

# Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists



38th Annual Conference  
Salida, Colorado  
March 17-20, 2016



Salida Performing Arts Center (Salida Steamplant)

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## **Acknowledgments**

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the historic Steamplant in Salida for hosting the 38th Annual Meeting. The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would also like to thank the following contributors:

### **Conference Organizers**

ERO Resources Corporation (Sean Larmore)  
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants (Nathan Boyless)  
Avalon Archaeology (Michelle Slaughter)  
Alpine Archaeological Consultants (Jacki Mullen)

### **Program Coordinators**

ERO Resources (Sean Larmore and Jenny Engleman)  
HDR (Kevin Gilmore)

### **Meeting Host**

Historic Steamplant (organized by Michelle Slaughter)

### **Program Layout**

ERO Resources

### **Field Trip Organizers**

Michelle Slaughter  
Mark Mitchell  
Angie Krall

### **Trivia Bowl Fundraiser**

Lucy Bambrey  
Christy Smith  
Chris Zier

### **Early Bird Reception Organizers**

Alpine Archaeological Consultants (Jacki Mullen)  
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants (Nathan Boyless)

### **Banquet Organizer**

Avalon Archaeology (Michelle Slaughter)

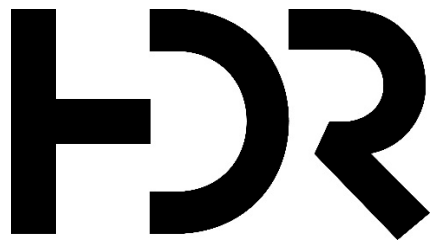
### **Town of Salida and the Salida Chamber of Commerce**

**Volunteers:** Andrew Schips, Julia Kenyon, Mallory Hawk, Michelle Phair, Thomas Carr, Staff from Alpine and Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and ERO Resources Corporation

## Meeting Sponsors

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the following organizations for their support of the 38th Annual Meeting:

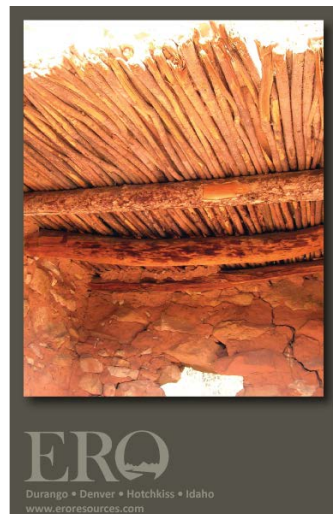
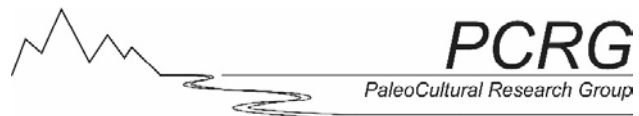
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PaleoWest Archaeology (Banquet)  
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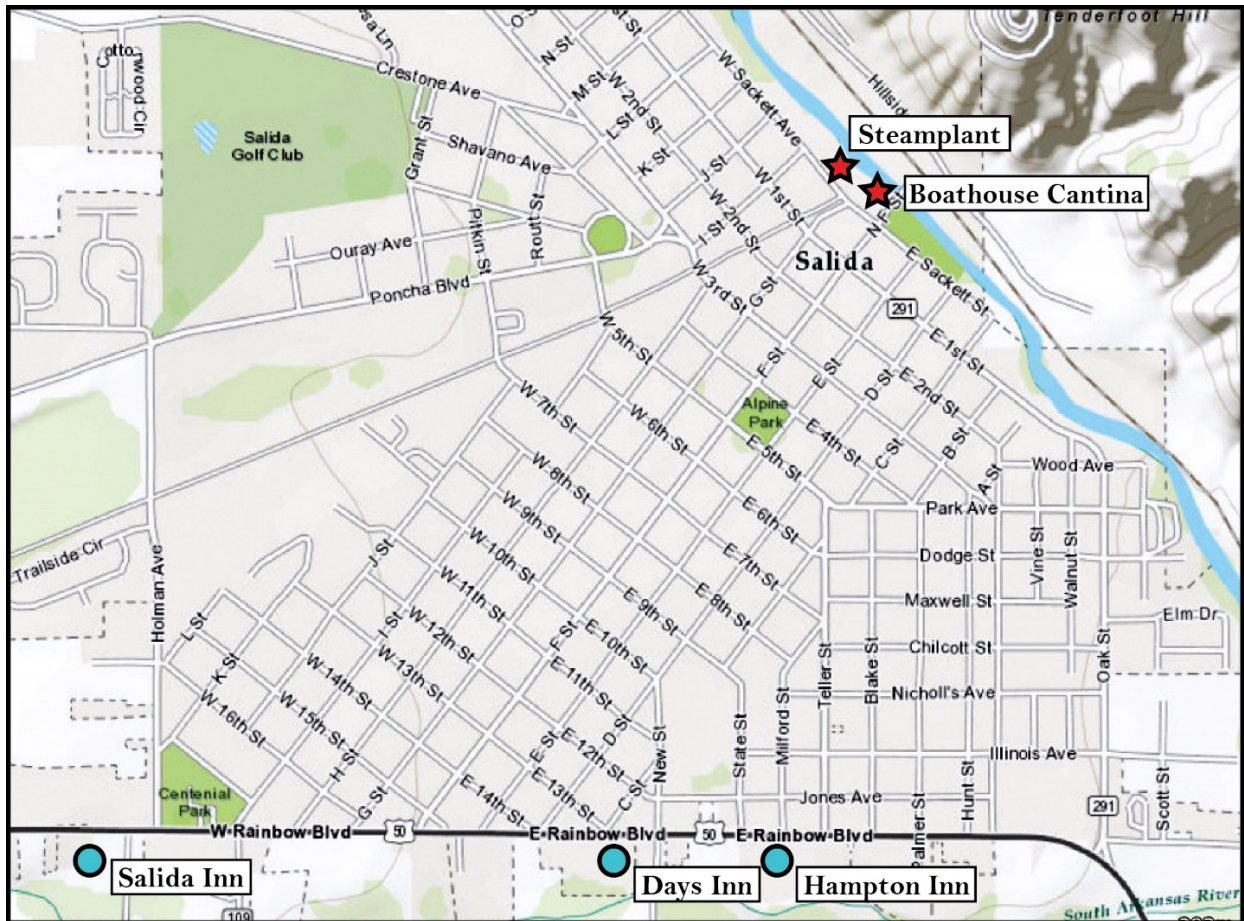
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*Beyond Compliance*

*Est. 1980*



## Conference Map



## **Summary Agenda**

The Early Bird Reception is located within the Boathouse Cantina. The conference takes place in the Steamplant's auditorium.

### **Thursday, March 17th (Boathouse Cantina)**

Registration – 5 to 8 pm

Early Bird Reception – 5 to 9 pm

### **Friday, March 18th (Steamplant Auditorium)**

Registration - 8 am to 4 pm

Business Meeting – 8 to 11:30 am

Executive Board Lunch – 11:30 to 1:30 pm (Annex Room)

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

Paper Session – 1:30 to 4:45 pm

Pre-Banquet Happy Hour – 6 to 7 pm

Banquet and Trivia Bowl – 7 to 9:30 pm

### **Saturday, March 19th (Steamplant Auditorium)**

Registration – 8 am to 10 am

Paper Sessions – 9 am to 10:30 am

Poster Sessions – 10:30 am to 12 pm

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

Paper Sessions – 1:30 to 3:15 pm

### **Sunday, March 20th**

Field Trips

Hutchinson Homestead Guided Tour - 10:30 am to 12pm

Elevation Beer Co. Guided Tour – 12 pm to 1 pm

Site 5CF555 Guided Tour – 9:30 am to 10:30 am





**AGENDA**  
**COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS**



2016 Annual Business Meeting  
Friday, March 18  
Salida, Colorado

**8:00 a.m. Meeting Call to Order**

Call to Order – Mike Berry (5 minutes)

**8:05 a.m. Approval of Past Minutes**

Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Kathy Croll (5 minutes)

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

**Officer Reports**

President's Report – Mike Berry (5 minutes)

Treasurer's Report – Jacki Mullen (5 minutes)

Secretary's Report and CCPA archives – Kathy Croll (5 minutes)

**Standing Committee Reports**

Ethics – Marilyn Martorano (1 minute)

Membership Report – Jon Horn (5 minutes)

Newsletter – Adrienne Anderson (5 minutes)

Website – Mary Sullivan (5 minutes)

Ward Weekly Fund – Adrienne Anderson (10 minutes)

Publications Committee – Kelly Pool (5 minutes)

Education Committee – Bonnie Gibson, Rebecca Simon (5 minutes)

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

Native American Scholarship – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)

**Ad Hoc Committee Reports**

Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site/Fort Carson update – Cody Anderson (5 minutes)

CCPA Communication Team – Adrienne Anderson (5 minutes)

Email List Serve – Greg Williams (5 minutes)

**Partner Organizations**

Colorado Archaeological Society – Karen Kinnear (5 minutes)

**9:40 a.m. Unfinished Business**



Colorado Encyclopedia – Kevin Black (10 minutes)

**9:40 a.m. New Business**

New Membership Categories – Mike Berry (5 minutes) –  
REQUIRES MEMBERSHIP VOTE to approve change in the Bylaws  
Recognition of outgoing EC members – Mike Berry (5 minutes)  
*Election results – Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)*  
Incoming president – Nathan Boyless (5 minutes)

**10:15 a.m. Business Meeting Adjourns**

**10:15 – 10:30 a.m. Break**

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

State Archaeologist/SHPO/OAHP Office – Holly Norton (10 minutes)  
OAHP Office: Curatorial Matters – Todd McMahon (5 minutes)  
State Historical Fund update – Cynthia Nieb (5-10 minutes)  
Bureau of Land Management – Dan Haas or Bridget Ambler (5 minutes)  
National Park Service – TBD (5 minutes)  
U. S. Forest Service – Angie Krall (5 minutes)  
Federal Emergency Management Agency – Charles Bello (5 minutes)  
Army Corps of Engineers – Gregory Everhart (5 minutes)  
Fish and Wildlife Service – Meg Van Ness (5 minutes)  
Ft. Carson Cultural Resource Management Program – Jennifer Kolise or Wayne Thomas (5 minutes)  
Bureau of Reclamation – Melissa (Missy) Baier (5 minutes)

**11:30 a.m. Morning Meeting Adjourns**

## Presentation Schedule

### Friday Afternoon

#### Paper Session: The Prehistoric Period

- 1:30-1:45      **GIS and Archaeological Modeling a 10,000 Year-Old Mountain Valley Game Drive System in North Park, Colorado**  
Bob Brunswig, University of Northern Colorado
- 1:45-2:00      **A Narrow Window to a Deep Past: Insights from Eagle Rock Shelter (5DT813), Delta County, Colorado**  
Rand A. Greubel, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- 2:00-2:15      **Current Research on the Mountaineer Site**  
Mark Stiger, PhD, Moncrief Chair of Anthropology,  
Western State Colorado University
- 2:15-2:30      **Return to Upper Crossing: What New Architectural Data Tell Us about Upland Settlement in the San Luis Valley**  
Mark D. Mitchell, Research Director, Paleocultural Research Group
- 2:30-2:45      **Measuring Differences in Occupation Length and Reoccupation Strategies at Short Term Habitation Sites in Northern Colorado**  
Halston F.C. Meeker, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology,  
Colorado State University
- 2:45-3:15      **Break**
- 3:15-3:30      **Running of the Buffalo: New Investigations on the Roberts Buffalo Jump (5LR100), Northern Colorado**  
Christopher M. Johnston, Paleocultural Research Group and  
Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU
- 3:30-3:45      **Promontory Culture on the Plains II: New Data from Franktown Cave and the Context for Proto-Apachean Migration in Eastern Colorado**  
Kevin P. Gilmore (HDR), Derek Hamilton (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre), and John Ives (University of Alberta)
- 3:45-4:00      **Recent Research at Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter, 5DA.1001**  
Reid Farmer (Cherokee Ranch Science Institute) and Jon Kent (Metropolitan State University – Denver)

- 4:00-4:15      **Summary of Findings at Blackfoot Cave Site, 5DA2358, Douglas County, Colorado**  
Neil Hauser, Principal Investigator,  
Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society
- 4:15-4:30      **Blackfoot Cave (5DA2358): An Oasis on the High Plains for Early Archaic Peoples**  
Jack C. Warner, Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society
- 4:30-4:45      **Basketmaker Legacies**  
Caitlin A. Sommer, Kari L. Schleher, Steven R. Copeland, Rebecca L. Simon,  
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

### **Saturday Morning**

- 9:00-9:15      **A Simple Approach to Automated Site Form Completion**  
Marcus P. Grant, HDR Inc.
- 9:15-9:30      **Introducing ORCA: A New Online Toolkit for Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Colorado**  
Mark D. Mitchell, Research Director, Paleocultural Research Group
- 9:30-9:45      **"Twelve Significant Photographs in One Year is a Good Crop:" Earl Morris' Crop from Aztec Ruins, 1917**  
Erin Baxter, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder
- 9:45-10:00      **Tracking People across Space and Through Time: Morphometric Analysis of Zea Mays Cob Phytoliths to Identify Maize Varieties**  
Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute

### Paper Session: Project Archaeology

- 10:00-10:15      **Are You Smarter than a 4th Grader? Revising Project Archaeology Curriculum for the College Setting**  
Sarah Baer, SWCA Environmental Consultants/ Project Archaeology /  
Front Range Community College
- 10:15-10:30      **Adapting Project Archaeology Lessons and Interpretive Science for Effective Public Outreach**  
Todd C. McMahon, History Colorado

### Poster Presentations

10:30-12:00

**Methods of Archaeological Investigation of the Industrial Mine at Superior, Colorado**

Jenna Wheaton and Laura Vernon, University of Denver

**Culturally Relevant STEM Education at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center with Southern Ute Montessori Students**

Rebecca Hammond and Rebecca Simon, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

**Beyond Excavation and Laboratory Work: New Directions in Crow Canyon Archaeological Center's College Field School Curricula**

Susan C. Ryan and Rebecca L. Simon, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

**Serration as Regeneration: Testing the Relationship between Serration and Raw Material Choice at Lightning Hill, Larimer County, Colorado**

Julia Kenyon, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University

**Analysis of a Short-term Folsom Occupation of Block H, Mountaineer Site, Gunnison, Colorado**

Suzanne Huffman, Western State Colorado University

**Fun in the Mud: An Experiment in Making Cord Marked Pottery the Ancient Way**

Norma Miller, Douglas County History Repository

**Applications of Constructal Law in the Archaeology of Southwestern Colorado**

Deborah Kelley-Galin, University of South Africa

**Saturday Afternoon**

1:30-1:45      **Curation Update: BLM Anasazi Heritage Center**  
Bridget Ambler, Supervisory Museum Curator  
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument & Anasazi Heritage Center

1:45-2:00      **What Conditions Retouch Intensities of Folsom/Midland Endscraper Assemblages?**  
Joshua Boyd, University of Wyoming

Paper Session: Protohistoric and Historic Periods

2:00-2:15      **The Holed Pole Site (5EA3232): Investigations at a Late 19th Century Ute Tent Site**  
Curtis Martin, Colorado Wickiup Project  
(Dominguez Archaeological Research Group)

2:15-2:30      **Rock Art Recording at 5RT90**  
Seth Frame, Alpine Archaeological Consultants

- 2:30-2:45     **The Archaeology of a Mass Grave: One Event of the Walker War, Utah Territory, 1853**  
Ronald J. Rood, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- 2:45-3:00     **Solace in the Soil: The Archaeology of Entryway Gardens at Amache**  
Bonnie J. Clark, University of Denver
- 3:00-3:15     **Lessons on Reading the Evidence for Ephemeral Fremont Brush House Architecture from the Sandshadow Hamlet (5RB2958), Rio Blanco County, Colorado**  
Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, Inc.

## Abstracts

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

#### Paper Session: The Prehistoric Period

(1:30)

GIS and Archaeological Modeling a 10,000 Year-Old Mountain Valley  
Game Drive System in North Park, Colorado

Bob Brunswig

University of Northern Colorado

The University of Northern Colorado's North Park Cultural Landscapes Project, begun in 2003, systematically investigates research blocks designed to sample varied valley floor environments and their archaeological and paleo-environmental records. Since 2012, investigations have focused on a high linear ridge-line, Buffalo Ridge, and adjacent natural springs. This past year, Class I surveys completed documentation of a 2.4 km long game drive system with sixteen distinct game drive walls, nineteen blinds, and a dozen processing camps, the latter on the ridge and at neighboring springs. GIS spatial analysis reveals a complex game drive-processing camp palimpsest accumulated without interruption from Late Paleoindian (Agate Basin, Cody, James Allen...) through Early Historic times. Radiocarbon-dates from recovered bison horn sheaths and processing camp bison bone provide a particularly detailed record of Early Historic (ca. AD 1750s) hunting strategies. GIS modeling is also revealing insight into long-term hunting strategies and processing practices which persisted for ten millennia.

(1:45)

A Narrow Window to a Deep Past: Insights from Eagle Rock Shelter (5DT813),  
Delta County, Colorado

Rand A. Greubel

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

During the summer of 2014, Alpine Archaeological Consultants (Alpine) assisted Western Wyoming Community College (WWCC) with excavations at Eagle Rock Shelter, a stratified, multicomponent rockshelter in the BLM's Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area. The site contains prehistoric components dating from Paleoindian to Protohistoric times. Alpine was enlisted by WWCC to conduct a small-scale excavation within the shelter. The purpose of Alpine's excavation was to obtain the insights of a separate and autonomous group of archaeologists as a way to independently assess various aspects of the site, such as occupational sequences, integrity of the deposits, and interpretations of the recovered sample assemblages. The excavation specifically targeted portions of the Early Archaic and underlying Paleoindian components from which the overlying strata had been previously excavated by WWCC. The results of this limited data recovery work revealed evidence for at least five occupations dating from Folsom-period Paleoindian to Pioneer-period Archaic. I will first

summarize the occupations and compare them to those identified through WWCC's excavations. I will then briefly discuss the regional context of Eagle Rock Shelter, focusing on the site's possible relationships to other early Archaic and Paleoindian sites in west-central Colorado.

**(2:00)**

Current Research on the Mountaineer Site

Mark Stiger, PhD, Moncrief Chair of Anthropology  
Western State Colorado University

Western State Colorado University has conducted an undergraduate archaeological field school on the Mountaineer site, near Gunnison, Colorado, for the last 15 summers. Numerous field and laboratory techniques have been evaluated for their research potential. While a group of several substantial Folsom structures have been excavated, several unrelated structures on site have also been excavated. One excavated (but undated) structure of a group of six is associated with Mallory projectile points. A third group of structures (also yet undated) has produced Western Stemmed projectile points but evidence may point to contemporaneity with Folsom.

**(2:15)**

Return to Upper Crossing: What New Architectural Data Tell Us about Upland Settlement in the San Luis Valley

Mark D. Mitchell, Research Director  
Paleocultural Research Group

The age, function, and cultural affiliation of the San Luis Valley's stone enclosure sites have been subjects of debate for nearly 80 years, largely in the absence of well-controlled excavation data. Recent investigations at Upper Crossing—the region's best-preserved enclosure site—now add significant new data on which to model upland settlement systems. Working with Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service archaeologists, University of Colorado field school students, and a cadre of dedicated volunteers, Paleocultural Research Group in 2014 studied a sample of the site's 30 stone structures. The surprising results overturn much of what we thought we knew about stone enclosure sites and offer important new data on American Indian mobility and land use in the San Luis Valley and beyond.

**(2:30)**

Measuring Differences in Occupation Length and Reoccupation Strategies at Short Term Habitation Sites in Northern Colorado

Halston F.C. Meeker  
Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University

Sixteen dates, including four new bone dates, offer insight into occupation length and reoccupation strategies at two stone circle sites. The two, T-W Diamond (5LR200) and Killdeer Canyon (5LR289), are located on the Roberts Ranch, north of Livermore, Colorado. Elizabeth



Ann Morris and the Colorado State University field school excavated the sites in 1971 and 1982. Previous analysis indicates T-W Diamond and Killdeer Canyon date between the Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1150-1540) and Late Ceramic (A.D. 1540-1860) periods. This paper will refine the preexisting dates by presenting four new bone dates from the context of habitation features. These data are synthesized using a summed probability distribution and ring contemporaneity analysis to explore whether the sites were reoccupied. The radiocarbon analysis is supported using other measures of occupation length and reoccupation. These include ratios of local and non-local chipped stone and faunal procurement and processing strategies. Results from these analyses are used as a proxy to situate T-W-Diamond and Killdeer Canyon on an occupation length continuum and to examine the number of occupations at each site.

## **BREAK 2:45 – 3:15**

### **(3:15)**

#### Running of the Buffalo: New Investigations on the Roberts Buffalo Jump (5LR100), Northern Colorado

Christopher M. Johnston

Paleocultural Research Group and Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU

Since the Roberts Buffalo Jump (5LR100) was first reported on in 1971 by Max Witkind, a great deal of research on bison kills has been completed. This, coupled with advancements in faunal analysis methods and spatial analytic techniques, allows for new discussions about an important, yet somewhat forgotten, site. This paper will describe the results of my MA thesis research, which uses new data from the collection to explore different aspects of the site, including bone element composition and site structure. The updated faunal analysis shows at least 18 adult and sub adult bison, along with at least eight fetal bison, were driven over a cliff and heavily processed around A. D. 1650. The faunal analysis data, along with new data on the modified stone, modified bone, and ceramic assemblage, are used to explore how the bonebed and other site materials are spatially organized. The spatial analysis shows two main concentrations of bone, likely representing primary and secondary processing areas. Additionally, the stone tools and flaking debris are arranged around the bone concentrations, showing discrete activity areas associated with, but separate from, the bonebed. Lastly, the spatial analysis shows artifacts such as ceramics and bone bead manufacturing debris, along with most of the fetal bone assemblage, are situated away from the main bone concentrations, representing secondary task areas.

### **(3:30)**

#### Promontory Culture on the Plains II: New data from Franktown Cave and the Context for proto-Apachean Migration in Eastern Colorado

Kevin P. Gilmore (HDR), Derek Hamilton (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre), and John Ives (University of Alberta)

In a previous CCPA presentation (Gilmore, Ives and Larmore 2014) we described the similarities between diagnostic artifacts from Promontory Cave 1 (42BO1 and 42BO2) in Utah and

Franktown Cave (5DA272) in Colorado, and offered an interpretation of these sites as evidence of a pre-A.D. 1300 migration of proto-Apachean speakers into the Rocky Mountain west using both Intermontane and Plains margin migration routes. Bayesian modeling of 11 Franktown Cave Promontory Culture AMS dates suggests a 40-85 year occupation starting in the early A.D. 13th century that may overlap the modeled 25-55 year occupation of Promontory Cave 1 during the late A.D. 13th century, based on more than 90 AMS radiocarbon dates. Using moccasin size as a proxy for age, the complete Franktown Cave moccasin was likely made for a 4-5 year-old child. Isotopic values ( $\delta^{13}C$ ) for bison leather from Franktown Cave suggest that bison from northern and southern herds were exploited and products made from their hides were discarded at the site. These data indicate the Promontory Culture group at Franktown Cave was mixed in age, suggesting migrants (rather than scouting groups) that traveled widely or had trade connections both north and south. The A.D. 13th century was a time of highly variable climate, population flux and social upheaval throughout western North America. These factors may have provided the opportunity for some proto-Apachean speakers to take advantage of an environment of social turmoil and decreasing human population in eastern Colorado to move through the area, following the southern expansion of bison herds during the transition between the dry Medieval Climate Anomaly and the moister conditions characterizing the Little Ice Age.

**(3:45)**

Recent Research at Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter, 5DA.1001

Reid Farmer (Cherokee Ranch Science Institute) and Jon Kent  
(Metropolitan State University – Denver)

In the early 1970s, excavations were conducted by Nelson and Stewart at Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter in the area under the rock overhang. These resulted in the discovery of three separate Middle Ceramic Period components at the site. At the conclusion of their work, the researchers returned the artifact assemblage to the landowner, Tweet Kimble. Discovery of this artifact collection in the Cherokee Castle library in 2014, led the Cherokee Ranch & Castle Foundation to authorize further work on the site. Metropolitan State University - Denver field schools in 2014 and 2015 conducted test excavations in the terrace area below the rock overhang. This work has so far demonstrated that the site contains buried cultural material and features to a depth of at least 120 cm and that the site also contains a Late Archaic Period component.

**(4:00)**

Summary of Findings at Blackfoot Cave Site, 5DA2358, Douglas County, Colorado

Neil Hauser, Principal Investigator  
Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society

At the request of Douglas County, the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society excavated over 50, 1x1 m grids at Blackfoot Cave Site between 2007 and 2014. The site is composed of two rock shelters, one with a perennial spring, south-southwest exposures in front of the rock shelters, and a fen. Because of rock shelters with south-southwest facing

exposures and perennial water and proximity to the Cherokee Trail, it was suspected by Douglas County of having been a site mentioned in several diaries of early travelers on the Cherokee Trail, called Blackfoot Cave. Douglas County was interested in knowing if there were any indications of use from the 1840's that might indicate it was Blackfoot Cave as well as any prehistoric use of the site. The site had been part of a ranch yard from the late 1890's until Douglas County Open Space purchased the site in 2006. Excavation of the site found it had been utilized during the late Paleo-Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Ceramic, Post-contact, and Historic Periods. This presentation provides a summary of the findings, analysis, and interpretation of the archaeology of 5DA2358. This interpretation has been aided immensely by a SHF grant that allowed C14 and pollen analysis to be accomplished on artifact and soil samples from the excavation as well as a core taken from the fen.

**(4:15)**

Blackfoot Cave (5DA2358): An Oasis on the High Plains for Early Archaic Peoples

Jack C. Warner

Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society

The excavations by the Colorado Archaeological Society at the Blackfoot Cave site, on the high plains of Douglas, County, CO, yielded a number of Early Archaic period artifacts from strata C-14 dated at older than 5,000 BP. A literature search indicates that it is quite rare to find evidence of substantial human occupation on this high plains area east of the Front Range of the Colorado Rocky Mountains in this timeframe. This paper summarizes the site artifact data from the Early Archaic, and its implications about the activities of the Early Archaic peoples.

**(4:30)**

Basketmaker Legacies

Caitlin A. Sommer, Kari L. Schleher, Steven R. Copeland, Rebecca L. Simon

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

From 2011-2014, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center investigated the nature of a Basketmaker III community within the Indian Camp Ranch subdivision, just west of Cortez, Colorado. Analyses are ongoing, but after four seasons, it became apparent that we were unable to answer all our research questions. As such, a two year addendum project was initiated that focuses on: understanding how communities changed through time; how Basketmaker III farmers impacted the environment; how did momentary populations change through time and is there evidence that this change was linked to environmental degradation; and is there evidence for environmental change related to land-use patterns during the Basketmaker III-Pueblo III periods? This presentation will provide an overview of what we learned from the first four years of the Basketmaker Communities Project, the work that was conducted during the 2015 field season, and where we will be working for the 2016 season.

## **SATURDAY MORNING**

**(9:00)**

### A Simple Approach to Automated Site Form Completion

Marcus P. Grant  
HDR Inc.

Many cultural resource consulting firms have developed proprietary systems for automated field data recording and site form completion. These systems contain three basic elements: (1) data collection, (2) data storage, and (3) document generation. Most of the increase in efficiency over paper data collection derives from the ability to bypass data transcription and manual document completion. This paper focuses on the document generation process in a system known as NOMAD (Nationwide Object-relational Model for Archaeological Documents), currently used in most states by the HDR cultural resources group. NOMAD provides a single logic layer capable of transferring collected field data from a storage layer (server) to any state's site form, or other standardized form (client) that is a properly formatted Word document or template. NOMAD is not a stand-alone executable, but an MS Office add in that resides in the user's MS Word Normal VBA project. NOMAD differs from most automated systems in the ability to relate information from a flat or relational database of nearly any configuration to a document of nearly any structure. This paper examines some of the logic components that comprise the system and touches on more advanced aspects, such as narrative generation for site descriptions and artifact and feature summaries.

**(9:15)**

### Introducing ORCA: A New Online Toolkit for Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Colorado

Mark D. Mitchell, Research Director  
Paleocultural Research Group

Paleocultural Research Group currently is building the organizational and digital infrastructure needed to support an online platform for research, cultural resources management, and public education in Colorado archaeology. Funding for the project is provided by History Colorado – State Historical Fund, the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, the Colorado Archaeological Society, and other organizations. The resulting open-access website will incorporate new content, legacy documents, links to other online resources, and tools for collaboration. The project represents a first step toward revising the existing statewide CCPA context documents and will help the public better understand and appreciate the preservation planning process.

**(9:30)**

### "Twelve Significant Photographs in One Year is a Good Crop:" Earl Morris' Crop from Aztec Ruins, 1917

Erin Baxter  
Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder

Ansel Adams thought a dozen noteworthy photos after a year's work was a job well done. By this standard, Earl Morris had a *very good* year at Aztec Ruins in 1917. He photographed burials, architecture, cultigens, and landscapes of a bygone era, recording bygone data. Most of these photos remain unpublished. This paper will discuss a particularly Good Crop of meaningful photographs taken by Morris and the stories they tell about 13th century Aztec. Combined with unpublished notes, maps and letters, and analyzed through the lens of *microhistory*, new and exciting information about Aztec's final days can now be told.

**(9:45)**

Tracking People across Space and Through Time: Morphometric Analysis of Zea Mays Cob Phytoliths to Identify Maize Varieties

Linda Scott Cummings  
PaleoResearch Institute

Ownership of seed is known to be closely controlled by native peoples. The best cobs are selected to provide seed for planting in maize fields, thus perpetuating lineages of maize associated with lineages of people. Archaeological maize cobs, which contain silica casts (phytoliths) of the cob cells, have potential to act as proxies to track maize, and thus people, as they moved across the landscape.

Morphometric analysis of phytoliths from archaeological and reference cobs provides numeric signatures for statistically comparison to one another. Signatures obtained from archaeological reference cobs (Chapalote, Reventador, Teosinte, Tohono O'odham, and Hopi Blue) examine relatedness of archaeological cobs to one another and to reference cobs, as well as genetic variability within maize populations. Principal components analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis on phytoliths are two statistical tests used to examine relatedness of cobs. Close relationships between some of the archaeological cobs and Chapalote and/or Reventador indicates retention of primitive popcorn traits. This analysis also recognizes derivation of maize farmed in antiquity in the American Southwest and Great Basin from Chapalote, Reventador, and Teosinte.

Further, cluster analysis allows examination of potential trade and/or movement of people on the landscape, addressing research questions concerning contact between the Anasazi and Fremont and population changes and/or influxes at sites or in regions. Comparison between DNA from archaeological cobs and DNA from modern cobs (and both to phytolith morphometry) is key to taking this analytical method beyond its current use into examining questions of social relatedness and movement of peoples.

**Paper Session: Project Archaeology**

**(10:00)**

Are You Smarter than a 4th Grader? Revising Project Archaeology Curriculum for the College Setting

Sarah Baer

The Project Archaeology Investigating Shelter curriculum is designed to teach students about past and present cultures, how archaeology helps us learn about those cultures, and why stewardship for archaeology is everyone's responsibility. This curriculum, while generally designed for Grades 3 through 5, teaches enduring understandings that can be transferred to any grade level, including college. The hands-on activities and lessons of main concepts can be revised and modified to fit into a general Archaeology or Anthropology college course. The Project Archaeology curriculum can supplement lessons and introduce basic archaeological concepts with much success. Students enjoy the hand-on activities, scientific inquiry and inference, and the "fun" element designed in the curriculum.

**(10:15)**

Adapting Project Archaeology Lessons and Interpretive Science for Effective Public Outreach

Todd C. McMahon

History Colorado

*Project Archaeology*, while initially designed for middle school-age children to teach key concepts of archaeology, scientific and historical inquiry, cultural understanding, and the importance of protecting cultural resources, has also shown by practice to be an effective tool adapted for much wider audiences and for different public programs. Along with incorporating principals of interpretative science, *Project Archaeology* can add substantively to fulfill different audience learning styles and needs. Examples of specific *Project Archaeology* lessons that supplement speaker programs and trainings will be offered. It is suggested that these tools and techniques can be incorporated for any public archaeology outreach program with great effect.

**(10:30 – 12:00)**

**Poster Presentations**

Methods of Archaeological Investigation of the Industrial Mine at Superior, Colorado

Jenna Wheaton and Laura Vernon

University of Denver

The progression of coal mining in Colorado is a substantial portion of the narrative of Colorado history and broader labor issues that are still relevant today. The Industrial Coal Mine at Superior in the Northern Coal Fields of Colorado was in operation from 1895 to 1945 and contained 21 houses for miners and their families, a boarding house, and a house for the superintendent of the mine. Archaeological investigation of the Industrial Mine was conducted from June through October 2015 as part of graduate research at the University of Denver. A variety of archaeological methods were used to investigate the site including magnetometry, ground-penetrating radar, and excavation. Magnetometers map variations of the magnetic fields in the near surface and subsurface of the ground. Ground-penetrating radar uses antennas that send radar into the ground, which are then reflected back in different wavelengths and are recorded by a computer that generates images, or profiles of the

subsurface. Based upon results of these noninvasive methods, four areas in the domestic sphere of the site were chosen for excavation. Examples of data collected by these three archaeological investigative methods will be presented on the poster.

#### Culturally Relevant STEM Education at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center with Southern Ute Montessori Students

Rebecca Hammond and Rebecca Simon  
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

In the field of anthropology and in archaeology in particular, the terms “cultural understanding” are commonplace, but usually refer to the understanding of “other cultures”. Even so, many anthropologists agree that the best way to understand other cultures is to better understand one’s own culture. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center’s mission encourages understanding of the entire human experience and accomplishes that mission through a variety of ways, in particular archaeological research, educational programs, and collaborations with American Indians. One example of collaboration with American Indians took place in Spring 2015 when Crow Canyon teamed up with Southern Ute Montessori Academy to provide a program that not only taught STEM initiatives, the culture history of the region, and the archaeological process, but encouraged better understanding of their own Ute culture and past. This multi-year partnership resulted in the construction of a replica wickiup and continues to inspire the students and archeologists alike. This poster describes the development of the Southern Ute Montessori program at Crow Canyon, what the students learned thus far, and how such programs can further multiple initiatives for a variety of partners.

#### Beyond Excavation and Laboratory Work: New Directions in Crow Canyon Archaeological Center’s College Field School Curricula

Susan C. Ryan and Rebecca L. Simon  
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center was created in 1983 to advance and share knowledge of the human experience through archaeological research, education programs, and partnerships with American Indians. Since its creation, over 70,000 students and adults have participated in the Center’s innovative experiential education, research, and travel programs. Crow Canyon’s programs vary in a number of ways in order to highlight different aspects of its tripartite mission. In 2015, Crow Canyon launched its first college accredited archaeological field school. This poster presents information on how the Center’s mission influenced the unique development of the field school’s graduate and undergraduate curriculum and, in turn, how it is anticipated to influence students entering the discipline. This poster provides information on curricula utilized during Crow Canyon’s field school that promotes archaeological ethics, public outreach, independent research, collaboration with descendant communities, multi-vocal learning, and service learning in addition to traditional archaeological method and theory provided in field and laboratory settings.



Serration as Regeneration: Testing the Relationship between Serration and Raw Material Choice at Lightning Hill, Larimer County, Colorado

Julia Kenyon

Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University

The occurrence of serrated points is well-documented in the prehistoric past throughout Colorado and the surrounding area. This poster discusses the results of diachronic analyses performed on 180 hafted bifaces, ranging from fragmentary to complete and comprising the full sample of projectile points from the Lightning Hill (5LR284) site, Larimer County, Colorado. Specifically, the frequency of points exhibiting serration as related to raw material choice will be investigated to test one possible hypothesis for understanding serration: that it is a regenerative or conservative technique for hafted bifaces nearing end of use life. This hypothesis views serration as a conservative strategy to minimize hunter-gatherer time investment by preserving older tools in later stages of curation and maximizing cutting edge in a tool whose size or fragility precludes re-sharpening. If so, we expect to observe a higher occurrence of serration in projectile points made of non-local, "higher-cost" materials transported to the site from a distance, thus necessitating greater expenditure of time and energy to replace. Alternately, a lower frequency of serration is expected in projectile points made of local quartzite from the Campbell Mountain source, located within two kilometers of Lightning Hill, representing a "lower cost" material readily available at the site and reflecting potential decreased necessity to conserve quality toolstone. Frequency of serration in relation to choice of raw material, representing variable hunter-gatherer investment levels, is assessed to test this hypothesis and explore one possible explanation for projectile point serration.

Analysis of a Short-term Folsom Occupation of Block H, Mountaineer Site, Gunnison, Colorado

Suzanne Huffman

Western State Colorado University

2015 Field school excavations at Mountaineer site, near Gunnison, Colorado, revealed a Folsom age structure, Block H, with an artifact assemblage unlike other Folsom houses at the site. Material and artifact counts for Block H are low, yet yield a unique distribution pattern. Out of Five hundred and twenty eight pieces of debitage, 52 percent of lithic material is chert. Other Folsom age assemblages at the site are over 98 percent quartzite. Local sources of chert are rare and high quality sources are over 10km away from the site. The low number of artifacts recovered most likely means Block H was a short occupation, with residents bringing their raw materials to the Mountaineer site from outside the area.

Fun in the Mud: An Experiment in Making Cord Marked Pottery the Ancient Way

Norma Miller

Douglas County History Repository

In this modern world of high technology and mass production, factory-produced goods are identical. There are also craftspeople who make unique items that are similar but have individual attributes. For millennia humans made their tools and utensils by hand, no two alike

in some aspect. The objective for this experiment was to determine if there is a statistical difference in cord- marked pottery between sites using the measurements of cordage diameter and what could affect any variation in the measured diameters. An experiment was designed to investigate possible causes of variation. Time constraints dictated that clay and cordage material were found locally in craft and hardware stores. The clay tiles, used for the cord-marking, were made and marked in 5-6 hours of one day by three people. The poster shows the progression of making the tiles and the materials used. Text will describe the process, talk about the variables, the questions that emerged from the experiment and the best answer to the objective question.

#### Applications of Constructal Law in the Archaeology of Southwestern Colorado

Deborah Kelley-Galin

University of South Africa

Constructal Law was originally developed by Duke University's Adrian Bejan for use in the fields as mechanical engineering and hydrology. Since that time the fields in which applications of Constructal Law has proven relevant have rapidly expanded. When theories of Constructal Law are applied to studies in Archaeology, new light can be shed on the significance physical and conceptual and metaphorical embodiments of kinship, social hierarchy, and cosmological belief. This presentation poster highlights how Constructal Law can be integrated with the tenets of Foucault and Baxandall's earlier theoretical frameworks to inspire a new interdisciplinary means of perceiving the Ancestral Puebloan structures of Southwest Colorado and the specific ways they supported the *Hisatsinom* people and culture.

#### **SATURDAY AFTERNOON**

##### **Paper Session**

**(1:30)**

#### Curation Update: BLM Anasazi Heritage Center

Bridget Ambler

Supervisory Museum Curator

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument & Anasazi Heritage Center

The Bureau of Land Management Anasazi Heritage Center is a repository for archaeological artifacts recovered from thousands of cultural sites in the Four Corners Region, including Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. The Heritage Center is one of three curation facilities operated by the BLM, and is by far the largest. Our curation fee rates are scheduled for renewal, and we have been examining fee structures for curation rates at repositories throughout the Southwest. This presentation will summarize that information and invite dialogue among permittees.

**(1:45)**

What Conditions Retouch Intensities of Folsom/Midland Endscraper Assemblages?

Joshua Boyd

University of Wyoming

While Folsom projectile points and bifaces have been exhaustively researched and discussed, much less can be said regarding the ubiquitous Folsom endscraper. Using a large dataset (n = 720) of Folsom and Midland endscrapers this research uses retouch intensity in order to test expected behavioral patterns of stone tool economies. Although 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. However, results suggest that endscraper retouch in this sample bears no apparent relationship to raw material availability, mobility strategies, site occupation spans, or site function. Endscraper retouch intensities are not directly useful proxies for these behavioral elements. Instead, endscraper hafting appears to be the cause of uniformity in endscraper retouch intensity.

**Paper Session: Protohistoric and Historic Periods**

**(2:00)**

The Holed Pole Site (5EA3232): Investigations at a Late 19th Century Ute Tent Site

Curtis Martin

Colorado Wickiup Project (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

5EA3232 is a unique historic Ute site. In addition to thermal features and chipped and groundstone, the site consists of a concentration of muzzle-loader gun parts, a cartridge case, an iron projectile point, and a cache of slender poles with drilled holes and rounded ends: apparently poles for a canvas Biddle tent, common during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as lightweight shelters for transport on horseback. Nearby is a concentration of gun parts comparable to those from percussion lock rifles dating from the 1840s to 1850s, and a cartridge case associated with a separate firearm—consistent with those fired with Civil War revolvers later converted to rimfire with a firing pin mark post-dating 1871. Also found was an unfinished 12.3 cm-long iron projectile point; categorized as a lance tip due to its unusual length. One of the blade edges is a manufactured edge—likely from a barrel hoop or box band. The other edges of the blade and stem are unfinished and give the impression of having been cut with a cold chisel. The point was obviously in the process of fabrication when abandoned.

The site clearly dates to the transition period when metal tipped arrows and lances were giving way to firearms among Native Americans in the west. Assuming that the cartridge case is contemporaneous with the other artifacts, the occupation can be no earlier than 1871. If, indeed, the drilled poles are camp-made facsimiles of Biddle tent poles, the site can be presumed to date to sometime after 1895.

**(2:15)**

Rock Art Recording at 5RT90

Seth Frame

Alpine Archaeological Consultants

As part of the 2015 excavation plan of 5RT90, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) also requested an update of the recording of nearby rock art panels associated with the site. The panels are made up of a number of Protohistoric pictographs of probable Ute origins as well as some Euroamerican historic inscriptions. The rock art was recorded in 1988 during previous fieldwork and has since degraded significantly, especially the pictographs.

With the help of volunteers from the Vermillion Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), the rock art panels at the site were recorded and photographed. Each image was digitally enhanced using the D Stretch (a.k.a. Decorrelation Stretch) software program, authored by Jon Harman. D Stretch is a photo enhancement program that enriches the intensity of the colors represented in the original photograph. The colors that are strengthened depend upon the particular colorspace chosen by the user. The resulting digitally altered photos visually enhance details of the rock art that are no longer visible to the naked eye. Many of these details were not seen in the earlier recordation.

**(2:30)**

The Archaeology of a Mass Grave: One Event of the Walker War, Utah Territory, 1853

Ronald J. Rood

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Historical correspondence between the Mormon Militia at Nephi, Utah and Brigham Young mention a “skirmish” where several Native Americans “showed fight” and were killed on the morning of October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1853. This official record paints the Native Americans as the aggressors in this event of the so called “Walker War.” A fortunate discovery of a mass grave, no doubt never anticipated by the Mormon Militia, provides an explanation contradicting the official record and gives the dead a chance to tell their side of the story.

**(2:45)**

Solace in the Soil: The Archaeology of Entryway Gardens at Amache

Bonnie J. Clark

University of Denver

During World War II, over 10,000 Americans of Japanese descent would make their unwilling home in a confinement camp in Southeastern Colorado. When they first entered Amache, internees faced a raw, institutional environment. Almost immediately they began to transform the camp landscape, especially the area in front of their barracks. This talk explores how four field seasons of historical archaeology at Amache is revealing the innovations, strategies, and coping skills of Amache’s gardeners.

**(3:00)**

Lessons on Reading the Evidence for Ephemeral Fremont Brush House Architecture from the Sandshadow Hamlet (5RB2958), Rio Blanco County, Colorado

Steven G. Baker

Centuries Research, Inc.

In 1989-1990 I excavated the remains of three large Fremont brush structures (ca. A.D. 1200-1400+) at the Sandshadow Hamlet (5RB2958) in Rio Blanco County, Colorado. They were then, and I believe still are, the only such structures ever comprehensively reported. The site was meticulously excavated and a great deal was learned about how to read and interpret such rarely preserved ephemeral evidence. The site architecture was viewed by several archaeologists and declared eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architecture. Sandshadow is a critical component in what is known about Colorado's Fremont occupation. Despite its demonstrated contribution, archaeologists, and younger ones in particular, have been detoured away from the Sandshadow database and the opportunity to learn from it. This occurred because the authors of the CCPA's archaeological context for the northern Colorado River Basin, Alan Reed and Mike Metcalf (1999), denigrated the site's validity by declaring, without visiting it or providing even minimal discussion of the evidence, that: "Although it is likely that the Fremont constructed brush structures, the charcoal stains described by Baker are not sufficiently patterned to permit classification as architecture." The site was thus "dead on arrival" in that important document. This paper reviews the evidence for the best of the Sandshadow structures so that others can make their own judgements and gain professionally from what I learned from the site. It is contended that there is far more than simple charcoal staining involved in the ample evidence for the former presence of brush structures. I am presenting this paper in order to assure that the Sandshadow record is not forgotten, to teach to my colleagues, and, since we are always responsible when we put our name on a document, to remind them that our professional codes demand that we always be as well informed as possible before rendering negative opinions about critical archaeological evidence and the efforts of colleagues.

## Biographies of CCPA Annual Meeting Presenters

**Sarah Baer** has sixteen years of experience with archaeological investigation and has been an archaeologist, project manager, and field director with SWCA's Colorado program for thirteen 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. 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 teaching Anthropology 101 and Archaeology 101 classes. She has been teaching for FRCC for since the beginning of 2012.

**Erin Baxter** is a graduate student at the University of Colorado, Boulder. She has worked in Texas, Turkey, Bolivia, Ireland, and Tunisia, but has returned (quite happily) to the only place where nobody eats cat or guinea pigs and you can get a cherry limeade and green chili after work: the US Southwest. After seven years at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, she is currently mid-life crisising in 25<sup>th</sup> grade at CU-Boulder, where she's interested in political organization, architecture, and the post-Chacoan era of the Upper and Middle San Juan Basin. She is supposed to defend her dissertation around the time of this presentation; so please excuse her because she is either very nervous or possibly very drunk.

**Joshua Boyd** recently received his master's degree from the University of Wyoming and will start working with Alpine Archaeological Consultants this spring. He is interested in the prehistory of the Rocky Mountains and Northwestern Plains.

**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. 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 reconstruction of ancient landscapes and cultural adaptations associated with paleoclimate and paleoecological change. He is a past president of CCPA and has been principal investigator on numerous projects grant-funded by 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 served as a visiting Fulbright Scholar at Poland's Jagiellonian University and Wzorst Visiting Professor at Nicolas Copernicus University.

**Bonnie Clark** is committed to using tangible history – objects, sites, and landscapes—to broaden understanding of the diverse peoples of the American West. Dr. Clark serves as an Associate Professor in the Anthropology Department at the University of Denver (DU), as well as the Curator for Archaeology of the DU Museum of Anthropology. Since 2005, she has led the DU Amache project, a collaborative endeavor committed to preserving, researching, and interpreting Amache, the World War II Japanese American incarceration camp in Colorado. Dr. Clark received her Ph.D. in 2003 from the University of California, Berkeley. Her dissertation research led to *On the Edge of Purgatory: An Archaeology of Place in Hispanic Colorado* (University of Nebraska Press, 2011). Her work has been published in international venues such as *World Archaeology* and highlighted in *Archaeology* magazine. In 2011, Dr. Clark's work was recognized by her peers with the University of Denver's Teacher/Scholar of the Year award.

**Steven R. Copeland** is a Field Archaeologist at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Steve received his B.A. from the University of Colorado in 1996. Steve has archaeological experience across the Southwest, especially cultural resource management work in the Hohokam region. Steve also worked at Mesa Verde National Park as a Park Archaeologist (2005) prior to joining the Crow Canyon field team in 2006. With Crow Canyon he worked on the Goodman Point Pueblo Project, Goodman Point Community Testing Project, and the Basketmaker Communities Project where he helped excavate the Great Kiva on the Dillard Site. Steve's research interests include early architecture, especially pithouse, and early southwest society formation.

**Dr. Linda Scott Cummings** is an archaeobotanist specializing in the analysis of pollen, starch, phytoliths, organic residue from archaeological sites, and radiocarbon dating. She leads the teams working with organic residues and element identification and oversees all of the research at PaleoResearch Institute, an outgrowth of the company she founded in 1972. Currently she is developing new chemical pre-treatment protocols for dating crusty food residues recovered from ceramics. Dr. Cummings directs a team of specialists at PaleoResearch Institute whose experience encompasses the remainder of the services that we offer. She has participated in field sampling and directing both laboratory and analytic operations. Her work includes projects from the entire North American continent, as well as other areas of the world such as Pacific Islands and Pacific Rim, Meso and South America, the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe. She has experience collaborating on large, complex, and small projects. Dr. Cummings brings an innovative approach to field sampling, sample design consultation (to meet the needs of any research design), analysis, and interpretation. She works within a synergistic framework and embraces experimental method development.

**Seth Frame** has over 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 in his senior year enrolled in Colorado State University's online anthropology program.

**Deborah Kelley-Galin** is a doctoral student studying ancient art history under Dr. Ania Krajewska at the University of South Africa. As a professional archaeological illustrator, primarily working with Dr. Helen K. Crotty, her illustrations can be seen in several university



press publications, including Picuris Pueblo: Seven Centuries of Change through Time in which she assisted Dr. Crotty in completing detailed drawings of the associated murals based on the early original field school drawings. (Edited by Mike Adler, Samuel C. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, 1999). In addition, her schematic drawing of Ancestral Puebloan textiles are included in the Mesa Verde Museum's permanent textile exhibit. Other works including the first schematic drawing completed of an Ancestral Puebloan pannier are part of the Bureau of Land Management's Anasazi Heritage Center's permanent "Timeline" exhibit. Deborah's doctoral work has included studies at the University of Plymouth's (United Kingdom) Kefalonia, Greece program location. She is currently completing her doctoral work which is a comparative study of Hopi imagery and narrative with the University of South Africa.

**Kevin Gilmore** is the Archaeology Program Manager at HDR in Englewood, Colorado. He grew up in Denver and received a BA in Anthropology from Colorado College, a MA in Anthropology from CU-Boulder, and a PhD in Physical Geography from the University of Denver. Kevin is interested in how changing climate and population influenced prehistoric culture change, and to this end he is investigating the high-resolution records of paleoenvironment from small spring-fed wetlands in eastern Colorado and the western Great Basin. He has published on the archaeology of eastern Colorado, proto-Apache migration, prehistoric population, geoarchaeology, gender in prehistoric plains society, landscape archaeology, and the origin and evolution of "pocket fens" in eastern Colorado.

**Rand Greubel** has been involved in Colorado archaeology since 1980. He received his B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Colorado, Boulder and his M.A. in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester, England. He is a Senior Principal Investigator and co-owner of Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc., where he has worked since 1989.

**Derek Hamilton** is a Research Fellow at the University of Glasgow in the Radiocarbon Laboratory of the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. He is also currently working as a Research Associate at the University of Leicester on the '(Re)Dating Danebury' project, which is using over 350 radiocarbon dates to develop a fresh narrative for this iconic hillfort and other select 1st millennium cal BC settlements in the immediate environs. A primary focus of his research is the development of robust and precise chronological frameworks, which can be used to better understand the period of contact and colonization in late prehistoric/Roman Britain.

**Rebecca (Becky) Hammond** is an educator and coordinator for the Education and American Indian Initiatives Departments at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. She also serves on Crow Canyon's Native American Advisory Group. Becky has an Associate of Arts degree in Museum Studies from the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Becky is a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and a professional bead worker in traditional Ute beading. At Crow Canyon, Becky teaches about ancestral Pueblo culture as well as the Ute Tribes residing in the Four Corners region.

**Neil Hauser** obtained a MA in archaeology from University of Colorado, Denver in 2008. I also have a BA in Physics (University of Denver, 74) and a MS in Electrical Engineering (University of Colorado-Boulder, 77). I have been employed in the Defense-Aerospace industry for 39 years. Besides leading the work at Blackfoot Cave Site, I have been lead on several seasons of Class III site surveys by Denver Chapter of Colorado Archaeology Society on the Plains Conservation Center land on West Bijou Creek, east of Denver. I was a subcontractor to Alpine Archaeology investigating the potential to source chert in northwest Colorado and southwest Wyoming using laser induced breakdown spectroscopy, and presented the results at the 2013 SAA. I also worked with Dr. James Feathers, University of Washington, and Dr. Dave Sanderson, University of Glasgow, as part of an NSF grant investigating the use of differential optical stimulated luminescence to date last exposure of surfaces of siliceous lithic materials. The results were presented at the SAA in 2013. I am currently winding down, i.e., retiring, from the Defense-Aerospace related work and intend on spending much more time investigating archaeological questions of interest.

**Suzanne Huffman** is an undergraduate student at Western State Colorado University, in Gunnison, CO. I am a transfer student from California State University of Chico, and Merced College, of Merced, CA. I returned to school last spring of 2015 after an eight year break to finish my bachelor's degree. I am an Anthropology major, focused in Archaeology, with an Art minor and will be graduating spring of 2017. My career goals are to go into the field of Museum collection management and artifact preservation. Right now through an independent study course I am developing and beginning to implement a curation plan for the C.T. Hurst Museum on Western State's campus. The goal of this project is to implement current collections management methods, digitize records, and improve accessibility to the collection through use of a data base that uses archaeological terminology common to artifact analysis. After I receive my Bachelor's degree I plan on continuing my education, and will be applying to Western State's new Masters in Gallery Management and Exhibit Specialization program.

***John W. (Jack) Ives***

Dr. Ives' interests lie in Plains, Subarctic, Great Basin and Northeast Asian prehistory (Palaeolithic, Jin Dynasty), archaeological theory (kinship and economic organization), Paleoindian studies, and Public Archaeology. In an interdisciplinary project, he is investigating the Promontory Caves (Utah) for traces of Dene ancestors (who had left Subarctic Canada, on their way to becoming the Navajo and Apaches of the American Southwest). Ives maintains the Western Canadian Fluted Point Database, works with graduate students on northern Plains Besant-Sonota archaeological sites, and conducts research at the University of Alberta's Mattheis Ranch. From 1979-2007, Ives served with the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, the Royal Alberta Museum, and the Historic Resources Management Branch, with senior management responsibilities as Alberta's Provincial Archaeologist (21 years), and extensive experience in Aboriginal policy initiatives (including leading the drafting team for Canada's only repatriation legislation, the *First Nations Sacred Ceremonial Objects Repatriation Act of Alberta*). He has undertaken executive and curatorial roles in developing the World Heritage

Site of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, the Royal Alberta Museum's Gallery of Aboriginal Culture and international exhibitions (*Rise of the Black Dragon*). Ives received the University of Michigan's Distinguished Dissertation Award, three Alberta Premier's Awards, and the University of Alberta's *Landrex Distinguished Professorship*.

**Chris Johnston** is a Project Archaeologist and Lab Supervisor for Paleocultural Research Group in Broomfield. He is also a MA candidate at Colorado State University, where he has been conducting research on communal bison hunting with his thesis research on the Roberts Buffalo Jump (5LR100). He will be graduating in the spring of 2016. Chris has also been a Project Archaeologist for the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, CSU, since he began his career at CSU in 2011. He has worked on high-altitude projects across the Front Range, as well as a variety of other field and lab projects at CSU. He has also worked as a field tech in both CRM and for the Forest Service. Chris, along with his MA advisor Jason LaBelle, recently co-edited a volume for Southwestern Lore called the *Lithic Caches of Colorado*. Chris is also currently the Treasurer for the Plains Anthropological Society.

**Julia Kenyon** is a first year Master's student in archaeology at Colorado State University studying Colorado prehistory, having completed a B.A. in Anthropology at George Washington University in 2007. During the interim, I had the opportunity to work at a variety of sites in a range of ecoregions throughout North America, and feel very lucky to have returned to Colorado for graduate education. I am interested in the entire temporal range of Colorado prehistory from colonization to contact, but my current research is focused on the Early Ceramic period in Northern Colorado. Originally from the remote eastern city of Boston, I am grateful to call Colorado home these days and have no plans to reverse such good fortune.

**Curtis Martin** 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, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, California, Montana, 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 Dominquez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. (DARG). He also teaches Field Methods in Archaeology at Colorado Mesa University.

**Todd McMahon** is a Staff Archaeologist at History Colorado where he has been employed for the past twenty-three years. He holds research interests for the Formative Period in west-central Colorado, front-range archaeology, the prehistoric four-corner area, plains archaeology, as well as Peruvian and Hawai'iian archaeology. Todd has written past journal articles and organized and presented at symposia sessions on such topics as the Fremont culture of Colorado, computer applications for archaeology, archaeology integration with

historic preservation. Todd regularly gives school and adult talks on archaeology and local history. Todd is currently engaged in helping to establish and encourage greater curation standards with Colorado museums holding artifacts and specimens excavated from State lands. Todd is a 4th generation Colorado native, married with three children and has actively served on many historic preservation committees and boards.

**Halston Meeker** is a third 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 stone circle 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 occupation length and ring use intensity at Killdeer Canyon and T-W-Diamond stone circle sites, located in northern Colorado.

**Norma Miller** is an archaeologist and curator of the Douglas County History Repository. I attended Metropolitan State University and graduated with a B.A. in Anthropology in 1992. I also have a B.A. in Music Education from Colorado State University in 1966. My work in archaeology began in 1993 with the development of Russellville and the discovery of Civil War artifacts in several locations. Field work continued until 1996. The report was completed in 1998. From that time on I worked on archaeology in the Front Range. Beginning in 2000 I was the archaeology advisor to Douglas County Historic Preservation Board and began organization of the artifacts that Douglas County had collected over the years. In 2007, the County found a facility to rent that became the Douglas County History Repository. The next year I was hired as curator of that facility. While continuing to do archaeology at the Blackfoot Cave site, I supervised the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society members who came to the Repository to help with analysis of the Blackfoot Cave artifacts. I am active in CCPA and CAS.

**Dr. Mark Mitchell** is the Research Director for Paleocultural Research Group, a member-supported nonprofit that conducts research, trains students, and educates the public on the archaeology of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Mitchell's research focuses on the archaeology of the northern Great Plains, with an emphasis on the farming villages of the Middle Missouri. He also studies upland land use in the Southern Rockies, American Indian art, the anthropology of technology, and the history of archaeology. His research has appeared in *Plains Anthropologist*, *Antiquity*, *American Antiquity*, *Southwestern Lore*, *Quaternary International*, and in a number of book chapters. He is the author of *Crafting History in the Northern Plains: A Political Economy of the Heart River Region, 1400-1750* (2013, University of Arizona Press) and co-editor of *Across A Great Divide: Continuity and Change in Native North American Societies, 1400-1900* (2010, University of Arizona Press).

**Ronald J. Rood** has worked as an archaeologist in the Intermountain West and Great Plains for more than 30 years. For 15 years he served as the Utah Assistant State Archaeologist where he managed the Human Remains Program and directed Public Outreach and Education efforts. He graduated from Fort Lewis College in 1979 and from Wichita State University in 1985. He once rode a chairlift with Oprah Winfrey and he was on Car Talk with Click and Clack.

**Susan C. Ryan** (Ph.D.), director of archaeology, has worked at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center since 1998. She codirected the Shields Pueblo excavation project from 1998 to 2000 and was project director of the Albert Porter Pueblo excavation project from 2001 to 2004. As director, Susan aligns the Center's mission with ongoing field, laboratory, and online report publication activities. Her research interests include the nature and extent of Chaco influence in the northern Southwest, community formation, the cultural mediation of environmental shifts, and the built environment.

**Kari L. Schleher** (Ph.D., University of New Mexico, 2010) is the Laboratory Manager at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. At Crow Canyon she runs the lab, which includes designing and implementing artifacts analysis, as well as grant and report writing. Kari teaches artifact analysis to students and adults in Crow Canyon programs. She was the lab director for the University of New Mexico's Chaco Stratigraphy Project at Chaco Culture National Historical Park in 2006, served as an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico from 2010 to 2011, and was the principal investigator for archaeological ceramic analysis projects through Schleher Archaeological Consultants in Albuquerque. She is the author or co-author of a number of journal articles and edited volume chapters, including three chapters in *Potters and Communities of Practice: Glaze Paint and Polychrome Pottery in the American Southwest, A.D. 1250-1700* and an article in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*, as well as numerous cultural resource management report chapters.

**Rebecca L. Simon** (Becca) works at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center as a Field Archaeologist. Becca has Bachelor's degrees in Anthropology and English from Pennsylvania State University and completed her Master's in Anthropology in December 2013. Becca grew up in Washington, D.C., where she developed a love for history and archaeology visiting the many museums of the Smithsonian Institution. Becca's experience includes teaching, interpretation, collections management, and culture resource management. She has archaeological field experience in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, and southern Jordan. Her professional interests include Southwest archaeology, the protohistoric era, historic photography, public outreach, and historic preservation.

**Caitlin A. Sommer** (M.A., University of Colorado 2013) is a Supervisory Archaeologist with Crow Canyon since 2010. Sommer completed two years (2006-2008) of cultural resource management work in New York State before completing her Master's degree with Dr. Lekson, in 2013. Her Master's work involved analyzing feather bundles from various sites throughout the Southwest and Great Basin. She served as a field intern during the Goodman Point Communities Project, and has since supervised excavations during the Basketmaker Communities Project. Research interests include understanding ideological connections among different groups of people, through time and space.

**Mark Stiger** has taught at Western State Colorado University since 1989.

**Laura Vernon** is a 2<sup>nd</sup> year master's student at the University of Denver with a concentration in archaeology. Her research focus is on historic archaeology, archaeology of gender, and ground-

penetrating radar. She works at IDS North America, specializing in ground-penetrating radar marketing and customer support. She is currently completing a master's thesis on the lives of working class women in sites that are defined by men's labor, as at the Industrial Mine in Colorado. Specifically, she is interested in the ways women manipulated or contested gender expectations to contribute the household economy.

**Jack C. Warner** is a Past President and an active Director of the Colorado Archaeological Society and its Denver Chapter. He is a lifelong student of the archaeology and anthropology of early humans--particularly their religions and art. For the past 7 years, Jack has participated in prehistoric archaeological excavations at the Blackfoot Cave site in Douglas Co., CO and at sites in Southwestern CO. Jack gives public talks and tours relating to Denver Basin prehistoric archaeology, including at the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve, a 10,000+ year-old Paleo-Indian site with many extinct mammoth and bison remains. Jack is the author of the non-fiction book *Eagles and Lions of Land and Sea*, which documents the places in the world he has found the most interesting, and why. Prior to his retirement, Jack had a 41-year career focused on the research and development and teaching of emerging telecommunications technologies. Jack received his Master of Science degree from Cornell University and his MBA from the University of Michigan.

**Jenna Wheaton** is a 2<sup>nd</sup> year master's student at the University of Denver with a concentration in archaeology. Her research focus is on historic archaeology, heritage management, and archaeology and the law. She has worked for the past four years at ICF International, specializing in National Environmental Policy Act compliance mainly for energy development and transportation projects in the western United States. She is currently completing a master's thesis on class identity of laborers during times of conflict, focusing on how material remains of domestic spheres reveal expressions of class identity of miners at the Industrial Coal Mine in Superior, Colorado.

## 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: 51**

**Amount Awarded to Date: \$24,740**

**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
Aaron Whittenburg	2015	Colorado State University
Hallie Meeker	2016	Colorado State University

## 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
Chelsey Beans-Polk	2015	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.

<b>Fellow</b>	<b>Year Honored</b>
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

## 2015-2016 Executive Committee

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Term</b>
Michael Berry	President	2015-2016
Michelle Slaughter	Past President	2015-2016
Nathan Boyless	President Elect	2015-2016
Kathy Croll	Secretary	2015-2017
Jacki Mullen	Treasurer	2014-2016
Open	American Indian Board Member	
Sara Jennings	Board Member	2015-2017
Rebecca Schwendler	Board Member	2015-2017
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	
Adrienne Anderson	Ward Weakly 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
2015	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Inn





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