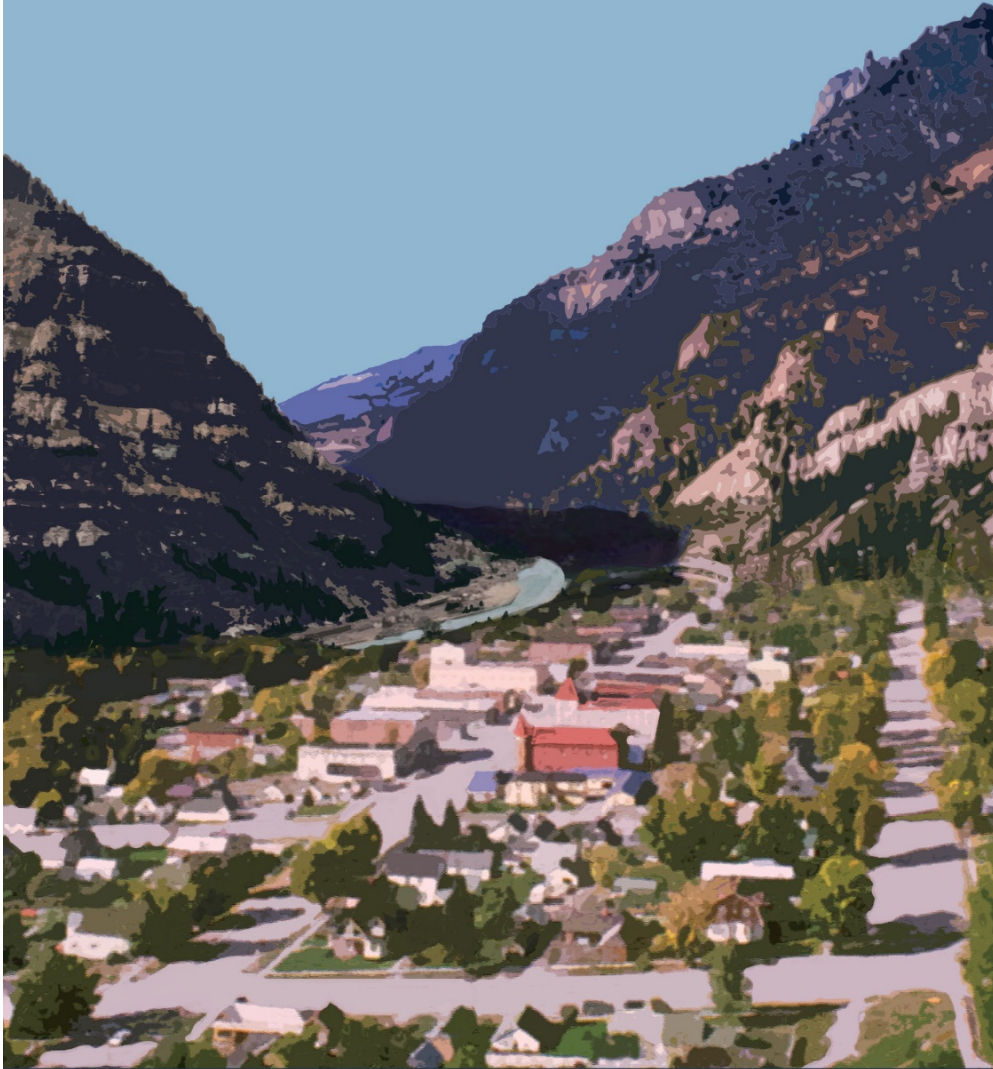


SEE OURAY



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

WRIGHT OPERA HOUSE • **2023** • OURAY, COLORADO

Conference Information

Wi-Fi Information

Network: Wright Guest WIFI

Password: 8111188

Location

Wright Opera House

472 Main Street

Ouray, Colorado 81427

thewrightoperahouse.org

(970) 325-4399

Front cover design courtesy of Cameo Fine Art & Photography. To learn more, visit www.cameogalleries.com.



CCPA 2022–2023 Executive Committee

Contents

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Photo credit: Shayleen Ottman, 2022

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Wright Opera House for hosting the 45th annual conference. Please also thank the following individuals for their efforts in planning the 2023 meeting.

Conference Organizers

Jacki Mullen (Alpine Archaeology) – Early Bird/Daytime Catering, Fundraising, Merchandise, Registration

Charlie Reed (Alpine Archaeology) – Fundraising, Program Chair, Schedule, Tours

Michelle Slaughter (Alpine Archaeology) – Banquet Catering

Sponsorship Coordinator

Becca Simon (Colorado Department of Transportation)

Volunteer Coordinator

Rachel Egan

Field Trip Hosts

Museum of the Mountain West
Ouray County Museum
Ouray Alchemist

Program Coordinator and Layout

Shayleen Ottman, John Chance, Kathy Croll, and Sean Larmore (ERO Resources)

Presentation Moderators

Paul Burnett, Kathy Croll, Sean Larmore, Sara Millward, Mike Prouty, Charlie Reed, and Mary Sullivan

Conference Poster Design

Marlise Lee of Cameo Galleries

Our Student Volunteers

Beth Brown, Margie Keith, Spencer Little, Tristan Newberry-Cushman, Heather Prosser, Andrew Rogers, Sebastian Schipman, and Aaron Toussaint

Student Paper/Poster Judges

Graduate presentations and posters: Bridget Ambler (Canyons of the Ancients Visitor Center and Museum), Curtis Martin (Chinook Archaeological Consultants), and Kelly McAndrews (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

Undergraduate presentations and posters: Kim Kintz (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), Sean Larmore (ERO Resources Corporation), and Jeremy Omgig (NRCS)

Music Bingo MC

Mark Mitchell

The Zeffy Guinea Pigs

Bridget Ambler, Adrienne Anderson, Paul Burnett, Dante Knapp, Jon Horn, Sean Larmore, Sara Millward, Mike Prouty, and Mary Sullivan

Silent Auction Donations

CCPA Members & Their Families: Cody Anderson, Forrest Anderson and Wabi Pottery, Jessie Boyd, Lula Boyd, Jasper Boyd, Paul Burnett, Bonnie Clark, Renee Collins, Kathy Corbet, Bonnie Gibson, Talle Hogrefe, Emily Long, Marilyn Martorano, Jacki Mullen, Jeremy Omgig, Debbie Paschal (Jessie Boyd's Mom), Jena Sadd, Michelle Slaughter, Michael Troyer, Meg VanNess, and Greg Wolff

Special Thanks

- The CCPA Newsletter Committee for their careful review of all conference material—Adrienne Anderson, Bridget Ambler, Amy Nelson, and Kelly Pool.
- Jena Sadd, Renee Collins, and Michelle Slaughter for their help with silent auction fundraising.
- Kate Jones of the Wright Opera House for her help planning and organizing the event and her willingness to present the History of the Wright to the membership.
- Patti Pitts and Lou Hart of the Ouray Visitor Center for going above and beyond in assisting the planners.
- Jeremy Omvig for researching different registration platforms and finding Zeffy.
- All of the sponsors! And the CCPA EC and committee members for your incredible dedication to serve!

Conference Sponsors

Jackpot Level



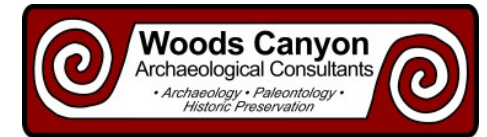
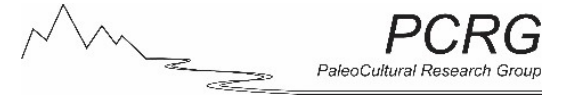
Black Diamond Level



Carbonate King Level



Silver Bell Level



Minnie Gulch Level



Summary Schedule

Thursday, March 9

Tours & Early Bird

- All day – Ute Indian Museum self-guided tour
- 2:00 PM–4:00 PM – Museum of the Mountain West group tour
- 5:00 PM–8:00 PM – Early Bird Welcome Reception (Wright Opera House)
 - CCPA on-site registration

Friday, March 10

Morning: Business Meeting, Papers, & Posters – Wright Opera House

- 7:30 AM – Registration and Merchandise Sales Open
 - Coffee and pastries provided
- 8:00 AM–10:10 AM – CCPA Annual Business Meeting (students are welcome to attend)
- 10:10 AM–11:15 AM – Federal and State Agency Reports
- 11:15 AM–1:00 PM – Lunch (on your own)
- 11:30 AM–2:00 PM – Executive Committee Lunch (by invitation only)
- 12:00 PM–1:30 PM or 4:00 PM–5:00 PM – Visit the Ouray Alchemist Pharmacy Museum (on your own)
- 1:00 PM – Silent Auction Opens
- 1:00 PM–4:55 PM – Paper Session
- 1:00 PM–5:00 PM – Poster Session

Evening: Banquet & Scholarship Fundraiser – Wright Opera House

- 5:00 PM–6:15 PM – Poster Session Happy Hour (downstairs at the Wright)
- 6:15 PM–7:15 PM – Banquet (advance ticket purchase required, upstairs at the Wright)
- 7:30 PM–9:30 PM – Music Bingo (open to all, upstairs at the Wright)

Saturday, March 11

Papers & Posters (Wright Opera House)

Tour at the Ouray County Museum Tour

- 8:15 AM – Registration and Merchandise Sales Open
 - Coffee and pastries provided
- 8:15 AM–2:00 PM – Silent Auction
- 8:15 AM–5:00 PM – Poster Session
- 8:45 AM–12:15 PM – Paper Session
- 11:00 AM–12:00 PM – Student Poster Presentations
- 12:00 PM–1:30 PM or 4:00 PM–5:00 PM – Visit the Ouray Alchemist Pharmacy Museum (on your own)
- 12:15 PM–1:45 PM – Lunch (on your own)
- 1:00 PM–3:00 PM – Ouray County Museum Tour (pre-registration required)
- 1:45 PM–5:10 PM – Paper Session
- 5:15 PM–5:30 PM – Student Presentation and Poster Awards, Conference Closes

Sunday, March 12

Ouray Alchemist Pharmacy Museum

- 10:00 AM–12:00 PM – Guided Tour of the Ouray Alchemist Pharmacy Museum (pre-registration required)

Special Events

Early Bird Welcome Reception

(Thursday, March 9, 5:00 PM–8:00 PM)

We are excited to welcome everyone to the beautiful Wright Opera House starting Thursday night at 5 PM. Come join your friends and colleagues from 5–8 PM for appetizers and refreshments. Upon your arrival, you can register for the conference at the Wright's box office. You'll be given a complimentary cotton tote bag with a printed program, snacks, and other goodies inside.

Each person registered for the conference will receive three drink tickets. These are good for soda, beer, wine, and well cocktails at the Wright during the Thursday Early Bird Happy Hour and also during the Friday Poster Happy Hour, Banquet, and Music Bingo events.

Student Poster Presentations

Posters will be on display from Friday, 1:00 PM to Saturday, 5:00 PM. Students, please be present at your posters from 11:00 AM–12:00 PM on Saturday for in-person presentation and judging.

Scholarship Fundraiser: Silent Auction

(Friday, March 10, 1:00 PM to Saturday, March 11, 2:00 PM)

CCPA will be hosting a silent auction during the conference. All items will be on display at the Wright. Silent auction donations will be accepted on Friday from 8:00 AM–12:00 PM (noon) at the Wright box office. After the auction closes, winning bidders will be contacted by text message or phone call.

Poster Session Happy Hour

(Friday, March 10, 5:00–6:15 PM, Downstairs at the Wright Theater)

All are encouraged to join us for a casual poster session happy hour before the banquet begins. The Wright bar will be open and conference attendees can use their complimentary drink tickets. All conference posters will be on display and presenters are encouraged to be near their posters during this time.

Friday Evening Banquet

(Friday, March 10, 6:15–7:15 PM, Wright Theater)

The Friday evening banquet will be held upstairs in the Wright's Theater. Attendees must have paid and registered for the banquet to attend. The banquet will be served buffet style. The downstairs bar will remain open until last call at 9:00 PM.

Scholarship Fundraiser: Music Bingo

(Friday, March 10, 7:30–9:30 PM, Wright Theater)

Music bingo will be held immediately following the banquet in the Wright's Theater. Music bingo is open to ALL conference attendees. The first bingo game will start at 7:30, so even if you aren't attending the banquet, consider returning to the Wright to play. You won't regret it!

We will play three games in all. Each game will take 30–40 minutes to complete. Each person who wants to play will get a bingo card. Cards will be handed out at the start of each game. The Wright will play a clip of a song (about 15 seconds long). If the song is on your bingo card, you dab its square! It's that simple. You need to complete two rows to win.

The incomparable Dr. Mark Mitchell will be MC'ing the event for the CCPA and he will remind you frequently that you don't have to pay to play, it's entirely free, but this is a fundraiser, so pull out your pocket change and support CCPA's scholarship fund.

How to Support CCPA's scholarship fund: We will be accepting cash, checks, and credit cards. CASH IS PREFERRED! You don't have to donate at all, and you don't have to donate every game. But please give what you can when you can. A one-time donation to play all three games is easier for the conference organizers to manage than multiple donations!

PRIZES! There will be some very tacky, desirable prizes you can win!

The Wright Music Bingo Coordinator will be running the game, so no bribing, favoritism, or other shenanigans will help you win said tacky, desirable prizes.

Tours

Ute Indian Museum

CCPA attendees are encouraged to visit History Colorado's Ute Indian Museum for a self-guided tour on their way through Montrose to and from the conference. The museum has a fantastic array of exhibits highlighting contemporary and past Ute culture. The museum is at 17253 Chipeta Road, on the southern end of Montrose. The museum is open Thursday, March 9 from 9:00 AM–4:30 PM and Sunday, March 12, from 11:00 AM–4:00 PM. Visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/ute-indian-museum> for more information on the museum. Entrance fees are \$7 for adults and \$5 for adults over 60.

Museum of the Mountain West

(Thursday, March 9, 2:00–4:00 PM) – This tour is full!

A guided tour is scheduled at the Museum of the Mountain West from 2:00–4:00 PM. The museum has a large array of historical artifacts and buildings across a 6-acre property that were collected from various places across both western Colorado and the larger west. The museum is at 68169 East Miami Road, on the eastern side of Montrose.

Registration for this tour is closed. If you have registered for this tour, please arrive at the Museum of the Mountain West by 2:00 PM on Thursday. Bring cash. You will pay your \$15 tour fee at the museum.

Ouray County Museum

(Saturday, March 11, 1:00–3:00 PM) – This tour is full!

Although the Ouray County Museum is normally closed for the off-season in March, the museum has graciously opened its doors to CCPA for a single two-hour guided tour. Housed in the 1887-constructed Ouray Miner's Hospital at 420 6th Avenue, the museum has over 30 rooms with numerous historical photographs and artifacts depicting historical life from the 1870s through World War II.

Registration for this tour is closed and the tour is full. If you have registered for this tour, please arrive at the Ouray County Museum by 1:00 PM on Saturday. Bring cash. You will pay your \$10 tour fee at the museum.

Ouray Alchemist Pharmacy Museum

(Sunday, March 12, 10:00 AM–12:00 PM)

The Ouray Alchemist Pharmacy Museum, at 533 Main Street in Ouray, will hold a guided tour for the CCPA on Sunday morning (10:00 AM–12:00 PM). The Ouray Alchemist has a large collection of historical pharmacy bottles, fixtures from the 1888 Aspen Drugstore pharmacy, and other historic curios. Find out more at <https://ourayalchemist.com/>.

There are a few spots remaining for this tour. If you would like to attend, please find Jacki Mullen or Charlie Reed.

In addition to the guided tour, the museum will also be open for more casual visits on Friday and Saturday from 12:00–1:30 PM and 4:00–5:00 PM each day. Entrance fees are discounted at \$8 per person.

45th CCPA Annual Business Meeting Agenda

Friday, March 10, 2023

8:00 AM – Call to Order

- Call to Order & Agenda Changes – Paul Burnett (5 minutes)
- Welcome – Paul Burnett (5 Minutes)

8:10 AM – Approval of 2023 Business Meeting Minutes

- Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Paul Burnett (5 minutes)

8:15 AM – Reports of Officers and Standing Committees

- State of the Organization – Paul Burnett (5 minutes)
- Treasurer’s Report – Dante Knapp (5 minutes)
- Secretary’s Report – Katie Arntzen (5 minutes)

8:30 AM – Standing Committee Reports on 2022–2023 Activities

- Membership – Jon Horn (5 minutes)
- Ethics – Marilyn Martorano (1 minute)
- Newsletter – Jacki Mullen (5 minutes)
- Communications – Mary Sullivan/Greg Williams/Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)
- Publications – Kelly Pool (2 minutes)
- Ward Weakly Scholarship – Mark Mitchell (5 minutes)
- Native American Initiates – Bridget Ambler (5 minutes)
- Education – Amy Gillespie/Karin Larkin (5 minutes)
- Student Affairs – Ray Sumner/Chance Ward (5 minutes)
- Awards and Recognition – Michelle Slaughter (2 minutes)

9:10–9:25 AM – Break

9:25 AM – Ad Hoc Reports on 2022–2023 Activities

- Financial Review Committee – Jody Clauter (5 minutes)
- Government Affairs – Kimball Banks (5 minutes)
- Strategic Plan – Paul Burnett (5 minutes)

9:40 AM – New Business

- Bylaws Updates – Paul Burnett (5 minutes)
- Annual Meeting 2024 – Jason LaBelle (5 minutes)
- Recognition of Outgoing EC Members – Paul Burnett (5 minutes)
- Election Results – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)
- Incoming President – Mary Sullivan (10 minutes)

10:10 AM – Business Meeting Adjourns

10:10 AM – Federal and State Agency Reports

- Colorado Preservation, Inc., Paul Burnett on behalf of Jennifer Orrigo Charles (5 minutes)
- Bureau of Reclamation, Western Colorado Area Office – Katie Arntzen (5 minutes)
- Bureau of Land Management, BLM 420 Education, Recreation, Cultural, and Paleontological relocation & NAGPRA regulations – Bridget Ambler (5 minutes)
- Bureau of Land Management, State office – Natalie Clark (10 minutes)
- Colorado Department of Transportation – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency – Charles Bello (5 minutes)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service – Craig Dengel (5 minutes)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Jen Kolise (5 minutes)
- U.S. Forest Service – Molly Westby (5 Minutes)
- Colorado Archaeological Society – Paul Burnett on behalf of Karen Kinnear (5 minutes)
- Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation – Holly Norton (10 minutes)

11:15 AM – Morning Meeting Adjourns

11:15–1:00 PM – Lunch (on your own)

Paper Presentation Schedule

Friday Afternoon General Paper Session

- 1:00–1:20 **History of the Wright Opera House**
Kate Jones (Wright Opera House)
- 1:20–1:35 **Murder Ditch: Tale of an Unknown Historic Ditch in Four Scenes**
Nicole Inman (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group)
- 1:35–1:50 **Documenting and Managing the Starkville Mine at Fishers Peak State Park**
Rachel Egan (Colorado Parks and Wildlife)
- 1:50–2:05 **Escalante Pueblo: Documenting a Cultural Landscape**
Gregory E. Munson, Ric Alling, Chris Dombrowski, Ray A. Williamson, and Mary Weahkee (Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest, Inc.)

Break

- 2:20–2:35 **Recent Discoveries at the Ludlow Monument**
Karin Larkin and Skylar Bauer (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; National Park Service)
- 2:35–2:50 **But It's Just Buttons and Broken Bottles: Decades of Education and Research at the Vanoli Site**
Rebecca Simon and Kristin Gensmer (Colorado Department of Transportation; Centennial Archaeology LLC and Colorado State University)
- 2:50–3:05 **Gender Hierarchies and Class in the Production of Western Red-Light Districts: The Case of the Vanoli Block, Ouray, Colorado**
Mary Van Buren (Colorado State University)

Break

Friday Afternoon Panel

- 3:25–4:55 **Sex and Gender in Colorado Archaeology: Revisiting Lena Gulch**
Minette Church (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs), Bonnie Clark (University of Denver), Kevin Gilmore (HDR), and Dan Jepson

Saturday Morning General Paper Session

* Graduate Presentation Entry

† Undergraduate Presentation Entry

- *8:45–9:00 **The Roads "Less" Traveled: Rethinking Ancestral Pueblo Roads in Southwest Colorado**
Daniel Hampson (New Mexico State University)
- *9:00–9:15 **Why So Blue? Color Symbolism in Ancestral Pueblo Lithics"**
Jessica Weinmeister (New Mexico State University)
- †9:15–9:30 **Evaluating Subsistence Strategies and Behavior Through Projectile Points in the American Southwest.**
Connor Ball (University of Colorado, Boulder)

Break

- †9:50–10:05 **Revisiting the Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter Excavation**
Jeffrey Sapp and Camryn Baucom (MSU Denver)
- 10:05–10:20 **An Alternative Approach to Assessing Bison Related Rock Art and Modified Boulders**
Holly "Sonny" Shelton (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group)

Saturday Morning General Paper Session (Continued)

* Graduate Presentation Entry

† Undergraduate Presentation Entry

10:20–10:35 **Canyon Pintado Rock Art Preservation Project: A Report on Phase II**

Carl Conner (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

*10:35–10:50 **Unbelievably Deep: Results of a Recent Reanalysis of the Hells Midden Assemblage (5MF16)**

Spencer Little (Colorado State University)

Break

†11:10–11:25 **Excavation of the Clark House at Auraria's Ninth Street Historical Park**

Ryun McConnell (MSU Denver)

11:25–11:40 **Metal Detection of the McMillen Trade Goods Site (5MN13): A Protohistoric Ute Encampment**

Curtis Martin (Chinook Archaeological Consultants)

11:40–11:55 **Results of Data Recovery at the Florida Ridge Site**

Charles Reed (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

11:55–12:10 **The Nature and Transformation of Archaeological Data**

Bruce Lutz (Retired from CSU Pueblo)

12:15–1:45 **Lunch**

Saturday Afternoon General Paper Session

1:45–2:00 **NRCS Outreach and Education**

Emily Long (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

2:00–2:15 **Archaeology Beyond Academia: The Importance and Challenges of Public Engagement**

Shayleen M. Ottman and Marcus Espinosa (ERO Resources Corporation)

2:15–2:30 **Behind the Scenes at Red Rocks Park & Amphitheatre**

Jessica Ericson and Jasmine Saxon (Community Connections, LLC)

2:30–2:45 **Compass: Getting Oriented with the Redesigned Platform**

Erin Bornemann and Jessika Smith (History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

Break

3:05–3:20 **Chipped Stone Raw Materials from the Garrett Allen (Elk Mountain) Site, 48CR301**

Adam Guinard (HDR)

3:20–3:35 **Over the Hills and Far Away: Evaluating Competing Models for Early Ceramic Period Mobility in the Southern Rocky Mountains**

Paul Buckner (HDR)

3:35–3:50 **Fremont Farming Communities along the Base of Blue Mountain, Moffat County**

Jason M. LaBelle and Kelton A. Meyer (Colorado State University)

3:50–4:05 **Why Care for 41,000 Bison Bones? The Jones-Miller Collection at Denver Museum of Nature & Science**
Amy M. Gillaspie and Natalie A. Patton (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Break

4:25–4:40 **Investigations at a Prehistoric High-Altitude Site on Vail Pass**
Jon Gauthier (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

4:40–4:55 **The Long History and Many Uses of 5DA3991: Excavations at a Rockshelter in Douglas County**
Justin Batista, Jonathan Hedlund, and Brittany Cassell (ERO Resources Corporation and Douglas County Department of Community Development)

4:55–5:10 **From Stems to Seeds: Cultural Change at the Transition from the Middle Archaic to Late Archaic on the Palmer Divide.**
Jonathan Hedlund (ERO Resources Corporation)

Conference Closing Remarks and Student Awards (Mary Sullivan)

5:15–5:30 Mary Sullivan (CCPA President, 2023–2024)

General Poster Sessions

On display from Friday 1:00 PM–Saturday 5:00 PM.

Archaeology Within Sight: An Examination of Archaeological Sites on a 545 Acre Parcel of Colorado State Trust Lands (SHF Project #2022-AS-005)

Albers, Grace, and Greg Hovezak (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

A Reclassification of the High Plains Upper Republican Ceramics from Buick Campsite

Boyd, Lars MA, RPA (HDR)

Prehistoric Occupation in an Area of the Colorado Piedmont as seen through Survey at Cherokee Ranch

Calvert, Caitlin and Kayla Bellipanni (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

The Water Crisis in the Southwest: The Effects of Receding Reservoir Levels on Archaeological Resources

Crumpacker, David (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

An Investigation of Contracting Stem Points from the Great Basin and West Central Colorado

Hauser, Neil (Coal Creek Research, Inc.)

Documentation of Two Probable Herraduras in the Greater Yellow Jacket Community (SHF Project #2022-AS-007)

Hovezak, Greg (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

Filling in the Holes: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Documenting Mines

Moore, Leslie and Robin M. Roberts (ERO Resources)

CERCLA and Archaeology in the Bonita Peak Mining District

Prouty, Michael and Sara Millward (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

A Land Conservation Easement Project: The Documentation of Ten Archaeological Sites in the Yellow Jacket Community (SHF Project #2022-AS-007)

Spittler, Ryan & Greg Hovezak (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

Student Poster Sessions

On display from Friday 1:00 PM–Saturday 5:00 PM. Students will present their posters to the judges from 11:00 AM–12:00 PM on Saturday.

A Comprehensive Analysis of Indigenous Ceramics in Rio Blanco County, Colorado

Biela, Kimberly (Graduate at Colorado State University)

Exploring the Use of Mantle’s Cave (5MF1) Through the Lens of Crops

Brooks, Erika (Graduate at Colorado State University)

Shoshone Connections in the Yampa River Basin: Integrating Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Traditional Knowledge to Support Land Claims

Roady, Kegan (Undergraduate at Fort Lewis College)

Drone and Photogrammetry Use in the Spatial Analysis of Archaeological Sites

Lathrop, Nicole “Kiki” (Graduate at Northern Arizona University)

Paper & Poster Abstracts

Archaeology Within Sight: An Examination of Archaeological Sites on a 545 Acre Parcel of Colorado State Trust Lands (SHF Project #2022-AS-005) (Poster)

Albers, Grace, and Greg Hovezak (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

In 2022 Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants was hired by the State of Colorado to conduct Class III pedestrian field inventory of 545 acres of State Trust Lands in Montezuma County Colorado. The survey area, located near Mesa Verde National Park and Cortez, Colorado, has seen little previous work. The parcel is in close proximity to Cortez and the land sees regular continued modern use. This survey provided information on how the land was used historically and prehistorically through the documentation of forty-four sites. Of the forty-four sites, forty had not been previously documented, the remaining four were rerecorded. Thirty-four of the sites are prehistoric, three are prehistoric with a historic component, and seven are historic. The documentation of these sites provides a form conservation and demonstrates the continued potential for data recovery at prehistoric and historic sites in areas seeing regular modern use.

Evaluating Subsistence Strategies and Behavior through Projectile Points in the American Southwest (Undergraduate Paper)
Ball, Connor (University of Colorado Boulder)

The primary focus of this honors thesis is to establish a methodological framework to assess broad behavioral patterns in projectile use and subsistence strategies. Since projectile points in the Southwest are under-analyzed broadly speaking, I aim to partially fill this gap in analysis while furthering the ability of archaeologists to extrapolate behaviors from lithic assemblages. To achieve this goal, the thesis analyzes assemblages from the Pojoaque Grant Site and 59 other sites in the immediate Northern Rio Grande region as well as the broader American Southwest to compare the relative abundance of projectile points and artiodactyl remains. I posit that determinations between hunting-based and agricultural lifeways can be made based on the veins of previous research in accumulations and subsistence patterns.

The Long History and Many Uses of 5DA3991: Excavations at a Rockshelter in Douglas County (Paper)

Batista, Justin (ERO), Jonathan Hedlund (ERO), and Brittany Cassell (Douglas County Department of Community Development)

In 2022, ERO and Douglas County Government excavated a rockshelter near Castle Rock, Colorado with a State Historical Fund grant. The project included invaluable consultation with multiple tribes and the presence of a Northern Arapaho monitor. Currently, five components are supported by absolute and relative dates including: Middle Archaic, Early Ceramic, Middle Ceramic, Late Ceramic, and Historic periods. ERO excavated ten EUs to bedrock, recovering 11 features and more than 22,000 artifacts. Notable artifacts include: woven fibers, a black-on-white sherd, bone tools, and possible Dismal River greyware. Public outreach was integrated through tours for the Douglas County Commissioners and children with the Colorado Association of Black Professional Engineers and Scientists. The excavation benefited greatly from the support of local volunteers who dedicated their time to moving every bit of earth through 1/8 inch screens. This presentation provides an overview of those efforts, preliminary results, and anticipated analysis.

A Comprehensive Analysis of Indigenous Ceramics in Rio Blanco County, Colorado (Graduate Poster)

Biela, Kimberly (Master's Student at Colorado State University under advisory of Dr. Jason LaBelle; 2021 Ward Weakly Scholarship recipient)

This research aims to explore the nature of Fremont and post-Fremont (Ute, Shoshone, Intermountain, etc.) occupations in Northwestern Colorado through the study of prehistoric and historic Indigenous ceramics from Rio Blanco County, Colorado. Over the past 70+ years, archaeologists have identified 157 ceramic-yielding sites in Rio Blanco County, with site occupations ranging from A.D. 500-1850. This accounts for approximately 3% of all sites in the county, suggesting that the use of ceramics in this region may have been limited by past peoples. This poster will present the methodology and results of the analysis of 2,052 ceramics with a focus on the trends observed in the variety of ceramic pieces present (e.g., body, rim, base, handle, effigy), surface treatments (e.g., painted, corrugated, punctuated), temper, and sherd measurements. Additionally, this poster will showcase a spatial analysis of these trends across the county.

Compass: Getting Oriented with the Redesigned Platform

Bornemann, Erin and Jessika Smith (History Colorado | Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

Compass is the external platform that allows qualified constituents to access much of the data held within the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's cultural resource database, which comprises both relational and spatial data. The legacy Compass platform has been serving Colorado's historic preservation, archaeological, and paleontological communities for over two decades and in the fall of 2022, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation launched a completely redesigned platform in the effort to better serve its constituents. This presentation will provide an overview of the new platform, including 1) major changes between the new and legacy Compass platforms, 2) updates on active platform development, 3) walkthrough of platform basics and features, 4) how to gain access to the new platform, and 5) how to provide feedback for future system upgrades.

A Reclassification of the High Plains Upper Republican Ceramics from Buick Campsite (Poster)

Boyd, Lars MA, RPA (HDR)

Ceramics from Buick Campsite (5EL1), a High Plains Upper Republican open camp in eastern Colorado, were previously classified as Frontier and Cambridge ware of the Central Plains Tradition Upper Republican Culture. However, analyses of 568 sherds from the site indicate that vessel morphology was significantly different than vessels from Mowry Bluff (25FT35), the type site of Frontier and Cambridge ware. Buick Campsite vessels were mass modeled from the bottom up using Colorado clays and temper, had thicker parabolic bottoms, thicker base walls, high rounded shoulders, and on average a taller rim and lip than Frontier and Cambridge types. These differences are sufficient to propose that the ceramics from Buick Campsite be termed Buick Collared and Buick Straight types of High Upper Republican ware; and the ceramics from Mowry Bluff be identified as Frontier and Cambridge types of Central Plains Upper Republican ware.

Exploring the Use of Mantle's Cave (5MF1) Through the Lens of Crops (Graduate Poster)

Brooks, Erika (Colorado State University)

Nestled above the banks of the Yampa River in Dinosaur National Monument, Mantle's Cave (5MF1) contained incredibly well-preserved artifacts that provide a unique window into the life of the Fremont (650-1250 CE), who are the primary group associated with the site. Corn, beans, and gourds are the primary foodstuffs at the site; provenience of the artifacts was established by

the notes from Charles Scoggin and Edison Lohr, who excavated the cave in the winter of 1939-1940. Examining the site through the lens of farming crops allows the extent of storage behavior at the site to be assessed by evaluating which artifacts were found in curated storage features versus those that were not. Exploring the relationship between the crops and other processing and cultivation tools can illuminate behavior not previously discussed at the site. This poster provides an opportunity to explore some aspects of the site that have not been previously studied at Mantle's Cave.

Over the Hills and Far Away: Evaluating Competing Models for Early Ceramic Period Mobility in the Southern Rocky Mountains (Paper)

Buckner, Paul H. (HDR)

The Early Ceramic (AD 150–1150) in the Southern Rocky Mountains is characterized by shifts in subsistence-settlement which would typically be attributed to decreasing residential mobility, such as the adoption of ceramic technology, limited architecture, and extended site occupations. Contrasted against these patterns is evidence for long-range seasonal transhumance between the Colorado Piedmont and Rocky Mountain foothills, intermountain parks, and high mountains. Though multiple land use models have been proposed to examine these trends, the best known is the rotary system first proposed by Benedict (1992), which examined lithic raw material conveyance from lowland and upland sources to reconstruct an extensive seasonal round covering hundreds of miles across the Colorado Front Range and Medicine Bow Mountains. To clarify the role of these mobility strategies during this period, this study employs a least cost paths analysis and theoretical perspectives on forager mobility to assess competing models for Early Ceramic transhumance.

Prehistoric Occupation in an Area of the Colorado Piedmont as seen through Survey at Cherokee Ranch (Poster)

Calvert, Caitlin and Kayla Bellipanni (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

Beginning in 2014 Metropolitan State University of Denver has conducted surveys and excavation field schools on the Cherokee Ranch and Castle Foundation's property near Sedalia, Colorado. Located in the Platte River Basin, the working ranch consists of prairie on its southern border, transitioning to hills and mesas northward on the property. This paper is intended to analyze the existing information and newly recorded data from thirty-one sites and seventy-four isolated finds identified and recorded during the survey of approximately 780 acres. Pedestrian surveys have revealed evidence for consistent prehistoric occupation of this area, with surface sites yielding an average of 26 artifacts. Lithic evidence dates surface sites to the Early Archaic through the Middle Ceramic Periods.

Sex and Gender in Colorado Archaeology: Revisiting Lena Gulch (Panel) Church, Minette, Bonnie Clark, Kevin Gilmore, and Dan Jepson (Panelists) (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; University of Denver; HDR)

Theoretical and methodological approaches to biological sex and the cultural norms of gender are constantly evolving. Participants in this moderated panel will overview current approaches through the lens of a significant Colorado site, the Lena Gulch burials. After presentations by each panelist, the floor will be opened for questions and conversation.

Canyon Pintado Rock Art Preservation Project: A Report on Phase II (Paper)

Conner, Carl (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Dominquez Archaeological Research Group is completing the Canyon Pintado Phase II project funded in part by a grant from History Colorado State Historical Fund. The project's main goal is to create archival quality, high-density photographic records of rock art sites within Canyon Pintado National Historic District, and to that end has documented 14 additional sites in this Phase. Through utilization of photographic enhancement programs (D-stretch and Photoshop) and comparative rock art literature, important new information has been gathered about the occupation of the Canyon and its function as a major north-south travel corridor along the west side of the Rocky Mountains. By these means, the rock art has demonstrated its value as an historic record of the Ute, Comanche, and Navajo presence there. As well, a range of Puebloan and Fremont (Formative Period) art has been recorded and a temporal sequence of Barrier Canyon Style art (Archaic Era) has been identified in the Canyon and surrounding region.

The Water Crisis in the Southwest: The Effects of Receding Reservoir Levels on Archaeological Resources (Poster)

Crumpacker, David (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

Due to the ongoing water crisis in the Southwestern United States, receding lake levels have begun to expose previously inundated archaeological resources. These resources are becoming increasingly vulnerable due to the accelerated effects of erosion and human impacts. In December 2022, Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants was contracted by the Bureau of Reclamation to inventory 403 acres of low-water shoreline in Navajo State Park. Of the 32 sites documented, many are now being more regularly exposed by low water levels. These sites are threatened by the erosional effects of wave action and seasonal water level fluctuations. Additionally, other sites are at risk of degradation due to easier access to previously inaccessible areas. The documentation of these sites not only contributes valuable data about the

larger Navajo Reservoir District, but also creates a foundation for any future management decisions regarding their conservation.

Documenting and Managing the Starkville Mine at Fishers Peak State Park (Paper)

Egan, Rachel

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) recently discovered a major mine site at Fishers Peak State Park, a new state park in Colorado. The mine, called Starkville Mine complex, was opened in 1865 by Scandinavian and Bateman companies and was one of the leading coal producers for Colorado Fuel & Iron, the largest employer in Colorado at the time. The mine had an annual production of 250,766 tons of coal. Today, the remnants of the mine can be seen, including a large pile of slack with a 1.6-acre area and a height of 76.25 feet. Proper recording and management of this site is a crucial part of the park's cultural resources plan as it represents a significant part of the park's and southern Colorado's history. In this presentation, I will discuss the history of the mine, its impact on our understanding of Fishers Peak State Park, and the importance of responsible preservation and interpretation of this historic resource.

Behind the Scenes at Red Rocks Park & Amphitheatre (Paper)

Ericson, Jessica and Jasmine Saxon (Community Connections LLC)

In 2022, Community Connections LLC was contracted by the Denver Mountain Parks, City and County of Denver, to conduct a Class III survey of Red Rocks Park and Amphitheatre. The Amphitheatre, as we know it today, was completed in 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Progress Administration. SWCA nominated the entire park for the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 and in 2015 the property was listed as a National Historic Landmark. The park has never been officially surveyed in its entirety for archaeological resources. This is a multi-year project to investigate any cultural resources within the park boundaries and to use this information to create educational programming for the community to learn more about archaeology. This presentation discusses the history of Red Rocks Park, the origins of this project, and the vision for introducing a larger population to archaeology in Colorado.

Investigations at a Prehistoric High Altitude Site on Vail Pass (Paper)

Gauthier, Jon (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

In the summer of 2022, data recovery excavations were conducted at the Vail Pass Camp (site 5ST85) within the White River National Forest. This site was extensively excavated in 1975, and represents one of the few datasets in

Colorado pertaining to prehistoric hunter-gatherer use of high elevation mountain pass settings through multiple chronological eras. This discussion summarizes the analyses of data resulting from the recent data recovery effort at the Vail Pass Camp and incorporates the conclusions with previous interpretations of the site. Implications regarding prehistoric mountain pass use within Colorado are also addressed in the context of other prehistoric habitation sites in the region found within various ecological settings.

Why Care for 41,000 Bison Bones? The Jones-Miller Collection at Denver Museum of Nature & Science (Paper)

Gillaspie, Amy M. and Natalie A. Patton (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

The Jones-Miller site, located near Wray in eastern Colorado, was a large bison butchering site excavated by Dennis Stanford, The Smithsonian Institution, and National Geographic between 1973-1975. During excavation, approximately 41,000 Bison antiquus bones, hundreds of liters of soil and charcoal samples, 200 lithic tools, and countless pieces of debitage were removed from the site, all dating to 10,000 years ago. After excavation, Stanford continued his work at the Smithsonian, taking all findings on a long-term loan from the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS). In 2017, DMNS began the process of bringing the collection back to Denver to house it permanently and open it for research. This talk will highlight Stanford and team's research, share updates on current and future research headed by DMNS, and introduce the rehousing and care currently being undertaken for the collection, and ask, "Why care for 41,000 Bison bones, after all?"

Chipped Stone Raw Materials from the Garrett Allen (Elk Mountain) Site, 48CR301 (Paper)

Guinard, Adam (HDR, Inc.)

In this article, chipped stone raw materials from the Garrett Allen site are discussed, with emphasis on the stone tools. As indicated by Eckles (2013), who discussed the history of investigations and chronology, this is one of several articles to be presented on various aspects of the site's artifacts. One of the remarkable aspects of the site is the variety of chipped stone raw materials. There are varieties of flint, chert, agate, jasper, chalcedony, petrified wood, orthoquartzite, metaquartzite, quartz, silicified shale, clinker, non-volcanic glass, obsidian, and basalt from many parts of Wyoming and surrounding states. The diversity of raw material types is present throughout the cultural deposits. There is no knappable tool stone on site; the only rocks are small fragments of drab, buff-gray sandstone. All culturally manipulated lithic materials were therefore brought into the site, many from considerable

distances. The site is located on private land in southeastern Carbon County, Wyoming at the northern end of the Medicine Bow Mountains and southern edge of the Hanna-Carbon Basin. It is within a homoclinal valley near the perennial Quealy Spring. Deposits are primarily alluvial, derived from the surrounding geological formations (Hayter 1981:31).

The Roads “Less” Traveled: Rethinking Ancestral Pueblo Roads in Southwest Colorado (Graduate Paper)

Hampson, Daniel (NMSU)

Historically, research on prehistoric roads in the southwest has been heavily focused on Chaco and the San Juan Basin, however, these enigmatic anomalies extend into the Central and Western Mesa Verde Regions as well. Newly available LiDAR data for the Four-Corners area has made it possible to peer through the trees and shrubs of the Great Sage Plain and observe the surface traces of previously recognized segments of roads, as well as identify new ones. The new finds provide context for the organization of the great house system, highlight differences between areas of the Chaco world, and may even give us clues about the roads’ significance. When considered at a regional scale, these roads paint a picture of a highly integrated, complex society that completed massive infrastructure projects through inter-community cooperation.

An Investigation of Contracting Stem Points from the Great Basin and West Central Colorado (Poster)

Hauser, Neil (Coal Creek Research, Inc.)

A geometric morphometric (GMM) study was carried out using 75 contracting stem points from four sites in Nevada, 36 points from eleven sites in Utah and 222 points from west central Colorado. The points were characterized using 180 landmarks. These 180 parameters were then used in Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering (AHC) to investigate the similarities between the points from across the Great Basin and west central Colorado. This analysis indicates that three shapes are statistically evenly dispersed across the whole area. However, one shape is statistically predominate in Nevada and one shape is statistically predominate in west central Colorado. Unfortunately, the point shape from west central Colorado cannot be placed in the chronology of contracting stem points in the Great Basin (4000-3000 BP), since no contracting stem points of this shape occurs in any dated, excavated site in west central Colorado.

From Stems to Seeds: Cultural Change at the Transition from the Middle Archaic to Late Archaic on the Palmer Divide (Paper)

Hedlund, Jonathan (ERO Resources)

The shift from the Middle Archaic period (5000–3000 BP) to the Late Archaic period (3000–1800 BP) in eastern Colorado is often identified by the absence of stemmed McKean-complex dart points and presence of corner-notched dart points. Excavation data from sites along the Palmer Divide demonstrates that pronounced cultural change also occurred across other facets of people’s lives. Alongside changes to lithic technology, people started incorporating small seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) into their subsistence patterns and expanded the size and complexity of their earth ovens. These trends occur across Late Archaic sites irrespective of site type, indicating the patterns are not the coincidental result of the sites selected for excavation. Occurring earlier than expected, new accelerator mass spectrometry dates from small seeds indicates this change may have begun as early as 3500 cal BP. This presentation examines the cultural differences beginning at this time and identifies avenues for future research.

Documentation of Two Probable Herraduras in the Greater Yellow Jacket Community (SHF Project #2022-AS-007) (Poster)

Hovezak, Greg (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

While conducting fieldwork in the Yellow Jacket Canyon area in southwestern Colorado, personnel of Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants documented two possible herradura type structures. A herradura is a feature type that was first identified in the San Juan Basin (New Mexico) and is typically associated with Chacoan roadways. As the name indicates (herradura means horseshoe in Spanish), herraduras are "U" shaped masonry structures that are sometimes interpreted to be shrines. The possible herraduras documented near Yellow Jacket Canyon share many of the morphological characteristics of the Chacoan features, but are not associated with an obvious prehistoric roadway. While the features themselves have minimal potential to yield additional information, further investigation of the spatial relationships between possible herraduras and surrounding sites could be a fruitful direction for further research, potentially offering insights into community structure, land use, and the cosmology of the Puebloan people that occupied southwestern Colorado in the 12th and 13 centuries.

Murder Ditch: Tale of an Unknown Historic Ditch in Four Scenes (Paper)

Inman, Nicole (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Water history in the American Southwest can be evocative and powerful, but not as powerful as a good story with a strong foundation in historical research. In 2021, GRI was contracted by a local rancher to complete a Class III survey for a ditch rehabilitation project. While the ditch had filled in and gone out of use many years ago, the history revealed through solid historical research was thrilling enough for a movie script. Follow along as we show how due diligence in research can enhance what some might consider the mundane work of documenting The Dreaded Linear Resource but in this case revealed a rich history of an otherwise insignificant ditch.

Fremont Farming Communities along the Base of Blue Mountain, Moffat County (Paper)

LaBelle, Jason M. and Kelton A. Meyer (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Dept of Anthropology and Geography, Colorado State University)

In this presentation, we provide an overview of our on-going work on Fremont farming communities located along the base of Blue Mountain, situated between the Yampa and White River valleys of southwestern Moffat County, Colorado. We discuss our results from excavation (5MF379, 5MF607, 5MF835), pedestrian survey, radiocarbon dating, repository collections work, and photogrammetric mapping of over 20 granaries scattered in this rugged canyon country. Rather than being an isolated and ephemeral occupation, we argue that Blue Mountain was (relatively) intensively occupied by small hamlets of farmers approximately 1000 years ago, and one of a number of contemporaneous Fremont polities in the region, centered in places like Canyon Pintado, Cub Creek, Castle Park, and Browns Park. Our ultimate goal is to better understand the nature of interaction between these scattered communities and with larger Fremont villages found further west in the Uinta Basin of Utah.

Recent Discoveries at the Ludlow Monument (Paper)

Larkin, Karin (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs) and Skylar Bauer (National Park Service)

Recent work at the Ludlow Massacre Site National Historic Landmark revealed new insights into memorial activities over time. The site commemorates a battle between striking miners and the Colorado National Guard which culminated in the destruction of the tent colony by fire causing the deaths of two women and eleven children in a cellar. The United Mine Workers of

America (UMWA) erected a monument and preserved that cellar in cement sometime after 1918. Recent stabilization work on the cellar allowed archaeologists the first glimpse at commemorative activities over time. Three unexpected finds were encountered including: intentional impressions visible on the exterior surface of the historic concrete cellar, another intact cellar feature near the monument, and a tent stake found in situ associated with a tent platform. These finds offer new understandings of changes made at the site by the strikers and the UMWA since the massacre in 1914.

Drone and Photogrammetry Use in the Spatial Analysis of Archaeological Sites (Graduate Paper)

Lathrop, Nicole “Kiki” (Graduate Student at Northern Arizona University)

Use of mapping in archaeology has been a standard practice since the conception of archaeology as a science. The recording, measuring, and analyzing of site data has provided much of what we know about archaeological sites. In the new world of data analysis aided by unmanned aerial systems, understanding site placement, orientation, and construction are now convenient to record in a way that was not previously possible. This study will investigate ancient fortress sites in Western Colorado and the Colorado Plateau to explore opportunities available to record and analyze these archaeological sites. Using 3D modeling software, the sites are easier to assess for their overall structure and provide further insight into how these fortresses were constructed, and why.

Unbelievably Deep: Results of a Recent Reanalysis of the Hells Midden Assemblage (5MF16) (Graduate Paper)

Little, Spencer (M.A. student under Dr. Jason LaBelle at Colorado State University; Ward Weakly scholar)

This paper will detail research on the Hells Midden assemblage. This site, located along the Yampa River, was dug over four field seasons in the 1940s by the University of Colorado Museum. UCM excavated thousands of artifacts and ecofacts from four meters of cultural deposits at the site. This sequence is significant for its insights on changing lifeways in this area, particularly during the Formative transition. To understand the variations in the assemblage, this research asks: how old is the site? and how sedentary were the occupants through time? The first question will be answered with thirteen recently requested radiocarbon dates; the second question is approached through a multivariate analysis of the collection, comparing the relative degrees of sedentism expressed by these different occupation levels. This talk will present methods and results of this analysis and offer discussion on the implications for the regional precontact record.

NRCS Outreach and Education (Paper)

Long, Emily (USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service)

In 2022, NRCS participated in outreach events and developed several education and outreach materials. NRCS developed an education panel for the Garden Park School as part of the mitigation for an undertaking in Fremont County. The education panel highlights the history of the Garden Park Community, the construction of the school, and the ongoing efforts to stabilize and restore the historic school building. NRCS also participated in a History Panel discussion at Horizon High School, as well as a Zoom talk about archaeology and the NRCS for eighth graders.

The Nature and Transformation of Archaeological Data (Paper)

Lutz, Bruce (Retired)

What is the nature of archaeological data and how is it transformed to produce cultural constructs that are the centerpiece of modern anthropological archaeology?

The transformation of data into forms useful for developing cultural constructs is not straightforward. One obstacle is the nature of archaeological data. Does archaeological data consist of material objects? I contend that it does not and is malleable in that it is shaped by intangible forces. Another obstacle lies in the kinds of data transformations commonly used. I describe two types of commonly used transformations and the problems associated with each.

Given these difficulties, it might be supposed that all archaeological explanations are of equal value. I reject this and describe a category of “explanation” that should be eliminated from anthropological archaeology. Also suggested is a method that can sometimes be used to determine which competing archaeological explanation is more likely to be correct.

Metal Detection of the McMillen Trade Goods Site (5MN13): A Protohistoric Ute Encampment (Paper)

Martin, Curtis (Chinook Archaeological Consultants)

The McMillen Site, on the Uncompahgre Plateau in western Colorado, was recorded in 1961 by William Buckles. He documented a variety of trade items on the site and recognized it as a Ute encampment. The site was recommended as “needs data” regarding eligibility. An SHF Archaeological Assessment Grant was awarded to further assess the site, including metal detection, which resulted in the discovery of 130 metal artifacts and 91 non-metallic artifacts—including 86 glass and shell trade beads. What distinguishes 5MN13 as an exceptional site is the number and variety of Euroamerican-made goods and

the site’s undisturbed nature. Evidence indicates the presence of at least one muzzle-loader firearm and three Model 1866 rifles/carbines. Based on Dr. Doug Scott’s ammunition analysis, the site dates to approximately 1868 to 1880.

Excavation of the Clark House at Auraria’s Ninth Street Historical Park (Undergraduate Paper)

McConnell, Ryun (MSU Denver)

The Ninth Street Historical Park, situated at the heart of the Auraria Higher Education Center, is the oldest residential block in Denver. Recent excavations were conducted at a now vacant lot by Metropolitan State University of Denver and Community College of Denver, which unearthed the filled cellar of the Clark House that dates to the early 1880s, along with a brick-lined cistern constructed during the same period. This presentation aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the stratigraphy and the recovered finds that include a collection of over 1000 mixed-provenance artifacts obtained from the cellar and well-stratified finds obtained from the cistern. This research will play a crucial role in enhancing our knowledge of early Auraria, its historical significance as the homeland of the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Ute nations, and as the first settlement of Euro-American pioneers in Denver.

Filling in the Holes: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Documenting Mines (Poster)

Moore, Leslie and Robin M. Roberts (ERO Resources)

By using a multidisciplinary approach, ERO has worked with the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (DRMS) to develop a more comprehensive picture of hazardous mines. Mine sites are documented in the field by archaeologists and then data is filtered through the eye of an architectural historian. Once the documentation and research are complete, the information can then be used to assist DRMS with knowledge that not only considers the type of hazard and the surrounding environmental factors, but the mine itself, ensuring the appropriate hazard closing safeguard methods are utilized. By combining experiences in the field, and archival research in the office, ERO can help fill in the holes by making sure the story of the mine is told and preserved for future researchers and generations to come.

Escalante Pueblo: Documenting a Cultural Landscape (Paper)

Munson, Gregory E., Ric Alling, Chris Dombrowski, Ray A. Williamson and Mary Weahkee (Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest, Inc.)

It is increasingly evident that the architects of Ancestral Pueblo buildings and villages in the Greater American Southwest appear to have been quite intentional in deciding where on the landscape to build and orient their structures. Some structures seem to be deliberately aligned to critical directions such as the equinox or the solstices for timing social, political or ceremonial activity; others orient to nearby sites or prominent natural landscape features such as distant mountains, perhaps to tie the building into a sacred landscape or shared cognitive map. This paper reports on the efforts of an interdisciplinary team of the Society to document Escalante Pueblo in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument near Dolores, Colorado with the goal of developing a multidisciplinary documentation tool/methodology focused on evaluating the orientation of buildings and their components to important astronomical directions, other adjacent sites, environmental features and prominent landscape topography in a virtual environment.

Archaeology Beyond Academia: the Importance and Challenges of Public Engagement (Paper)

Ottman, Shayleen and Marcus Espinosa (ERO Resources)

Social media and entertainment networks are changing the ways that the public interacts with the fields of archaeology, history, and anthropology. Clickbait and ragebait are some negative examples of the ways that social media manufactures interest – and conflict – from members of the public as well as academia. This presentation examines the intersection between easily digestible pop science, disinformation, and the role that scientists and academics play in public engagement.

CERCLA and Archaeology in the Bonita Peak Mining District (Poster)

Prouty, Michael and Sara Millward (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

In the summer and fall of 2022, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. provided archaeological survey and monitoring in support of the Bureau of Land Management – Gunnison Field Office’s remediation work at mine and mill sites in the Bonita Peak Mining District. The work was conducted under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) at multiple sites within Eureka, California, and Placer gulches northeast of Silverton, Colorado. The CERCLA work is intended to reclaim abandoned mining lands for public health and safety, to improve the water shed, and to restore fragile alpine tundra. In addition, the archaeological work

is intended to document and preserve the historical mining landscape that is highly visible along the heavily traveled Alpine Loop. This poster highlights how the archaeological work supports the CERCLA projects by focusing on two specific areas: the Midway Mill and Independent Mine in Eureka Gulch and at the Gold Prince Tramway in Placer Gulch.

Summary of Data Recovery at the Florida Ridge Site for the CDOT 550/160 South Connection Project Near Durango (Paper)

Reed, Charles A. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Alpine completed data recovery at seven sites along the re-alignment of Highway 550 to its new connection point with Highway 160, south of Durango, Colorado. Three of the sites contained substantial architectural remains. This presentation will summarize some of the findings at one of those, the Florida Ridge site, a Pueblo I site dating from AD 781 to the early to mid-AD 800s. Seven pithouses were excavated on site, along with numerous smaller architectural and domestic features. The excavations at the Florida Ridge site, as well as the other two architectural sites excavated during the project—the Honey Tree and Craig sites—contribute to our understanding of Pueblo I occupation of the Durango area.

Shoshone Connections in the Yampa River Basin: Integrating Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Traditional Knowledge to Support Land Claims (Undergraduate Poster)

Roady, Kegan (Undergraduate at Fort Lewis College)

The presence of a steatite bowl fragment, assorted trade beads, and thermal features observed at 5MF9474 and 5MF9473 suggests a protohistoric occupation that has possible Shoshone affiliation. The following study investigates the sociopolitical pressures and environmental conditions affecting seasonal resource availability and examines its influences on Shoshone lifeways across the Yampa River Basin landscape. This research aims to integrate archaeological records, historic archives, ethnohistoric accounts, oral traditions about steatite vessels, place-based linguistic connections, and traditional ecological knowledge to emphasize an established Shoshone connection to the Yampa River Basin. The findings from this integrative approach support traditional Shoshone land claims and challenge defined territorial boundaries established by dominant narratives over the course of the post-contact era.

Revisiting the Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter Excavation (Undergraduate Paper)

Sapp, Jeffrey and Camryn Baucom

The Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter is a prehistoric site on a southwest-facing ridge overlooking Plum Creek near Sedalia in Douglas County. Cherokee Mountain is a multi-component site with evidence of Middle Ceramic and Protohistoric (AD 1250-1590) occupation with native ceramics and projectile points attributed to the Shoshone tradition. Our goal is to present an updated analysis of recently discovered materials collected from the 1971 excavations that include over 2,400 pieces of un-provenanced materials as well as 23 of the original stone tools published in 1973. We show the importance of reanalyzing curated collections using new methods and data and contribute current information significant to the interpretation of Cherokee Mountain and regional archaeology.

An Alternative Approach to Assessing Bison Related Rock Art and Modified Boulders (Paper)

Shelton, Holly “Sonny” (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Observations by Dominquez Archaeological Research Group of particular surface details of multiple bison related petroglyphs, pictographs, and modified boulders suggests they may have been created with the intention of effecting a synesthetic experience for the viewer. Although almost any bison related rock art or modified boulders can be said to simply depict the specific animal or be interpreted as representing an actual hunting event, it is suggested that some of these images are designed to induce a subjective sensory experience for both the creator and the viewer.

But it’s Just Buttons and Broken Bottles: Decades of Education and Research at the Vanoli Site (Paper)

Simon, Rebecca (Colorado Department of Transportation) and Kristin Gensmer (Centennial Archaeology LLC and Colorado State University)

Centuries Research, Inc. (Centuries) conducted salvage excavations at the Vanoli site (5OR.30) in the 1970s and 1980s to capture Victorian culture in Colorado’s nineteenth century mining communities. Centuries lent the collection to Colorado State University over a decade ago. Identity, gender roles, economics, health, racism, violence, and misconceptions of the “Wild West” are a few themes of master theses, capstone projects, independent studies, and Historical Archaeology courses using Vanoli data. Personal items in the collection suggest the identity of women defining the site as a brothel contrasted with nineteenth century prostitutes as “painted ladies.” Additionally, while the subject of identity lends itself to public outreach, the

nature of the site made sharing data with younger audiences complicated. Recent national curriculum controversies wouldn’t ban the fourth grade history lessons created as a part of the project, but the political climate around education might have had an impact.

A Land Conservation Easement Project: The Documentation of Ten Archaeological Sites in the Yellow Jacket Community (SHF Project #2022-AS-007) (Poster)

Spittler, Ryan & Greg Hovezak (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)

Landowner, Jerry Fetterman, partnered with the Montezuma Land Conservancy to create a conservation easement on 266 acres of land near Yellow Jacket Canyon in 2022. The purpose of the conservation easement is to protect and preserve the private farmland and significant archaeological sites on it. As part of the easement, the Colorado State Historic Fund awarded Fetterman a monetary grant to document and protect the archaeological sites on the property. Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants was subsequently contracted to document ten archaeological sites on Fetterman’s land, most of which had not been previously documented or had an insufficient level of documentation compared to modern standards. These ten sites have components mostly dating to the Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods. The documentation of these sites provides not only a form of conservation, but valuable data important to the larger contemporaneous community of nearby Yellow Jacket Ruin.

Gender Hierarchies and Class in the Production of Western Red-Light Districts: The Case of the Vanoli Block, Ouray, Colorado (Paper)

Van Buren, Mary (Colorado State University)

Since the 1980s studies of prostitution, a key component of red-light districts, have focused almost exclusively on female sex workers. While an important corrective to the omission of women from historical accounts of the West, the roles played by men in the construction, organization, and experiences offered by red-light districts have been largely ignored. This paper analyzes these activities by examining the intersection of gender hierarchies and class in the production of the Vanoli Block, an infamous section of the red-light district in late 19th and early 20th century Ouray. Multiple masculinities – including the middle and upper-class Victorian men who organized the construction and operation of the district, working class patrons, and Chinese laundry workers – as well as women engaged in the sex trade, are implicated in the creation of this distinctly Western venue.

Why So Blue? Color Symbolism in Ancestral Pueblo Lithics (Graduate Paper)

Weinmeister, Jessica (New Mexico State University)

While both lithics and color have a long history in archaeological research, archaeologists rarely address the importance of color in lithic artifacts. The ethnography of the American Southwest indicates that color and lithics play a critical role in indigenous ritual and ceremony. To explore the relationship between lithic artifacts and color symbolism, I analyzed a sample of the lithic assemblage from the Crosspatch Site, a large Ancestral Pueblo community center and Chacoan outlier in southwest Colorado that dates primarily from AD 800-1050. Particular emphasis was given to the role of lithic raw materials and color in the site's lithic procurement patterns. The data and ethnography indicate that blue-green is an important color to Pueblo people, including those who lived at Crosspatch. This research also indicates that in some cases, color has a relationship to long-distance trade relations. These findings have implications for future research of color in relation to stone tools.

CCPA Fellows

Fellow	Year Honored
Anderson, Adrienne Barbara (b. 1944)	2003
Benedict, James Bell (1938–2011)	2011
Black, Kevin (b. 1955)	2014
Breternitz, David Alan (1929–2012)	1992
Carrillo, Richard Francis (1945–2014)	2013
Cassells, Edward Stephen (b. 1945)	2010
Chandler, Susan Marlias (b. 1953)	2017
Collins, Susan Margaret (b. 1948)	2011
Eddy, Frank Warren (b. 1930)	2000
Horn, Jonathon Carwill (b. 1956)	2017
Lancaster, James Allen (1894–1992)	1982
Martorano, Marilyn Armagast (b. 1953)	2020
Metcalf, Michael Douglas (b. 1948)	2013
Morris, Elizabeth Ann (1932–2012)	1992
Reed, Alan Dean (b. 1954)	2017
Stewart, Omer Call (1908–1991)	1982
Wheat, Joe Ben (1916–1997)	1982
Wormington, Hannah Marie (1914–1994)	1982
Zier, Chris (b. 1950)	2018

Past CCPA Conference Locations

Year	Location	Venue
1978	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
1978	Ft. Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Field trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
1983	Field trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
1985	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
1985	Laramie, Wyoming	University of Wyoming
1986	Ft. Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
1988	Grand Junction	Mesa College
1989	Denver	Grant Humphreys Mansion
1990	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1991	Boulder	University of Colorado
1992	Grand Junction	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	Pueblo Convention Center
1999	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado

Year	Location	Venue
2000	Denver	University of Colorado, Denver
2001	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2002	Gunnison	Western State College
2003	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
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	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
2013	Denver	History Colorado Center
2014	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2015	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Inn
2016	Salida	Steamplant
2017	Grand Junction	Double Tree
2018	Longmont	Best Western Convention Center
2019	Durango	Strater Hotel
2020	Pueblo	Pueblo Convention Center
2021	Virtual	Via the REMO Application
2022	Denver	Denver Museum of Nature and Science

CCPA Annual Meeting Policy and Code of Conduct

All CCPA members are entitled to safe and harassment-free meetings, and the CCPA is committed to providing a safe, respectful environment at its conferences and associated events. To that end, the CCPA will promote a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of gender identity and expression, age, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, body size, race, military service and status, individual lifestyle, marital status, physical or cognitive abilities, political affiliation, ethnicity, nationality, or religion (or lack thereof). The CCPA will not tolerate harassment in any form at any CCPA-sponsored events.

Code of Conduct: CCPA members shall adhere to the Code of Ethics. Additionally, the following behaviors are prohibited at CCPA Annual Meetings and CCPA events:

- Harassment of any kind, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and coercion
- Physical or verbal abuse, including bullying or unfavorable treatment due to a physical condition, including without limitation pregnancy
- Unwelcome comments or exclusionary behaviors related to an individual's age, sex, gender identity and expression, perceived sexual identity, appearance or body size, military status, ethnicity, individual lifestyle, marital status, sexual orientation, physical or cognitive abilities, political affiliation, race, religion (or lack thereof), or nationality
- Disparaging organizations or groups that are generally associated with people of a certain gender, race, or other protected class
- Intimidation or stalking.

Procedures

- Persons asked to stop any harassing behavior are expected to comply immediately.
- If a participant engages in harassing behavior, the CCPA may take any action it deems appropriate in its sole but reasonable discretion, up to and including loss of CCPA membership, and/or censure and expulsion from the conference with no refund. Actions will depend on the severity and pattern of behavior
- Any person, who feels they are being harassed, should immediately contact the Ethics Coordinator or Event Coordinators to report the incident. They may be asked to document the incident in writing. Incidents that occur at conferences or associated events will be investigated, and a decision on appropriate action will be reached in a timely manner by the Review Committee.

Confidentiality

When any CCPA event participant discloses or reports an incident of misconduct, the CCPA's immediate priority will be the health, safety, and well-being of the attendee. The name of the complainant will be kept confidential by CCPA in order to protect the rights of that individual and prevent potential retaliation. The name of the accused will be kept confidential until such a time that, and if, an action is taken and as specified in the Code of Ethics.

Conference Self-Certification

Attendance at a CCPA-sponsored activity requires adherence the CCPA Code of Ethics. Any attendee who is required by a legal process to refrain from certain behaviors or from contact with certain individuals is expected to adhere to those restrictions while participating in all CCPA-sponsored activities. Violation of legal restrictions will constitute a violation of this CCPA Code of Conduct if disclosed or reported. The CCPA, at the time of conference registration, may require members to self-certify that they have not been the subject of adverse findings from a harassment lawsuit, nor have they been found at fault in a disciplinary action—including suspension or termination—from an adjudicated investigation.

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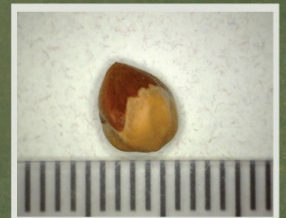
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Coyote Tobacco
(*Nicotiana cf. attenuata*)



Gabel Oak
(*Quercus gambelii*)



Utah Juniper
(*Juniperus osteosperma*)

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