

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists



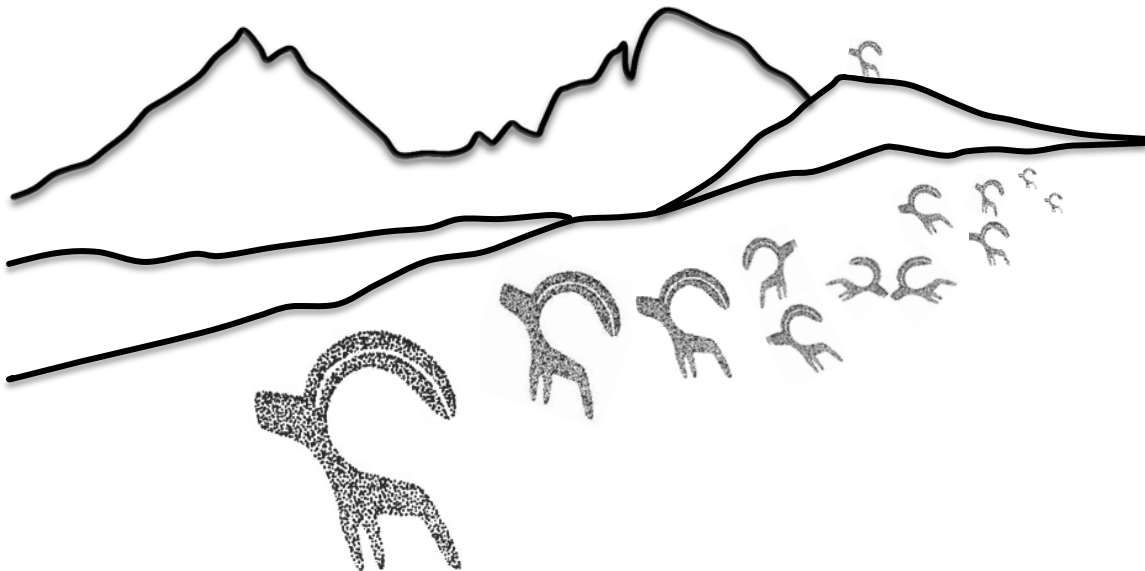
ESTES PARK

37th Annual Meeting
Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
March 12-15th, 2015
Rocky Mountain Park Inn
Estes Park, Colorado

Hosted by
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

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WELCOME TO ESTES PARK, COLORADO

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists welcomes you to Estes Park, Colorado! This lovely community has played host to our organization in the past and for good reason. We hope that you take some time (when not eagerly attending the conference) to explore the area and all it has to offer. A dining and drinking guide is enclosed in your registration packet and complimentary Estes Park Visitor's Guides are available at the registration desk. Enjoy the conference!

A Brief History of the Town of Estes Park



Estes Park, circa 1915.
Photo courtesy of oldestes.com.

The earliest Euro-Americans to visit the Estes valley were likely fur-trapping mountain men and explorers prior to the 1850s. The town of Estes Park was founded in 1859 by Joel Estes, the first settler in the area. He moved his family into the Estes valley in 1863. Estes settled here to raise cattle until 1866. William Byers, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, first applied the name "Estes Park" to the area in honor of Joel Estes.

In the 1860s and 1870s, homesteaders came to the area who attempted farming, ranching, logging, and mining. However, most of the early ranchers quickly found it more profitable to become proprietors to the growing number of visitors as word of the beauty of the area spread. Griff Evans bought the homestead of Joel Estes who expanded the property to establish the first recreational Dude Ranch in Colorado in the 1870s. The 4th Earl of Dunraven attempted to buy the entire Estes Valley in 1872 as a personal hunting

preserve. His land acquisition failed and instead he built the first luxury hotel in the Estes valley. With the rise of tourism, ease of access to Estes Park became essential. In 1874, a new toll road was built from Lyons to Estes Park. The road became what is today U.S. Highway 36. In 1903, a new road was opened from Loveland through the Big Thompson River canyon to Estes Park, which became Highway 34.

After the 1905 platting of downtown Estes Park, the town thrived and set ground for much of what the town looks like today. In 1907, the first auto stage line from Loveland to Estes Park was established with five-passenger touring Stanley Steamers. The following year, Mr. H.O. Stanley himself built nine-passenger steam buses and opened a bus line between Lyons and Estes Park to head to his Stanley Hotel, built in 1909. The Stanley Hotel was opened in 1910 and continues to serve tourists today.

In 1909, Enos Mills, a naturalist and lodge owner, came to Estes Park with a vision for the creation of the nation's tenth national park. He devoted his life to preserving nearly a thousand square miles of Colorado. He succeeded and Rocky Mountain National Park was dedicated in 1915. The park celebrates its 100th birthday this year. If you have time, head up to the park and wish it Happy Birthday! The incorporation of the town in 1917 formed a local government that regulated large projects like the Colorado-Big Thompson Project in the 1940s and the formation of Lake Estes in 1949, and helped Estes Park recover from disasters such as the Big Thompson Flood of 1976, the Lawn Lake Flood of 1982, and the flood of September 2013. Cultural Resource Analysts is pleased to host the 2015 CCPA meeting in Estes Park to aid in the community's economic recovery. Enjoy!



Stanley Steamer in Estes Park, circa 1909. Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the Rocky Mountain Park Inn for hosting the 37th Annual Meeting. The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would also like to thank the following contributors:

Meeting Organizer

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Program Coordinator

Ted Hoefer III

Meeting Host

Rocky Mountain Park Inn

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Suzanne McKetta
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Field Trip Organizer

Curtis Martin of DARG

Keynote Speakers

Alexa Roberts – Bent's Fort and Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site
Charles Haecker – National Park Service, Intermountain Region

Symposium Organizers

Anne McKibbin
Michelle Slaughter
Richard Wilshusen

Town of Estes Park

Visitor's Guides

Ward Weekly Book Sale

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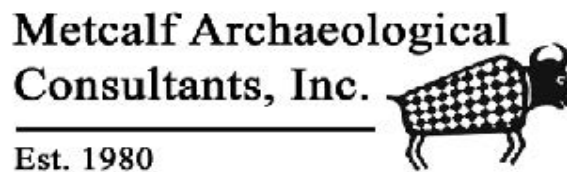
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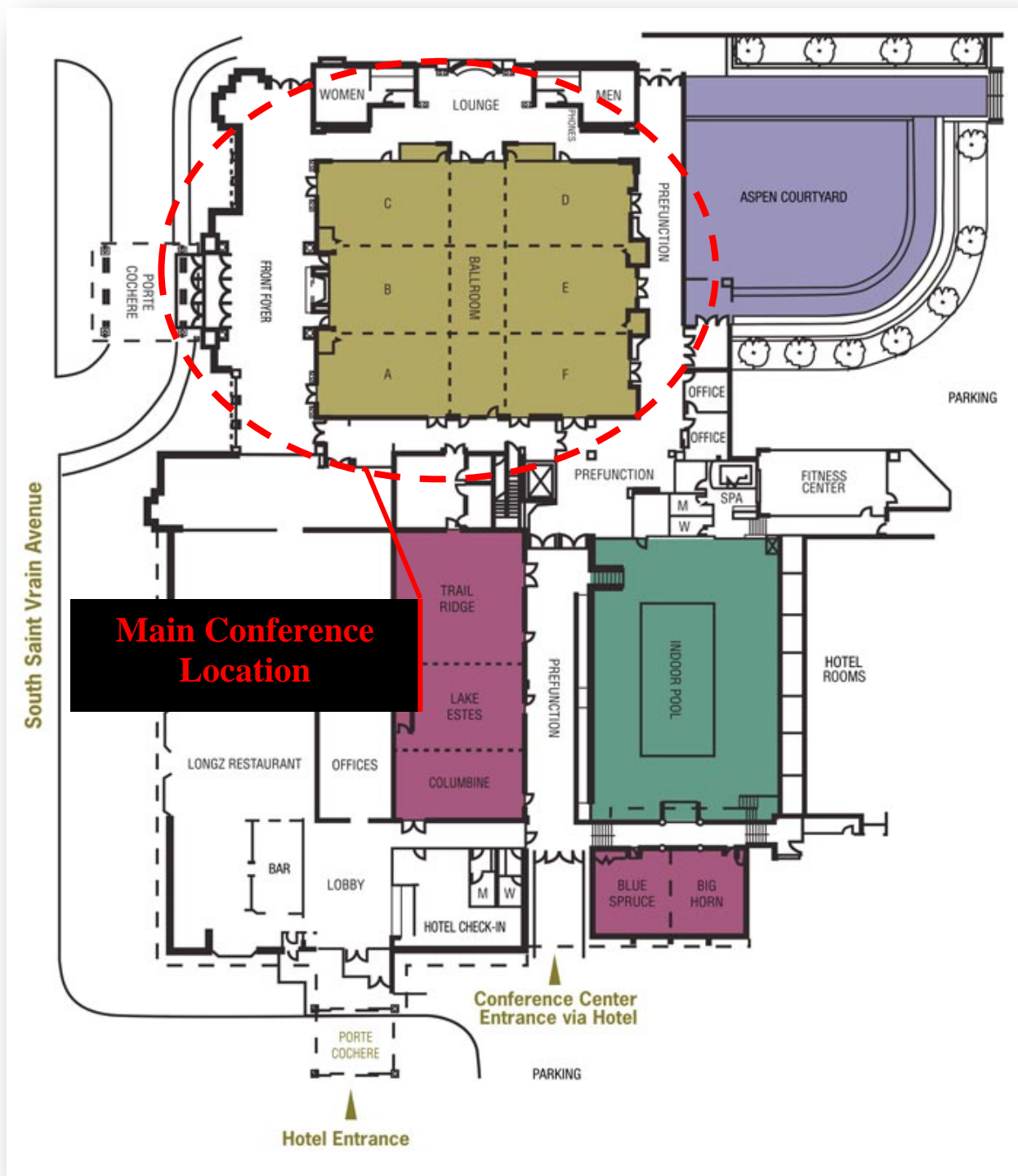
MEETING SPONSORS

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the following donors for their support of the 37th Annual Meeting:

Avalon Archaeology
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Flattops Archaeological Consultants
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PaleoCultural Research Group
PaleoResearch Institute
PaleoWest Archaeology
SWCA Environmental Consultants



HOTEL MAP



SUMMARY AGENDA

All events take place within the Rocky Mountain Park Inn Conference Center. Please refer to the Conference Hotel Map for room locations of the various activities.

Thursday, March 12th

Registration – 5 to 7:30 pm - *Salon (Ballroom D, E, F)*

Early Bird Reception – 6 to 9 pm – *Salon (Ballroom D, E, F)*

(Sponsored by ERO Resources and PCRG)

The reception will have complimentary beer and a cash bar.

Friday, March 13th

Registration opens at 7:30 AM in the *Front Foyer*

Business Meeting – 8 to 11:30 am – *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)*

Executive Board Lunch – 11:30 am to 1:30 pm – *Trail Ridge Room*

Lunch (On your own) – 11:30 am to 1:30 pm

Curation Working Group Meeting (invitation only) – 11:30 am to 1:30 pm – *Columbine Room*

Symposium: Papers in Honor of Richard F. Carrillo – 1:30 to 5:00 pm – *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)*

Ward Weakly Scholarship Book Sale – 8 am to 4 pm - *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)* (Located in presentation room)

CCPA Publications Book Sale – 8 am to 4 pm – *Front Foyer*

Cocktail Reception – 6 to 7 pm – *Salon (Ballroom D, E, F)* ***(Sponsored by Alpine Archaeological Consultants)***

Banquet – 7 to 8:30 pm – *Salon (Ballroom D, E, F)*

(Sponsored by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)

- Alexa Roberts, Superintendent of Bent's Fort and Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Sites and Charles Haecker of the National Park Service will deliver the keynote speech.

Saturday, March 14th

Registration – 8 am to 12 pm – *Front Foyer*

CCPA Book Sale – 8 am to 12 pm – *Front Foyer*

Ward Weakly Scholarship Book Sale – 8 am to 4 pm – *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)*

General Poster Session – 9 am to 5 pm - *Salon (Ballroom D, E, F)*

Saturday Morning Papers

- General Paper Session – 8 to 10:30 am – *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)*
- Break: 10:30 to 10:45 am
- Symposium: An Update on CRM at PCMS by USAG Fort Carson – 10:45 am to 12 pm – *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)*

Lunch (On your own): 12 to 1:30 pm

Digital Toolkit Working Group (invitation only) – 12 to 2:30 pm – *Trail Ridge Room*

Saturday Afternoon Papers

- General Paper Session – 1:30 to 5 pm – *Salon (Ballroom A, B, C)*
- Poster Meet and Greet (Cash Bar) – 5 to 6 pm - *Salon (Ballroom D, E, F)*

Sunday, March 15th

Field Trip – Rocky Mountain National Park Wickiups: 9 am to mid-afternoon (weather permitting)

BANQUET SPEAKERS

Alexa Roberts is currently the superintendent of Bent's Old Fort and Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Sites. From 1994-2000, she served as a cultural anthropologist in the NPS Intermountain Regional office during which time she oversaw the tribal oral history project for the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Location Study. She then became the project director for the establishment of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site. Prior to joining the National Park Service she spent eight years as the Deputy Director of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, preceded by a number of years on archaeological projects in Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. She received her doctorate in anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1992, focusing on loss of Navajo customary lands in the Wupatki Basin, Arizona. Her professional interest for many years has focused on tribal involvement in the historic preservation process and management of culturally significant places on federal lands.

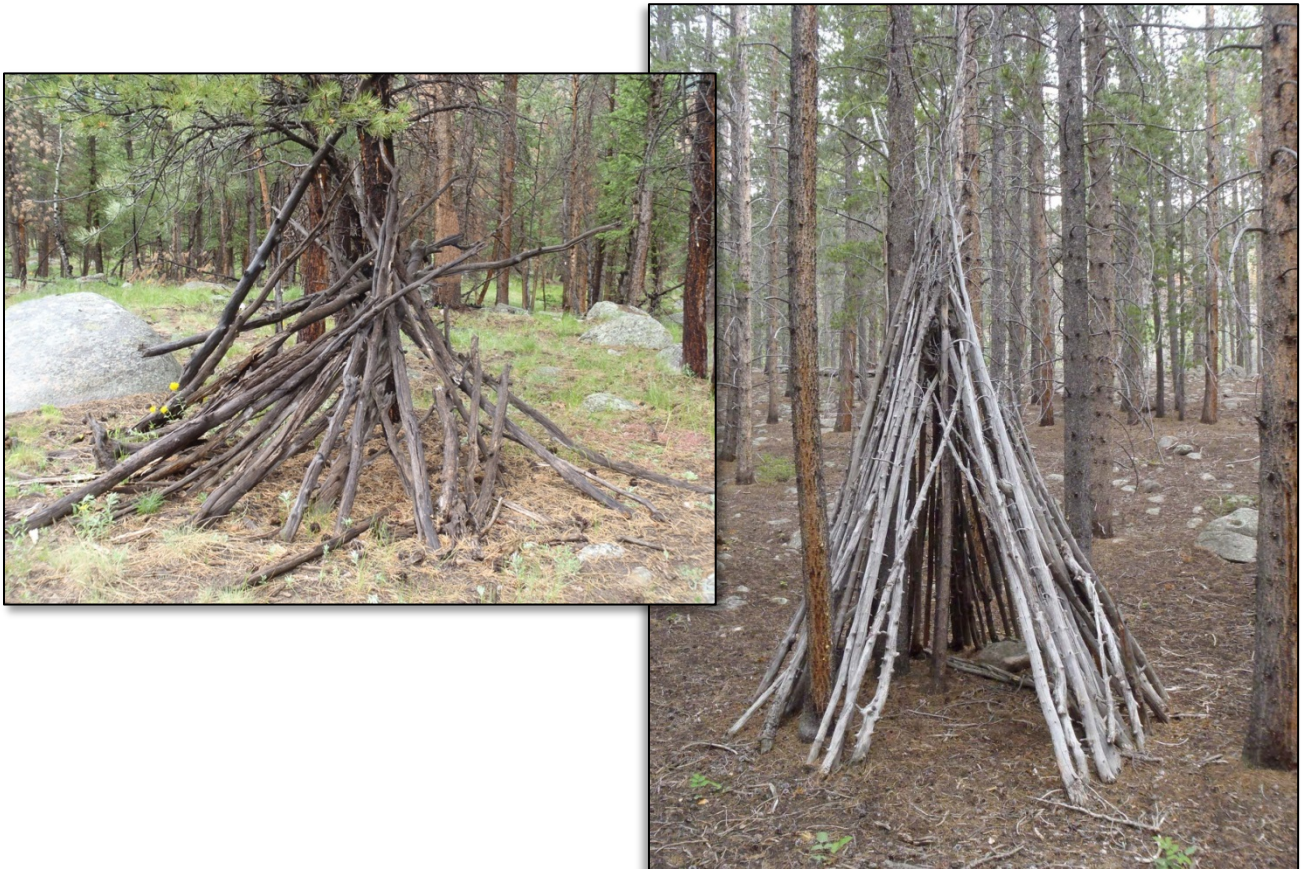


Charles Haecker is the staff archaeologist for the National Park Service (NPS) Intermountain Region-Heritage Partnerships Program, and is based in Santa Fe, New Mexico. In his position with NPS, Charles develops partnerships with federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, communities and private citizens, toward protecting those places holding national significance in our nation's history. Charles specializes in Spanish Colonial and military sites archaeology in the American Southwest. Since 1992 he has investigated battle sites and encampments associated with the 1540-1542 Vázquez de Coronado expedition, the U.S.-Mexican War, Civil War, Apache and Plains Indian Wars.

Rocky Mountain National Park Wickiups Field Trip

Rocky Mountain National Park has kindly consented to allow access for a limited number of CCPA meeting attendees to visit two of the premier standing wickiups known in the park. The trip will visit sites 5LR12899, the Lightning Bear Wickiup, and 5LR12900, the Tea House Wickiup. Both structures were recorded as part of the Dominguez Archaeological Research Group's Colorado Wickiup Project (CWP) investigations in 2012 and 2013. The latter wickiup was excavated and intensively recorded as an exercise in "preservation level" documentation of ephemeral aboriginal wooden features—doing everything that could be thought of to map, measure, illustrate, and photograph the feature before it collapses, deteriorates, or burns. The trip will be led by CWP archaeologists Curtis Martin and Holly Shelton.

Attendance is limited to 12 persons and pre-registration is required: email Curtis Martin at curtis@dargnet.org to sign up. Meet in the lobby of the Rocky Mountain Park Inn at 9am for a 9:15 departure.—Bring a sack lunch and water. The first visit will be to 5LR12900 which will involve a 20-minute drive into the park and a 200-meter, off-trail hike. By late morning, those who wish to will drive to another trail head to hike into 5LR12899. This portion of the trip will involve a 1.5 mile round-trip, fairly strenuous hike, some of it off-trail—weather permitting. Depending on how much confab we do and the hiking abilities of the group, we will plan to arrive back at the trail head by mid-afternoon. Rocky Mountain National Park has waived the park entrance fee for this tour.



Lightning Bear Wickiup – 5LR12899 (left) and Tea House Wickiup – 5LR12900 (right). Photos courtesy of Curtis Martin, DARG.

IN MEMORIAM...

Richard F. Carrillo **1945 - 2014**

Richard F. Carrillo passed away on September 21, 2014, at his home in La Junta. He was 69 years of age. He will be greatly missed by his family, friends, colleagues, and all who had the good fortune to know him. Richard was born in La Junta on April 2, 1945. As a young man, he developed a keen interest in historical archaeology at Bent's Fort in the mid-1960s, and went on to receive a B.A. in Anthropology



from the University of Kansas in 1971. He worked for the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, where he first met his mentor, eminent historical archaeologist Stanley South. Richard and ex-wife Norma Bedard raised three sons together, with whom Richard was very close. A talented musician, Richard shared his love of music with family and friends alike.

Following his return to Colorado in 1981, Richard performed historical archaeological studies throughout the American West, becoming recognized as one of the foremost regional scholars on the history of southeastern Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail. He founded Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., and was owner and principal of the firm until his death. For many years he spearheaded the research and management of the historic site of Boggsville. Richard authored and co-authored numerous reports and academic papers, and was a contributing author of several notable publications. He shared passion for archaeology and historic research with many friends and colleagues, as well as students at a number of Colorado colleges and universities, regularly teaching classes at Otero Junior College and Lamar Community College. He served on the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board, as well as on boards and committees for many archaeology and preservation related organizations in the state. His outstanding contributions to the field of archaeology were recognized by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, who named Richard a Fellow in 2013, and in 2014 he received the Stephen Hart Award for Archaeology from History Colorado.

Donations in Richard's memory can be made to the Boggsville Historic Site, PO Box 68, Las Animas, CO 81054.



AGENDA
2015 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, March 13, 2015



(Business Meeting refreshments sponsored by Paleowest Archaeology)

8:00 a.m. Meeting Call to Order

Call to Order – Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)

8:05 a.m. Approval of Past Minutes

Waiving of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Charles Reed (5 minutes)

8:10 a.m. Reports of Officer's, Standing and Ad Hoc Committees

Officer Reports

President's Report – Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)

Treasurer's Report – Jacki Mullen (5 minutes)

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

Standing Committee Reports

Ethics – Michelle Slaughter for Marilyn Martorano (1 minute)

Membership Report – Jon Horn (5 minutes)

Newsletter – Michelle Slaughter for Susan East (5 minutes)

Ward Weekly Fund – Adrienne Anderson (15 minutes)

Publications Committee – Kelly Pool (10 minutes)

Education Committee – Dani Hoefer (10 minutes)

Awards, Resolution & Recognition Committee – Lucy Bambrey (5 minutes)

Native American Scholarship – Christy Smith (5 minutes)

Ad Hoc Committee Reports

Listserve – Greg Williams (2 minutes)

9:30 a.m. New Business

Colorado Archaeology Encyclopedia – Kevin Black (5 minutes)

Update on the Digital Toolkit Initiative – Mark Mitchell (10 minutes)

Possible increase in membership dues – Jon Horn (10 minutes)

Recognition of outgoing EC members – Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)

Election results – Sean Larmore (5 minutes)

Incoming president – Mike Berry (5 minutes)

10:10 a.m. Business Meeting Adjourns

10:10 – 10:30 a.m. BREAK

10:30 a.m. Federal and State Agency Reports

State Archaeologist/SHPO/OAHP Office – Richard Wilshusen (15 minutes)

Bureau of Land Management – Dan Haas (5 minutes)

State Historical Fund update – Thomas Carr (10 minutes)

United States Forest Service – Terri Liestman (10 minutes)

Federal Emergency Management Agency – Charles Bello (5 minutes)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Greg Everhart (6 Minutes)

Army – Pam Miller (5 Minutes)

~ 11:30 a.m. Morning Meeting Adjourns

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Friday Afternoon

Symposium: Papers in Honor of Richard F. Carrillo 1:30 to 5 pm

(Sponsored by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1:30-1:40 | Anne McKibbin, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants; and Michelle Slaughter, Avalon Archaeology, Inc.
Introduction |
| 1:40-2:00 | Mike Prouty, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
<i>Crossing the Great Plains: Recent Archaeological Investigations along the Santa Fe Trail in Colorado and Kansas</i> |
| 2:00-2:20 | Kathy Corbett, Architectural Historian and Author
<i>"Left to God's Mercy": Exploring Bent County's Landscapes of Abandonment</i> |
| 2:20-2:40 | Gregory Everhart, US Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District
<i>A Report to Document the Discovery of an 1870s Sandstone Survey Marker Delineating a Boundary Corner of the Mary Prowers Indian Claim No. 19, in Bent County, Colorado</i> |
| 2:40 to 2:50 | <i>BREAK (Snacks sponsored by Centennial Archaeology)</i> |
| 2:50-3:10 | Cody Newton, University of Colorado - Boulder and SWCA, Inc.
<i>Using Euroamerican Hunting Data to Assess Western Great Plains Biogeography, 1806-35</i> |
| 3:10-3:30 | Gregory Everhart, US Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District
<i>A Brief Summary of Interesting Physiographical and Historical Information Regarding Southeastern Colorado's Arkansas River Valley</i> |
| 3:30-3:50 | Steven Baker, Centuries Research, Inc.
<i>Reclaiming Colorado's Lost Spanish Colonial Patrimony: The Juan Rivera Expeditions of 1765</i> |
| 3:50-4:00 | <i>BREAK</i> |
| 4:00-4:20 | Bonnie Clark, University of Denver
<i>Worked Glass: An Archaeological and Experimental Analysis</i> |
| 4:20-4:40 | Minette Church, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs
<i>Roadside America in the West: History along the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail</i> |
| 4:40-5:00 | Meg Van Ness, US Fish and Wildlife Service
<i>In Small Things Not Forgotten: The Archaeology of a Wonderful Life</i> |
| 5:00 | <i>Session Ends</i> |

Saturday Morning

General Poster Session – 8 am to 5 pm

General Paper Session

(Refreshments Sponsored by PaleoResearch Institute)

8 to 10:30 am

- 8:00-8:05 Ted Hoefer, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
Introduction/Welcome
- 8:05-8:20 Curtis Martin, DARG
The Wickiups of Rocky Mountain National Park
- 8:20-8:35 Bob Brunswig, University of Northern Colorado
Valley View: Early Ceramic/Plains Woodland Fall-Winter Residence in Colorado's Northern Front Range Foothills
- 8:35-8:50 Aaron Whittenburg, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University
Heading to the High Country: Investigating Prehistoric Mobility through Raw Material Sourcing at Rollins Pass, Grand County, Colorado
- 8:50-9:05 Daniel Hart, Kevin Gilmore, Clive Briggs, and Wendy Hodges, ERO Resources
Flattop Mountain Game Drive System Re-documentation
- 9:05-9:20 Benjamin Perlmutter and Jason LaBelle, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University
Mount Albion in the 21st Century: What does the Spotted Pony site have to say?
- 9:20 – 9:30 BREAK**
- 9:30-9:45 Clive Briggs, ERO Resources
Survey Results for the Proposed Wild Horse Reservoir: A High Elevation Hunting Landscape in South Park
- 9:45-10:00 Halston Meeker, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University
Examining Subsistence as a Measure of Occupation Length: A Faunal Analysis from Two Stone Circle Sites, Larimer County, Colorado
- 10:00-10:15 Sonny Shelton, Grand River Institute, DARG
Rock Hogans and Bighorn Jerky: Revisit and Recordation of 5MN3462, a High Altitude Formative/Fremont Culture Stone Structure Site on the Uncompahgre Plateau
- 10:15-10:30 Jeremy Omvig, Alpine Archaeological Consultants
Reanalysis of the KibRidge-Yampa Site Artifacts, 5MF3687
- 10:30-10:45 BREAK**

Symposium: An Update on CRM at PCMS by USAG Fort Carson

10:45 am to 12 pm

10:45-11:05 Richard Wilshusen, OAHP, History Colorado
Introduction

10:50-11:05 ***Cultural Awareness Video***

11:05-11:20 Mark Owens, Stell Environmental
The Owens Cache: A Cache of Prehistoric Stone Tools Found in the Upper Purgatoire River Drainage System in Southeastern Colorado

11:20-11:35 Jennifer Kolise, PCMS Archaeologist
Homes on the Range: A Look at Architectural Diversity on the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site

11:35-11:50 Pam Miller, USAG, Ft. Carson, CRM
Using the Data: Historiography, Ethnology, and Preservation Stewardship

11:50 ***Questions and Answers***

LUNCH BREAK 12 to 1:30 pm (on your own)

Saturday Afternoon

General Paper Session

(Refreshments Sponsored by SWCA)

1:30 to 4:30 pm

1:30-1:45 Eric Kneebone, CRM
Mine Headframes

1:45-2:00 Mona Charles, Powderhorn Research and Dawn Mulhern, Fort Lewis College
The Cemetery on the Hill: A glimpse into the multicultural history of Ignacio, Colorado

2:00-2:15 Seth Frame, Alpine Archaeological Consultants and Colorado State University
Archaeological Site Potential within the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area

2:15-2:30 Kevin Gilmore, ERO Resources
A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall: An Examination of Holocene Alluvial Geochronology in Eastern Colorado Based on Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Project Data

2:30-2:45 David Stielow and Roche Lindsey, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs
The Pikes Peak Region and the Pikeview Formation: Lithic Materials on the Southern Colorado High Plains

2:45-3:00 ***BREAK***

- 3:00-3:15 Mike Berry, DARG
Chronometric On-line Databases
- 3:15-3:30 Kristin A. Kuckelman, John J. Grandall, and Debra L. Martin, Crow Canyon
Caught in the Collapse: Effects of Pueblo Warfare on Non-Combatants in the Northern San Juan Region
- 3:30--3:45 Joshua Boyd, University of Wyoming
Interpreting Retouch Intensities of Folsom/Midland Endscraper Assemblages
- 3:45-4:00 Sarah Baer, SWCA and Front Range Community College
Managing Meaning: Mitigation, Monitoring, and Mentoring at a Rock Art Site in the Uinta Basin, Utah
- 4:00-4:15 Rand Greubel, Alpine Archaeological Consultants
The Guard House Site: A Settled Archaic Habitation on the Yampa River in Northwestern Colorado
- 4:15-4:30 Christian Zier, Centennial Archaeology
The Archaeology of Archaeology: Reconstructing Trincheras Cave

ABSTRACTS – Symposium: Papers in Honor of Richard F. Carrillo

Baker, Steven G. (Centuries Research, Inc.)

Reclaiming Colorado's Lost Spanish Colonial Patrimony: The Juan Rivera Expeditions of 1765

In 1765 Juan Antonio María de Rivera led two expeditions into western Colorado. Although the expeditions involved a quest for sources of native silver, their primary purpose was ethnological investigation of the "Legend of Teguayo." This ancient legend was of strategic importance to the Spanish crown and told of strange, heavily-bearded, Caucasoid-looking people who lived by a great lake beyond the then still unexplored Colorado River and across great mountains far to the northwest of New Mexico. Although Rivera only traveled as far as the Gunnison River in Delta County, Colorado, Fathers Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre Vélez de Escalante completed Rivera's failed mission in 1776. They actually found and reported on the strange-looking men of Teguayo on Utah's Wasatch Front. The fathers followed the path earlier pioneered by Rivera, carried a copy of his journal, and were guided by men who had accompanied Rivera. The father's journal has long served as an impeccable primary historical source and clearly indicated that Rivera had arrived at the Gunnison. The Rivera journals were not discovered until 1969 by a team working with the late noted historian, Donald C. Cutter. Despite the information in the fathers' journal, no one in the last 40+ years has been able to satisfactorily trace Rivera's routings. Without conducting any trail studies and by ignoring the evidence in the father's journal, Cutter published a highly influential article in the *Western Historical Quarterly* in which he stated that Rivera had followed the Spanish Trail to Moab, Utah. This led other writers to erroneously publish that Rivera had arrived at Moab. Although Cutter later quietly recanted on this view, his erroneous and unchallenged initial opinion has now become a "fact" deeply embedded in Utah historiography. The Rivera expeditions were unique and one of the last great untold stories of North American exploration. Rivera's journals offer the first meaningful descriptions of our great Centennial State and its Ute and Paiute speakers. It has been my great privilege to have worked on the Rivera expeditions for the past 25 years and to have finally proven his routing, prepared a comprehensive ethnohistory of the expeditions, and been able to restore this lost portion of Colorado's Spanish colonial cultural patrimony. This paper summarizes the historiography of Rivera's expeditions.

Church, Minette C. (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs)

Roadside America in the West: History along the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail

The highways and byways of the Colorado/New Mexico borderlands are dotted with publicly funded roadside interpretive signs providing a short history of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. The goal of these signs is commemoration, and education of the traveling public, yet the facts are questionable and nuances are flattened. Must accuracy be sacrificed to achieve brevity and accessibility? The time has come to challenge the roadside nationalist narrative in favor of one that people who live and motor along the trail in 2015 might actually recognize. Every semester we stand before classrooms as diverse as these borderlands highway travelers. Archaeology as a discipline is well placed to share stories of the Santa Fe Trail with the descendants of those who lived along it, incorporating their perspectives. A roadside interpretive sign is a limited genre, but surely we can do better than the shopworn tales they currently provide.

Clark, Bonnie J. (University of Denver)

Worked Glass: An Archaeological and Experimental Analysis

One of Richard Carrillo's contributions to Colorado archaeology was recognizing the presence and cultural significance of worked glass. Once dismissed as "bovifacts" or the result of other post-occupational damage, Richard doggedly pointed out that many of the pieces showed not just use wear, but also retouch. Once archaeologists knew to look for it, worked glass was discovered on many historic sites in Colorado, especially those associated with Hispanics. Richard turned to ethnographic and historic documents about Hispanic traditions in both New Mexico and Colorado to explain worked glass. In this paper, I present previously unreported research on worked glass conducted at La Placita, a multi-family Hispanic occupation site in the Lower Purgatory of Colorado. Several pressure-flaked scrapers were discovered during initial survey on the site. During intensive pedestrian survey crews identified a location where such tools were likely being manufactured. Small pressure flakes of glass from purposeful knapping were recovered by water screening matrix from test excavations in that feature. Based on the faunal remains recovered from site-wide excavation, it was hypothesized that such tools may have been used at La Placita to process rabbit remains. In the lab, glass scrapers were replicated and experimentally used to skin rabbits. Analysis of both the archaeological and replicated examples using a scanning electron microscope with energy dispersive capabilities indicated significant levels of sodium on the working edges of both kinds of tools. Such residue supports the hypothesis that these tools were used to process animal remains.

Corbett, Kathleen, Ph.D. (Architectural Historian)

"Left to God's Mercy": Exploring Bent County's Landscapes of Abandonment

From late 2011 through 2013, Richard Carrillo led a team of researchers in a survey of architectural and archaeological sites in rural Bent County, in southeastern Colorado. The survey took place at the reconnaissance and intensive levels, and was comprised of 34 rural sites, including prehistoric and historic sites. With a disproportionate number of homestead boom sites abandoned in the Dust Bowl years, researchers found that, woven into the large cattle ranches of Bent County were landscapes of ruins or repurposed buildings that recall a wide range of once-vibrant late nineteenth and early twentieth century communities. Besides the ranches and farmsteads one would expect to find, these often amazingly innovative sites included schools, stores, even an auto shop, in locations frequently inaccessible by recognized roads. By connecting the sites with their creators, these landscapes can be understood in terms of the relationships the inhabitants had with one another at a time when almost all the neighbors were new neighbors.

Everhart, Gregory D. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District)

A Report to Document the Discovery of an 1870s Sandstone Survey Marker Delineating a Boundary Corner of the Mary Prowers Indian Claim No. 19, in Bent County, Colorado

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District (Corps) presents the following report to document the discovery of a sandstone survey marker, marking a corner of the ca. 1865 Mary Prowers Indian Claim No. 19, also known as a "beef-steak claim," at John Martin Reservoir. John Martin Dam and Reservoir is located on the Arkansas River in Bent County, southeastern Colorado. The location of the discovery is on Corps fee land, located downstream of the dam and on a gravel terrace on the north side of the Arkansas River.

Park Ranger Don Headlee (retired) made the discovery in the fall of 2001. The stone marker had lain face down on the hill top since about 1865; the observant Ranger Headlee rolled the stone over and noticed it was inscribed with letters and numbers. After a review of Corps project maps and other documentation on the area, District archaeologist Gregory Everhart became aware of the significance of the stone as an Indian Claim marker. The sandstone marker represents a boundary

corner of the Mary Prowers Indian Claim No. 19. Subsequent to the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre, the U.S. Government through the October 14, 1865 Treaty of the Little Arkansas granted lands along the north side of the Arkansas River "...to those [Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian] survivors of Sand Creek who had suffered the loss of husbands or parents." Per Article 5 of the Treaty, the Mary Prowers claim is one of the thirty-one 640-acre fee-simple Indian Claim grants.

Everhart, Gregory D. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District)

A Brief Summary of Interesting Physiographical and Historical Information Regarding Southeastern Colorado's Arkansas River Valley

Man's use and occupation of Southeastern Colorado's Arkansas River Valley is extensive and much of it is represented within the vicinity of Corps of Engineers John Martin Reservoir. Famous archaeological sites like Blackwater Draw, Folsom and Olsen-Chubbuck are not that far away. Huge sand dunes lie along the south side of the Arkansas River from near Las Animas out to Great Bend, KS; this fine loess created an ideal hunting opportunity. Numerous "arrow-heads" from the dunes were collected into frames during the 1930s and 1950s. Mammoth bones and tusks have been discovered during commercial quarrying operations at several Pleistocene gravel terrace locations along the Purgatoire River near Trinidad and at one location near McClave.

John Martin Reservoir is also located in the vicinity of where a lot of history occurred. On July 28th, while traveling toward El Quartejejo in 1706, Ulibarri documented the Rio Napestle saying "[This river] is much more than four times as large as the Rio del Norte and bathes the best and broadest valley discovered in New Spain." Zebulon Pike noted two large sandstone bluffs on his expedition map during his trek up the valley and noted their three cheers for the Mexican mountains; the two bluffs are located at. Jacob Fowler told of a grizzly bear that killed one of their hunters at the mouth of the Purgatoire. In 1895, while Elliot Coues was retracing Pike's 1806 trail west, he described the Arkansas River as a "Queer river that - a great ditch..." due to its ever shifting sands. John Martin Dam is located on the geologic Las Animas Arch; the arch may be partially responsible for the location of the historic Big Timbers.

Newton, Cody (University of Colorado - Boulder)

Using Euroamerican Hunting Data to Assess Western Great Plains Biogeography, 1806-35

Historic accounts from the nineteenth century western Great Plains contain significant information on Plains ungulates and other animals, particularly as they relate to provisioning the Euroamerican travelers. Using data derived from these accounts, a quantitative assessment of the hunting success of the Pike, Long, Glenn, and Dodge expeditions of the early nineteenth century is presented to ascertain the conditions of these species in the region. These data are then used to assess historiographic models of bison overhunting. This analysis indicates that the western Southern and western Central Plains had differing trajectories of overhunting explained by temporally variable human and environmental impacts.

Prouty, Michael J. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Crossing the Great Plains: Recent Archaeological Investigations along the Santa Fe Trail in Colorado and Kansas

Between 2013 and 2014, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Alpine) documented 25 miles of the Santa Fe Trail for the US Forest Service - Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands in southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas. The goal of this project was to locate and document trail segments of the Mountain Route, Cimarron Branch, and the Barlow-

Sanderson/Vogel Canyon Branch for management purposes and place them into their historical context. In addition, Alpine documented all archaeological and historical resources encountered along the trail segments. These resources span known human history of the region, providing evidence for Native American and Euroamerican use of the trail system to cross the landscape. This paper will present the results of the survey and discuss the importance of studying historical travel corridors as a conduit for human-environmental interactions.

ABSTRACTS – Symposium: An Update on CRM at PCMS by USAG Fort Carson

Wilshusen, Richard H. (OAHP, History Colorado)

Introduction: An Update on CRM at PCMS by USAG Fort Carson

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), and the U.S. Army Garrison, Ft. Carson negotiated and signed three different programmatic agreements (PAs) in 2013 and 2014. These agreements serve as the means to implement Section 106 for a variety of Army activities. One PA governs the main base, another the large area to the south of the base (the Down Range area), and the third deals with the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS). We will focus on PCMS primarily in these papers, but aspects of what will be discussed pertain to all three agreements.

Cultural Awareness Training Video for Soldiers at Ft. Carson - Every soldier who works or trains at Ft. Carson and Piñon Canyon has to watch this video to give them an introduction to cultural resources on these properties. The video explains why these resources are important and why they need to be protected. We will watch the video so that CCPA members can see some of the products that Ft. Carson is producing and using as part of the deliverables called for by the programmatic agreements that implement Section 106 requirements.

Owens, Mark (Stell Environmental)

The Owens Cache: A Cache of Prehistoric Stone Tools Found in the Upper Purgatoire River Drainage System in Southeastern Colorado

In 2010, Stell Environmental contract archaeologists discovered eight unique stone artifacts cached on an eroded canyon slope at the U. S. Army's Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site in southeastern Colorado. This talk will focus on cache context, content, potential antiquity, and its regional and national significance. Other key topics to be discussed include low-power lithic use-wear microscopy analysis, prehistoric group residential mobility, and the risk minimization behavior demonstrated by one long-ago prehistoric population that traveled through Colorado's southern grasslands.

Kolise, Jennifer (PCMS Archaeologist)

Homes on the Range: A Look at Architectural Diversity on the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site

From stone-built dwellings and corral systems, to adobe, sod, and jacal structures, to modern mid-20th century clapboard homes, the designs and building materials seen in the architecture on the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site are equally as unique and diverse as the past use of the landscape itself. Whether born of personal style, ethnic tradition, or economic necessity, the architectural variations of this region are worth our attention. This presentation intends to open a dialogue regarding research opportunities that might help us better understand, re-interpret, or simply promote these resources.

Miller, Pamela (USAG Ft. Carson, CRM Manager)

Using the Data: Historiography, Ethnology, and Preservation Stewardship

It is incumbent upon resource managers to consider and appreciate the importance associated with the preservation of local and regional heritage and ancestral properties in their planning processes and resources management. While the National Historic Preservation Act provides legal guidance for compliance with Sections 106 and 110, the Army must address concerns raised by the local community and Native American Tribes in order to set the stage for mutually beneficial dialogue for the treatment and protection of historic properties at the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site. This presentation will focus primarily on the recent Programmatic Agreements developed for compliance with Section 106, and how the Army will incorporate both public and Tribal involvement in the formation of the offsetting mitigation projects stipulated in the Agreements.

ABSTRACTS – GENERAL SESSION PAPERS AND POSTERS

(alphabetical by last name)

Baer, Sarah (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.)

Managing Meaning: Mitigation, Monitoring, and Mentoring at a Rock Art Site in the Uinta Basin, Utah

Engagement in rock art by diverse groups demonstrates that interpreting the past provides an opportunity for open dialogue and provides mentoring on the importance of preserving historic places. Rock art sites are a common archaeological site type in the Uinta Basin. With this array, visitors have the opportunity to experience rock art in a variety of ways. In 2014, SWCA completed detailed analysis, monitoring, and dust mitigation of a rock art site in Uintah County, Utah. Laser 3D scanning and mapping also took place in collaboration with Sunrise Engineering. This project, which included mitigation activities and subsequent monitoring of road construction near the site, is a great model for public outreach. The project allowed for the positive collaboration between energy industry professionals, archaeologists, construction personnel, Native American tribal members, and local peoples and engagement with the rock art on a personal level.

Berry, Michael S. (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. [DARG])

Chronometric On-line Databases

The Colorado radiocarbon and tree-ring databases are now available on Compass. They can be updated directly through the web interface or data can be entered in a downloadable Excel spreadsheet and submitted for processing. Access to these databases requires a Compass login. Also available on the OAHP web site under Useful Resources->Useful Links is a radiocarbon database encompassing the four-corners states. It does not require a login account but no UTM's or Lat-Longs are displayed and the Google maps have limited zoom. CRM and federal users are encouraged to update these databases to keep them current in perpetuity.

Briggs, Clive – (ERO Resources)

Survey Results for the Proposed Wild Horse Reservoir: A High Elevation Hunting Landscape in South Park

This paper presents the results of a 3,049-acre survey completed during the summer of 2014 for the proposed Wild Horse Reservoir in South Park near Hartsel. Being one of the largest surveys to date conducted in South Park, the project provides new information regarding the aboriginal occupation of the Park. The survey resulted in the documentation of 57 sites and 39 isolated finds

of which the vast majority are prehistoric. Based on diagnostic artifacts, the area was occupied from the Late Paleoindian period through the Protohistoric period. Documented sites include open camps, open lithic scatters, lithic quarries, and hunting blinds. Of these, several are recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and most are recommended as contributing to a larger cultural landscape. The unique topography and natural resources within the project area, including a spring, a combination of high valley grassland and upper montane forest associations and lithic sources, was apparently attractive to aboriginal people, and the artifacts found within sites as well as their topographic and environmental contexts all suggest that the area was utilized as a hunting landscape through time.

Boyd, Joshua (University of Wyoming)

Interpreting Retouch Intensities of Folsom/Midland Endscraper Assemblages

While Folsom projectile points and bifaces have been exhaustively researched and discussed, much less can be said regarding the ubiquitous Folsom endscraper. Utilizing the largest dataset of Folsom and Midland endscrapers this research aims to discern behavioral characteristics associated with raw material availability, site occupation spans, mobility strategies, and site function based on retouch intensities. For instance, theoretical expectations of behavior suggest that raw material abundance should lead to profligate discard while raw material scarcity should lead to intensive tool utilization strategies. Results suggest that endscraper discard strategies are very homogenous throughout all sites regardless of raw material availability, mobility strategies, site occupation spans, or site function suggesting that endscraper retouch intensities are not useful in isolation to infer notions of hunter gatherer behavior. It is further hypothesized that the uniformity in these endscraper assemblages is the primary result of being hafted. Hafting stone tools has many advantages for highly mobile foragers. Principally, hafting stone tools permits greater pressure to be exerted into a worked medium. Also, hafting stone tools permits one to maintain the working edge beyond that which a hand-held tool would be functional. An experiment testing this proposition follows by examining the performance characteristics of hand-held versus hafted stone tools.

Brunswick, Robert (University of Northern Colorado, Department of Anthropology)

Valley View: Early Ceramic/Plains Woodland Fall-Winter Residence in Colorado's Northern Front Range Foothills

The Valley View site (5LR1085) is located west of Loveland, Colorado, on an east-facing Hogback bench. It was partially excavated by three University of Northern Colorado field schools from 1987-1990, but results of their findings have only been reported in short summary accounts over the years. Site excavations and radiocarbon dates revealed a series of three phases of occupation: a series of Terminal Late Archaic/early Early Ceramic (e.g., Plains Woodland) camps; multiple seasonal occupations of mid-Early Ceramic hunter-gatherers, and an extended series of late Early Ceramic cold season camps. It is the latter phase of occupation that offers particularly valuable and detailed information on late Early Ceramic fall-winter occupations in the Colorado Front Range foothills, including evidence of three-and-a-half meter diameter rock wall pithouse and an attached lean-to shelter and activity area occupied periodically over 1-3 centuries during late Early Ceramic times. Recent re-analysis of excavated materials and earlier field and lab records show that the site's cold season site occupations are well documented by an extensive lithic tool, ground stone, and ceramic inventory along with economic and paleoenvironmental evidence from abundant plant and faunal remains. Lithic materials analysis has shown high reliance on local Hogback and eastern plains flaked tool sources with minimal, but existing, access to Interior Mountain (e.g., North Park and Middle Park) and southern Wyoming (Hartville) tool materials. Heavy concentrations of

ground stone (metate and mano) tools support the presence of systematic plant seed and dried meat processing.

Charles, Mona (Powderhorn Research) and Dawn Mulhern (Fort Lewis College)
The Cemetery on the Hill: A glimpse into the multicultural history of Ignacio, Colorado

In March 2013, five individuals were exposed along a construction trench in the town of Ignacio, Colorado. These individuals were buried in wooden coffins and they were accompanied by associated material culture, including some container hardware. A team from ERO Corporation carried out further excavation and documentation of 21 individuals total (13 children and 8 adults). An additional 6 empty containers were unearthed for a total of 27 interments. Analysis of mortuary practices and artifacts suggest that interments took place between the late 1890s and 1910. Biological analysis and grave goods reflect Hispanic/Native American/Anglo heritages and influences. Religious iconography and mortuary practices strongly indicate that the individuals were indoctrinated into the Catholic faith, perhaps the result of Hispanic influence. This unrecorded historic cemetery is a snippet of political, socioeconomic, and religious life within a multi-ethnic community in the early settlement of the Southern Ute Reservation in Southwest Colorado

Cordova, Anna and Roche Lindsey (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs)
Poster: Paleoindian Archaeology in an Urban Setting on the UCCS Campus: Site 5PE3012 at Austin Bluffs on the Southeastern Colorado High Plains

The rapidly expanding University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (UCCS) campus has demanded fairly intense archaeological investigations at Austin Bluffs in Colorado Springs. The varying ecological topography of the landform, probable prehistoric contact springs, and lithic resources, among other things, have attracted people seemingly throughout most of the known human occupations of North America. In 2008 UCCS faculty started investigations of the 5EP3012 Plains Woodland (1500 BP) and Late Prehistoric occupations, located in a sand dune that was deposited during the 10,000± BP dune movements on the High Plains. During the 2012 field season we discovered hints of a component underneath this dune (thus dating to 10,000 BP or earlier) and our primary objective this 2014 field season was to confirm this stratigraphic potential. This presentation will discuss the context of this unidentified Paleoindian component.

Frame, Seth (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)
Archaeological Site Potential Within The Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area

In 2012, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Alpine) was retained by the Bureau of Land Management's Grand Junction and Uncompahgre Field Offices to create site sensitivity models to help them develop a Resource Management Plan for the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (DENCA). Alpine's GIS department compiled a database of known archaeological resources and surveys conducted within the DENCA. Ecological, biological and topographic variables based on location were also assigned to each archaeological site in the database. Site sensitivity models were then differentially developed for prehistoric and historic sites based on a factor analysis of the database. Traditional sensitivity maps for historic resources were also created based on qualitative historic factors. The two types of historic sensitivity models were then compared. The details of model construction and comparisons of the two types of historic models will be discussed during the presentation.

Gilmore, Kevin P. (ERO Resources Corporation)

A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall: An Examination of Holocene Alluvial Geochronology in Eastern Colorado Based on Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Project Data

Information gathered during fieldwork and archival research performed by ERO Resources Corporation for the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District (UDFCD) projects throughout the greater Denver metropolitan area has provided data to critically examine the Holocene alluvial sequence developed by Scott (1963) for the Kassler area and has subsequently been extended to eastern Colorado. This research has contributed to a better understanding of Holocene terrace sequences, primarily the relationship between the Piney Creek and post-Piney Creek alluvia, which is apparently more complicated than indicated in the small scales used on geological maps. The differences in the distribution and geomorphological expression of Holocene alluvium varies between different order drainages and within different reaches of the same drainage. Understanding the mechanisms and complexities of regional fluvial systems can provide valuable insight into subjects of interest to archaeologists and geomorphologists alike, including prehistoric site preservation, location and chronology, and paleoenvironmental reconstruction.

Greubel, Rand A. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

The Guard House Site: A Settled Archaic Habitation on the Yampa River in Northwestern Colorado

The Guard House site (5MF3012) is a large, multicomponent campsite on a terrace above the Yampa River, near Maybell, Colorado. An Archaic basin house discovered during the Piceance Basin Lateral pipeline project was excavated in 2011. The basin house, which dates to the period 6730–6565 cal B.P., abuts an earlier house that predates it by a century. The excavated house represents one of several mid-Holocene occupations at the site that, collectively, seem to reflect a well-established Settled Archaic settlement pattern wherein the site was repeatedly reoccupied over a period of more than two millennia. The data supporting this conclusion will be discussed.

Hall, Zack, Sam Roberts, and David Hyde (Western State Colorado University)

Poster: Summary Reports of Structure B-2, Medicinal Trail, Belize

Spanning the course of three field seasons (2012-2014), Dr. David Hyde of Western State Colorado University oversaw excavations at the Tapir Group, located within the Medicinal Trail Complex, Belize. The complex itself is situated at an easterly aspect to the large political center of La Milpa. The directive of excavations at Medicinal Trail is concerned with its role as a supporting economic substructure to the larger community. The residential structure presented here has been colloquially and officially designated as Structure B-2; throughout the three excavation seasons, the structure has been the subject of extensive research, which has yielded area use data, and an occupational timeline. The exterior wall was originally exposed and then excavations continued to uncover the outer limits of the structure including the corners, a doorway, and a patio leading up to the central plaza. The most recent excavations sought to gain understanding of the construction history of the structure and a vertical profile was excavated within the structure itself.

Hart, Daniel, Kevin Gilmore, Clive Briggs, and Wendy Hodges (ERO Resources Corporation)

Flattop Mountain Game Drive System Re-documentation

The National Park Service contracted with ERO Resources to resurvey and map the Flattop Mountain Game Drive System (5LR6). Dr. James Benedict systematically documented the site in the early 1990s using pedestrian survey and aerial maps. Fieldwork from 2013 and 2014 added new

features, updated site information, and confirmed the accuracy of Benedict's original work. Dating of hunting blinds and collected diagnostic artifacts indicate a temporal range of use from the Late Paleoindian period through the Late Prehistoric stage, or nearly the entire range of occupation along the Front Range. A preliminary analysis of how the intricate system of blinds, walls, and cairns was used over this period is derived by incorporating site data into GIS and examining factors like wind direction, topography, and animal behavior.

Kneebone, Eric
Mine Headframes

Mine Head Gear are an essential part of a mine site developed by a shaft. Mine Head Gear have been referred to by various names such as: Pit Head Gear, Gallus Frames/Gallows Frames, and Head Frames/Headframes. The design of headframes can give a great deal of information about the mining operation and occasionally the cultural/educational background of the person who designed the installation. Headframes are a very visible part of the mining landscape that have come to represent the industry of underground mining, and are a major symbolic representation of mining culture itself.

Kuckelman, Kristin A. (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center); John J. Crandall (University of Nevada); and Debra L Martin (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)
Caught in the Collapse: Effects of Pueblo Warfare on Non-Combatants in the Northern San Juan Region

The biological and societal effects of warfare reach far beyond the effects on the combatants themselves. In this paper, we examine bioarchaeological data for the Pueblo residents of the northern San Juan region for evidence of warfare-associated morbidity and mortality among noncombatants, primarily women and children. Analytic data for a large collection of remains from Mesa Verde National Park, from settlements such as Sand Canyon, Castle Rock, and Goodman Point pueblos in the Montezuma valley, and from earlier habitations on Black Mesa, Arizona were examined as part of this study. The data indicate that both warriors and noncombatants suffered significant levels of antemortem trauma as well as lethal-level perimortem trauma. The data also reveal evidence of physiological stress such as cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis, as well as other indicators of health stress, such as periostitis and other pathology, during times of heightened warfare. Violence and warfare in the form of raiding and full-scale attacks on settlements exacted a heavy toll on the physical and mental welfare of many women and children in the region during cycles of elevated warfare, which coincided with pronounced environmental downturns and preceded significant population movements. The results of this study provide a means to discover the wider societal impacts of warfare on noncombatants in prehistoric Pueblo society and an opportunity to scrutinize the socially mediated role of warfare within the fabric of a pre-state society in the U.S. northern Southwest.

Martin, Curtis (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. [DARG])
The Wickiups of Rocky Mountain National Park

The Colorado Wickiup Project (CWP), via State Historical Fund research grants through Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG), is an ongoing effort to document wickiups and other ephemeral aboriginal wooden features in Colorado. Since 2003, the project has documented 434 wooden features (wickiups, tree platforms, etc.) on 86 sites. Utilizing metal detection, historic artifact analysis, and the tree-ring dating of metal axe-cut feature poles, the findings have provided new insights into the final decades of the state's Native American occupants, including extensive evidence of post-1880s off-reservation Ute occupation in northwest and west central Colorado.

In 2010 through 2012, the CWP compiled data from 20 sites in Rocky Mountain National Park. Thirteen of these consist of revisits to previously recorded sites and seven are newly discovered sites. A total of 36 wooden features were documented including 13 wickiups, ten cultural pole caches, five utility poles and racks, two lean-to shelters, two culturally modified trees, two firewood caches, a brush animal trap, and a windbreak.

The relative frequencies and nature of the wickiups and other expedient features proved to be notably distinct from those found in the lower elevations of the piñon/juniper habitat in the western part of the state where a majority of the CWP's work has been conducted. A notably well preserved standing conical shelter in the Park, the Tea House Wickiup (5LR12900), was intensively photographed, mapped, illustrated, and excavated as an exercise in "preservation quality" documentation of wickiups.

Meeker, Halston (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)
Examining Subsistence as a Measure of Occupation Length: A Faunal Analysis from Two Stone Circle Sites, Larimer County, Colorado

Two stone circle sites, Killdeer Canyon (5LR289) and T-W-Diamond (5LR200), offer insight into site use intensity and occupation length. The sites were excavated in 1971 and 1982 by the late Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris and the Colorado State University archaeological field school. The assemblages include lithic artifacts, bone, ceramics, and ground stone. While both are stone circle sites, their artifact assemblages suggest differences in occupation length. On-going thesis research tests this hypothesis by examining occupation length through the frequency and diversity of faunal remains. This paper argues that not all stone circle sites are ephemeral and should instead be considered on a continuum of occupation length. Results from this analysis are compared to other Plains residential sites to better understand the Killdeer Canyon and T-W-Diamond occupations.

Omvig, Jeremy (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)
Reanalysis of the KibRidge-Yampa Site Artifacts, 5MF3687

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. reanalyzed the artifact collection from the 1993 to 2001 excavations of the KibRidge-Yampa site in northwestern Colorado as part of the data synthesis for the Piceance Basin Lateral pipeline data recovery program. The site is a stratified, multicomponent Paleoindian occupation the yielded radiocarbon data and diagnostic artifacts that indicate Goshen and Folsom occupations. While most occupations of the site appear to have been of relatively short duration, evidence for either a long term habitation of a series of repeated occupations is present within Component 3. This paper presents an overview of the reanalysis and discusses the evidence for specialized tool production within Component 3.

Packard, Ashley (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)
Poster: Steatite Vessels in Northern Colorado and the Concept of Prehistoric Borders

Steatite is common in Wyoming and research done by Adams (2006) shows steatite artifacts dipping into northern Colorado. This observation is supported by Benedict's (1985) report on Old Man Mountain where part of a steatite vessel was found. However, the number of steatite artifacts drops drastically moving south from Wyoming into northern Colorado. This study asks if this pattern is real and if so, why? Research visits were arranged at the Rocky Mountain National Park Museum Storage Facility, University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Museum of Natural History, and Colorado State University Archaeological Repository to perform non-destructive analysis on all the steatite artifacts found in Colorado. This poster presents measurements, photographs, and descriptions of the steatite artifacts from these visits. The spatial distribution of steatite artifacts is mapped to examine whether the occurrence of steatite artifacts truly stops at, or right below, the Wyoming/Colorado border and what this might mean in regards

to the cultural relationship between Wyoming and Colorado. The results show the distribution of steatite artifacts is limited to northern Colorado and that this pattern is a reflection of Shoshone territory boundaries.

Perlmutter, Benjamin (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

Mount Albion in the 21st Century: What does the Spotted Pony site have to say?

The Mount Albion complex was defined by Jim Benedict, primarily based upon three Early Archaic game drives and campsites located along the Continental Divide in the Colorado Front Range. While the distinctive Mount Albion style projectile point has been recovered from mixed assemblages from sites along the Front Range, single component Mount Albion complex sites remain elusive yet important windows into this relatively poorly understood complex. The Spotted Pony site (5BL82), located northwest of Boulder in a meadow along the Middle St. Vrain River at an altitude of 2,980 m, is one such site. Originally recorded by Jim Benedict in 1969, and excavated by Byron Olson and members from the CAS-Indian Peaks chapter in the summers of 1999-2002, Spotted Pony appears to be a single component Mount Albion complex campsite. Calibrated (2σ) radiocarbon dates suggest the site was occupied around 4085-4330 cal. B.C., and the flaked stone assemblage is similar to other Mount Albion complex toolkits. This paper summarizes our ongoing analysis efforts of the flaked stone assemblage from Spotted Pony, in preparation of a final report on the site. We discuss the site in the context of what is currently known of Mount Albion archaeology.

Price, Alexandra Maree (Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction Field Office & Department of Physical and Environmental Sciences Colorado Mesa University)

Poster: Toolstone lithologies: silica cementation and the diagenesis of sedimentary units in the upper Triassic and the lower Cretaceous, Dominguez Escalante National Conservation Area, Western Colorado

This poster investigates the lithological compositions of ancient quarry sites within the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (D-E NCA) in western Colorado. Ten lithic samples were collected from BLM land in western Colorado and taken back to Colorado Mesa University (CMU) lab for macroscopic, petrographic, thin section and x-ray fluorescence analysis. Analysis was completed to better understand the diagenesis of siliciclastic sediments of the Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations in the D-E NCA. Understanding the origin and composition of these lithic toolstones for ancient peoples will help archaeologists further understand regional toolstones, sourcing (provenance), nomadic traditions, trading routes, and other quantitative and qualitative properties. Early geographical and geological methodologies concluded that all quarry sites were limited to the deposition and/or lithification of the Lower Cretaceous Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations. Several varieties of knappable stone were found including quartz arenite and porcellanite. Variations of depositional environments resulted in abundant chert varieties in the D-E NCA as well. This investigation provides the basis for a systematic classification of the toolstone lithologies found in the D-E NCA. This study also demonstrates that by systematically describing knappable toolstone lithologies in small studies like this one, geoarchaeologists can more precisely, accurately, and effectively understand and systemically classify toolstone by region. Scientific grants and geospatial data were supplied by the Grand Junction Field Office (GJFO) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a part of this project.

Reynolds, Cerisa R. (Aims Community College) and Mona C. Charles (Powderhorn Research)

Poster: Oh Deer! Basketmaker II Bone Tool Industries and Possible Resource Stress in the Durango Area

Excavations at the Durango Basketmaker II sites of Talus Village, the Falls Creek Shelters, and the Darkmold Site have consistently revealed exceptionally large bone tool assemblages, assemblages much larger than those usually found beyond the Durango area. These tools are made almost exclusively from Artiodactyl bones. This, coupled with the fact that these sites also have relatively large assemblages of non-modified bones dominated by Artiodactyl remains, could suggest that Basketmaker II farmers living in the Durango area were surrounded by plentiful herds of large game. However, detailed analyses of the bulk faunal assemblages suggest that this was likely not the case and that the Durango Basketmakers may have instead experienced periods of intense resource stress. As such, we could ask two questions: how was a tool complex dependent upon Artiodactyl bones impacted by such stress, and how might this complex have further exacerbated the stress these people experienced? Possible answers to these questions will be explored here by presenting the results of recent analyses of the bone tools from the Falls Creek Rock Shelters and the nearby Darkmold Site.

Roberts, Sam and David M. Hyde (Western State Colorado University)

Poster: *Abrasions, Ye'i, and Anthropomorphs: Rock Art Analysis of the Oz and Indian Caves sites, Almont, Colorado*

In the fall of 2014 Dr. David Hyde of Western State Colorado University and a survey crew of 13 students surveyed two rock art sites north of Almont, Colorado. The survey crew spent a total of four days in the field and, working in groups of two or three, the students walked along sandstone cliff faces recording panels of rock art. The two sites, known as the Oz site and the Indian Caves site, are located on sandstone cliff faces and each span a linear area ranging from 230 to 463 meters. The rock art at these sites include vertical and horizontal incisions and abrasions along with a small number of anthropomorphic petroglyphs and what are known as Ye'i figures. All of the art seen at these sites represents time periods from the archaic to the historic Ute periods.

Shelton, Sonny (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. [DARG])

Rock Hogans and Bighorn Jerky: Revisit and Recordation of 5MN3462, a High Altitude Formative/Fremont Culture Stone Structure Site on the Uncompahgre Plateau

During the 2014 summer field season Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG) revisited the Jeff Lick Stone Circle site, originally excavated in 1941 and 1942 by Harold and Betty Huscher. This high altitude site was later recorded in 1992 by the Forest Service, and visited in 2007 by the Chipeta chapter of CAS under Alpine Archaeology. Features described by the Huschers in 1943 as stone "Hogans" were re-examined during the DARG visit and the distinct activity areas, storage areas and other dry laid stone structures all strongly suggested food processing and storage. Excavation of several features, a deep storage cist, and the subsequent pollen analysis from ground stone and the protein residue analysis of the deep stone cache revealed a major purpose of the site to be meat procurement and secure storage.

Simon, Rebecca (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center); Danielle Hoefer (Project Archaeology Leadership Team & CCPA Education Chairperson); and Sarah Baer (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.)

Poster: *Colorful Collaboration in Colorado: Recent Work by the Project Archaeology Colorado Chapter*

Colorado archaeologists have a long history in promoting Project Archaeology by providing data for curricula, field work opportunities, and training workshops. In 2013, the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists resurrected the Education Committee with the goal of widening the

reach of public archaeology efforts throughout the state. A major part of this initiative includes the use of Project Archaeology materials. In 2014, through the devoted efforts of its members, the committee offered facilitator/teacher workshops, developed partnerships with the Bureau of Land Management and State Historic Preservation Office, as well as helped in the evaluation of new materials. In recognition of Project Archaeology's 25th Anniversary, this poster presents the standing legacy of Project Archaeology in Colorado while highlighting the success of recent programs and efforts. This poster also suggests what the future of public archaeology and archaeology education looks like in the state of Colorado.

Stielow, David and Roche Lindsey (University of Colorado –Colorado Springs)

The Pikes Peak Region and the Pikeview Formation: Lithic Materials on the Southern Colorado High Plains

Several types of lithic material originate from the Pikes Peak area. We believe a particular material type that we have named Pikeview Welded Tuff may be unique to a specific geologic formation and locale. It was a preferred source material for lithic technology, thus giving us an “economic tether” to this region. With a limited source location, the question arises about distribution of this material. Co-author Roche Lindsey has observed this material throughout southeast Colorado and beyond, and documentation of the spread of this particular rock could give valuable insight to trade, mobility, and migration in this region in prehistoric populations. The material has performed well in experimental tests, and is a superior material type that we believe helped make Austin Bluffs an important, perhaps even sacred area on the high plains landscape. This presentation describes the material, our testing and the observed distribution of this newly identified lithic material.

Whittenburg, Aaron (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

Heading to the High Country: Investigating Prehistoric Mobility through Raw Material Sourcing at Rollins Pass, Grand County, Colorado

This paper investigates mobility patterns of prehistoric populations in northern Colorado by testing the archaeological implications of two seasonal mobility models proposed by James Benedict (1992) by using raw material sources of chipped stone assemblages associated with three game drives, 5GA35, 36, 37 and a lithic scatter, 5GA48. The two models investigated are the up-down system and the rotary system. These models provide a series of archaeological expectations for where the raw material of the chipped stone assemblages should originate, indicating where prehistoric hunters were located prior to communal hunting events along the Continental Divide. Analyses of the lithic artifacts will quantify the type of raw materials present at these sites. The raw materials are then compared with known sources to derive a location of origin, or at a minimum, possible geologic formations. Because these four sites were repeatedly utilized over several periods, the spatial location of the chipped stone is also of importance, as the raw material sources of the chipped stone may indicate possible mobility patterns to and from the game drives. Together, these analyses provide tangible evidence for proposed seasonal mobility models (Benedict 1992) and ultimately present a more holistic interpretation of the lifeways of mobile hunter-gatherer groups living in prehistoric northern Colorado.

Zier, Christian J. (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.)

The Archaeology of Archaeology: Reconstructing Trinchera Cave

With funding from Kinder Morgan and an SHF Archaeological Assessment Grant, Centennial Archaeology, Inc. has taken a fresh look at an old site with a long, and in some ways tortured, history of research. Trinchera Cave, 28 miles east of Trinidad, was professionally excavated on four

separate occasions between 1949 and 2001. No publications or reports resulted from the earlier excavations, by Haldon Chase and Herbert W. Dick, and only scant field records remain. Centennial produced the first instrument map of Trinchera Cave, and then used existing data to plot the locations of old excavation blocks. An attempt was then made to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the site with an emphasis on the main area of habitation ("Area C"), where excavation in some grid units reached depths of 9 – 12 feet. Finally, radiocarbon dates were obtained on 12 samples selected from the Trinidad State Junior College collections, which consisted of both artifacts and non-artifactual materials. These assays, combined with dates obtained previously by Colorado College and the University of Denver, demonstrate that significant human occupation occurred during Late Prehistoric times. Dates on bulk soils from mid-range and deep sediments are suggestive of Paleoindian and Early Archaic habitation as well.

Biographies of the CCPA Annual Meeting Presenters

(alphabetical by last name)

Sarah Baer has fifteen years of experience with archaeological investigation and has been an archaeologist, project manager, and field director with SWCA's Colorado program for eleven years. She conducts full-spectrum projects in anthropology, archaeology, and historic archaeology, to fulfill National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and Section 106 compliance. Ms. Baer serves on SWCA federal and state permits to lead archaeological investigations throughout Rocky Mountain West, Great Basin, and Great Plains Regions, and extending into the American Southwest. Among Ms. Baer's passions are rock art analysis and archaeology education. Ms. Baer is an active and contributing member of SWCA's public outreach program. She regularly visits local schools as a guest speaker on archaeology, as well as assisting in the creation of lesson plans. Ms. Baer also serves as one of the Colorado Coordinators for Project Archaeology, a national heritage education program founded by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). She has been working with Project Archaeology since 2008. Ms. Baer is also currently working as an adjunct faculty member for Front Range Community College (FRCC) teaching an Anthropology 101 class. She has been teaching for FRCC since the beginning of 2012.

Steven G. Baker is the founder and president of Centuries Research, Inc. of Montrose, Colorado. He was trained in anthropology at the University of Kansas (B.A. 1968) and in American colonial history at the University of South Carolina (M.A. 1974). He was certified in nearly all fields of professional archaeological practice by SOPA in 1977 and routinely works as an ethnohistorian and archaeologist specializing in the American Victorian and protohistoric Native American cultural contexts. He is the primary author of: *Juan Rivera's Colorado-1765: The First Spaniards Among the Ute and Paiute Indians on the Trails to Teguayo. The Comprehensive Illustrated Trail Study and Ethnohistory. With the Original Rivera Journals and English Translations.* Foreword and Translations by Rick Hendricks, and Illustrations by Gail Carroll Sargent. In Press, March 2015 by Western Reflections Publishing, Lake City, Colorado.

Michael S. Berry has conducted extensive archaeological research in the American Southwest and Great Basin. Areas of research interest include: the culture history of the Southwest and Great Basin; the introduction of maize agriculture in the greater Southwest; tree-ring and radiocarbon chronometric interpretation; database programming for archaeological applications; and Native American resource perspectives.

Joshua Boyd (University of Wyoming) My main interest in archaeology is having fun! Beyond that I like Rocky Mountain hunter and gatherers and particularly Paleoindian high altitude behavioral adaptations. In order to understand this I study lithic procurement, reduction and discard strategies as well as the organization of technology. I love field work and am interested in the ways that excavation methods help inform natural and cultural site formation processes.

Clive Briggs is an archaeologist and project manager for ERO Resources. He is a graduate of Fort Lewis College and Northern Arizona University with more than 14 years of experience conducting National Environmental Policy Act compliance and Section 106 projects. His project experience includes environmental assessments and environmental impact statements as a third-party contractor. He has managed Section 106 compliance projects for federal clients, including the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado, New Mexico, the Navajo Nation, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Other clients have included Xcel Energy, BHP Billiton,

and various counties and municipalities. Clive has provided cultural resource services in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, California, and North Dakota.

Bob Brunswig (Ph.D.-University of Colorado 1996) is Emeritus Professor of Anthropology and Research Fellow in Anthropology at the University of Northern Colorado (UNC), Greeley. Over the past forty-five years, he has conducted research and published in topics ranging from the archaeology of southern and central Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan, and the western United States, specializing on the reconstruction of ancient landscapes and cultural adaptations associated with paleoclimate and paleoecological change. He is a past president of CCPA and has been awarded more than fifty grants from such funders as the National Science Foundation, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Colorado State Historical Fund. Bob is a UNC University Distinguished Scholar and recently (Fall 2014) served as a visiting Fulbright Scholar at Poland's oldest (est. 1364) university, Jagiellonian University, and as Wzorst Visiting Professor at Nicolas Copernicus University in Torun, Poland, in May, 2014.

Mona Charles, MA. Ms. Charles is the owner and principal investigator of Powderhorn Research LLC. She received her MA. from the University of Nebraska. Her thesis was on the Blackduck and Laurel Traditions of northern Minnesota. While attending graduate school in Lincoln, Ms. Charles worked for the Midwest Archaeological Center of the National Park Service. Ms. Charles worked in contract archaeology in Wyoming and Colorado before embarking on a lengthy career as field school director and instructor at Fort Lewis College. Her primary research focus is the Basketmaker II/III period of the American Southwest. She is also interested in geophysical surveys, geoarchaeology, and historic archaeology.

Minette C. Church earned her MA in Museum Curatorship in 1991 and her Ph.D. in American Civilization/Historical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania in 2001. Her areas of geographic interest are Belize, Central America and the U.S.-Mexico borderlands; in both regions she focuses on the archaeology of parenting and childhood, landscape archaeology, border regions, and colonial/post-colonial transnational identities. She is an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.

Bonnie Clark has been doing archaeology in Colorado ever since Richard Carrillo took her to the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) in the summer of 1993. Bonnie travelled the state doing CRM while also completing her Master's thesis based on archaeological research done at Boggsville, Colorado, under Richard's watchful eye. In 1998 she moved to California to attend University of California, Berkeley. Her dissertation research at La Placita (on the PCMS) led to *On the Edge of Purgatory: An Archaeology of Place in Hispanic Colorado* (University of Nebraska Press, 2011). In 2003, the now Dr. Clark returned to Colorado as a faculty member in the Anthropology Department at the University of Denver (DU). She is currently an Associate Professor and serves as the Curator for Archaeology of the DU Museum of Anthropology. Inspired by Richard and his collaborators work there, Bonnie embarked in 2005 on research at Amache, the World War II Japanese American incarceration camp in Colorado. Her students regularly use the collections from La Placita and Amache to learn about the archaeology of Colorado.

Kathleen Corbett, Ph.D. is an architectural historian and writer who lives in Denver. She specializes in the documentation and evaluation of historic architecture in the American West, with a focus on the vernacular architecture and cultural landscapes of agriculture and mining from the homestead era through the post-World War II period. Currently, she serves on the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board and the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission.

Anna Cordova graduated from UCCS in 2006, and has extensive experience in many archaeological and cultural settings. She has emphasized her work in indigenous consultations in regard to their archaeological resources. This continues today as she has executed consultations with our local Native American Elders about the cultural resources at UCCS. She is directly involved with developing programs for outreach, education, and cultural sustainability with the local Native American community; she acted as Assistant Crew Chief for the 2013 UCCS Archaeological Field School, and oversees and assists student employees in the UCCS Anthropology Labs as she pursues a graduate degree in geography and environmental studies at UCCS.

Gregory D. Everhart is a District Archaeologist with the Albuquerque District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Albuquerque District encompasses all of New Mexico, portions of south and southeastern Colorado, and the boot tip of west Texas. Mr. Everhart was born and grew up in southeastern Colorado, living in Granada, Hasty, and Lamar, before moving to Albuquerque. His mother was instrumental in generating his interest in Colorado history and the Santa Fe Trail. Mr. Everhart began his career with the Corps starting as a maintenance worker and Park Ranger, working for 9 summers at the Corps' John Martin Reservoir; he has served in Albuquerque for 22 years.

Seth Frame has nearly a decade of experience in GIS; most of that time was spent in cultural resource management. He is currently employed at Alpine Archaeological Consultants as a GIS/Graphics Specialist. In addition to working in GIS, Seth is enrolled in an online anthropology program as a full-time student at Colorado State University.

Kevin Gilmore is currently a Senior Archaeologist/Principle Investigator in the Denver office of ERO Resources. He grew up in Denver, and received his BA in Anthropology from Colorado College, MA in Anthropology from CU-Boulder, and PhD in Geography from the University of Denver. He is interested in how changing climate and population influenced prehistoric culture change, and is investigating the high-resolution records of paleoenvironment from small spring-fed wetlands in eastern Colorado. He has published on the archaeology of eastern Colorado, prehistoric population, geoarchaeology, gender in prehistoric plains society, landscape archaeology, and the origin and evolution of "pocket fens" in eastern Colorado.

Rand Greubel began his archaeological career in 1980 as an undergraduate working under Dr. William G. Buckles on the Dallas Creek (Ridgway Reservoir) project in western Colorado. He has a B.A. from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and an M.A. from the University of Leicester, U.K. In addition to the archaeology of the Protohistoric and early contact periods, his major research interests include lithic technology, forager-farmer interactions in prehistory, spatial patterning on hunter-gatherer sites, and the Early Archaic period in northwestern Colorado. He is a Principal Investigator and co-owner of Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc., where he has worked since 1989.

Zack Hall is a final year undergraduate student at Western State Colorado University. He will be receiving his Bachelors degree in Anthropology, emphasizing both Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology, with minors in Geography and Philosophy. While he is interested in post-graduate studies in Mesoamerican Archaeology, and will pursue any available avenue to this end, his primary post-graduate research goals involve the role of Anthropology in public policy, choosing to focus on the ways in which cultural bound ideologies participate in cross-community relationship.

Daniel Hart is an archaeologist and architectural historian with ERO Resources. He is a graduate of Fort Lewis College and the University of Nevada, Reno with 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and academic research. His research specialties include military history,

historic mining, railroading, frontier history, and homesteading. Dan has participated in and directed dozens of projects for the National Park Service, U.S. Army and Army National Guard, U.S. Air Force and Air National Guard, U.S. Navy, NASA, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Border Patrol, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Native American tribes, and various private sector clients and organizations.

Danielle Hoefer, a former teacher became involved with Project Archaeology in 1998 while developing programming for gifted middle school students. Ms. Hoefer was awarded History Colorado's Stephen Hart Award in 2001 for her class *Dig This! 2000: A Field Study in Archaeology*. Using *Project Archaeology: Intrigue of the Past* as a prerequisite to the field study and with grants from the Historic Preservation Fund and the St. Vrain Valley Foundation, her sixth grade students worked with professional archaeologists in a mentor partnership to plan and conduct a field study at Rabbit Mountain Open Space in Boulder County. Ms. Hoefer served as the educational coordinator and staff archaeologist for The Great Sand Dunes Eolian Systems Project from 2000 until 2004. She was also the education coordinator for the South Park Archaeology Project. In 2004 Ms. Hoefer presented *Project Archaeology and the Parallel Curriculum* at the National Association of Gifted Children. Ms. Hoefer currently works as an educational consultant at WinterTree Consulting. She is the education chairperson for the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists and a member of the Project Archaeology Leadership Team. She continues to teach *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter* educator workshops and archaeology summer camps for young people.

Dr. David M. Hyde has been a Lecturer in Anthropology at Western State Colorado University since the fall of 2011. Dr. Hyde earned his Ph.D. at The University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Hyde has more than seventeen years of archaeological field experience. In addition to three years of Cultural Resource Management experience in the Pacific Northwest and Texas, he has actively participated in archaeological field research in northwestern Belize on an annual basis since 1997. His primary research interests include commoner hinterland socio-political organization and integration through time. He has investigated the rural village community of Medicinal Trail since 2004, and has been the director of The Medicinal Trail Hinterland Communities Archaeology Project since 2009. His work has concentrated on examining the causes for social inequality within this rural setting, and examining the prominent role of women in the socio-political and religious structures of hinterland communities.

Eric Kneebone Graduated Fort Lewis College in 2008. He worked as a Teaching Assistant for the Fort Lewis College Field School in the 2009 and 2010 seasons, as an Assistant Archaeologist for the Division of Conservation Archaeology, Crew Chief/Field Archaeologist for Ecosystems Management Inc, as a Field Archaeologist for ERO Resources Inc. and as a monitor/consultant for Aztec Archaeology. Mr. Kneebone has worked on Historic and Prehistoric sites in the Dinetah area of Northwest New Mexico and in La Plata County Colorado. He has also worked on Historic and Mining sites in the Leadville area and the San Juan Mountains, with emphasis on the Ice Lake Mining District.

Jennifer Kolise is new to southeastern Colorado and has been the PCMS Archaeologist since 2013. She has over 20 years experience in the field of archaeology, 13 of which have been spent working in cultural resources management at various military installations. She has worked throughout the Southeast and Midwest. Ms. Kolise received her Bachelor of Science in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico and her Masters of Arts in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas.

Kristin A. Kuckelman has been a professional archaeologist for more than 35 years. She earned a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin in 1977 and worked in cultural resource management for 12 years. She came to the Four Corners area to join the Dolores Archaeological Project in 1979, and has been a researcher at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for more than 25 years. During her career, Kuckelman has directed numerous long-term excavation projects (including five projects for Crow Canyon), has authored many peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, and volume-length site reports on the archaeology of the northern Southwest, and helped pioneer the publication of site reports and research databases on the Internet. She served as president of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists in 2009, has been a Registered Professional Archaeologist for 15 years, a member of the Society for American Archaeology for more than 20 years, and currently serves as research archaeologist and research publications manager for Crow Canyon. Her research interests include violence and warfare, bioarchaeology, paleohydrology, subsistence stress, environmental impacts on societal decision-making, social identity, and regional depopulation.

Jason LaBelle is the Director of the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and an Associate Professor of Anthropology at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. His research interests include grassland and mountain ecology, hunter-gatherer site structure, communal hunting, hearth cooking, and the history of archaeology.

Roche Lindsey received his BA from the University of Wyoming in 1993 and his MA from the University of Kansas in 2005. In addition to several Cultural Resource Management companies, Mr. Lindsey has worked for the University of Wyoming, New Mexico State University, and has taught cultural anthropology and archaeology at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (UCCS) for the last 14 years. His research in Colorado archaeology, often on Richard Carrillo's projects in recent years, has concentrated primarily on the Southeast Colorado High Plains, south of the Palmer Divide, and has focused on the prehistoric sites. His current research on the UCCS campus includes investigating and recording sites ranging from post-World War II housing in Colorado Springs to Early Paleoindian and Middle Paleoindian period occupations (10,000+ BP).

Halston Meeker is a second year graduate student at Colorado State University studying under the direction of Dr. Jason LaBelle. She is a Colorado native who grew up in Evergreen. She enjoys playing Texas Style fiddle and studying tipi ring sites. Most of her work has been focused in the high altitude and foothill regions of Colorado and Wyoming. Specifically, she is interested in understanding the ephemerality of Killdeer Canyon and T-W-Diamond stone circle sites in Northern Colorado.

Curtis Miller was awarded his Bachelors and Masters degrees in Anthropology from the University of Colorado in Boulder. During three seasons with the University's Mesa Verde Research Center he served as Project Archaeologist for the excavation and stabilization of the Escalante Site and the stabilization inventory of the Anasazi sites in what is now Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. He also worked on the re-excavation and stabilization of Lowry Ruins near Mesa Verde. Curtis has worked as an archaeologist for the Colorado State Highway Department, the Museum of Northern Arizona, and a series of private cultural resource management (CRM) firms in Colorado, Utah, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Switzerland. He currently conducts CRM contracts through Grand River Institute (GRI) in Grand Junction, and he is Principal Investigator for the ongoing Colorado Wickiup Project with Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. (DARG). He also teaches Field Methods in Archaeology at Colorado Mesa University. In 2014 Curtis won the Colorado *Governor's Award for Historic Preservation* for the Colorado Wickiup Project. A

book on his work is scheduled for publication in 2015 by the University of Utah Press entitled *Ephemeral Bounty: Wickiups, Trade Goods, and the Final Years of the Autonomous Ute*.

Pamela Miller has worked as the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) for Fort Carson and the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site since 2003. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and a Master of Arts in History, both received from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. Although historical archaeology is her first love, she has spent the last twelve years working with the Department of the Army and numerous stakeholders toward the preservation and stewardship of cultural resources in southern Colorado.

Dawn M. Mulhern, Ph.D. Dr. Mulhern received Ph.D. from the University of Colorado at Boulder and is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado. Prior to coming to Fort Lewis in 2005, she worked as an osteologist for the Repatriation Osteology Laboratory at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Her primary research areas are skeletal histology and paleopathology. Her current research involves synthesizing skeletal and mortuary data for the Eastern Basketmakers. Dr. Mulhern also assists local and state agencies with the identification and documentation of human remains from prehistoric, historic and recent contexts.

Cody Newton is an archaeologist who has been working in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains for over 14 years. He has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Wyoming, an M.A. in Anthropology from Colorado State University, and is currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Colorado – Boulder. Cody's research focuses on Native American hunter-gatherer groups following the introduction of European-derived goods and technologies, particularly during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries when Plains and Rocky Mountain Indian groups largely became equestrian as well as involved in European-based economic systems. Other research foci include early European exploration and settlement, prehistoric bison-based subsistence and bison evolution, Paleoindian studies, and Western military history, particularly the historic Plains Indian Wars. Cody is presently an archaeological field director at SWCA Environmental Consultants in Sheridan, Wyoming.

Jeremy Omvig of Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. received his B.A. from the University of North Dakota and his M.A. from Northern Arizona University. His professional interests include lithic analysis, landscape archaeology, GIS, public archaeology, and hunter-gatherer regional adaptation in the Plains, Intermountain West, and Great Basin.

Mark Owens is the Sr. Project Archaeologist/Project Director for Stell Environmental Enterprises, a compliance archaeological contractor working at Fort Carson. He is a charter member of the Pikes Peak Chapter of CAS and helped Dr. Mark Stiger revive Gunnison's C.T. Hurst Chapter in the late 1980s. Mark holds a BA in anthropology and geology from Western State College and an MA in anthropology from New Mexico State University. His current research interests are prehistoric warfare, Paleoindian land use, and stone tool use and manufacture.

Ashley Packard is a senior honors student in the Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University. In 2010, she interviewed with a board of curators at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science for a program called the Teen Science Scholars. She was selected to work in the Earth Sciences Department under the Curator of Paleocology and Evolution. Ashley returned to the Teen Science Scholar program as a mentor in 2011 and volunteer in 2012 and 2013. When she came to Colorado State University in fall 2011, Ashley started working as a field and laboratory technician with the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology through the Honors Undergraduate Research Scholars program. This past summer, Ashley was selected for a National Science

Foundation Research and Education for Undergraduates program through Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. When Ashley graduates in May she is hoping to work as an archaeologist in a field or laboratory setting until applying for a graduate school program.

Benjamin Perlmutter received his B.A. in anthropology from Skidmore College in 2006. He was first introduced to Colorado archaeology when he attended field school in South Park in the summer of 2006. He is currently finishing his M.A. in anthropology at Colorado State University. His thesis research is focused on the Late Prehistoric component of the Kinney Spring site (5LR144c) in northern Colorado. In addition to the technological and social changes associated with the adoption of pottery and the bow and arrow, his research interests also include mountain archaeology, technological organization, and hunter-gatherer architecture.

Alexandra Price is graduating from Colorado Mesa University in Grand Junction with bachelors in Geology and a minor in Geographic Information Systems. She works in an internship at the Grand Junction Bureau of Land Management and as an archaeology field technician at Grand River Institute. Alexandra's strongest interest and hopes for a career are in geoarchaeology.

Michael Prouty has worked as an archaeologist within the western United States since 2007, and has worked at Alpine since 2008. He received his B.A. in history from the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs in 2006 and will be receiving his M.A. in anthropology from San Diego State University later this spring. Aside from walking historical trails for fun, his research interests include colonial and contact period archaeology in the American West, historical anthropology, Great Basin and Northern Plains archaeology, and ground stone use during prehistory.

Cerisa R. Reynolds, Ph.D. Dr. Reynolds received her BA in Anthropology from Fort Lewis College in 2004 and went on to earn her MA (2007) and Ph.D. (2012), also in Anthropology, from the University of Iowa. Dr. Reynolds is a zooarchaeologist who has analyzed faunal remains from historic and prehistoric sites located in Colorado, California, Wyoming, North Dakota, and Iowa, though her specialty is the zooarchaeology of the U.S. Southwest's Basketmaker II period. She is currently an Instructor of Anthropology at Aims Community College in Greeley, Colorado.

Sam Roberts is a senior at Western State Colorado University majoring in Anthropology and Geoarchaeology with minors in Spanish and Latin American Studies. Sam plans to continue with school after his under-graduate work to receive his PhD in archaeology. Sam has attended two field school including a hunter-gatherer site in Gunnison, Colorado and an ancient Maya site in Belize, Central America. His interests are in the Maya and other complex Latin American societies and he would like to specialize in the ancient Maya.

Holly "Sonny" Shelton is an archaeologist and geoarchaeologist, historian for Grand River Institute and a Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG) associate. Shelton is a technical illustrator for Grand River Institute and DARG and her work will be featured in the 2015 University of Utah Press publication of Curtis Martin's *"Ephemeral Bounty: Wickiups, Trade Goods, and the Final Years of the Autonomous Ute"*. She is actively involved in the Colorado Wickiup Project for which DARG was awarded the History Colorado Stephen H. Hart Governor's Award for Historic Preservation in 2014. Presently she is engaged in the Western Colorado Bison Project, a DARG project focused on the occurrence and procurement of bison in western Colorado. Shelton is currently Historian for the Old Spanish Trail Association, North Branch Chapter and volunteers for the Museum of Western Colorado and Boy Scouts of America.

Rebecca (Becca) Simon works at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center as an Educator and Curriculum Developer, and will be working as a part of the field crew this spring. Ms. Simon has

Bachelor's degrees in Anthropology and English from Pennsylvania State University and completed her Master's in Anthropology in December 2013. Ms. Simon grew up in Washington, D.C., where she developed a love for history and archaeology visiting the many museums of the Smithsonian Institution. Ms. Simon's first experience with Project Archaeology was in 2008, when she attended a facilitator workshop with a draft copy of Project Archaeology's *Investigating Shelter*. Ms. Simon's experience includes teaching, interpretation, collections management, and culture resource management. She has archaeological field experience in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and southern Jordan. Her professional interests include Southwest archaeology, the protohistoric era, historic photography, public outreach, and historic preservation.

David Stielow, an undergraduate student at University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (UCCS) completed an archaeological field school in 2012 and has since been employed in archaeology as he works toward finishing his degree. He has been involved with both historic and prehistoric archaeology, including various Cultural Resource Management projects on the UCCS campus, acting as Assistant Crew Chief for UCCS field schools, and involvement with the Maya Research Program in Belize. In addition, his work on local lithic resources is accelerating his training as a lithic technician.

Aaron Whittenburg received his Bachelor of Science in anthropology with a focus on archaeology from Montana State University – Bozeman. While at MSU, Aaron participated in several research projects related to lithic analysis of assemblages from Jordan and the northern Great Plains. During the summer of 2012, Aaron participated in the MSU Archaeological Field School under the direction of Dr. Michael Neeley at the Beaucoup site in northeastern Montana. Aaron is currently a second year graduate student at Colorado State University and is being advised by Dr. Jason LaBelle. Current research is directed towards a better understanding of the prehistoric use of the Colorado high country. Specifically, Aaron is interested in communal hunting at game drive sites above timberline near Rollins Pass. Thesis research is focused on combining numerous datasets to create a narrative of communal hunting at Rollins Pass.

Richard H. Wilshusen (Ph.D. University of Colorado, 1991) is the State Archaeologist and one of two Deputy State Historic Preservation Officers of Colorado. Wilshusen has worked as an archaeologist in the American Southwest for over 30 years and held positions in universities and colleges, the federal government, state government, tribes, and contract archaeology firms. He is the co-editor (with Mark Varien) of *Seeking the Center Place: Archaeology and Ancient Communities in the Mesa Verde Region* (2002), co-editor with Bill Lipe and Mark Varien of the Colorado Prehistory (1999) context for southwestern Colorado, and senior editor of *The Crucible of Pueblos: The Early Pueblo Period in the Northern Southwestern* (2012). Every evening he counts his lucky stars that he has made his living as an archaeologist.

Christian J. Zier received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Colorado-Boulder and operated Centennial Archaeology, Inc. from 1984-2014. He has worked throughout the Rocky Mountain West, High Plains and Southwest, with a particular interest in the upper Arkansas Basin of southeastern Colorado, where he has directed projects at Fort Carson, Pinon Canyon, and elsewhere. He was the lead author of *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Arkansas River Basin*. He has also conducted fieldwork in Central America, Africa, and Asia.

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 analysis
- 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

Ward Frederick Weakly

Dr. Ward Frederick Weakly, Bureau of Reclamation Senior Archaeologist and Federal Preservation Officer from 1974 to 1985, was among the earliest professionals appointed to guide federal bureau compliance after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

In 1974 Reclamation thought its archeologists should focus on its huge new construction project, the Central Arizona Project. As senior archeologist, Dr. Weakly became the center of a small program, which grew as Reclamation management understood its needs. It was apparent by 1976 that the Central Arizona Project required full-time staff in the project area, while the other regions needed staff to deal with the new federal cultural resource management laws, regulations, and programs. When Dr. Weakly died of cancer in September 1985, the Reclamation's CRM staff numbered about 10 people who practiced the high professional standards that Weakly established and Reclamation maintains today.

After Weakly's death, the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists established the Ward Weakly Memorial Fund scholarship which honors all of CCPA's deceased members.



Photo courtesy Bureau of Reclamation.

*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

Number of Awardees to Date: 50

Amount Awarded to Date: \$23,990

Number of Institutions Represented: 11 colleges and universities

WARD F. WEAKLY MEMORIAL FUND AWARDEES

Awardees	Year	Institution
Kay Adams	1992	University of Colorado, Denver
Dan Bach	1992	University of Northern Colorado
Ed Huber	1992	Washington State University
Craig Holton	1993	University of Northern Colorado
Tracy Murphy	1993	University of Colorado, Boulder
Doug Parker	1993	University of Colorado, Boulder
Christina Gobber	1995	University of Northern Colorado
Mark Mitchell	1995	University of Colorado, Denver
Bonnie Pitblado	1995	University of Northern Colorado/University of Arizona
Angela Rayne	1995	University of Colorado, Denver
Stephen Sherman	1995	Colorado State University
Caryn Berg	1996	University of Colorado, Boulder
Thomas Lux	1996	University of Northern Colorado
Chris Pierce	1996	University of Washington
Carey Southwell	1996	University of Colorado, Denver
Heidi Werner	1998	University of Iowa
Kathryn Plimpton	1999	University of Northern Colorado
Erik Gantt	2000	Colorado State University
Jesse Sabia	2000	University of Denver
Chris Bevilacqua	2001	University of Colorado, Denver
Sean Larmore	2001	University of Denver
Mark Muniz	2001	University of Colorado, Boulder
Anna Gray	2002	University of Denver
Cody Anderson	2003	University of Northern Colorado
Kevin Gilmore	2003	University of Denver
Mary Prascuinas	2003	University of Wyoming
Sarah Wilson	2003	University of Colorado, Boulder
Wade Broadhead	2004	University of Colorado, Denver
Ken Bedingfield	2005	University of Colorado, Denver
Joanne DellaSalla	2005	University of Denver
Cerisa Reynolds	2006	University of Iowa
Jordan Pickrell	2007	University of Pennsylvania
Chris von Weddell	2007	Colorado State University
Erin Baxter	2008	University of Colorado, Boulder
Alison Bredthauer	2008	University of Colorado, Boulder
Chaz Evans	2008	Colorado State University
Gregory Williams	2008	University of Colorado, Denver
Peggy Colgate	2009	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Michael Troyer	2010	Colorado State University
Robert Wunderlich	2010	University of Wyoming
Elizabeth Lynch	2011	University of Wyoming
Suzanne Brant	2012	Colorado State University
Chris Johnston	2012	Colorado State University
Sarah Millonig	2012	Colorado State University
Ben Perlmutter	2012	Colorado State University
Kristy Griffin	2013	Colorado State University
Cody Newton	2013	University of Colorado, Boulder
Rebecca Simon	2013	Colorado State University
Sarah Trabert	2013	University of Iowa
Joshua Boyd	2014	University of Wyoming

NATIVE AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP

In 2002 the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists established a field school scholarship for Native American students. The scholarship encourages Native American students to pursue archaeological careers and helps foster an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding between the archaeological and Native American communities. The competitive scholarship is for a Native American undergraduate or graduate school student who is enrolled in an accredited Anthropology program, and provides financial support in the amount of \$750 to be applied toward archaeological field school expenses (tuition, fees, and associated costs).

More information is available on the CCPA website at:

<http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/about-us/native-american-scholarship/>

Awardees	Year	Institution
Brian Houle	2003	
Leonard LaPaz	2008	
Kylie Dennison	2009	
Skye Gannie	2010	
Galen Hughte	2011	
Dyan Youpee	2014	Fort Lewis College



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
James Allen Lancaster	1982
Omer Call Stewart	1982
Joe Ben Wheat	1982
Hannah Marie Wormington	1982
David Alan Breternitz	1992
Elizabeth Ann Morris	1992
Frank Warren Eddy	2000
Adrienne B. Anderson	2003
Edward Stephen Cassells	2010
Susan M. Collins	2011
James B. Benedict	2011
Richard Carrillo	2013
Mike Metcalf	2013
Kevin Black	2014

2014 -2015 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Term
Michelle Slaughter	President	2013-2014
Sean Larmore	Past President	2013-2014
Mike Berry	President Elect	2013-2014
Charlie Reed	Secretary	2013-2014
Jacki Mullen	Treasurer	2014-2016
Open	American Indian Board Member	
Jessica Gabriel	Board Member	2013-2015
Eric Hendrickson	Board Member	2013-2015
Angie Krall	Board Member	2014-2016
Chris Zier	Board Member	2014-2016
Susan East	Newsletter Editor	
Mary Sullivan	Web Page Editor	
Marilyn Martorano	Ethics Coordinator	
Jon Horn	Membership Committee Chair	
Kelly Pool	Publications Committee Chair	
Dani Hoefler	Education Committee Chair	
Adrienne Anderson	Ward Weekly Scholarships	
Greg Williams	Listserver Coordinator	

PAST CCPA MEETING LOCATIONS

Year	Location	Venue
Spring 1978	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1978	Fort Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
October 1980	Field Trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
July 1983	Field Trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
Spring 1985	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1985	Laramie, Wyoming	University of Wyoming
1986	Fort Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Fort 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	Fort 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
2000	Denver	University of Colorado, Denver
2001	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2002	Gunnison	Western State College
2003	Durango	Fort Lewis College
2004	Colorado Springs	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
2005	Grand Junction	Grand Junction Hotel
2006	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Holiday Inn
2007	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2008	Fort Collins	Hilton Hotel
2009	Alamosa	Inn of the Rio Grande, Adams State College
2010	Montrose	Holiday Inn Express
2011	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2012	Durango	Strater Hotel
2013	Denver	History Colorado
2014	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado