



# Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

39th Annual Conference  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
March 9-12, 2017

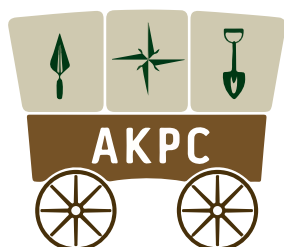
# Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Meeting Sponsors .....                             | 3  |
| Conference Map.....                                | 4  |
| Agenda.....  | 5  |
| Presentation Schedule.....                         | 7  |
| Friday Afternoon .....                             | 7  |
| Saturday Morning.....                              | 8  |
| Saturday Afternoon .....                           | 10 |
| Abstracts .....                                    | 12 |
| Biographies of CCPA Annual Meeting Presenters..... | 30 |
| Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund.....                  | 42 |
| Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund Awardees .....        | 43 |
| Native American Scholarship .....                  | 48 |
| CCPA Fellows.....                                  | 49 |
| 2016-2017 Executive Committee.....                 | 50 |
| Past CCPA Meeting Locations .....                  | 51 |

# Meeting Sponsors

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the following organizations for their support of the 39th Annual Meeting:

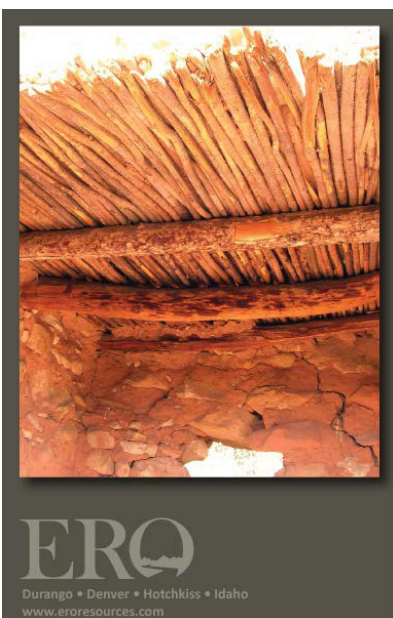
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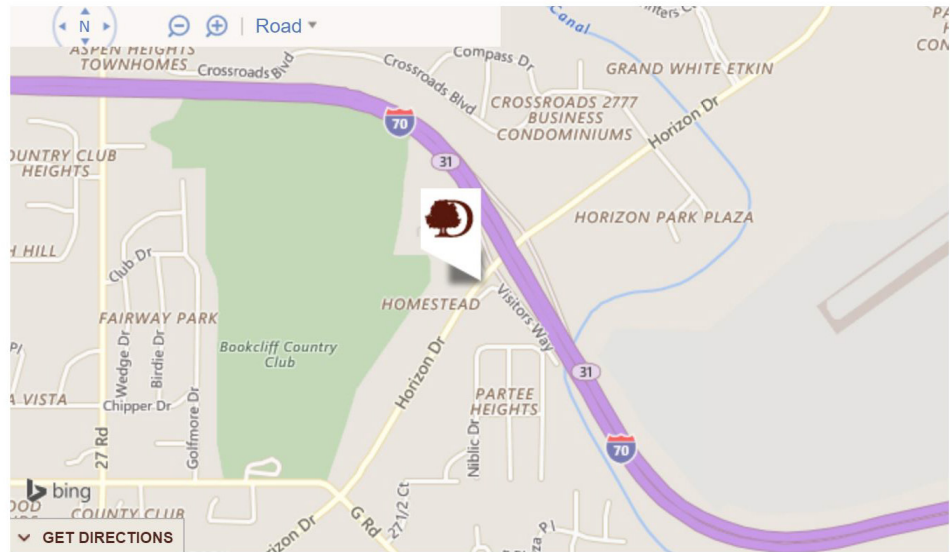
# Conference Map



## DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Grand Junction

743 Horizon Dr, Grand Junction, Colorado,  
81506-3906, USA  
TEL: +1-970-241-8888  
FAX: +1-970-242-7266

### MAPS & DIRECTIONS



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### Directions

Located off I-70 at Exit 31. Turn left onto Horizon Drive. Follow Horizon Drive under the I-70 overpass. Turn right into the Double Tree by Hilton.



**AGENDA**  
**COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS**  
**2017 Annual Business Meeting**  
Friday, March 10  
Grand Junction, Colorado



**8:00 a.m. Meeting Call to Order –**

Call to Order and Changes to Agenda – Nathan Boyless (5 minutes)

[5 minutes]

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

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

[5 minutes]

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

**Officer Reports**

President's Report – Nathan Boyless (10 minutes)

*Opening remarks*

- Student Affairs Committee
- Partnership with CAS
- Fort Carson/PCMS
- Programmatic Agreement Consulting Party – Canyon of the Ancients National Monument
- Programmatic Agreement Review Committee
- SAA List of Active Organizations
- Cultural Heritage and the Trump Administration
  - o ACRA
  - o SAA
  - o Coalition for American Heritage
  - o Signing on to Senate letter in opposition to overturning the BLM Planning Rule 2.0
- 2018 meeting host and location

Treasurer's Report – Justin Lawrence (10 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 – Jacki Mullen (5 minutes)

Website – Mary Sullivan (5 minutes)

Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship Committee – 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 - no report  
Native American Scholarship – Greg Wolff (10 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)  
The Society for American Archaeology – Susan Chandler (5 minutes)

[1.5 hours]

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

Colorado Encyclopedia – Kevin Black (5 minutes)

[5 minutes]

#### **9:45 a.m. New Business**

Amending Article VIII Officers, Section 4 – Nathan Boyless (5 minutes) – REQUIRES MEMBERSHIP VOTE  
Recognition of outgoing EC members – Nathan Boyless (5 minutes)  
Incoming president – Jason LaBelle (5 minutes)  
Election results – Jason LaBelle (5 minutes)  
Honoring Susan Collins, 2017 Hart Award Recipient – Holly Norton (5 minutes)  
Announce the Silent Auction – Jason LaBelle (5 minutes)  
Call to Adjourn Meeting – Jason LaBelle

[30 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 – Katie Arntzen (5-10 minutes)  
Bureau of Land Management – Dan Haas of Bridget Ambler (5 minutes)  
U. S. Forest Service – Angie Krall (5 minutes)  
USFWS – Meg Van Ness (5 minutes)

Ft. Carson Cultural Resource Management Program – Jennifer Kolise or Wayne Thomas (5 minutes)

Bureau of Reclamation – Kristin Bowen (5 minutes)

National Resource Conservation Service – Tara Hoffman (5 minutes)

[60+ minutes]

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

## **Presentation Schedule**

### **Friday Afternoon**

#### **General Session Papers**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1:30-1:50 | <b>5GA4251 - An Archaeoastronomy Site in Middle Park, Colorado</b><br>Brian O'Neil, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group<br>Cheryl Harrison, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group<br>Holly Shelton, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group                            |
| 1:50-2:05 | <b>Advancing the Study of Cultural Astronomy in the Greater Southwest</b><br>Ray A. Williamson, Board of Directors<br>Society for cultural Astronomy in the American southwest   |
| 2:05-2:20 | <b>DARG Website Update</b><br>Thuong (Nicky) Pham, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group   |
| 2:20-2:35 | <b>Oops, You Burnt It: Radiocarbon Dating Charred Food Crust</b><br>Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute<br>R. A. Varney, PaleoResearch Institute<br>Thomas W. Stafford, Stafford Laboratories<br>Jeff Speakman, CAIS, University of Georgia<br>Donna C. Roper, KSU |
| 2:35-2:55 | <b>BREAK</b>   |
| 2:55-3:10 | <b>Conservation and Archaeological Lab Methods Contribute to Protein Contamination</b><br>Caitlin Clark, PaleoResearch Institute<br>Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute  |
| 3:10-3:25 | <b>High Resolution Rock Art Photography and Editing</b><br>Masha Conner, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group   |
| 3:25-3:40 | <b>The Use of Overhead Photography and Adobe Photoshop to Document Ute Tree Platforms in Colorado National Monument</b><br>Curtis Martin, The Colorado Wickiup Project   |

- 3:40-3:55      **Archaeological Investigations at Alta: A Mining Community in the San Juan Mountains**  
Michael J. Prouty  
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- 3:55-4:10      **BREAK**
- 4:10-4:25      **The Roan Creek Toll Road Site, 5ME924, DeBeque Canyon, Colorado.**  
Nicole Inman, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group
- 4:25-4:40      **Stone Circles and Wooden Structures: Mysterious Structures and Possible Alternative Healing Practices Along the Bluffs in Colorado Springs**  
Karin Larkin, Department of Anthropology  
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs  
Michelle Slaughter, Avalon Archaeology and Metcalf Archaeology
- 4:40-5:00      **Update on the Ute Trails Project: Inventories of four trails in Mesa and Eagle Counties**  
Carl E. Conner, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

## **Saturday Morning**

### Symposium

#### **Building on the Past: Honoring the Legacy of Colorado's Archaeologists; A Symposium Celebrating the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of CCPA's Scholarship Program**

- 8:00-8:10      **Introduction to Symposium**  
Chris Johnston
- 8:10-8:30      **Colorado Archaeological Society: Historical Perspectives and Impact**  
Thomas Hoff, Executive Secretary  
Colorado Archaeological Society
- 8:30-8:45      **Long-term Trends in Colorado Archaeology as Seen in the Pages of *Southwestern Lore***  
Cris Zier, Editor, *Southwestern Lore*
- 8:45-9:00      **The Impact of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes' Archival Records on the Interpretation of Architecture at Mesa Verde National Park**  
Greg Munson, Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest
- 9:00-9:15      **Dr. Wormington, the Uncompahgre Complex, and Her Enduring Legacy**  
Mike Piontkowski, DARG
- 9:15-9:30      **BREAK**



- 9:30-9:45     **Barn Butte and Charles Scoggin: Contemporary Perspectives on 1930s Archaeology**  
Andrew Viloudaki, Anthropology Department  
Colorado State University
- 9:45-10:00    **Reassessing the Age and Duration of the Sopris Phase: New Dates from Trinidad State College Collections**  
Mark Mitchell, Paleocultural Research Group
- 10:00-10:15   **Evolution of the Paradigms for Study of the Prehistoric Ute: Omer Stewart, Bill Buckles, Sydney Lamb, the Huschers, and others to the Present Day**  
Steve Baker, Centuries Research, Inc.
- 10:15-10:30   **Magic Mountain Archaeological Project 3.0**  
Michele Koons, Denver Museum of Nature and Science  
Mark Mitchell, Paleocultural Research Group
- 10:30-10:45   **BREAK**
- 10:45-11:00   **On the Trail with Mike Metcalf and Liz Morris: Reinvestigation of the Carey Lake Site, Larimer County**  
Kelton Meyer, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology  
Jason LaBelle, Colorado State University
- 11:00-11:15   **Picking up Rocks in South Park with Kevin Black.**  
Joshua Boyd, Alpine Archaeological Consultants
- 11:15-11:30   **Exploring the Record Collection of Dr. William Buckles and the Holdings of the Colorado Rock Art Archive, including Materials from the Work of Dr. Lawrence Loendorf, Daphne and John Rudolph, Peter Faris, Dell Crandall and other Archaeological Notables**  
Tammi Moe, Pueblo City-County Library District
- 11:30-11:45   **Creating an Accessible Legacy: How Public Outreach and Archaeological Education Further the Reach of Colorado Archaeology.**  
Rebecca Simon, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
- 11:45-12:00   **Discussant**  
Steve Cassells
- 12:00-1:30     **LUNCH BREAK**

## Saturday Afternoon

### General Session Papers

- 1:30-1:45     **Through a Glass, Darkly: Shedding Light on Late Prehistoric Obsidian Conveyance and Ethnogenesis on the Plains**  
Kevin P. Gilmore, HDR  
Jon Hedlund, ERO Resources Corporation  
Bonnie Clark, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver
- 1:45-2:00     **A Study of Basketmaker III Black-on-white Bowl Motifs in the Four Corners Region: Motif 1 during the period A.D. 575-650**  
Linda Honeycutt, Independent Researcher
- 2:00-2:15     **Western Stemmed Occupations on the Mountaineer Site**  
Mark Stiger, Moncrief Chair of Anthropology  
Western State Colorado University
- 2:15-2:30     **Results of the 2015 Data Recovery Efforts at the Wolf Creek Pictograph Site, 5RT90.**  
Charles A. Reed, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- 2:30-2:50     **BREAK**
- 2:50-3:05     **Cultural Resource Mitigation Along the North Gunnison - Salida Transmission Line: A Cross-Cut for Examining Changes in Hunter-Gatherer Adaptive Systems in The Upper Gunnison Basin.**  
Casey D. Dukeman, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- 3:05-3:20     **Of Mice and Agricultural Intensification: Implications of Interactive Crop-Loss Processes During Drought in Hopi Maize Fields**  
Steven Sundjordet, US Fish and Wildlife Service
- 3:20-3:35     **Time Off from the Hunt: The Chronology of Non-hunting Sites at Rollins Pass, Northern Colorado**  
Michelle A. Dinkel, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology  
Colorado State University
- 3:35-3:55     **BREAK**
- 3:55-4:10     **I Hear You Singin' In the Wire, I Can Hear You Through The Whine: Recording Transmission Lines in Colorado**  
Megan Mueller, HDR  
Andrew Mueller, HDR  
Thomas Lux, HDR
- 4:10-4:25     **The 2016 Field Season at Cherokee Ranch, Douglas County, Colorado**

Reid Farmer, Cherokee Ranch Science Institute

4:25-4:40      **Research in the Arkansas Valley, 2014-2017**  
Frank Lee Earley, Emeritus Faculty at Arapahoe Community College  
Littleton, Colorado

Poster Presentations

8:00-5:00

**Lithophones from the San Luis Valley, Colorado: Utilizing Sound as a New Functional Dimension for Ground Stone Artifact Analysis and Interpretation**

Marilyn A. Martorano, Martorano Consultants LLC

**Canyon Granaries: A Comparison of Feature Morphology in the Skull Creek Basin, Moffat County, CO**

Caitlin A. Holland, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology

Julia B. Kenyon, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University

**When Pots Walk: Reverse Archaeology at a Chaco Outlier Site in the Central Mesa Verde Region**

Rebecca Simon, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

**The Archaeology Podcast Network: Listen and Learn**

Emily M. Long, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences

Colorado Mesa University

**Survey Results: Trappers Meadow and Twin Lakes area of the Flat Tops Wilderness Area of the White River National Forest, Garfield County, Colorado**

Aaron Whittenburg, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology

Michael Metcalf, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

## ABSTRACTS

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

#### General Session Papers

(1:30)

#### 5GA4251 - An Archaeoastronomy Site in Middle Park, Colorado

Brian O'Neil, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Cheryl Harrison, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Holly Shelton, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

This paper provides an updated review of our first presentation at CCPA in 2014, along with data analyses conducted over the last two years. 5GA4251 is an open architectural site with 30 cobble features situated in a unique topographical context. 18 cobble outlines include: ellipses; egg-shapes; lens shapes; L and 3-sided shapes; and composites of these. Feature 13, an elliptical/egg-shaped composite, was suspected to be a horizon calendar with multiple cobble alignments to equinox and summer solstice sunrises/sunsets. Data from the U.S. Naval Observatory, Astronomical Applications Dept. for latitude, date, time, azimuth, and altitude were used as a base line. Field observations with instrumentation sighted along selected cobble alignments were conducted in Sept. 2012, June 2013, and Sept. 2015. Measurements for azimuth and horizon elevation confirmed that these alignments for autumnal equinox sunrise/sunset, and summer solstice sunrise/sunset, are compatible with USNO/AAD data. Current analysis involves: 1) the group database for 23 features and their cobble alignment set azimuths; and 2) the group data set for the long and cross axes for 15 features. It produced a set of interesting patterns involving a primary selection for the cardinal and inter-cardinal directions, followed by a secondary selection for solstice sunrises and sunsets. Some possible constellation relationships are also considered.

(1:50)

#### Advancing the Study of Cultural Astronomy in the Greater Southwest

Ray A. Williamson, Board of Directors

Society for cultural Astronomy in the American southwest

The study of cultural astronomy in the Southwest U.S. has had a mixed reception among Southwestern archaeologists, especially archaeoastronomy, the element of the field that deals with archaeological remains. Over the past decade or so, the archaeology community has become more receptive to some of the results of cultural astronomy and a few archaeologists have begun to see it as a useful tool in the effort to understand the lives of the peoples who left us so many puzzling southwestern architectural structures.

The Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest (SCAAS), a Colorado nonprofit Organization, was founded in 2011 to, among other things, foster the development of professional standards in cultural astronomy. SCAAS is dedicated to providing a professional forum and support to promote research and a better understanding of the cultural significance of astronomical knowledge among American Southwest cultures, past and present. This paper will present the major features of a conference hosted by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

(CCAC) and the SCAAS, 26-29 October, 2016. This conference brought together Native American colleagues, archaeologists, and cultural astronomers. A book assembling the best of the papers presented will be forthcoming.

(2:05)

#### DARG Website Update

Thuong (Nicky) Pham, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Ongoing current project is to overhaul the entire dargnet.org website to a new layout with additional information that includes connections to various databases, presentations, and D-Stretch gallery. Separate the databases' connections between public and private access. Presentations with summaries of various reports. D-Stretch gallery to amplify the details of rock art panels.

(2:20)

#### Oops, You Burnt It: Radiocarbon Dating Charred Food Crust

Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute

R. A. Varney, PaleoResearch Institute

Thomas W. Stafford, Stafford Laboratories

Jeff Speakman, CAIS, University of Georgia

Donna C. Roper, KSU

Radiocarbon dates on charred food crust recovered from ceramics has been questioned as inaccurate and accepted as accurate. In the 1980s Stan Ahler recognized that dates on charred food crusts often were too old, providing unreliable chronological information for the northern Plains. Therefore, he recommended that charred residue obtained from ceramics not be dated. Today we have the scientific tools to examine and reevaluate every aspect that contributes to a radiocarbon date. The physics of radiocarbon dating is unquestioned, while there is room for improvement in chemical pretreatment methods and understanding components of organics destined for dating. Recent studies demonstrate carbon (inorganic and organic) uptake by plant roots. In addition, the freshwater reservoir effect, like the marine reservoir effect, creates carbon reservoirs that differ from our atmosphere.

Cooking food in ceramic vessels can leave charred residue around the neck and rim and occasionally lower in the vessel. Pyrolysis, which does not occur in the presence of water, is the process of forming a golden-brown (or darker) crust in carbohydrates or protein when cooked. Pyrolysis of fats/lipids occurs at much higher temperatures. Cooking may separate carbohydrates, which rise above the water level, allowing them to char. To the extent carbohydrates are mixed with other food compounds, such as protein and fats/lipids, laboratory methods are essential to remove all non-charred compounds prior to dating. Archaeological and modern reference samples are reviewed to illustrate these properties and demonstrate a method that effectively removes uncharred organics from charred food crust, usually resulting in age-appropriate dates.

(2:35) **BREAK**

(2:55)

Conservation and Archaeological Lab Methods Contribute to Protein Contamination

Caitlin Clark, PaleoResearch Institute

Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute

Archaeological laboratories contain many chemicals assumed to be harmless. In a recent protein residue study we received a sample of Rhoplex® as a control because this acrylic binder was used to label or seal one sample. Rhoplex® AC-33 Acrylic Emulsion has been used for years in paint and coatings. Dow Chemical uses this acrylic binder in multiple products from paints to stain-beading technology and sells the binder separately. Archaeologists and conservators use it instead of B-72 for labeling artifacts or for painting over labels because it is water-based, easy to apply, good on bumpy surfaces, does not bubble, and does not smear inks. We tested Rhoplex® adhesive for reactivity to protein antisera by mixing 1 µl Rhoplex® with 1 µl Tris/NaCl/Triton to create a control sample. This sample was examined in a similar manner to sediment control samples.

Our tests against all antisera indicate positive reactions with many antisera including bear, deer, dog, rat, and trout. All of the artifacts and sediment control samples submitted for one project tested positive to both bear and dog antisera at the 1:5 concentration, suggesting contamination. Although only one artifact was labeled with Rhoplex® the possibility that Rhoplex® vapors in the archaeological lab acted as a contaminant for all of the artifacts and their associated soil control samples cannot be dismissed. Vapors appear to have penetrated all sediment control samples. Archaeological samples and sediment control samples were retested multiple times in an effort to more fully understand the apparently anomalous positive reactions.

(3:10)

High Resolution Rock Art Photography and Editing

Masha Conner, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

This talk will focus on combining multiple images to achieve high resolution photos by using Adobe Lightroom as well as using DStretch and Adobe Photoshop to achieve more precise trace and/or reconstruction of rock art.

(3:25)

The Use of Overhead Photography and Adobe Photoshop to Document

Ute Tree Platforms in Colorado National Monument

Curtis Martin, The Colorado Wickiup Project

The Colorado Wickiup Project documented six wooden features in Colorado National Monument in west central Colorado. Two of the structures were determined to be of historic Euro-American construction and the other four consist of a series of collapsed tree platforms of Ute construction. The age of the platforms is difficult to determine as no live-collected structural elements were found for tree-ring dating and no evidence of trade goods was found in association, which possibly suggests a prehistoric—rather than protohistoric or historic—time

frame, despite the fact that the wooden beams remain in fairly sound condition. The activities conducted in the field included metal detection, overhead photography of each feature, and the completion of Aboriginal Wooden Feature Component forms. In the lab, Adobe Photoshop was employed to highlight the obscure cultural beams in the platform photographs.

(3:40)

Archaeological Investigations at Alta: A Mining Community in the San Juan Mountains  
Michael J. Prouty, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. recently completed excavations at the Alta Townsite (site 5SM3827) in support of a land exchange for the USFS–Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests. Alta was a nineteenth-century mining community on Turkey Creek Mesa south of Telluride, Colorado in the San Juan Mountains. Occupied between the 1880s and the 1950s, the town grew and expanded during various mining booms and under different large-scale mining companies to eventually include a mill complex, a school house, a community center, a boarding house, and numerous cabins. Alta, and the associated Gold King Mine and Mill, was the first community to receive distributed electricity from the Ames Power Plant on Howards Fork. Alpine’s excavations took place at a number of collapsed buildings that highlighted the spatial layout of the town and the corresponding socio-economic organization of the inhabitants of the town. This presentation will discuss the results of the excavations and place those results into a historical context examining life in an industrial company town.

(3:55) **BREAK**

(4:10)

The Roan Creek Toll Road Site, 5ME924, DeBeque Canyon, Colorado.  
Nicole Inman, Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG), by means of a grant from History Colorado State Historical Fund, conducted a site assessment of the Roan Creek Toll Road site, 5ME924, located in DeBeque Canyon, Colorado. Overall, the project recorded 2.5 miles of toll road located on public land, comprised of non-contiguous roadway structures. In addition to the toll road segments, newly discovered sites were also recorded. A surprising discovery during the course of the field work was the presence of site 5ME21641, a historic sheltered camp. It appears, based on the field survey, that this site was a blasting/grading camp occupied by Italian railroad workers. This site is remarkable due to the numerous ethnically defined cultural features, specifically, bread ovens. These features are well preserved and compare well with ovens described in other historic contexts in Colorado.

(4:25)

Stone Circles and Wooden Structures: Mysterious Structures and Possible Alternative Healing Practices Along the Bluffs in Colorado Springs

Karin Larkin, Department of Anthropology

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Michelle Slaughter, Avalon Archaeology and Metcalf Archaeology

People have utilized the area along Austin Bluffs in Colorado Springs for thousands of years. We have identified extensive evidence for resources, particularly lithic procurement and likely hunting activities from at least the Archaic period on, possibly earlier. In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the area also housed Cragmor Sanatorium, a popular Tuberculosis sanatorium. In the late 1960s the area was sold to the University of Colorado system to house the Colorado Springs branch campus. As part of a survey and inventory of the cultural resources of UCCS funded by the Colorado State Historic Fund, we relocated, identified, and recorded several sites and features that raise unexpected and interesting questions. Inconsistent interpretations by previous archaeologists and lack of testing on these features have lent to our lack of understanding on how to interpret these features. Are the stone circles hunting blinds, vision quest sites, or maybe a shepherd's keep. Is the odd wooden structure next to the natural perennial spring a Navajo sweat lodge or student's art experiment or both? And...is that a tipi ring? Here we present the evidence and our early findings from this survey. Since this project is in the beginning phases, we look to you to help us unravel these mysteries.

(4:40)

Update on the Ute Trails Project: Inventories of four trails in Mesa and Eagle Counties

Carl E. Conner

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group

Four suspected prehistoric/historic trails have been investigated over the past few years in both Mesa and Eagle Counties, Colorado. Located in the Northern Utes' aboriginal territory, the trails were parts of important corridors linking key river crossings and seasonal destination locales as evidenced by the clustering and distributions of the recorded archaeological sites. Ute tribal participation has occurred at the development and findings stages of these projects.



## SATURDAY

### Symposium

Building on the Past: Honoring the Legacy of Colorado's Archaeologists;  
A Symposium Celebrating the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of CCPA's Scholarship Program

(8:00)

### Introduction to Symposium

Chris Johnston

(8:10)

### Colorado Archaeological Society: Historical Perspectives and Impact

Thomas Hoff, Executive Secretary, Colorado Archaeological Society

The Colorado Archaeological Society is now in its eighty-second year. This presentation will touch on some of the people and events that have played such an important role in CAS's and Colorado's archaeological history. In the spring of 1935, a group of four men destined to become the founders of CAS, met at Western State University in Gunnison to organize a society interested in the advancement of archaeology and establish a museum for Western State College and western Colorado in general. The society they founded was called "Southwestern Colorado Archaeological Society." Its Charter provided for meetings, Chapters and publications, with defined purposes to promote research and preservation. Three months later CAS was up and running and had published the first issue of *Southwestern Lore*. In 1936 CAS incorporated and, with new Chapters in Montrose and Durango, was renamed the Colorado Archaeological Society. The Society flourished. In 1969 members became concerned that there were no statewide protocols in place for prehistoric archaeology or highway salvage or archaeological resources. This led CAS to take on what would become its most significant project: a nearly five-year struggle to pass the state's antiquities legislation and create the Office of State Archaeologist. The years following produced a myriad of research projects and programs, led by a star-studded cast of professionals and avocational members. Membership today is 1,100+ statewide in eleven Chapters. Its successful PAAC (Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification) training and respected scholarship programs continue today.

(8:30)

### Long-term Trends in Colorado Archaeology as Seen in the Pages of *Southwestern Lore*

Cris Zier, Editor, *Southwestern Lore*

*Southwestern Lore*, the journal of the Colorado Archaeological Society, has been published continuously since 1935 – to be exact, 318 issues in 82 years. The original stated mission was to publish articles about archaeology, general anthropology, and occasionally history and biology, either from the Southwest or with a Southwestern bent ("Colorado west of the Continental Divide"). But there was immediate mission creep, as articles flowed in from many parts of the West and beyond, covering a wide array of topics. If blame is to be assigned it should go to the

peripatetic E. B. Renaud, who went everywhere and reported his every move and thought in the journal. This paper will explore trends in both research and publishing through the historical lens of *Southwestern Lore*, along the way looking at topical and geographical coverage, the historical diversity of materials published (yes, poetry was once a mainstay of the journal), and the archaeologists whose contributions furthered their own careers as well as the interests of Colorado archaeology.

(8:45)

The Impact of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes' Archival Records on the Interpretation of Architecture at Mesa Verde National Park

Greg Munson, Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest

Mesa Verde National Park, located in southwest Colorado, contains the largest assemblage of world-class pre-Columbian architecture in the state. The major cliff dwellings and surface sites were initially researched, excavated and stabilized by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes from 1908 through 1922. Dr. Fewkes' manuscript and photograph collection is currently housed at the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institute in Suitland, Maryland. Records such as these are vital to the correct interpretation of architecture and features in subsequent archaeological research projects. All too often these archival records or Legacy Documentation are not considered in conducting modern day projects. This paper will review the records left behind by Dr. Fewkes and others. We will discuss their impact on assessing previous research at Mesa Verde National Park. These records had a significant impact on our research on the architecture of Sun Temple and Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde National Park. In particular, we reviewed previously asserted architectural configurations of Sun Temple and later, pictographs in Cliff Palace that were purported to establish a connection of these sites to cultural astronomy research. At Sun Temple, we learned from historic records that it was unlikely that the central circular structures extended above the outside perimeter wall when completed and did not form a sighting device for observation of solar and lunar alignments. We also learned that incorrect modern reconstruction of a pictograph in the four-story tower of Cliff Palace led to an improper association with lunar cycles.

(9:00)

Dr. Wormington, the Uncompahgre Complex, and Her Enduring Legacy

Mike Piontkowski, DARG

Dr. H. Marie Wormington made a number of notable contributions to Colorado archaeology. One of her earliest was excavations at four sites in Western Colorado, which resulted in her defining the Uncompahgre Complex. The Dominguez Archaeological Research Group received a grant from the Colorado State Historical Fund to re-analyze the artifacts from the Taylor Site, one of the sites that Wormington excavated. To date the artifacts from the Taylor Site have been described but have had limited analysis. This paper will put Wormington's work in perspective with our current state of knowledge and analytic techniques that were not available at the time of her analysis. I will point out data gaps in the collection, which have affected subsequent analysis. Because of Dr. Wormington's work the archaeological research potential in western Colorado became known. Some of her other contributions include collaborating with amateur

archaeologists to locate, report and assist with the excavations of sites. She also trained a number of women; she introduced professional investigation and reporting techniques to Western Colorado. Her publications synthesized the current state of knowledge at that time; and as luck would have it the Taylor Site was and is one of the deepest undisturbed archaeological deposits. The quantitative descriptions of the Taylor Site artifacts have been placed into a digital record, which will allow future researchers to access the data. This investigation has also shown the value of legacy collections.

(9:15) **BREAK**

(9:30)

Barn Butte and Charles Scoggin: Contemporary Perspectives on 1930s Archaeology  
Andrew Viloudaki, Anthropology Department, Colorado State University.

During the midst of World War II, Frank Roberts wrote an obituary for his former field hand 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Charles “Chili” Scoggin, stating that Scoggin was “very capable and promising...[and] whose chief fault was so overwhelming an interest in archaeology that it was difficult to hold him to any routine not directly concerned with it” (Roberts 1944). Given Scoggin’s short career, his published material is limited, but still impressive. He left a legacy of methodical observations and excavations as evidenced in his written accounts from his time excavating at the Lindenmeier Site, Barn Butte in western Nebraska (LaBelle and Scoggin 2016), Mantle Cave in the Yampa River Valley (Burgh and Scoggin 1948), and other investigations along the Yampa and Green River drainage systems. Scoggin’s manuscript of his 1939 excavations at Barn Butte represents the only published material of several investigations at the site (LaBelle and Scoggin 2016). In November 2016, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology (Colorado State University) sponsored a surface investigation of Barn Butte (25GD1) in order to assess the integrity of the site for possible future research. Utilizing pedestrian and aerial methods, the survey resulted in the creation of a sub-10cm DEM and a 3D model of the butte, the discovery of a diagnostic artifact, surface sampling and recording of debitage, and a clearer understanding of past subsurface disturbance and deposition using GIS techniques. This presentation focuses on Scoggin’s contributions to archaeology and the current work at Barn Butte.

(9:45)

Reassessing the Age and Duration of the Sopris Phase: New Dates from Trinidad State College Collections  
Mark Mitchell, Paleocultural Research Group

Public and private institutions have been as important for the development of Colorado archaeology as have individual scholars. The long-term research interests of museums, colleges, and universities provide a framework for cumulative data collection and analysis that transcends the efforts of particular researchers. For more than 65 years, faculty and museum staff at Trinidad State Junior College—including Hal Chase, Herb Dick, Galen Baker, Steve Ireland, and Loretta Martin—have studied Sopris phase sites and collections, both directly and in cooperation with researchers from other institutions. That consistent focus has yielded a large body of data on an archaeological phenomenon that is both regionally distinctive and anthropologically

noteworthy. Among the aspects of Sopris phase archaeology tackled by Trinidad State researchers, the most elusive have been the phase's precise age and duration. Cross-dating of imported ceramics provides a general chronological framework, but the majority of absolute dates obtained prior to 1980 suffer from a number of serious problems and have largely been discounted. Now, statistical analysis of a suite of radiocarbon dates obtained in the late 1990s and early 2000s—including dates obtained in conjunction with research funded by the Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund—enables a new assessment of the Sopris phase chronology.

(10:00)

Evolution of the Paradigms for Study of the Prehistoric Ute: Omer Stewart, Bill Buckles, Sydney Lamb, the Huschers, and others to the Present Day  
Steve Baker, Centuries Research, Inc.

Archaeologists working in Colorado have long held to a general notion—as a basic paradigm within which they have conducted their studies—that the Eastern Utes have occupied portions of the Centennial State for many centuries, with that occupation perhaps commencing as early as ca. A.D. 1000. Following the lead of the archaeologists, the Colorado Utes have, to the best of my understanding, also come to believe that their ancestors have been present here for at least that long if not longer. When closely examined, this and other basic paradigms guiding archaeological studies of the Utes have remained something of an unresolved mixed bag through the notably slow advancement of archaeological inquiry into the Ute occupational record. That record is only now beginning to be better understood via thoughtful re-examination of the regional radiocarbon record, newly discovered ethnohistorical data, and finely targeted archaeological studies. This paper discusses how old paradigms guiding studies of the Ute speakers were developed by past scholars working in and around the documented Ute territories, the problems and strengths within these approaches, and how new paradigms are emerging through the efforts of the small handful of present-day investigators devoted to Ute studies.

(10:15)

Magic Mountain Archaeological Project 3.0  
Michele Koons, Denver Museum of Nature and Science  
Mark Mitchell, Paleocultural Research Group

Nestled in the foothills along Lena Gulch in Golden, CO, Magic Mountain is proclaimed to be one of the most important archaeological sites on Colorado's Front Range dating from the archaic through the early ceramic periods. Magic Mountain was excavated twice in the past; first, by Harvard University in the 1950s, and second by the Cultural Resource Management firm, Centennial Archaeology, in the 1990s. The Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS) houses the collections from the latter excavation. Members of the DMNS Anthropology Department currently offer a class through the University of Colorado, Denver that is working to process and digitize this collection to get it online and accessible to researchers and the public. Additionally, in collaboration with Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG), DMNS has revived research efforts at the site through a community based public archaeological project. We began the project in August of 2016 with drone photogrammetry and geophysical surveys. In the summer of 2017, we will start an excavation program with different community

partners (Teamworks Service Learning Program and the Boys and Girls Club) based on the results of this work. Preliminary results indicate that there is at least one circular pithouse structure, if not more, that we will target in our excavations. The goal will be to tell the human-environmental history of this area over the last 7000 years, if not more. This new research and reevaluation of old projects and collections aims to make Colorado archaeology more accessible to diverse audiences to foster a better appreciation of what life was like long ago on the Front Range.

(10:30)**BREAK**

(10:45)

On the Trail with Mike Metcalf and Liz Morris: Reinvestigation of the Carey Lake Site, Larimer County

Kelton Meyer, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology  
Jason LaBelle, Colorado State University

This presentation honors Mike Metcalf and Elizabeth (Liz) Ann Morris for their pioneering efforts in recording sites in the Rawah Wilderness, Larimer County. Beginning in 1971 and spanning the next several decades, Mike and Liz recorded over 60 prehistoric sites in the Medicine Bow Mountains. The sites span the Holocene in age and are found along stream terraces, lake margins, and passes. The Carey Lake site (5LR230) is arguably the most important of the group, as it contains a large number of Paleoindian projectile points, with forms similar to the nearby James Allen type site. Other temporal components are also present at Carey Lake, as are a variety of chipped stone tools and a large debitage assemblage. This presentation details the site setting, the history of the site investigations, provides our initial impressions of the lithic assemblage, and briefly describes future plans for work at the site.

(11:00)

Picking up Rocks in South Park with Kevin Black.

Joshua Boyd, Alpine Archaeological Consultants

Lithic procurement and core reduction strategies are a vital component of understanding hunter gatherer landscape use in the Rocky Mountains. Kevin Black's 2000 paper "Lithic Sources in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado" identified 180 sources of lithic raw material in 29 mountain counties in Colorado, establishing a foundation for subsequent researchers and field works to better understand the nature of lithic raw material distributions in the state. Conclusions indicated that data quality was highly variable regarding recordation detail and very few lithic procurement sites have even been investigated beyond the surface. This paper focuses on the South Park Basin and provides an updated and improved overview of the known lithic landscape and raw material availability since Black's original explorations. Using site form records (n=250) of six sections and a field collected dataset from the fall of 2016, I describe a localized system of lithic procurement used in the central portion of South Park. I then focus on the hills immediately southwest of Hartsel. Uplifted Dakota/Morrison formation bedrock quartzite was extensively procured and reduced, the signatures of which are apparent on the landscape. Results are interpreted in light of the contributions that Kevin Black has made to studies of the prehistoric

inhabitants of the Rocky Mountains. New chronological data are needed to better elucidate this behavior and lead to better understanding of diachronic use of, and lithic procurement strategies in, the South Park Basin.

(11:15)

Exploring the Record Collection of Dr. William Buckles and the Holdings of the Colorado Rock Art Archive, including Materials from the Work of Dr. Lawrence Loendorf, Daphne and John Rudolph, Peter Faris, Dell Crandall and other Archaeological Notables  
Tammi Moe, Pueblo City-County Library District

This presentation looks at archaeological based collections from the Pueblo City County Library District (PCCLD) Archives. PCCLD houses and maintains significant primary source collections documenting archaeological and anthropological activities in southern Colorado during the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Beyond the preservation of the object, the primary role of archives is to preserve the context of these materials as well as the history of the collections for ongoing research. We will look at the methods and practices of archives in historical documentation, processing and maintaining archaeological collections, and making archaeology accessible and knowable to a larger audience. Archaeological collections have relevance to many other disciplines as well as the general public. How can we safely promote the use of these collections and expand awareness of the materials beyond scholars of the related disciplines?

(11:30)

Creating an Accessible Legacy: How Public Outreach and Archaeological Education Further the Reach of Colorado Archaeology.  
Rebecca Simon, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

“Colorado Archaeology” is a dynamic and diverse field. As one of the most famous states for archaeological research in this country, the legacy is great in terms of people, sites, and methodologies. In a world that values “shiny and new,” what is the best way to keep interest in past research? Should we republish monographs filled with classic archaeologists? Should graduate students focus on doing collections based research? What makes an archaeological legacy? Does the number of citations properly measure legendary status? This paper argues that one of the most effective ways to continue an archaeological legacy is to partake in public outreach and archaeology education. Just as vast as the archaeology itself, the extent to which Colorado archaeologists partake in public outreach and archaeological education is also great. Examples of this type of work are found throughout academia, cultural resource management, and not-for-profit research. This paper will provide a small snapshot of possibilities for greater understanding and extending the reach of “Colorado Archaeology’s Legacy”.

(11:45)

Discussant  
Steve Cassells

(12:00) **LUNCH BREAK**

(1:30)

Through a Glass, Darkly: Shedding Light on Late Prehistoric Obsidian Conveyance and Ethnogenesis on the Plains

Kevin P. Gilmore, HDR

Jon Hedlund, ERO Resources Corporation

Bonnie Clark, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver

With matching funds provided by CDOT for a SHF grant sponsored by Douglas County, ERO Resources Corporation and HDR are producing a comprehensive report and NRHP nomination for the Bayou Gulch site (5DA265). Initial analysis of the artifact assemblage has begun and XRF analysis performed on the obsidian identified New Mexico, Idaho, and Colorado sources while hydration analysis provides relative dates for these artifacts. Data from Bayou Gulch and other Plains sites allows examination of trends in obsidian procurement and distribution through time. Sometime after ca. A.D. 1000, there is a ten-fold increase in obsidian, with material from northern sources (Idaho and Wyoming) common. This significant increase in obsidian could mark the arrival of Apacheans east of the Rockies, which is thought to have occurred prior to ca. A.D. 1200. Direct procurement or trade with other Promontory people west of the Rockies could have been the conduit for obsidian onto the Plains. After ca. A.D. 1450, the amount of archaeological obsidian is similar, but material from northern sources becomes scarce. This change could represent the breakdown of conveyance patterns between eastern and western Promontory people, thus severing access to northern obsidian sources. This may also mark the period when contact between east and west branches of the proto-Apache ceased, beginning the process of ethnogeneses resulting in the differentiation of the initially uniform proto-Apache into Western Apache and Navajo in the west and the Dismal River groups to the east, the latter of which eventually became the Jicarilla and Plains Apache.

(1:45)

A Study of Basketmaker III Black-on-white Bowl Motifs in the Four Corners Region: Motif 1 during the period A.D. 575-650

Linda Honeycutt, Independent Researcher

For the period A.D. 575-650, Motif 1 has been documented at 15 Basketmaker III sites in five counties in the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. The distribution of Motif 1 is uneven across the region. Artifacts representing the reduced form of the motif are far more common than those of either the basic or joined form, but approximately tied in numbers with indeterminate sherds. A quick lesson in "How to Identify Motif 1" is included, as are photographs of all 43 Motif 1 sherds and bowls.

(2:00)

Western Stemmed Occupations on the Mountaineer site

Mark Stiger, Moncrief Chair of Anthropology

Western State Colorado University

While the Folsom occupations and structures on Mountaineer are better known, there are also at least two groups of structures that have produced Western stemmed projectile points on the site. Artifact and faunal assemblages from the stemmed point occupations are smaller than those associated with Folsom, but they appear to be as intact yet earlier than Folsom. Radiocarbon samples are currently being processed that will securely date the architecture, faunal remains, and lithic technology of the stemmed-point occupation.

(2:15)

Results of the 2015 Data Recovery Efforts at the Wolf Creek Pictograph Site, 5RT90.  
Charles A. Reed, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

The Wolf Creek Pictograph Site, site 5RT90, is a multicomponent rockshelter site with prehistoric, Protohistoric, and historical artifacts and features, as well as Protohistoric and historical pictographs. The site is located in Routt County along Highway 40, west of Steamboat Springs. Previous work conducted at the site includes several analyses of the rock art and excavation of two test units in 1988 by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT). Alpine conducted data recovery and rock art documentation at the site to mitigate the impacts of erosion and potential future highway work. This presentation describes the results of Alpine's excavations and documentation of the rock art. Alpine used the DStretch program to enhance photographs of the rock art, which, for some panels, allowed new interpretations to be made. Alpine's data recovery efforts gained additional insights into the Settled and Transitional Archaic, Protohistoric era, and historical occupations at the site that span from 5293 cal B.P. to the early twentieth century.

(2:30) **BREAK**

(2:50)

Cultural Resource Mitigation Along the North Gunnison - Salida Transmission Line: A Cross-Cut for Examining Changes in Hunter-Gatherer Adaptive Systems in The Upper Gunnison Basin.

Casey D. Dukeman, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Data recovery efforts at ten sites along the fluvial terraces north of modern day Tomichi Creek provide an interesting glimpse into changes in hunter-gatherer adaptive systems taking place in the upper Gunnison Basin during the Archaic time period. In general, artifact assemblages and associated features recovered from prehistoric sites can often provide valuable insight into aspects of site function and settlement type within the context of much larger subsistence and mobility strategies. As a result, sites within similar regional, geographical, and environmental constraints can be analyzed collectively to delineate patterns of seasonal or annual mobility, site function, and occupational intensity which ultimately address larger questions about population dynamics and resource exploitation. This paper will attempt to place the ten sites excavated during data recovery efforts within the framework of Louis Binford's hunter-gatherer settlement model in order to address questions regarding changes in adaptive systems in the Upper Gunnison Basin from the Transitional to the Settled Archaic.



(3:05)

Time Off from the Hunt: The Chronology of Non-hunting Sites at Rollins Pass, Northern Colorado

Michelle A. Dinkel, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology  
Colorado State University

Rollins Pass contains an amazing concentration of prehistoric game drives and other types of sites (camps, hunting stations, etc.) along the Continental Divide of the Colorado Front Range (intersection of Boulder/Gilpin/Grand counties). Many of these sites were recorded in the late 1960s-early 1970s by Byron Olson and Jim Benedict, and since 2010, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology has systematically surveyed the Pass, adding new sites to the tally as well as re-recording known sites. Rollins Pass is significant in that it contains one of the highest densities of alpine game drives within North America, but the Pass also contains dozens of non-hunting sites. One of the goals of my thesis research is to identify the chronological sequence of the non-hunting sites at the Pass employing collections from the Olson/Benedict and CMPA work, as well as avocational collectors. Diagnostic projectile points and ceramics suggest a sequence spanning the late Paleoindian to late ceramic periods. Additional work is planned for the coming summer, with site revisits and continued survey of new areas.

(3:20)

Of Mice and Agricultural Intensification: Implications of Interactive Crop-Loss Processes During Drought in Hopi Maize Fields

Steven Sundjordet, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Causes for abandonment of large areas of the American Southwest during the 13<sup>th</sup> century are not yet understood, including the role of drought. During drought traditional Southwestern farmers such as the Hopi often need to compensate for decreases in crop. Farmers seeking to compensate for lost production have several options. Increasing the total surface area farmed by expanding fields into nearby areas requires only small labor investments. Greater investment is required to increase the density of crop production through construction of water control features where it is possible. However, data from a study of four maize fields on the Hopi Reservation suggest that large-scale expansion of fields is not effective in severe and extreme drought due to increasing labor required for crop protection. This result has implications for prehistoric practices in field placement, agricultural intensification, and factors leading to regional abandonments such as those of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

(3:35) **BREAK**

(3:55)

I Hear You Singin' In the Wire, I Can Hear You Through The Whine: Recording Transmission Lines in Colorado

Megan Mueller, HDR  
Andrew Mueller, HDR  
Thomas Lux, HDR

The Office for Archaeology and Historic Preservation has developed a unique system for recording its linear cultural resources, and with it the Colorado cultural resource community has developed a unique “fondness” for our linear resources. Although everyone has their personal favorites, one of the more challenging of these historic resources are transmission lines and these will be the subject of this paper. A Compass database search on transmission lines returns close to 200 Smithsonian numbers and segment numbers, a significant increase from the 24 segments reported in the 2007 historical archaeology context. As more lines built in the 1960s reach the 50 year age threshold, the number of transmission and distribution lines requiring recording and evaluation increases. As with other linear cultural resources still in use, transmission lines are continually maintained, upgraded, and rebuilt and because of this determining integrity can be difficult. If the line is significant, does it retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance? If a survey covers only a fraction of the line, can integrity ever be fully evaluated? For Colorado transmission lines, what sources of information are available to build a context? Is a statewide context achievable for transmission lines? This paper will attempt to address two topics: what are the particular challenges for recording transmission lines, and moving forward as a historic preservation community, what methods and information gathering can we agree upon that will make recording these cultural resources more efficient and useful.

(4:10)

The 2016 Field Season at Cherokee Ranch, Douglas County, Colorado  
Reid Farmer, Cherokee Ranch Science Institute

During Fall, 2016, the combined field schools of Metropolitan State University Denver and Community College of Denver under the direction of Reid Farmer, Jon Kent and Gene Wheaton, conducted their field work at Cherokee Ranch. A portion of the field school consisted of beginning the first systematic inventory of the 3400 acre Ranch property, an endeavor that will take a number of years. Results of this first year’s effort shows that there is a high site density in the area and that as the property has been in private hands since the 1870s, it doesn’t appear that much if any collecting or looting has taken place there. Two newly discovered sites are examined for their unusual properties: one contained a Taos Black-on-white sherd and another shows an interesting behavior pattern of caching cores. Excavation work was conducted at Cherokee Mountain Rock Shelter (5DA1001) for a third season. The excavations have shown that areas in front of the rock shelter contain cultural deposits to a minimum depth of 120cm containing buried features. This has been demonstrated to be a multi-component site by diagnostic artifacts and we await the processing of radiocarbon assays to more firmly date the occupations.

(4:25)

Research in the Arkansas Valley, 2014-2017  
Frank Lee Earley, Emeritus Faculty at Arapahoe Community College

Beginning in 2014, the team of Dr. Thomas Huffman, Emeritus, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, and Frank Lee Earley have conducted research on the Wallace Site, Hobson Site and Avery Ranch Site in the Arkansas River Drainage, Pueblo County, Colorado. The research has revealed the presence of High Plains Upper Republican

peoples in the Arkansas Valley. This has led to research on Apishapa sites which revealed interactions between Apishapa and High Plains Upper Republican peoples.

## SATURDAY

### Poster Session

(8:00 – 5:00)

#### Lithophones from the San Luis Valley, Colorado: Utilizing Sound as a New Functional Dimension for Ground Stone Artifact Analysis and Interpretation

Marilyn A. Martorano, Martorano Consultants LLC

This poster and live musical demonstration document a new class of prehistoric artifacts called portable *lithophones*, a type of musical instrument consisting of purposefully-shaped rock artifacts that were struck to produce musical notes. “Litho” is Greek for stone and “phone” means sound. Lithophones have been utilized in ancient cultures around the world including Europe, the Far East, Africa, the South Seas, and South America. Only a few portable lithophones have been formally recognized in North America and none have been previously documented in Colorado. A number of portable lithophones have recently been identified from Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve and in private collections from the San Luis Valley. Many of these artifacts were originally thought to have functioned as utilitarian ground stone artifacts such as manos, pestles, and digging tools; however, testing has verified their acoustical properties. A sample of 20 lithophones is being analyzed as part of a State Historical Fund archaeological assessment grant. The acoustical properties and physical characteristics of the lithophones (diameter, length, width, shape, use wear, manufacturing technique, and material type) are being documented. The sample lithophones produce sounds similar to a marimba, xylophone, or metal bell and most exhibit dual sound planes (produce two different notes). The sounds of a sample of lithophones of various shapes, sizes, and materials will be demonstrated during the poster session. It is believed that other potential lithophones could exist in archaeological contexts or in museum collections, but may not have been recognized for their acoustical properties.

#### Canyon Granaries: A Comparison of Feature Morphology in the Skull Creek Basin, Moffat County, CO

Caitlin A. Holland Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology

Julia B. Kenyon Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University

In the canyon country of northwestern Colorado, the ruins of prehistoric masonry granaries represent a storage strategy utilized by the Fremont people during the Formative era to preserve perishable goods and maize near their communities. This period represents the introduction of horticultural practices in northwestern Colorado. The study of Fremont granaries provides insight into prehistoric ecological and social adaptation to the procurement and storage of vital resources. This poster compares metric data from several documented Fremont granaries in the Skull Creek Basin Miller Creek Archaeological District (5MF.2016) to spatial attributes recorded from an inferred granary feature uncovered during excavation of 5MF379/836, a rockshelter site

in the same drainage system. Fieldwork conducted by the Colorado State University Archaeological Field School in 2016 directed by Dr. Jason LaBelle provided data for this comparative analysis which aims to clarify past site use at the rockshelter. Excavation revealed a feature comprised of corn, daub, and sandstone slabs concentrated in a circular formation, leading to our hypothesis that this archaeological assemblage represents the location of a collapsed Fremont granary. Rockshelter granaries are especially advantageous in protecting important, perishable items from inclement weather, rodents, and from potential theft by nearby communities due to their hidden locations. This analysis will be integrated with ongoing research in Fremont lifeways, and is intended to refine our understanding of Fremont granary utilization through demonstrated variability in morphological characteristics and their geographic locations.

When Pots Walk: Reverse Archaeology at a Chaco Outlier Site in the Central Mesa Verde Region

Rebecca Simon, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

More often than not, cultural resources on private land experience development and/or intentional disturbance. Data from sites are often lost or compromised during these activities. Occasionally, landowners keep notes on material culture that may be passed on to archaeologists. Incorporation of these data is important to understanding the condition of the site and maximizing interpretations of the past. As Crow Canyon Archaeological Center embarks on a new multi-year research project, the Northern Chaco Outliers Project, consideration of what happened in the recent past is crucial. The focus of the project is the Haynie site, which experienced mechanical disturbance in the 1980s when the previous landowners sought out whole vessels to sell. Tracking down these artifacts using the landowners' notes will contribute to our understanding of social networks, the Chaco regional system, and the role of great houses as community centers in the northern Southwest. Data collection will utilize a reverse archaeology approach by organizing the notes from previous landowners in a database, interviewing previous landowners and others with knowledge of the site, contacting individuals who purchased artifacts, and conducting artifact analyses and data collection with permission from the artifacts' current owners.

The Archaeology Podcast Network: Listen and Learn

Emily M. Long, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences  
Colorado Mesa University

The Archaeology Podcast Network (APN) endeavors to share our passion for everything archaeologically related through a number of podcasts hosted by professionals. The podcasts touch upon a wide range of topics, including Cultural Resource Management, how to survive as field technicians, the importance of representing women, stories of the hilarious to strange things that can happen during fieldwork, dispelling myths, and new technology.

Archaeological Survey of the Trappers Meadow and Twin Lakes Area of the Flat Tops Wilderness Area

Aaron Whittenburg, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University  
Michael Metcalf, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

During the summer of 2016, a crew from the Center of Mountain and Plains Archaeology at Colorado State University was led by Mike and Sally Metcalf of Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in survey of the Trappers Meadow and Twin Lakes area of the Flat Tops Wilderness Area of the White River National Forest, Garfield County, Colorado. This poster presents the results of this survey. In total, the crew surveyed 308 acres and recorded 11 sites and 18 isolates, representing a mix of prehistoric and historic resources. A single historic site and two historic isolates were recorded. Five historic artifacts were recorded including four cans and metal frame of a sleeping cot. The single historic site is a range study plot constructed by the Forest Service in 1942 to test the effects of grazing on the sub-alpine ecosystem, whereas the isolates appear to be related to hunting activities. Ten prehistoric sites and 16 isolates were also recorded. Two hundred sixty-three prehistoric artifacts were recorded, including 18 tools and 245 flakes. An analysis of the recovered projectile points suggests early to late Archaic use of the area. A review of the spatial distribution shows a strong tendency for prehistoric sites to be located in proximity to established trail systems (perhaps ancient trails) and secondarily to permanent water bodies. Overall, this survey demonstrates there was significant use of the Flat Tops area and that further work should be conducted in the area to help understand the interaction of humans with this landscape.

## SUNDAY

Field Trip to Dominguez Canyon

## Biographies of CCPA Annual Meeting Presenters

### Steven Guy Baker

Steve Baker (ROPA#10537) was trained in anthropology (B.A. *Un. of Kansas* 1968) and American History (M.A. *Un. of South Carolina* 1974). He regularly works as an ethnohistorian and archaeologist in the local western Colorado prehistoric and historic contexts. He is a charter member of the Colorado and Utah Professional Archaeological Councils and was admitted to the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) in 1977 with certifications in nearly all areas of practice. His areas of special interest include contact period Indian studies and the historical archaeology of mining. In addition to his intensive investigations of the Fremont and Ute occupations of the Douglas Creek Arch near Rangely, he has contributed to the broader ethnohistory and archaeology of Colorado's Ute Indians and the Catawba Indians of South Carolina and their famous pottery production. His career includes employment and training with the Kansas State Historical Society, Washington State University, the University of Manitoba, Parks Canada, the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Office of Advanced Studies and Research at the University of South Carolina and the Georgia Historical Commission where he served as Acting State Archaeologist in 1969 and 1970. Baker is now partially retired after serving as founder and Principal Investigator of Centuries Research, Inc. of Montrose, Colorado since 1977. He is the primary author of two books published in 2015, *Juan Rivera's Colorado, 1765-The First Spaniards Among the Ute and Paiute Indians on the Trails to Teguayo...*, and *My Name is Pacomio, the Life and Works of Colorado's Shepherd and Master Artist of Nature's Canvases*. He is currently leading a team in the re-evaluation of the Baron Lahontan's 1689 Long (Platte) River in Nebraska and preparing a volume on: *Exploring the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological Tradition in the Earliest Documented Ute Territories*.

### Bonnie Clark

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.

### Linda Scott Cummings

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. 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 meeting deadlines and participating as a collaborator 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.

### **Joshua Boyd**

Josh Boyd went to school at Western State College and the University of Wyoming. A former recipient of the Ward Weakly Memorial scholarship, he now works at Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. He is interested in prehistoric lithic procurement, reduction, and discard strategies as it relates to studies of the organization of technology.

### **Carl E. Conner**

Carl E. Conner has been an active field archaeologist for nearly 40 years as owner and director of Grand River Institute and founder of Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. He has conducted numerous site testing, evaluation and excavation projects, as well as cultural resource surveys covering many thousands of acres in Colorado and Utah, during which he has recorded over 3500 sites. His education includes a B.A. in Anthropology, Adams State College; Senior Research in Linguistics and Mesoamerican Archaeology, University of the Americas, Puebla, Mexico; and Archaeology Field School, in Llaves, New Mexico with Adams State College.

### **Masha Conner**

Masha Graduated from University of Colorado at Boulder in 2012 with the degree in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. She started working in private sector doing archaeology survey work throughout Western Colorado in 2013. She started specializing in photography of rock art, artifacts, and photo editing soon after. Masha is currently working for Dominguez Archaeological Research group as an independent contractor.

### **Michelle A. Dinkel**

Michelle Dinkel is a first year Master's student at Colorado State University, studying under Dr. Jason LaBelle. Michelle began her archaeological career at Colorado State University where she received her bachelor's degree in 2014. Since then Michelle has worked in Nebraska, New Mexico, and Colorado. She is currently the co-manager of the CMPA lab and in this past year she has lead several field crews in ice-patch archaeological research with Kelton Meyer and Dr. LaBelle. Michelle is interested in all forms of archaeology but has a particular love for high-altitude, hunter-gatherers.

### **Casey Dukeman**

Casey Dukeman began his archaeological career in 1994 and has worked in the western United States and Rocky Mountains for over 20 years. He completed a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Geoarchaeology and History at Western State College in 1997 and his Master of Arts in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming in 2002. His M.A. Thesis was entitled An Analysis of Analysts: A Critical Assessment of Debitage Attributes, in which he compared the replicability of lithic analysts across the discipline of archaeology. Since then, Casey has worked as an archaeologist, manager, and principal investigator in academia, cultural resource management, environmental compliance, and state historic preservation. He has extensive field

survey and excavation experience, as well as countless hours of laboratory experience in cataloging, analysis, and methodological development.

### **Frank Lee Earley**

Frank Lee Earley (MA, University of Denver in History, MA University of Arizona in Archaeology) is a Colorado Native who worked with Arnold Withers in the early 1960s in the Turkey Creek Area of El Paso and Pueblo Counties. His professional career was at Arapahoe Community College (1967-2002) where he taught History and Anthropology. He is a member of CCPA, Plains Anthropological Society and the Society for American Archaeology. He retired from ACC in 2002, and is now doing research on the High Plains Upper Republican and Apishapa sites in the Arkansas Valley. The first published report on this research is "Caddoan Archaeology on the High Plains: A Conceptual Nexus of Bison, Lodges, Maize, and Rock Art", American Antiquity, Volume 79, No. 4, October 2014.

### **Reid Farmer**

Reid Farmer is Director of Archaeology for the Cherokee Ranch Science Institute and an affiliate lecturer at Metropolitan State University Denver. He has a BA in Anthropology from Tulane University and an MA in Anthropology from the University of Colorado Boulder. Over the last 40 years he has conducted archaeological research in 17 states in five culture areas: California, Great Basin, Southwest, Plains and Southeast.

### **Kevin Gilmore**

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 Environmental 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 paleoenvironmental records from "pocket fens" in eastern Colorado.

### **Cheryl Harrison**

Cheryl Harrison, Senior Research Associate for the Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Inc. She obtained a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology/Archaeology and Biology from Metropolitan State College in 1974 with graduate studies in Archaeology at the University of Colorado, Denver Center from 1974-1976. She has been an archaeologist for thirty-nine years beginning as a crew member for the Laboratory of Archaeology, to lead archaeologist at the Bureau of Land Management's Colorado River Valley Field Office. She has worked on a number of previous DARG projects from researcher to editor, GIS data, and graphic illustrator. Recently, she has worked on the Gunsight sacred landscape project.



**Jonathan Hedlund**

Jonathan Hedlund is Staff Archaeologist and Project Manager at ERO Resources Corporation in Denver, Colorado. Although the majority of his experience is in Colorado, he has also worked on extensive excavations in California and on large surveys in Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Jonathan has led crews in all facets of cultural resource management ranging from data recovery to evaluative testing and Class II and Class III surveys, assisted in HABS/HAER documentation, and monitored mechanical excavations. He has conducted archival research and interviews, and has worked closely with historical societies to broaden project background research and involve local communities. Bolstered by Section 106 training, Jonathan has extensive experience in NRHP evaluation and site form and report production. He has acted as laboratory manager on individual projects and is proficient in flaked stone, ground stone, and historic artifact analysis.

**Thomas Hoff**

Hoff's interest in archaeology began at the University of Minnesota, when a major in Anthropology led to a job at a research lab gathering data for a NIH population genetics study of diabetes in SW Native Americans. Several trips to various reservations and visiting prehistoric sites along the way got him hooked. During later years in the business world, the love of the prehistoric past remained dormant.

January 1991 presented a move from Minneapolis to Denver. After rediscovering a love of the SW and its archaeology, he joined CAS-Denver. In 1995 he became the Denver PAAC and then Chapter Rep to the State Board, serving until 2001. Tom took the Publications Chair 2000 - 2002, and then Vice President and President 2002-04. In 2006, he was Board-appointed the current position of Executive Secretary. Now retired, he moved to Dolores and began to devote time to dirt archaeology and CAS management.

**Caitlin A. Holland**

Caitlin A. Holland is a first-year Master's student of the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University after earning an undergraduate degree from the University of New Mexico in 2016. Work experience includes fieldwork throughout the state of New Mexico, as well as the northwestern and Rocky Mountain regions of Colorado. Her recent thesis research focuses on Fremont inter-regional interactions in northwestern Colorado through recognizing Formative-era granary communities and examining stylistic variation in granary structure.

**Linda Honeycutt**

Since my retirement in 2010 from Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, I have been conducting research into Basketmaker III black-on-white bowl motifs in the Four Corners Region. Over the past six years I have visited or contacted approximately 20 museums, photographed over 3,000 artifacts, identified 9 motifs, and developed a website on which to display the results of my on-going work: [Basketmaker III Motifs.org](http://BasketmakerIII.Motifs.org)

**Nicole Inman**

Nicole Inman, archaeologist and owner of Chipeta Archaeological Site Investigations, has worked for 15 years as a staff archaeologist and GIS specialist for Grand River Institute and a research associate and historian with Dominguez Archaeological Research Group. Her focus of study has included the assessment of Tunnel Siding and Station, the assessment of the Roan

Creek Toll Road, and the testing and assessment of Excelsior Train Station. She has also authored the book, Images of America: Plateau Valley.

### **Julia B. Kenyon**

Julia B. Kenyon is a second-year Master's student of the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University after learning an undergraduate degree from the George Washington University in 2007. Work experience includes field work throughout the state of Colorado as well as regions of Texas, New Mexico, and Alaska. Her recent research and thesis focus on Fremont chronology and cultural expression in and around northwestern Colorado during the late Formative, including the importance of rockshelters for storage and other purposes within a regionally-varied Fremont settlement system.

### **Michele Koons**

Michele Koons is Curator of Archaeology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS). She studies ancient political dynamics, social networks, and how people of the past interacted with their environment. In her research, Dr. Koons uses different geophysical methods and remote sensing tools, as well as traditional archaeological techniques like excavation and pedestrian survey. She also specializes in ceramic analysis and radiocarbon dating. Michele has conducted archaeological research throughout the United States, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and China. She received her Ph. D. from Harvard University in July 2012. Her thesis was on Moche archaeology in Peru. In 2006 she completed a Master's degree at the University of Denver with research in Tiwanaku, Bolivia. Michele received a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 2001. Dr. Koons curates the archaeological collections at DMNS from Latin American, North America, and Egypt. She is currently conducting fieldwork on Mogollon settlement patterns in west-central New Mexico and at the site of Magic Mountain in Golden, Colorado.

### **Jason LaBelle**

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

### **Karin Larkin**

Karin Larkin, PhD, is Assistant Professor and Curator. Dr. Larkin received her PhD in Anthropology and MA in Museum Studies from CU Boulder. She has done archaeological field work in numerous regions including: the Southwest, Chihuahua, the Ludlow Massacre Site, and Colorado Springs. Her research focuses on understanding community interaction, social change, and negotiating social discord through material culture. Her interests include Southwestern archaeology, museum curation, ceramic analysis, sourcing studies, and archaeology of the recent past. She is co-editor of the *Archaeology of Class War*, 2009 by University of Colorado Press and has published two book chapters on ceramics from the Casas Grandes region of Chihuahua, Mexico.

**Emily M. Long**

Emily M. Long is an archaeology instructor for the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Colorado Mesa University, as well as a seasonal assistant crew chief for Alpine Archaeological Consultants. She is the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) State Education Coordinator for Colorado. She is also an active member of the Archaeology Podcast Network as the creator and host of the podcast 'Trowel Tales: Stories from the Field' and as a co-host of the Women in Archaeology Podcast.

**Thomas Lux**

Thomas Lux is an archaeologist with HDR in Englewood. Thomas, RPA, is a prehistoric archaeologist whose graduate research analyzed prehistoric trail systems that crossed the Southern Rocky Mountains in Rocky Mountain National Park.

**Curtis Martin**

Curtis received his Bachelors and Masters degrees in Anthropology at the University of Colorado. During three seasons with CU'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 Puebloan sites in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. He also worked on the stabilization of Lowry Ruins. 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 firms in Colorado and throughout the West. He currently conducts contracts through Grand River Institute in Grand Junction, and he is Principal Investigator for the ongoing Colorado Wickiup Project with Dominquez Archaeological Research Group. He teaches Field Methods in Archaeology at Colorado Mesa University. In 2014 the Colorado Wickiup Project won the Colorado Governor's Award for Historic Preservation and in 2017 Curtis was awarded the *Museums of the West Heritage Archaeology Award*. He published a book about his findings in 2016 by the University of Utah Press entitled *Ephemeral Bounty: Wickiups, Trade Goods, and the Final Years of the Autonomous Ute*.

**Marilyn A. Martorano**

Marilyn A. Martorano, is the owner/archaeologist of Martorano Consultants LLC in Longmont and has over 40 years of experience in cultural resource management in the Rocky Mountain region. She holds an MA in Anthropology from Colorado State University. Marilyn's research interests include Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs), the archaeology of early Hispano settlements and the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT) in the San Luis Valley, and a newly-identified prehistoric artifact type in Colorado called *lithophones*, an ancient musical instrument made of rock. She is studying lithophones to determine what the first hard rock music sounded like. Marilyn is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and she received the 2015 Colorado State Archaeologist's Award for her work with CMTs.

**Michael Metcalf**

Mr. Metcalf received an MA in Anthropology from Colorado State University in 1974 and has been employed full-time in a supervisory capacity since completing course work in 1973. He was a founder of Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc., which became Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in 1984, and continues as general manager for MAC. In addition to directing his own field projects, he has specialized in the organization and management of large, complex cultural resource projects. Prior to the establishment of this company he established and

managed the Contract Archaeology program at Western Wyoming College (1976-1978), and helped to develop and manage the Archaeology Division of Powers Elevation Company (1978-1980). He also worked as a Supervisory Archaeologist for the Museum of Northern Arizona (1973-1974), and as an independent archaeological contractor in Wyoming and Colorado (1974-1976).

### **Kelton Meyer**

Kelton A. Meyer is a 1<sup>st</sup> year graduate student for the Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University. He spent several years in the CRM field before attending CSU and had the opportunity to explore archaeology in Ohio, New Mexico, Wyoming, Texas, Nebraska, and of course, Colorado! He has worked with Dr. Jason LaBelle and the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology since the summer of 2015, and shared wonderful experiences with CSU's graduate and undergraduate students. His Master's research focuses into high altitude game drives at Rollins Pass, where prehistoric communal hunters trapped and killed wild game near the Continental Divide. Kelton and Dr. LaBelle are currently leading investigations into the ice patches of Rocky Mountain National Park, in search of paleobiological and cultural remains. Kelton enjoys all aspects of archaeology, but he has a particular interest in mountain settings and prehistoric hunter-gatherers.

### **Mark Mitchell**

Dr. Mark Mitchell is the Research Director for Paleocultural Research Group, a nonprofit organization that conducts research, trains students, and educates the public on the archaeology of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Previously, he worked for several cultural resource management firms and for the USDA Forest Service in Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas. He earned his Ph. D. from the University of Colorado at Boulder and his M.A. from the University of Colorado at Denver. Mitchell's research focuses on the archaeology of the northern Great Plains, with an emphasis on the hunter-farmer communities along the Missouri River. He also studies hunter-gatherer land use in the Southern Rockies, Plains Indian rock art, the anthropology of technology, and the history of archaeology. His research has appeared in *Plains Anthropologist*, *Antiquity*, *American Antiquity*, *Southwestern Lore*, *Colorado Archaeology*, *Quaternary International*, and in a dozen 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).

### **Tammi Moe**

Tammi Moe returned from working in the Arabian Gulf in 2014 and is now serving as the Archivist for Pueblo City-County Library District. Tammi has been honored for her work developing one of the largest visually-based research collections on Islamic art and architecture in the world, the first open source archival management system available in Arabic, the first international study on Qatar's primary source materials and archival collections, and the implementation of international standards in metadata and digitization in Qatar. Early in her career, Tammi was part of the landmark study in Colorado measuring the impact of digital collections on cultural institutions, opening the door for digitization of cultural materials in museums and archives. She has seventeen years of experience designing and implementing archives and developing digital collections that support teaching and research. Tammi continues to work on the "Origins of Doha and Qatar" project, an archaeological based project in Qatar

where she oversees the collection of oral histories. Tammi is an active scholar presenting and publishing on different facets related to cultural heritage in digital environments. Tammi attained her graduate degree in Library and Information Science from the University of Denver complimented by a degree in Art History from Colorado State University, Denver.

### **Andrew Mueller**

Andrew Mueller is an archaeologist with HDR in Englewood. Andrew, RPA, is also a historical archaeologist with interests in industrial archaeology, western development, and technological history.

### **Megan Mueller**

Megan Mueller is an archaeologist with HDR in Englewood. Megan is a historical archaeologist with interests in cultural landscapes and preservation, and is currently working on an MS in Historic Preservation at CU Denver.

### **Gregory E. Munson**

Greg Munson came to the American Southwest in 1991 with degrees in Forest Resource Management and Native American Studies from Humboldt State University in northern California. He fulfilled a passion to become a Park Ranger at Mesa Verde National Park working as an interpretive tour guide and later as an archaeological and architectural technician. He studied archaeological theory and methodologies under the tutelage of Larry Nordby, Chief of Research and Resource Management at the park, now retired. During this time he became interested in applying these principals to cultural astronomy research and conducting research on the subject at the park. Following Mesa Verde, he worked as an archaeological research consultant presenting his cultural astronomy research at various regional and international conferences and workshops. Through these events, he became the principal organizer and inaugural President of the Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest ([www.scaas.org](http://www.scaas.org)), a nonprofit professional scientific educational and research organization. He remains on its Board of Directors and is the managing editor of proceedings of the Societies conferences.

### **Brian O'Neil**

Brian (BA 1973, MA 1977) spent most of his career in the private sector doing Cultural Resource Management archaeological consulting work throughout Colorado, eastern Utah and northwest New Mexico. He also worked for the BLM in the Grand Junction and Colorado River Valley Field Offices. He has worked on sites ranging in time from Paleoindian through Historic, though his favorites are the Archaic and Formative Periods. In addition, he has taught classes on Southwestern Archaeology at the McElmo Canyon Research Institute and at Mesa State College/Colorado Mesa University. He is a member of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) as well as the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) and was Vice President of CAS (1996-1997). He recently retired after 15 years as owner of Western Colorado Archaeological Consultants and is currently a Senior Research Associate with Dominguez Archaeological Research Group (DARG).

### **Nicky Pham**

Thuong (Nicky) Pham graduated from University of Colorado – Boulder, class of 2014 with a bachelor's in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. She moved with her family from Vietnam to

the United States back in 2002 and they have been living in Colorado ever since. Nicky started to work for Grand River Institute and Dominguez Anthropological Research Group in 2015 as a staff archaeologist. Her expertise includes field survey, technical support, and front/back end web development.

### **Michael Piontkowski**

Michael Piontkowski has experience in both the public and private sectors in the capacity of archaeologist, principal investigator, and project manager. Mr. Piontkowski has over 35 years of service as an archaeologist and technical analyst for cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources. Mr. Piontkowski was an archaeologist for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in Craig and Grand Junction, Colorado (1980-1995). His accomplishments include - organizing cultural resource site records (files and maps); designing and implementing a cultural resource database; he developed and wrote standards and procedures for BLM and consultants; prepared a programmatic agreement that streamlined the consultation process with the SHPO; editing and publishing a number of cultural resource reports in BLM CRM series; participating in public education, including giving a number of classroom presentations (all grades); developing and teaching an outdoor education class for 6<sup>th</sup> graders; establishing and funding BLM artifact collections at Museum of the West; attending training on Section 106 procedures, museum and interpretive programs; developing and teaching para-archaeologist training for other resource specialists in BLM and USFS. In addition to reviewing and administering Cultural Resource Use Permits while with the BLM, as an independent contractor, Mr. Piontkowski has held Cultural Resource Use Permits with the BLM and USFS in Colorado and Utah over the past 10 years.

### **Michael J. Prouty**

Michael Prouty has worked as an archaeologist within the western United States since 2007, with the majority of his experience in the Intermountain West. He received his B.A. in history from the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs in 2006 and received his M.A. in anthropology from San Diego State University in 2015. His thesis focused on Spanish colonial settlement patterns within the greater San Diego, California area. His professional interests include historical archaeology, specifically contact and expansion period in the American West, Great Basin and Rocky Mountain prehistoric archaeology, ground stone use during prehistory, and GIS applications in archaeological research.

### **Charles Reed**

Charles Reed received his M.A. from Washington State University and his B.A. from the University of Colorado, Boulder. His archaeological work spans the central Rockies, as well as Washington and Oregon. He has worked as a Field Director for Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. since 2011.

### **Donna C. Roper**

Donna C. Roper received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from University of Missouri, Columbia, in 1975. She worked for universities and as senior archaeologist for Gilberty/Commonwealth, then Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group. She ended her career as Research Associate Professor at KSU, where she worked and taught for 23 years. Donna's focus was the Central Plains Tradition and ceramics. Establishing an accurate and tight chronology for that region was an important professional focus prior to her death.

**Rebecca Simon**

Rebecca (Becca) Simon (MA, RPA) 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.

**Michelle Slaughter**

Michelle Slaughter, a CCPA past president, is a historical archaeologist with Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, and former principal of Avalon Archaeology, LLC, a woman-owned small business concern that specialized in cultural resources management. Her career has taken her all over the western and central US, but she has devoted much of her career to the history and archaeology of southeastern Colorado, recording countless historic ranches, homesteads, and Penitente moradas, and working at notable sites such as the Granada War Relocation Center (formerly known as Camp Amache), the Sand Creek Massacre NHL, The Dry (a black homesteading community), and Bent's New Fort. She has been partnering with UCCS Anthropology professors on campus archaeology projects since 2013.

**Thomas W. Stafford**

Dr. Stafford's expertise includes MS  $^{14}\text{C}$  Geochronology, Quaternary geology, stable isotopes in paleodiet and paleoecology, Late Cenozoic sedimentology and stratigraphy, organic biogeochemistry, cave stratigraphy and paleontology, vertebrate paleobiology and anatomy, database design and image storage, vacuum instrument design, analytical chemistry apparatus automation, late Pleistocene extinctions, early humans in the New World, Upper Paleolithic archaeology of Western & Eastern Europe. He has been a Fulbright scholar and currently holds an appointment as Associate Research Professor, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, Aarhus University, Denmark.

**Mark Stiger**

Mark Stiger grew up in Littleton, Colorado, and attended CU, Boulder where he earned a BA and MA in Anthropology under the direction of Dr. David A. Breternitz. He earned his PhD at the University of New Mexico in 1986. Dr. Stiger has been an anthropology professor at Western State Colorado University in Gunnison, Colorado, for the last 27 years. His research interests focus on hunter-gatherer archaeology in the Colorado mountains.

**Steven Sundjordet**

In his early career Steve explored the relationships among the lithic landscapes of the American Southwest and the people who depended on stone tools. In later years as he developed an interest in the relationships among landscapes, plant resources, and farming communities, he acquired training in geomorphology, soil science, and hydrology. For his dissertation Steve employed this training to analyze the hydrologic functioning of prehistoric grid gardens in north-central New Mexico, as published in a *World Archaeology* article. Over four years of postdoctoral research on the Hopi Reservation he participated as a farmer, becoming adept at the traditional so'ya and bosami planting technology. Participation in the struggle to bring crops to maturity, along with plant and soil moisture monitoring, yielded a new perspective on labor, geomorphic contexts, and hydrologic functioning of maize fields, as published in *American Antiquity*.

**R. A. Varney**

R. A. Varney, paleoecologist, has worked for PaleoResearch Institute since 2003. He attended graduate school in Arizona, studying with C. Vance Haynes. At PRI his responsibilities are many. He extracts microscopic remains from samples, counts pollen, and is responsible for all chemical pre-treatment of radiocarbon samples. He works as part of the team to develop new techniques for radiocarbon sample chemical treatments. His particular interests include; climate change, especially at the end of the Pleistocene; scientific method development, archaeological chemistry, and climate modeling of the past.

**Andres Viloudaki**

Andrew Viloudaki was born in Denver, Colorado, but has spent his life traveling the world as a military brat, gaining a deep appreciation for a wide variety of cultures. He is currently in the final stages of completing his Master's degree from Colorado State University, where he is also employed as a Cultural Resource Specialist for the Center for Environmental Management Military Lands (CEMML). His research focus is in integrating legacy data into the preservation process while mobilizing a growing array of preservation techniques. His passion for archaeology has led him to field work around the world from Guam, to Okinawa, Japan, Saipan, CNMI, Colorado, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and soon Washington.

**Aaron Whittenburg**

Aaron received his B.S. in Anthropology from Montana State University in 2012 and is currently completing his M.A. in Anthropology at Colorado State University under Jason LaBelle. Current thesis work studies the use of alpine game drive systems in the Front Range through the study of three such systems near Rollins Pass, Grand County. In addition to coursework, Aaron has also been involved in a number of field projects with the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology in Colorado and served as both a field and lab technician for these projects. Field work for these projects included pedestrian survey and shovel testing while lab work included artifact analysis and report preparation. Recent work with Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. allowed Aaron to participate in field projects across a wider geographic area in addition to Colorado including Utah, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Field work for these projects ranged from pedestrian survey to small test excavations.



**Ray A. Williamson**

Ray A. Williamson is retired from Secure World Foundation, where he served as Executive Director between 2007 and 2012 and Senior Advisor until 2014. Previously, he was Research Professor of Space Policy and International Affairs in the Space Policy Institute, The George Washington University. From 1979 to 1995, he served first as Senior Analyst and later as Senior Associate for the U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment. Prior to employment with OTA, Dr. Williamson was Assistant Dean at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

Dr. Williamson is a Board Member of the Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest (SCAAS) and Willowtail.org, an organization promoting the development of the arts in the Four Corners Region. Dr. Williamson is the author or editor of ten books on space policy, historic preservation and the astronomical knowledge and ritual of the American Indian. His books include: *Living the Sky: The Cosmos of the American Indian*; *They Dance in the Sky* and *First Houses* (with Jean Guard Monroe) and *Cowboys and Cave Dwellers* (with Fred M. Blackburn).

Dr. Williamson received his B.A. in physics from the Johns Hopkins University and his Ph.D. in astronomy from the University of Maryland.

**Chris Zier**

Chris Zier received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology/archaeology from CU-Boulder and has worked in one aspect or another of archaeology for the last 40 years. He owned and operated Centennial Archaeology, Inc. for 30 years before selling the business in 2014. He has conducted fieldwork in many areas of the American West as well as Central America, Africa, and Asia. He is currently the editor of *Southwestern Lore*.

## 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 professional development. Potential project topics could include:

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

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

\*\*Expendable supplies/equipment only - no capital equipment.

For an application or further information, contact: Dr. Adrienne Anderson,  
ArchaeoAnderson@gmail.com

# RECIPIENTS OF WARD F. WEAKLY MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIP

May 2016

| AWARDEE          | PURPOSE/CONTRIBUTION TO COLORADO ARCHEOLOGY  | DATE  | AMOUNT | INSTITUTION                              |
|------------------|--|-------|--------|--|
| Dan Bach         | Senior Honor Thesis support - laboratory materials for investigation of faunal and floral materials from Sylvan Dale Archeological Project.  | 4/92  | \$400  | Univ. of Northern Colo.                  |
| Ed Huber         | Dissertation support - PMTs, computer supplies, drafting, and reproduction for study comparing the small PIII Green Lizard site with large, nearby PIII center, Sand Canyon Pueblo, resulting from investigations through the Crow Canyon Archeological Center.    | 10/92 | \$400  | Washington State Univ.                   |
| Kay Adams        | Travel to 50th Plains Conference to present paper on the Crescent Rockshelter, Ken Caryl Ranch, discussing rockshelter architecture.   | 11/92 | \$400  | Univ. of Colo. Denver                    |
| Tracy Murphy     | Senior Honors Thesis support - examination of 476 ground stone pendants from the Yellowjacket site area, Colorado.   | 4/93  | \$115  | Univ. of Colo. Boulder                   |
| Craig Holton     | Senior Honors Thesis support - pollen and phytolith analyses from West Stoneham Pasture area, South Platte Archeological Project.  | 4/93  | \$400  | Univ. of Northern Colo.                  |
| Doug Parker      | Funded for preparation of thin sections and X-ray diffraction analysis for trace element research on Yellowjacket site area, Colorado, ceramics.   | 4/93  | \$300  | Univ. of Colo. Boulder                   |
| Christina Gobber | Support provided for analysis of blood residue on stone tools recovered during excavation of a late-dating tipi ring site (5WL1854) in the West Stoneham Archeological District, South Platte Archeological Project.   | 3/95  | \$371  | Univ. of Northern Colo.                  |
| Bonnie Pitblado  | Attend the Soc. American Archeology mtg. to present paper discussion Paleo-Indian/Archaic transition on the Colorado Plains.   | 4/95  | \$400  | Univ. of Northern Colo./Univ. of Arizona |
| Mark Mitchell    | Support provided for ceramic research on the Upper Purgatoire Complex, southeastern Colorado.  | 11/95 | \$400  | Univ. of Colo. Denver                    |
| Stephen Sherman  | Masters Thesis support - funding for two statistical computer programs for research investigating the application of quantitative spatial analysis to surface and subsurface distributions of artifacts prior to excavation at the Hudson Meng archeological site. | 11/95 | \$360  | Colorado State University                |
| Angelia Rayne    | Attend Laramie, Wyoming, Plains Conference to present paper on her Colorado eastern foothills research.  | 12/95 | \$344  | Univ. of Colo. Denver                    |
| Chris Pierce     | Attend the Soc. American Archeology mtg. to present paper on doctoral research on Mesa Verde tradition ceramic utility wares resulting from investigations conducted through the Crow Canyon Archeological Center.   | 5/96  | \$300  | Univ. of Washington                      |
| Caryn Berg       | Attend the Soc. American Archeology mtg. to present paper investigating flaked stone tool production and use at a series of Archaic sites in southwestern Colorado resulting from initial phase of doctoral research.  | 5/96  | \$300  | Univ. of Colo. Boulder                   |
| Carey Southwell  | Attend the Soc. American Archeology mtg. to present paper on Senior Honors Thesis, "Colorado Game Drive Systems: A Comparative Analysis."  | 5/96  | \$300  | Univ. of Colo. Denver                    |

| <b>AWARDEE</b>    | <b>PURPOSE/CONTRIBUTION TO COLORADO ARCHEOLOGY</b>   | <b>DATE</b> | <b>AMOUNT</b> | <b>INSTITUTION</b>              |
|-------------------|--|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Thomas Lux        | Senior Honors Thesis support - analysis of faunal remains from 5WL1977 in Stoneham Archeological District, Pawnee National Grassland, evaluating changing frequencies of small and large game animals through time.  | 11/96       | \$85          | Univ. of Northern Colorado      |
| Heidi Werner      | Master's Thesis – analysis of the prehistoric plant community of the West Stoneham Archaeological District, Colorado. <b>[Left graduate school and returned scholarship dollars, 1999].</b>  | 5/12/98     | \$400         | Univ. of Iowa                   |
| Kathryn Plimpton  | Senior Honors Thesis support - archival research and field documentation of Grand Ditch construction and associated Japanese work camps.   | 4/26/99     | \$400         | Univ. of Northern Colorado      |
| Erik Gantt        | Thesis support - photographic documentation and curation of negatives of extensive private collection from Lindenmeier site  | 8/8/00      | \$600         | Colorado State University       |
| Jesse Sabia       | Thesis support - funding to assist with ground penetrating radar research at 5SH181 in the Great Sand Dunes eolian system, San Luis valley.  | 12/28/00    | \$500         | University of Denver            |
| Sean Larmore      | Travel to Soc. Am. Archeo. Annual meeting to present research on Colorado McKean Sites   | 4/13/01     | \$500         | University of Denver            |
| Mark Muniz        | Dissertation support – photographic documentation of microscopic use-wear to investigate sexual division of labor as reflected in artifacts  | 4/13/01     | \$450         | University of Colorado, Boulder |
| Chris Bevilacqua  | Dissertation support - petrographic analyses to investigate social organization and access to ceramic resources – both vessels and raw materials   | 12/16/01    | \$500         | University of Colorado, Denver  |
| Anna Gray         | Supplemental thesis support for Ludlow massacre – related oral history interviews  | 4/23/02     | \$500         | University of Denver            |
| Cody Anderson     | Masters Thesis to defray the cost of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (ASM) dating of a cluster of chenopodium seeds recovered from Gilligan's Island Site near Colorado Springs.   | 3/14/03     | \$500         | University of Northern Colorado |
| Kevin Gilmore     | Dissertation support to help defray the cost of ASM dates on corn cobs from Franktown Cave and Colrow Cave   | 3/14/03     | \$500         | University of Denver            |
| Sara Wilson       | Support to cover the cost of lodging while she studies Ute artifact collections held by Centennial Archeology, Inc. and Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc. The study of the emergence of inequality among the Ute of western Colorado is part of her Master's Thesis research. | 3/14/03     | \$480         | University of Colorado, Boulder |
| Mary Prascuinas   | Assistance to help defray the cost of ASM dating of buried charcoal deposits at a site where Clovis points have been found on the surface at 9000' in the Colorado high country.   | 3/14/03     | \$500         | University of Wyoming           |
| Wade Broadhead    | TL dating of ceramic sherds from the San Luis Valley as part of MA Thesis investigating trade networks within the valley and between the valley and neighboring regions.   | 1/06/04     | \$500         | University of Colorado - Denver |
| Ken Bedingfield   | MA Thesis support for neutron activation analyses of ceramics and raw materials to investigate prehistoric exchange and social structure on the Uncompahgre Plateau.   | 3/26/05     | \$500         | University of Colorado - Denver |
| Joanne DellaSalla | Assistance to present paper, "The Paleo-Indian Occupation of South Park," at the Salt Lake City Society for American Archeology annual meeting   | 4/05/05     | \$471         | University of Denver            |
| Cerisa Reynolds   | Support to cover costs during analysis of faunal materials from stratified storage pit at the Dark Mold site   | 3/24/06     | \$500         | University of Iowa              |

| <b>AWARDEE</b>    | <b>PURPOSE/CONTRIBUTION TO COLORADO ARCHEOLOGY</b>  | <b>DATE</b> | <b>AMOUNT</b> | <b>INSTITUTION</b>                       |
|-------------------|---|-------------|---------------|--|
| Chris von Wedell  | Funding for Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) analysis of glass beads from the Lykins Valley site.   | 3/14/07     | \$500         | Colorado State University                |
| Jordan Pickrell   | Support for dissertation topic research on the history & archeology of the nineteenth century Hispanic population in Colorado.  | 4/8/07      | \$500         | University of Pennsylvania               |
| Chas Evans        | Support for thesis research on more than 50 architectural features along the St. Charles River in the upper reaches of the Arkansas River drainage.   | 3/13/08     | \$500         | Colorado State University                |
| Alison Bredthauer | Funding for travel in support of thesis research on prehistoric masonry towers in southeastern Utah.  | 3/11/08     | \$500         | University of Colorado, Boulder          |
| Erin Baxter       | Dendrochronological dating in support of thesis research at Carhart ruin  | 10/21/08    | \$320         | University of Colorado, Boulder          |
| Gregory Williams  | Funding for travel in support of thesis research on west-central Colorado rock art  | 10/24/08    | \$750         | University of Colorado, Denver           |
| Peggy Colgate     | Study of burned site 5LS7509 and associated environment to investigate previous burns that may have impacted the site..   | 3/12/09     | \$400.00      | University of Colorado, Colorado Springs |
| Michael Troyer    | AMS dating and macrobotanical analysis of Fea. 6, 5LR11718 in support of MA Thesis investigating hearth morphology and associated macrobotanical data.  | 03/26/10    | \$750.00      | Colorado State University                |
| Robert Wunderlich | Funding for obsidian XRF source analysis in support of MA Thesis on obsidian transport and use in Wyoming and Colorado.   | 03/26/10    | \$750.00      | University of Wyoming                    |
| Elizabeth Lynch   | Support for radiocarbon dating of pack rat midden samples directly associated with archeological remains  | 10/21/11    | \$750.00      | University of Wyoming                    |
| Sarah Millonig    | Funding for travel to 2012 Durango CCPA annual meeting to present results of research on Early Ceramic Technological Organization.  | 03/16/12    | \$305.00      | Colorado State University                |
| Chris Johnston    | AMS dating of bone from Robert's Ranch Bison Jump and ED-XRF analysis of ~20 obsidian samples to investigate the site's chronology and establish if it was used for one or multiple jumps.  | 11/28/12    | \$750.00      | Colorado State University                |
| Suzanne Brant     | AMS dating of a hearth sample from the Blanz site and analysis of multiple bison specimens for stable carbon 13 isotopes to investigate the distribution and migration of bison through time.   | 11/28/12    | \$510.00      | Colorado State University                |
| Ben Perlmutter    | AMS dating of the previously excavated Kinney Springs site to help establish a chronological sequence for this previously excavated site that appears to have an at least 4,500-year occupation.  | 11/28/12    | \$750.00      | Colorado State University                |
| Cody Newton       | AMS dating of bone collagen from a test unit within a habitation feature and XRF analysis of 10 obsidian artifacts from sites along the Little Snake River drainage to investigate early contact trade relationships.                             | 03/15/13    | \$750.00      | University of Colorado - Boulder         |
| Sarah Trabert     | Travel to institutions in Colorado to study Dismal River ceramics as part of research investigating the indirect impacts of Spanish colonization on Dismal River Aspect peoples, who lived outside the core area directly affected by the Spanish | 03/15/13    | \$629.00      | University of Iowa                       |

| <b>AWARDEE</b>    | <b>PURPOSE/CONTRIBUTION TO COLORADO ARCHEOLOGY</b>  | <b>DATE</b> | <b>AMOUNT</b> | <b>INSTITUTION</b>        |
|-------------------|---|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Rebecca Simon     | Support for development of a 4 <sup>th</sup> grade Colorado History archaeological unit and accompanying teachers' workshop based on Project Archaeology standards and using Ouray County sites.  | 03/15/13    | \$750.00      | Colorado State University |
| Kristy Griffin    | Travel to institutions in Colorado to evaluate artifacts and compare how the Social Hygiene Movement evolved in rural vs. Urban areas of the state by studying items related to cleanliness, health and hygiene.  | 12/11/13    | \$550.00      | Colorado State University |
| Joshua Boyd       | Travel to Gunnison, CO to study Folsom end scrapers from the Mountaineer site for comparison with other Folsom sites' end-scrapers to investigate mobility and settlement patterns, seasonality, and gender.  | 03/22/14    | \$600.00      | University of Wyoming     |
| Aaron Whittenburg | Funding for protein residue analysis of chipped stone tools in support of thesis investigations at three game drive sites near Rollins Pass, CO   | 03/13/15    | \$750.00      | Colorado State University |
| Hallie Meeker     | Support for four bone radiocarbon dates to support her research on the previously excavated Killdeer Canyon and T-W Diamond stone circle sites north of Livermore   | 11/24/15    | \$750.00      | Colorado State University |
| Delaney Cooley    | Travel from Norman, OK to the Anasazi Heritage Center to investigate lithic materials from Buckle's excavated sites on the Uncompahgre plateau as part of her study to expand on his effort to identify cultural continuity between historic Ute tribes and their prehistoric counterparts. | 04/19/16    | \$750.00      | University of Oklahoma    |

## SUMMARY CHART, RECIPIENTS OF WARD F. WEAKLY MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS

| <b>AWARDEES</b> | <b>AMOUNT</b> | <b>INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED</b>   |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| 53              | \$26,240.00   | <u>12 institutions represented:</u> Washington State University (1), University of Colorado at Denver (8), University of Colorado at Boulder (8), University of Northern Colorado (10), Colorado State University (10), University of Washington (1), University of Iowa (3), University of Denver (5), University of Wyoming (4), University of Pennsylvania (1), University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (1), University of Oklahoma (1) |

[wwrecipients.odt](#)

## 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 |                    |
| Kyle Dennison      | 2009 |                    |
| Skye Gonnig        | 2010 |                    |
| Galen Hughe        | 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                |



## 2016-2017 Executive Committee

| <b>Name</b>        | <b>Position</b>                   | <b>Term</b> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Nathan Boyless     | President                         | 2016-2017   |
| Mike Berry         | Past President                    | 2016-2017   |
| Jason LaBelle      | President Elect                   | 2016-2017   |
| Kathy Croll        | Secretary                         | 2015-2017   |
| Justin Lawrence    | Treasurer                         | 2016-2018   |
| Open               | American Indian Board member      |             |
| Sarah Jennings     | Board Member                      | 2015-2017   |
| Rebecca Schwendler | Board Member                      | 2015-2017   |
| Jack Pfertsh       | Board Member                      | 2016-2017   |
| Jeremy Omvig       | Board Member                      | 2016-2018   |
| Jacki Mullen       | 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            |             |
| Bonnie Gibson      | Education Co-Chair                |             |
| Rebecca Simon      | Education Co-Chair                |             |
| Greg Wolf          | Native American Scholarship Chair |             |
| Michelle Slaughter | Awards & Recognition Chair        |             |
| Cody Anderson      | Fort Carson Liaison               |             |

## 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                    |
| 2016         | Salida           | Salida Steamplant                          |

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