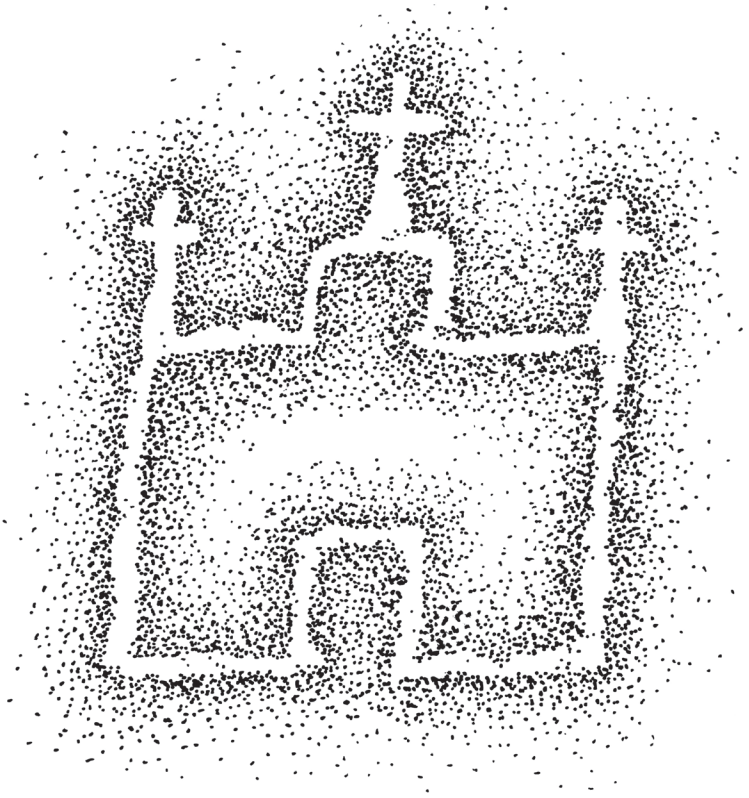


33rd Annual Meeting
of
THE COLORADO COUNCIL OF
PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS



March 24—27, 2011
Otero Junior College
La Junta, Colorado

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Acknowledgements

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The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists thanks the following donors for their generous financial support for this year's conference:

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General Information

Early Bird Party: Join the group at Felicia's Mexican Restaurant (just west of the conference hotel) beginning at 6:30 p.m. Each person will receive two free drink tickets in their registration packet for the Early Bird Party. They can be used for select (domestic and import) beers, house wine, and house margaritas. Additional drinks are available for purchase at the bar. Free Mexican appetizers will be provided.

Business Meeting, Papers, and Posters: The annual business meeting and all paper presentations will be held in the Stafford Auditorium in the Humanities Center (#2 on the Otero Junior College map on the inside front cover). Poster presentations will be on display in the lobby.

Book Sale: New and used titles will be available for purchase in the lobby of the Humanities Center. Proceeds from this year's book sale will help fund CCPA scholarships, including the Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship and the Native American Student Scholarship. Members donating books should bring them to the Humanities Center Friday morning. Buy early and buy often!

Banquet: The banquet will be held in the Student Center and Food Court (#9 on the OJC map) and will start with a cocktail hour from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. Beer and wine will be provided as long as quantities last.

Koshare Indian Museum and Kiva: A post-conference reception will be held at the museum (#4 on the OJC map) on Saturday beginning at 6:30 p.m. Finger foods, as well as beer and wine will be provided, and CCPA members will have an opportunity to examine collections not usually open to general public. The Kiva was built by the La Junta Boy Scout troop under the leadership of James Francis "Buck" Burshears. The original 1948 structure is listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties and houses a collection of Native American art and artifacts. It also has a first class gift shop and is the principal venue for the Koshare Indian Dancers.

Field Trip: See page 7 for information about the Picket Wire Canyonlands field trip.

Summary Schedule

Thursday, March 24: Felicia's Mexican Restaurant, 27948 U.S. 50
Frontage Road (next to the Holiday Inn Express)
Registration and Early Bird Party—6:30 to 10:00 p.m.

Friday, March 25: Otero Junior College, 1802 Colorado Avenue
Registration Begins—7:30 a.m. (Humanities Center, #2)
Annual Business Meeting—8:00 to 11:55 a.m.
Lunch Break—12 noon to 1:30 p.m. (on your own)
Executive Board Lunch—12:00 noon to 1:30 p.m. (Student Center and Food Court, #9)
Papers—1:30 to 4:15 p.m. (Humanities Center, #2)
Posters—1:30 to 4:15 p.m.
Book Sale—1:30 to 4:15 p.m.
Open Bar—6:00 to 7:00 p.m. (Student Center and Food Court, #9)
Banquet—7:00 to 9:30 p.m.
Remarks (Richard H. Wilshusen)—7:15 to 7:30 p.m.
Banquet Speaker—Jim Herrell, "Pinon Canyon in the Time of Insanity"—7:30 to 8:00 p.m.
Special Event (Shina DuVall and Mary Sullivan)—8:00 to 8:30 p.m.
Remembering James B. Benedict—8:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Saturday, March 26: Otero Junior College, 1802 Colorado Avenue
Registration Begins—8:00 a.m. (Humanities Center, #2)
Book Sale—8:30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1:30 to 5:00 p.m.
Papers—8:30 to 11:45 a.m.
Lunch Break—12 noon to 1:30 p.m. (on your own)
Papers—1:30 to 5:00 p.m.
Cocktails and Artifacts—6:30 to 8:30 p.m. (Koshare Museum, #4)

Sunday, March 27: U.S. Forest Service Office, 1420 East Third Street
Picket Wire Canyonlands Field Trip—8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Banquet Speaker

Jim Herrell

Jim is a founding board member of Not 1 More Acre!, a Colorado non-profit corporation formed to promote the ecological, cultural and economic of health of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. He currently is the Interim Vice President for Instruction for Otero Junior College and has been part of the instruction team at OJC for the past eleven years. Previously, Jim was the principal of West Elementary School in La Junta, Colorado for more than sixteen years. As a graduate teaching assistant at the University of Denver in the early eighties, his Ph.D. work in Gifted and Talented Education and cognate in Anthropology solidified his love of teaching and interest in archaeology. He holds a M.A. in Special Education from the University of Northern Colorado and a B.A. from UNC in History and Social Science. He is Dad to Danya, Audi, and Jaime Herrell. His wife, Donna, is his love and inspiration.

The title of Jim's talk, "**Pinon Canyon in the Time of Insanity,**" alludes to his passionate belief that citizenship in the United States requires active participation in the governing of the citizens. He will describe the history and strategy of a small band of citizens' efforts to hold at bay the pentagon and military contractors as they attempt to eject generational ranch families off the last short grass prairie, while turning southern Colorado and northern New Mexico into the largest military training site in the United States.

Picket Wire Canyonlands Field Trip

Sunday, March 27th, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Picket Wire Canyon tour will visit one of the largest dinosaur tracksites in North America, prehistoric rock art sites, a late 1890s Hispanic cemetery, and the Rourke Ranch National Historic District. Returning visitors may be particularly interested to see the recent renovations to Rourke Ranch and newly uncovered dinosaur tracks.

Meet at the Comanche National Grassland office, 1420 East Third Street, La Junta, and plan for a full day. Participants must stay with the tour group for the full duration of the tour and may not depart early. Due to rough roads, participants need to provide their own 4-wheel drive, high clearance vehicle and should come prepared with a full tank of gas and a good spare tire. Box lunches (sandwich and chips) will be provided. Bring your own water and wading shoes to cross the river.



2011 Annual Business Meeting

Friday, March 25, 2011
Otero Junior College, La Junta

Agenda

8:00 a.m. Call to Order

Call to Order – Erik Gantt (10 minutes)
Welcome from Otero Junior College – Jim Rizzuto (5 Minutes)

8:15 a.m. Approval of Past Minutes

Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Cody Anderson (10 minutes)

8:25 a.m. Reports of Officer's and Standing Committees

Officer Reports

President's Report and Ethics Report – Erik Gantt (5 minutes)
Treasurer's Report – Christy Smith for Jeff Hokanson (10 minutes)
Membership Report – Jon Horn (5 minutes)
Secretary's Report and CCPA archives – Cody Anderson (5 minutes)

Standing Committee Reports

Newsletter – Susan East (5 minutes)
Website – Mary Sullivan (20 minutes)
Ward Weakly Fund – Adrienne Anderson (5 minutes)
Native American Scholarship to Crow Canyon – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)
Publications Committee – Anne McKibbin for Kelly Pool (5 minutes)

Ad Hoc Committee Reports

Listserver Report – Greg Williams (5 minutes)
Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site update – Diane Rhodes (10 minutes)

9:50 a.m. Unfinished Business

CCPA contribution to Colorado History Museum furnishings and exhibits – Bridget Ambler (10 minutes)

10:00 a.m. New Business

Share in the Care Colorado campaign – Adrienne Anderson (5 minutes)

Recognition of outgoing EC members – Erik Gantt (10 minutes)

Other / general announcements – Erik Gantt (5 minutes)

Election results – Cody Anderson (5 minutes)

Incoming president – Kevin Gilmore (5 minutes)

10:30 a.m. Business Meeting Adjourns

10:30 – 10:45 a.m. Break

10:45 a.m. Federal and State Agency Reports

State Archaeologist/SHPO/OAHP Office – Richard Wilshusen (10 minutes)

Colorado Historical Society Form Forum – Mary Sullivan (10 minutes)

Bureau of Land Management – Glade Hadden – (10 minutes)

National Park Service – Rhonda Brewer (10 minutes)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Gregory D. Everhart (5 minutes)

U.S. Army Fort Carson and Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site – Pamela Miller (10 minutes)

State Historical Fund and 2020 Statewide Preservation Plan update – Tom Carr (10 minutes)

U.S. Forest Service – Ian Ritchie (5 Minutes)

11:55 a.m. Morning Meeting Adjourns

Presentation Schedule

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

Session 1: General Session

1:30—4:15 p.m.

- 1:30 Jeannette L. Mobely-Tanaka: *A Diachronic Analysis of Features at the Swallow Site (5JF321) in the Hogback Valley, Jefferson County, Colorado*
- 1:45 Chaz Evans: *Neutron Activation Analysis of a Catlinite Pipe from the Arkansas River Basin*
- 2:00 Jeremy T. Decker: *Recent USACE Archaeological Projects at John Martin Dam and Reservoir*
- 2:15 Christopher M. Johnston, Mark D. Mitchell, and Angie Krall: *An Update on Excavations at the Upper Crossing Site, A Multicomponent Site in Western Saguache County*
- 2:30 Joshua Boyd: *Lithic Landscapes South of Tenderfoot Mountain, Continued*
- 2:45 **BREAK**
- 3:00 Kristin A. Kuckelman: *Six Seasons of Excavation in the Goodman Point Community, Hovenweep National Monument*
- 3:15 Paul Burnett: *Geographic Diversity in the Shape of Rosegate Projectile Points*
- 3:30 Matthew Landt: *Continued BLM Survey in the Sand Wash Basin*
- 3:45 Curtis Martin: *5EA2740: The Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village*
- 4:00 Steven G. Baker: *Revisiting Colorado's Sky Aerie Charnel Site (5RB104) and the Case for Episodic Fremont Perimortem Manipulation of the Dead*

Session 2: Poster Session

1:30—4:15 p.m.

Jason Chambers: *Spatial Patterning at the Lindenmeier Site*

Bonnie K. Gibson, Cody M. Anderson, Jessica E. Anderson, Travis R. Bugg, Kristi A. Gensmer, Robert F. Mark, and Christian J. Zier: *Chokecherry-Sierra Madre Wind Farm Project Projectile Point Typology*

Heather Horobik: *Exploring Issues of Health and Privacy in Ouray's Red-Light District: Medicine Bottles from the Vanoli Site (5OR30)*

Laurie Huckaby, Marcy Reiser and Jason M. LaBelle: *Culturally Modified Trees in Colorado—A Little Known and Vanishing Resource*

Sarah M. Millonig: *Take the Highway Across the Great Divide: Mobility Patterns & Land Use Strategies of the James Allen Complex in Colorado's High Country*

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

Session 3: The View from the Summit: Papers in Honor of James B. Benedict

8:30—11:45 p.m.

- 8:30 Jason M. LaBelle and E. Steve Cassells: *James B. Benedict and the Southern Rocky Mountains: A Lifetime of Research, A Labor of Love*
- 8:45 Elizabeth Ann Morris: *James B. Benedict's Interaction with the Colorado State University Archaeology Program Starting in 1970*
- 9:00 Craig M. Lee and James B. Benedict: *Ice Bison, Frozen Forests and the Search for Archaeology in Colorado Front Range Ice Patches*
- 9:15 Jason M. LaBelle: *Renewed Research at the Olson Site (5BL147), A Game Drive Complex atop Rollins Pass, Colorado*
- 9:30 Peter J. Gleichman: *Looking Up: The View From the Flats*

- 9:45 Michael D. Troyer: *Hot Mountain Rocks! The Effect of Altitude on the Timing of Formal Thermal Feature Variation*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:15 Mark D. Mitchell and Leigh Ann Hunt: *A High-Altitude Lithic Workshop in the Uncompahgre Wilderness, Northern San Juan Mountains*
- 10:30 Spencer Pelton: *Putting Rollins Pass on the Map: Reading the Cultural Landscape of a High Altitude Game Drive System*
- 10:45 Marcel Kornfeld: *Being High in Middle Park*
- 11:00 Kevin P. Gilmore: *Middle to Late Holocene Paleoenvironments and the Effect of Drought on McKean Complex Settlement in Colorado.*
- 11:15 Michael D. Metcalf: *The Lessons of Early Archaeological Survey in the Rawah Wilderness, Medicine Bow Range, Colorado: Work Inspired by James B. Benedict*
- 11:30 E. Steve Cassells: *Lichenometry Applications in the Colorado High Country*

Session 4: Issues in Colorado Archaeology

1:30—2:00 p.m.

- 1:30 Richard H. Wilshusen: *Back to the Basics: Databases, Artifact Curation, and Charting the Future of Colorado Archaeology*
- 1:45 *Discussion*

**Session 5: About People, Bison and Climate: Archaeology,
Geoarchaeology and Geology of Western Colorado
2:00—3:15 p.m.**

- 2:00 Carl McIntyre and James C. Miller: *Correlation of Aeolian, Alluvial and Lacustrine Deposits Related to Past Climates and Patterns in Cultural Change*
- 2:15 Michele Nelson and James C. Miller: *Geology and Geoarchaeology of Alluvial Deposits in Western Colorado*
- 2:30 Courtney Groff and James C. Miller: *Geology and Geoarchaeology of Aeolian Deposits in Western Colorado*
- 2:45 Holly Shelton and James C. Miller: *From Paleoindian to Late Prehistoric: Component Preservation and Occupation Frequency on Three Sites in Mesa and Garfield Counties, Colorado*
- 3:00 Stanial Klassert and James C. Miller: *Occurrence of Bison in the American West*
- 3:15 **BREAK**

**Session 6: Historical Archaeology
3:30—5:00 p.m.**

- 3:30 Abbey Christman: *Summary of Purgatoire River Region Survey and Interpretive Projects*
- 3:45 Richard F. Carillo: *The Manufacture and Utilization of a Lithic and Bottle Glass Tool Technology Attributable to 19th Century Hispanic New Mexicans and their 20th Century Colorado Descendants*
- 4:00 Gregory D. Everhart: *The Historic Sopris Coke Ovens*
- 4:15 Bonnie J. Clark: *Landscapes of Confinement: Archaeology at Amache*
- 4:30 Jonathan Kent: *Got Milk? Got Ice? Historical Excavations at Bradford-Perley, Jefferson County, Colorado*
- 4:45 A. Dudley Gardner, Martin Lammers and Drew Hutchinson: *Chinatowns and Railroad Section Camps*

Symposium Abstracts

The View from the Summit: Papers in Honor of James B. Benedict

Symposium, Session 3, Saturday morning.

Organized by Jason M. LaBelle (Colorado State University) and E. Steve Cassells (Laramie County Community College)

This symposium honors Dr. James B. Benedict and his lifetime of geological and archaeological work aimed at understanding the natural and cultural systems of the alpine tundra. The papers in the session review his life's work, present current fieldwork related to the Southern Rocky Mountains, and reflect on Jim's contributions to varied alpine subjects. The session is dedicated in memory of Jim.

About People, Bison and Climate: Archaeology, Geoarchaeology and Geology of Western Colorado

Symposium, Session 5, Saturday afternoon.

Organized by Dominquez Archaeological Research Group

Recent archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations by DARG have resulted in a more complete picture of past climates, Late Quaternary deposits, site formation processes, human habitation, and bison occurrence in western Colorado since 13,000 RCYBP. Climate reconstruction is based on a synthesis of geological and geoarchaeological studies and are corroborated by lake level and tree ring data as well as geological studies over a broader region. Geoarchaeology of alluvial and aeolian deposits provides insight into site visibility and preservation problems, and provides a means to more effectively estimate component ages without ^{14}C dating or diagnostic artifacts. Many sites display a regular sequence of occupations from Paleoindian times that suggest a continuum between highly mobile small groups and more sedentary large groups. The presence of bison in Colorado and southwest Wyoming indicate bison populations varied, but absence in some periods may reflect destruction of bone or less successful hunts on meager bison populations by too few hunters.

Paper and Poster Abstracts

Anderson, Cody M. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

Anderson, Jessica E. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

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

Session 1: *Revisiting Colorado's Sky Aerie Charnel Site (5RB104) and the Case for Episodic Fremont Perimortem Manipulation of the Dead*

It has been seventeen years since I excavated the Sky Aerie charnel site near Rangely and twelve years since the very limited distribution project report was completed. CCPA and CAS have had an infusion of a lot of new members over this period of time and many probably know very little about Sky Aerie if they are even aware of its existence. In this paper I revisit Sky Aerie and describe the many bizarre attributes which make it a wholly aberrant Fremont site. These also make it a contender for one of the only archaeologically documented sites known in the world where cannibalism may have been practiced on a repeated though intermittent basis. Because of this and other attributes of the site Christy Turner has actually referred to Sky Aerie as one of North America's most important archaeological sites. The original interpretations of the site will be reconsidered in terms of more recent interpretations of prehistoric violence and cannibalism.

The Sky Aerie Promontory is a Douglas Arch Fremont site in northwestern Colorado which evidences numerous unusual and bizarre attributes never before observed within the Fremont or any other archaeological context. Disarticulated and very incomplete remains of no less than nine people were found at Sky Aerie within an obvious culinary context involving a small structure, hearths, profuse corn and other wild plant foods, yet extremely few other faunal remains. Project physical anthropologists Christy Turner, Tim White and Sylvia Carnero disagree on the extent of perimortem bone damage and evidence of cannibalism but all agree that some previously undocumented pattern of perimortem manipulation of the dead is evident. While we do not have a human coprolite with human blood or tissue present in it, the combined contextual and forensic evidence suggests that some manner of cannibalism occurred at Sky Aerie in episodes spanning several centuries (ca. AD 900-1300+). The site is important to understanding more about the Fremont archaeological culture and prehistoric violence.

Benedict, James B. (see Craig M. Lee)

Boyd, Joshua (Western State College)

Session 1: *Lithic Landscapes South of Tenderfoot Mountain, Continued*
In the late summer and fall of 2010, Western State College students conducted a cultural resource inventory of 200 acres on BLM land south of Tenderfoot Mountain (5GN2477) in Gunnison Colorado. The purpose was to conduct ground survey for the BLM while expanding the archaeological landscape and relationships between nearby larger known complex sites such as 5GN2477 (Mountaineer) and 5GN1835 (Tenderfoot). Preliminary results were presented at the CAS meeting in Gunnison this past fall. Further analysis has enriched the survey and these new characteristics will be shared. In addition 5GN1855 will further be explored as it consists of 16 different lithic concentrations and a copious stone tool assemblage. Raw material preferences for stone tool technologies are explored with a view towards what this means in terms of settlement patterns and land use near Tenderfoot Mountain.

Bugg, Travis R. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

Burnett, Paul (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Session 1: *Geographic Diversity in the Shape of Rosegate Projectile Points*

While generally attributed to the Great Basin and Intermountain West, the distribution and variability of Rosegate projectile points is poorly understood. They are thought to be among the first point types to arise across the western United States as populations transitioned from atlatl darts to bows and arrows. Differences in the shape of Rosegate points across geographies may have bearing upon our understanding of this transition to the bow and arrow. Geometric morphometrics is used to study shape variation between Rosegate points from the Colorado Front Range, the mountains of Wyoming, and the western Great Basin. This technique fits specimens to a two-dimensional Cartesian (x, y) grid, which allows the shape differences to be statistically evaluated. Over 250 points were analyzed. Rosegate points were found to be shaped uniquely in each region, indicating that this style has geographic idiosyncrasies. The differences are statistically significant.

Carrillo, Richard F. (Cuartelejo HP Associates Inc.)

Session 6: *The Manufacture and Utilization of a Lithic and Bottle Glass Tool Technology Attributable to 19th Century Hispanic New Mexicans and their 20th Century Colorado Descendants*

Lithic technology, as considered by most Americanist prehistorians, is associated with a technology that is unique to Native Americans. Chipped stone artifacts found on Spanish Colonial period and later sites have previously been attributed to mixing of prehistoric materials from underlying or nearby sites with the historic artifacts, or to historic Indian manufacture and use. A similar situation occurs in southern and southeastern Colorado. Using archaeological and ethnohistorical data, a contention is made that the modified tools, including lithics and bottle glass, found on historic sites in the Purgatoire and Arkansas Valley region were manufactured by Hispanic New Mexicans and their Colorado descendants.

Cassells, E. Steve (Laramie County Community College)

Session 3: *Lichenometry Applications in the Colorado High Country*

Lichenometry, the use of known lichen growth rates to determine ages of substrates on which they are growing, has been used primarily within geological and archaeological contexts. It was pioneered in Colorado by Dr. James Benedict (Center for Mountain Archeology) to age recent Holocene glacial events. He then expanded the research to age episodes of construction of cultural features above tree limit in the Front Range. Under Benedict's guidance, this approach has since been adopted by others and applied at a variety of sites. This paper will review the principles and techniques and some of the projects where it has proven to be useful in the Rockies and elsewhere.

Cassells, E. Steve (see Jason M. LaBelle)

Chambers, Jason (Colorado State University)

Session 2: *Spatial Patterning at the Lindenmeier site*

The Lindenmeier Folsom Site was excavated between 1934-1940 by Frank H.H. Roberts of the Smithsonian Institution. Since then, the development of advanced mapping techniques allow archaeologists views of spatial patterning previously unimaginable to previous generations of researchers. In this presentation, the spatial distributions of excavated artifacts, bone, and stone flakes were digitized and entered into a GIS,

using artifact distribution maps published in the 1978 Final Report, maps themselves published nearly 40 years after fieldwork ended. Included are several tool classes that, in association, may allow the archaeologist to infer task-specific activity areas due to their mutual distribution. This poster examines the possibility of task-specific activity areas in Areas I and II at the Lindenmeier site, and what such patterning may reveal about Folsom campsite organization.

Christman, Abbey (Colorado Preservation, Inc.)

Session 6: Summary of Purgatoire River Region Survey and Interpretive Projects

This presentation will summarize the findings of Colorado's Preservation, Inc. Purgatoire River Region Survey and describe its upcoming Home on the Range project. Initiated due to the threat posed to the region's cultural resources by the proposed expansion of the Army's Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, the project included reconnaissance and intensive level survey of prehistoric and historic resources as well as the completion of a historic context study. With the majority of the region in private ownership, this was an exceptional opportunity to document resources to which there had previously been limited or no access.

The most numerous resource type identified was homesteads, with more than 200 inventoried. This inspired a follow-up project to further document and interpret the homesteading resources of the region. Architectural history and historical archaeology will be combined in National Register nominations, a publication, driving tours, podcasts, and a website.

Clark, Bonnie J. (University of Denver)

Session 6: Landscapes of Confinement: Archaeology at Amache

Archaeology can be a particularly valuable tool for better understanding shadowed histories, like the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. Since 2006, the University of Denver (DU) Amache Project has been engaged in archaeological research at the Colorado internment camp of Amache, which was Colorado's tenth largest city during World War II. This presentation will focus on the research questions, methodology, and results of investigations at the site by the faculty and students involved in the DU Amache project. The implementation of an integrated landscape archaeology at the site is stretching the techniques typically employed by historical archaeologists, as is the

active integration of former residents of the site into research. Not only is archaeology revealing new insights about life in the camp, through this research DU students and professors have become part of the community engaged in remembering and preserving this nationally significant site.

Decker, Jeremy T. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Session 1: *Recent USACE Archaeological Projects at John Martin Dam and Reservoir*

Over the past five years, archaeologists have conducted several new block surveys on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land at John Martin Dam and Reservoir in southeastern Colorado. These surveys have resulted in the discovery of 19 new prehistoric/protohistoric and 12 new historic sites, while re-documenting 39 additional sites from early surveys at John Martin. These recent discoveries provide Corps archaeologists with valuable information that is helping to further our understanding of the prehistoric and historic landscape in the John Martin area. This paper provides a broad overview of recent archaeological finds, as well as provides a brief summary of paleontological work on recently discovered dinosaur track sites at John Martin.

Evans, Chaz (Colorado State University)

Session 1: *Neutron Activation Analysis of a Catlinite Pipe from the Arkansas River Basin*

A piece of catlinite was found outside of Beulah, Colorado during the Saint Charles River Project. Catlinite artifacts from dated contexts show that the earliest time signature for the utilization of catlinite is around 475 B.C. which is followed by another pulse between 25 A.D and 150 A.D. The main fluorescence of use for this material begins around 1025 A.D. and the frequency increases significantly into historical times. Archeological evidence shows that between 500 B.C. and 700 A.D., artifacts made from pipestone found in the quarries of southwestern Minnesota were traded as far east as modern Ohio, as far south as the Kansas River, and as far west as north central South Dakota. Studies in the Ohio area suggest evidence of the greatest concentration of the stone, with a number of sites clustered along the Oletangy River. This makes the presence of catlinite in the Arkansas River Basin a special occurrence and a rarity this far south and west of the Minnesota quarry location.

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

Session 6: *The Historic Sopris Coke Ovens*

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, archaeologists conducted archaeological surveys covering a total of 21.4 acres on the South Shore of Trinidad Lake, Las Animas County, Colorado. The Corps' Trinidad Lake fee land is leased to Colorado State Parks, who operate the facility as Trinidad Lake State Park. The pedestrian surveys were conducted in anticipation of proposed State Parks campground construction. During review of Corps records, we found that the location of the proposed campground is at or very near to where the historic Sopris Mine tippie, washery, and coke ovens were once located. Remnants of the coke ovens, site 5LA.12216, are exposed in an arroyo near the proposed campground. Although in a highly disturbed condition and nearly entirely buried under earthen fill, they are considered eligible for nomination to the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties and the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D of 36 CFR 60.4.

Gardner, A. Dudley (Western Wyoming Community College), **Martin Lammers** (Western Wyoming Community College) and **Drew Hutchinson** (Western Wyoming Community College)

Session 6: *Chinatowns and Railroad Section Camps*

Since 1994 western Wyoming College has been involved in excavation of several Chinatowns and Chinese houses along the Union Pacific mainline. Excavations in 2010 resulted in findings that help clarify some finer points regarding Chinese settlements and the diaspora of Chinese immigrants in the region. This paper will focus on the diet of the Chinese as evidenced in the occupation horizons associated with Chinese settlement in the west.

Gensmer, Kristi A. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

Gibson, Bonnie K. (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), **Cody M. Anderson** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), **Jessica E. Anderson** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), **Travis R. Bugg** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), **Kristi A. Gensmer** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), **Robert F. Mark** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), and **Christian J. Zier** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.)

Session 2: *Chokecherry-Sierra Madre Wind Farm Project Projectile*

Point Typology

A total of 302 stemmed and unstemmed projectile points were collected from the Chokecherry-Sierra Madre Wind Farm project in southern Wyoming. Of these, 209 (69%) are classifiable and 93 (31%) are unclassifiable. The unclassifiable points are either too fragmentary to classify or the morphological attributes are uncharacteristic of regional point types. Seven flaked stone categories containing 18 types of projectile points are classified on the basis of size and stem shape. These tools represent a broad range in morphology that is commonly associated with regional projectile points. Based on the projectile point morphology, the occupational chronology of the project area ranges from the late Paleoindian to the Late Prehistoric periods.

Gilmore, Kevin P. (ERO Resources Corp.)

Session 3: Middle to Late Holocene Paleoenvironments and the Effect of Drought on McKean Complex Settlement in Colorado

Examination of the spatial patterning of highland-adapted McKean Complex (6000-2800 cal BP) sites along the margin of the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains indicate a southern periphery of this technocomplex at the divide between the South Platte and Arkansas rivers in eastern Colorado and a northern periphery in the central Prairie Provinces of Canada. Sites on the periphery are in general younger and suggest an expansion north, south and east from a core area centered in the Bighorn Mountains and Yellowstone River headwaters of Wyoming and Montana. This expansion occurred during a period of increasing effective moisture following dry conditions in the early Holocene. Decreased effective moisture and highly variable climate ca. 4600-4000 cal BP presumably effected McKean people, and this episode coincides with a hiatus in colonization on the McKean periphery. Evidence from archaeological sites in the Rocky Mountain foothills of central Colorado suggest that the McKean Complex persisted there longer than in any other area.

Gleichman, Peter J. (Native Cultural Services)

Session 3: Looking Up: The View From The Flats

Data from excavations and surveys of the hogbacks and foothills at the eastern base of the Front Range and the adjacent plains ("the flats") in Boulder County indicate Ceramic period occupants participated in an interactive sphere or seasonal round encompassing the flats, the Front

Range, and Middle Park, as proposed by Jim Benedict. Dated Middle Archaic occupations at the Rock Creek site support the Benedict-Olson/Husted hypothesis of McKean Complex origination in Altithermal mountain refuge areas such as the Front Range.

Groff, Courtney (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group) and **James C. Miller** (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 5: *Geology and Geoarchaeology of Aeolian Deposits in Western Colorado*

Aeolian deposits in western Colorado include six phytogenic deposits and one period of dune formation. Phytogenic deposits are aeolian deposits that accumulate during cooler/moister climate periods and are separated by unconformities representing drought. The major droughts in the sequence occurred during Clovis times, from 9500 to 6500 RCYBP, 4000 to 2800 RCYBP, and before and after the Little Ice Age. Lesser droughts occurred around 5000 and 2000 RCYBP. The period of dune formation, represented by dissipated clay dune cores is limited to the long drought in the early Holocene. Aeolian deposits in western Colorado display a sequence of cultural components including Foothill-Mountain, Early Archaic, McKean Complex, and a series of Late Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Formative components. Typically, components in phytogenic deposits are better preserved while components on the unconformities and during the period of dune formation are less well preserved, and usually represent mixed cultural deposits.

Horobik, Heather (Colorado State University)

Session 2: *Exploring Issues of Health and Privacy in Ouray's Red-Light District: Medicine bottles from the Vanoli Site (5OR30)*

This study examined a sample of bottles from the Vanoli Site (5OR30), part of a Victorian era red-light district in Ouray, Colorado. Previous archaeological studies involving pattern analysis of brothel and red-light district assemblages have revealed high frequencies of medicine bottles. The purpose of this project was to determine whether privacy regarding health existed and how it could influence disposal patterns. The quantity and type of medicine bottles excavated from a midden and a privy located behind the "220", a popular dancehall/brothel, were compared. Privacy was discovered to significantly affect the location and frequency of medicine bottle disposal. A greater percentage of medicine bottles was deposited in the privy, the private location, rather than the more

visually open and accessible midden. This study concluded that, while higher percentages of medicine bottles have been found within brothel and red-light district locations, other factors such as privacy and feature type may affect artifact patterns associated with such sites.

Huckaby, Laurie (U.S. Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station), **Marcy Reiser** (U.S. Forest Service Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland), and **Jason M. LaBelle** (Colorado State University)

Session 2: *Culturally Modified Trees in Colorado—A Little Known and Vanishing Resource*

Culturally modified trees are an excellent way to positively date past human land use, but they are now an endangered resource. The effects of climate change, drought, wildfire, bark beetles and changing land use are working in concert to destroy trees which have stood for centuries with their long, unread record of history. Though peeled trees have been documented in Colorado, no comprehensive survey of them exists, particularly in northern Colorado. We propose to locate, document and date peeled and otherwise modified trees and wooden structures on the Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests and other locations in northern Colorado, and we encourage others to join us or embark on similar projects before it is too late.

Hunt, Leigh Ann (see Mark D. Mitchell)

Hutchinson, Drew (see A. Dudley Gardner)

Johnston, Christopher M. (Paleocultural Research Group), **Mark D. Mitchell** (Paleocultural Research Group) and **Angie Krall** (San Luis Valley Public Lands Center)

Session 1: *An Update on Excavations at the Upper Crossing Site, A Multicomponent Site in Western Saguache County*

The Upper Crossing site is a multicomponent locality containing stratified deposits spanning the Archaic. In the summer of 2010 Paleocultural Research Group staff and volunteers, along with archaeologists from the San Luis Valley Public Lands Center, returned to the site to continue work begun in 2009. The 2010 excavations sought to achieve two goals. The first was to determine the depth of the cultural deposits present in a small alluvial fan and to obtain a larger sample of artifacts from deeply buried

contexts. The second goal was to investigate the limits and character of the overlying dense artifact concentration observed in the 2009 test unit. Excavations revealed the margins of a Late Archaic basin house feature that includes at least one rock-filled hearth and two smaller pit features. Deeper excavations revealed a stratified sequence that provides a basis for a local paleoenvironmental reconstruction.

Kent, Jonathan (Metropolitan State College of Denver)

Session 6: *Got Milk? Got Ice? Historical Excavations at Bradford-Perley, Jefferson County, Colorado*

The Bradford-Perley House is a vernacular style masonry structure of sandstone located in the Hogback Valley approximately 14 miles southwest of Denver within the Ken-Caryl Ranch Metropolitan District. Built in 1859 by “Major” Robert Boyles Bradford who was a significant figure in the history of Denver and Colorado, and then modified by Bradford and subsequent owners, the building has survived as a historic ruin amidst encroaching suburban development. After its abandonment in the late 1920’s the house was largely used for storage by absentee cattle ranchers. The rate of its deterioration accelerated after a devastating fire gutted the building in the late 1960’s. Although the house was the target of a stabilization attempt in the early 1970’s, nothing was done to slow the rate of weathering of its sandstone block walls, and many residents of the properties surrounding the house wanted to tear it down. However, a handful of residents of the District thought the house and its outbuildings to be of sufficient historical value, and began arguing for preservation rather than destruction. Over the last fifteen years, these individuals have forged a preservation partnership among like-minded property owners, the Ken-Caryl Ranch Metropolitan District, historians, historic architects and archaeologists to conduct long-term preservation, stabilization, and research on the property. In this paper, an overview of this partnership and results of recent excavations are reported. The impact of the project on Historical Preservation in Colorado is also discussed.

Klassert, Stanial (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group) and **James C. Miller** (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 5: *Occurrence of Bison Bone in the American West*

DARG compiled data on the presence of bison in western Colorado and adjacent areas. About 170 localities are documented. In historic times bison were abundant on the plains and in the Parks of Colorado, but

relatively rare in southwest Colorado. Bison distribution through time is more difficult to ascertain. Studies in adjacent areas indicate bison populations varied and occur from the Pleistocene until about 8000 RCYBP, and from about 6000 to 150 RCYBP. The periods where bison remains are diminished or lacking correspond to major droughts in the Holocene from 9500 to 6500, 4000 to 2800 and smaller droughts before and after the Little Ice Age. Environmentally, drought periods favor destruction of bone through long surface exposure and reduce bison populations. Culturally, small group size and high mobility in drought periods may represent fewer successful kills by a limited number of hunters.

Kornfeld, Marcel (Paleoindian Research Lab – PiRL, University of Wyoming)

Session 3: *Being High in Middle Park*

Significant portions of the Southern Rocky Mountains qualify as high altitude environments. Human biocultural adaptations to these environments must deal with stressors not encountered in other regions of North America. Middle Park has been occupied by foragers nearly as long as any other portions of the continent. How did the earliest populations cope with and adapt to these conditions? How did their choices differ from those at lower elevations? Jim Benedict's research has pushed the altitude envelope of human activity to above 4000 meters. Only in two other areas of the world do humans regularly occupy such high country and in both they have adapted through genetic mutations as well as developmental and cultural adaptations. What did the first Coloradoans do?

Krall, Angie (see Christopher M. Johnston)

Kuckelman, Kristin A. (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

Session 1: *Six Seasons of Excavation in the Goodman Point Community, Hovenweep National Monument*

In December 2010, the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center completed a six-year excavation project in the Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument. Over the course of the project, research was conducted at 18 habitation sites, an isolated great kiva, an ancient road, and possible agricultural field locations. The first three years of fieldwork focused on Goodman Point Pueblo, a large, late Pueblo III canyon-rim

village that was probably the largest settlement in the Mesa Verde region between A.D. 1260 and 1280. During the final three years of excavations, the remains of an isolated great kiva and numerous scattered farmsteads were tested. The project also included a study of the paleohydrology of the community, which examined the exploitation of two springs and the construction and use of a reservoir. Preparation of publications on the results of this project is underway.

LaBelle, Jason M. (Colorado State University)

Session 3: *Renewed Research at the Olson Site (5BL147), A Game Drive Complex atop Rollins Pass, Colorado*

During the late summer of 2010, a volunteer crew surveyed a large high altitude game drive site (5BL147) located along the eastern flank of Rollins Pass. This site, along with seven others, forms the Rollins Pass game drive complex which straddles the Continental Divide in Boulder, Clear Creek and Grand Counties. The complex was first investigated by Byron Olson and James Benedict in the late 1960s. With the recent passing of Byron Olson, we have named 5BL147 as the Olson site, in honor of his research legacy. Our revisit forty years later has helped advance Byron and Jim's already impressive understanding of the site. Fieldwork aimed at GPS mapping the drive, as well as surveying for tools and lithic debris. The recovery of projectile points (early ceramic period; Hogback complex or Plains Woodland), abundant debitage, and animal bone allows us to better understand just how and when this game drive was used.

LaBelle, Jason M. (Colorado State University) and **E. Steve Cassells** (Larimer County Community College)

Session 3: *James B. Benedict and the Southern Rocky Mountains: A Lifetime of Research, A Labor of Love*

James B. Benedict's impressive research record spans 45 years, beginning with his first publication in 1966 and continuing to this day, with several articles currently in the review process. Jim's work, published in dozens of articles and his unique monograph series, have made significant contributions to the fields of alpine geology and archaeology, in many cases pioneering Colorado research in topics as varied as glacial sequences, lichenometry, the Altithermal, game drive systems, food processing locales, camps, and vision quest sites. In this brief synopsis, the authors provide an overview of Jim's research career,

focusing on several of his important contributions, as well as conveying the impact of his work through published reviews and citation indices.

LaBelle, Jason M. (see Laurie Huckaby)

Lammers, Martin (see A. Dudley Gardner)

Landt, Matthew (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 1: *Continued BLM Survey in the Sand Wash Basin*

At last year's CCPAs the BLM-Little Snake Field Office presented their survey results from the Sand Wash Basin of northwestern Colorado. That paper highlighted the need to gain additional information regarding an area of extensive Bridger Chert quarries. Last year, with the assistance of the Vermillion CAS chapter and a State Historical Fund grant, the BLM continued to promote survey of the Sand Wash Basin. The most recent survey was designed to improve diachronic understandings of the area and map spatial variability that will lend itself to the BLM's Resource Management Plan in advance of increasing off-highway vehicle use in the South Sand Wash Basin. This paper presents the results of survey from the summer of 2010 and provides direction for future archaeological undertakings and federal management of an extensive lithic and quarry landscape.

Lee, Craig M. (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) and **James B. Benedict** (Center for Mountain Archaeology)

Session 3: *Ice Bison, Frozen Forests and the Search for Archaeology in Colorado Front Range Ice Patches*

A variety of paleontological and paleobiological materials have been observed in association with melting ice patches in the Colorado Front Range (CFR). Radiocarbon dates on bison (*Bison bison*) remains recovered at seven ice patches range in age from 210 ± 60 BP to 3270 ± 15 BP while radiocarbon dates on spruce (*Picea*) from four ice patches range in age from 2840 ± 20 BP to 3860 ± 15 . CFR surveys were largely focused on the identification of archaeologically productive ice patches as "triage" in the face of global warming; however, no CFR ice patches yielded definitive archaeological materials. Ice patches in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) and elsewhere illustrate repeated use of these features by humans over millennia suggesting they were an important element of the sociocultural and geographic landscape for

Native Americans. The absence of an obvious ice patch adaptation in the CFR may relate to preservation bias and the use of extensive game drive systems—features not seen in the alpine region of the GYE—following the onset of neoglaciation. During this period the CFR alpine ecosystem was used by larger groups organizing communal hunts as opposed to smaller groups using a targeted encounter strategy.

Mark, Robert F. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

Martin, Curtis (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 1: *5EA2740: The Pisgah Mountain Wickiup Village*

An undisturbed Protohistoric Ute wickiup village was documented in Eagle County that consisted of 28 aboriginal wooden features including wickiups, horizontal beams supported in the branches of trees, utility poles, brush enclosures, firewood caches, and a bark-peeled tree. Lithic debitage and tools, ground stone, glass seed beads and a wide variety of metal trade ware artifacts were recovered. The size of the seed beads, the lack of fixed-ammunition ordnance, and the presence of lithics, metal projectile points and a muzzle-loader percussion cap infer that the site was occupied between approximately the 1830s and 1860s. Twenty-one tree-ring samples were collected, and the dating results are expected soon. Both feature types and metal artifact classes new to the Colorado Wickiup Project were recorded, and it is anticipated that Pisgah represents one of the earliest sites yet documented by the project.

McIntyre, Carl (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group) and **James C. Miller** (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 5: *Correlation of Aeolian, Alluvial and Lacustrine Deposits Related to Past Climates and Patterns in Cultural Change*

Past climate of western Colorado since 14,000 RCYBP varied from extreme drought to moderating conditions. Alluvial and aeolian deposits react to changing climates. Incision in alluvium and stabilization of aeolian deposits correspond to cool/wet conditions; alluvial deposition, aeolian deflation, and, in one period, dune formation correlate to warm/dry intervals. Subsistence and settlement patterns vary from large group size and low mobility in cooler intervals to small group size and high mobility in warmer intervals. The major droughts occurred 13,000 to 11,000, 9500 to 6500, 4000 to 2800, and 1000 to 600 RCYBP. Lake level data from Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and PDSI (tree ring) data

support the model. Identified droughts correspond to the Clovis drought, the Paleoindian to Early Archaic and Middle Archaic to Late Archaic transitions, and organized warfare on the Plains. Middle Holocene and Late Holocene ameliorations correlate to house pits through the Rockies and later BM II.

Metcalf, Michael D. (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *The Lessons of Early Archaeological Survey in the Rawah Wilderness, Medicine Bow Range, Colorado: Work Inspired by James B. Benedict*

Jim Benedict's involvement with the students at Colorado State University's Department of Anthropology coincided with my final year as an undergraduate there. A field trip to Caribou Lake in 1971 and subsequent visits to the Rollins Pass Game Drive and other of Jim's research sites over the ensuing several years kindled an already strong interest in the archaeology of the Plains and Mountains. Largely because a fellow student asked first for a volunteer position at Caribou Lake, Liz Morris was persuaded to structure a special studies "course" allowing me to begin what turned out to be the CSU multi-year survey of sites in the Rawah Wilderness. That first year's survey results both confirmed some patterns of high altitude settlement explained by Jim, and highlighted the differences that are likely to occur as one shifts between high altitude environments. Lessons from that summer's work have carried over to work in other high altitude and intermountain research sites. The quality of Jim's research, his ethic of hard work and relentless curiosity, and his habit of exhaustive inquiry all set an example worthy of emulation. His large catalog of high altitude geological and archaeological work is a worthy testimony to a fine and generous man. More important, however, are the high standards he passes along to students and colleagues.

Miller, James C. (see Courtney Groff)

Miller, James C. (see Stanial Klassert)

Miller, James C. (see Carl McIntyre)

Miller, James C. (see Michele Nelson)

Miller, James C. (see Holly Shelton)

Millonig, Sarah M. (Colorado State University)

Session 2: *Take the Highway Across the Great Divide: Mobility Patterns & Land Use Strategies of the James Allen Complex in Colorado's High Country*

The James Allen complex is well documented in terms of Paleoindian sites in both the High Plains as well as from the basins, glacial lakes, and passes of the Southern Rocky Mountains. Current CSU research has focused on the mountain passes of northern and central Colorado, including Mosquito, Argentine, Rollins, and Jones Passes as well as examining extant collections. Recent fieldwork and analysis of private collections has also lead to the documentation of several new sites. This poster illustrates our findings thus far while focusing on land use strategies and the inferred mobility patterns utilized by the James Allen complex in these montane environments.

Mitchell, Mark D. (Paleocultural Research Group) and **Leigh Ann Hunt** (Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest)

Session 3: *A High-Altitude Lithic Workshop in the Uncompahgre Wilderness, Northern San Juan Mountains*

The Uncompahgre Cirque site is a remarkably dense scatter of stone tools and flaking debris located at 3840 m adjacent to a productive source of high-quality chert. Analyses of excavated and surface-collected artifacts indicate that the site's occupants were producing multidirectional cores and early-stage bifaces, as well as smaller preforms or finished tools. A distinctive feature of the workshop is the presence of numerous artifacts—cores, tools, and debitage—made from exotic materials, including obsidian, high-quality orthoquartzites, and cherts from distant sources. Stratigraphic data suggest that the principal occupation of the site dates to the middle Holocene.

Mitchell, Mark D. (see Christopher M. Johnston)

Mobley-Tanaka, Jeannette L. (Front Range Community College, Larimer Campus)

Session 1: *A Diachronic Analysis of features at the Swallow Site (5JF321) in the Hogback Valley, Jefferson County, Colorado*

Swallow Site is a multi-component rockshelter, with occupation stretching from Early Archaic through Early Ceramic, a span of over 7,000 years. A total of 143 features were recorded at the site, from all

levels of occupation. Variations in hearth styles and sizes suggest shifts in subsistence activities and/or cooking technologies at the site through time, while spatial clusters in the northern and southern portions of the site exhibit long term stability. Thus, both elements of change and continuity are apparent in the features at the site.

Morris, Elizabeth Ann (Colorado State University)

Session 3: *James B. Benedict's Interaction with the Colorado State University Archaeology Program Starting in 1970*

I moved to Colorado State in 1970. Jim Benedict was one of few archaeologists working in northeastern Colorado. I got in touch with him and was quickly introduced to the research he had been doing in the mountains. This included site locations, recognition of the game drives and associated features, and his then contemporaneous thinking about function, chronological control, and interpretation of test excavations. Beginning with guest lectures, and slide shows in my archaeology classes he shared his knowledge with our students. In the summer months he took the field school participants up into the mountains and showed them his discoveries.

CSU was engaged in several contract projects during these years. Jim would visit the areas and share his thinking which usually included hard questions. And he would take photographs. He was an exacting photographer. One of field school students recognized a game drive near the Monarch ski area. Her brother Lewis A (Art) Hutchinson wrote it up for an MA thesis. Jim was an eager advisor and served on the thesis committee. Jim was generous in volunteering his time, and knowledge.

Nelson, Michele (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) and **James C. Miller** (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 5: *Geology and Geoarchaeology of Alluvial Deposits in Western Colorado*

Drainages in western Colorado and elsewhere exhibit patterned cut and fill sequences that correlate to climate change over the past 14,000 RCYBP. Major periods of deposition correspond to drought conditions while periods of incision correspond to cool/wet intervals. The main periods of deposition are 10,000 to 7000, 4000 to 2800, and 1500 to 600 RCYBP while periods of incision are from 6500 to 4000 and 2500 to 1500 RCYBP. Episodes of incision on Douglas Creek since AD 1900 exhibit a ~20-year cycle. The main depositional units are early Holocene

Kaycee-equivalent, unnamed middle Holocene and late Holocene Lightning-equivalent alluviums. The presence and extent of the middle unit depends on the source area; silty bedrock strata like Green River Formation in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and Fort Union Formation on the northern Plains are examples. The position of cultural deposits of different ages is predictable.

Pelton, Spencer (Colorado State University)

Session 3: *Putting Rollins Pass on the Map: Reading the Cultural Landscape of a High Altitude Game Drive System*

It is important to recognize that archaeologists are the last in a long line of people who have interpreted and reinterpreted the landscape at Rollins Pass, along the continental divide of Northern Colorado. Human utilization of the Pass has left a rich record of investment, forming a cultural landscape representing at least 9,000 years of human history, including 39 previously recorded prehistoric game drives and lithic scatters, historic railroad remains and associated dwellings, and the heavy imprint of modern culture left by thousands of weekend campers. The result is an archaeological record comprised of a complex palimpsest of remains and biasing factors influential in altering archaeologists' perceptions of the usage of Rollins Pass. Building off of fieldwork conducted by Jim Benedict and Byron Olson as well as my own personal work with a local avocational archaeologist who collected the site in the 1950s and 60s, this paper puts Rollins Pass on the map through a landscape approach which interprets the archaeological evidence from the Pass as a landscape reinterpreted through the history of its utilization, a notable focal point of human activity due to factors of geography and collective memory.

Reiser, Marcy (see Laurie Huckaby)

Shelton, Holly (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group) and **James C. Miller** (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 5: *From Paleoindian to Late Prehistoric: Component Preservation and Occupation Frequency on Three Sites in Mesa and Garfield Counties, Colorado*

DARG recently tested sites 5GF1323, 5ME15398, and 5ME1373/5ME699 (Indian Creek) as part of continuing Paleoindian research. These multi-component sites contain Foothill-Mountain, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric/

Formative components that display a patterned surface exposure: Paleoindian components are associated with the latest Pleistocene-early Holocene loess, Early and Middle Archaic components are contained in the middle Holocene loess; and Late Archaic and younger components are in the three late Holocene loess deposits. Tool assemblages suggest the sites are hunting camps; all are at the edge of pinyon-juniper forests. Component integrity and artifact preservation varies. Site 5GF1323, on a north-facing slope, has butchered bone from a large mammal, while bone was destroyed on the other sites. Opalitic chert artifacts in the middle Holocene loess and older deposits are patinated by geochemical conditions. Components on the unconformities are less well preserved while other components are relatively intact.

Troyer, Michael D. (Colorado State University)

Session 3: *Hot Mountain Rocks! The Effect of Altitude on the Timing of Formal Thermal Feature Variation*

Little attention has been given to the study of formal feature variation. Here I present recent findings regarding the timing of elaboration in feature form, principally the inclusion of rock, and the effect of altitude on this pattern. It will be shown that the transition to rock-inclusive feature designs takes place at an important point prehistorically and the timing of the inclusion of rock in feature design varies with altitude. This pattern presents some interesting insights on use of high-altitude subsistence resources. Notably, the bulk of features recorded at elevations over 3000m largely stem from the work of Jim Benedict and only through his contribution to high-altitude archaeology are we able to fully understand how this ecologically unique area has been utilized in the past.

Wilshusen, Richard H. (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado)

Session 4: *Back to the Basics: Databases, Artifact Curation, and Charting the Future of Colorado Archaeology*

As the new state archaeologist of Colorado I recognize several key issues we must confront and address. I will summarize these concerns and discuss possible solutions we are exploring at OAHP. Probably the most obvious problem for both Colorado and the nation is that we continue to collect more artifacts, yet have inadequate space to store them, insufficient trained personnel to manage them, and only limited support to learn more

from the many artifacts already in our museums. A second key issue is to find new ways to collect, manage, preserve, and share the immense amount of data that modern analytical methods and computer databases engender. The third, and possibly the most interesting, question is what course we—as CCPA members, as contractors or agency archaeologists, as professors or students, or as avocational archaeologists—would like to chart for Colorado archaeology over the next decade.

Zier, Christian J. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists offers scholarships to students in honor of our deceased members. Funded projects must contribute to an understanding of Colorado archaeology and be an educational experience or activity for the recipient. Up to \$750.00 is awarded to students for analyses and profession development. Potential project topics could include:

Radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, or dendrochronological dating

Faunal or macrofloral analyses

Petrographic analyses

Pollen and phytolith analyses

Environmental analyses

Flotation analyses

Travel to present a professional paper^a

Support for participation in a relevant workshop^a

Housing at a professional meeting where a paper is presented^a

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^b

Remote sensing

Archival research

Oral historical research

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

^b Expendable supplies/equipment only – no capital equipment.

Applicants must be majoring in anthropology or an allied field.

For an application or further information, contact:

Dr. Adrienne Anderson

ArcheoAnderson@gmail.com

Ward F. Weakly Fund Recipients

Awardee	Year	Institution
Kay Adams	1992	University of Colorado, Denver
Cody Anderson	2003	University of Northern Colorado
Dan Bach	1992	University of Northern Colorado
Erin Baxter	2008	University of Colorado, Boulder
Ken Bedingfield	2005	University of Colorado, Denver
Caryn Berg	1996	University of Colorado, Boulder
Chris Bevilacqua	2001	University of Colorado, Denver
Alison Bredthauer	2008	University of Colorado, Boulder
Wade Broadhead	2004	University of Colorado, Denver
Peggy Colgate	2009	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Joanne DellaSalla	2005	University of Denver
Chaz Evans	2008	Colorado State University
Erik Gantt	2000	Colorado State University
Bonnie Gibson	2010	Colorado State University
Kevin Gilmore	2003	University of Denver
Christina Gobber	1995	University of Northern Colorado
Anna Gray	2002	University of Denver
Craig Holton	1993	University of Northern Colorado
Ed Huber	1992	Washington State University
Sean Larmore	2001	University of Denver
Thomas Lux	1996	University of Northern Colorado
Tracy Murphy	1993	University of Colorado, Boulder
Doug Parker	1993	University of Colorado, Boulder
Mark Mitchell	1995	University of Colorado, Denver
Mark Muniz	2001	University of Colorado, Boulder
Jordan Pickrell	2007	University of Pennsylvania
Chris Pierce	1996	University of Washington
Bonnie Pitblado	1995	University of Northern Colorado/ University of Arizona
Kathryn Plimpton	1999	University of Northern Colorado
Mary Prascuinas	2003	University of Wyoming
Angela Rayne	1995	University of Colorado, Denver

Awardee	Year	Institution
Cerisa Reynolds	2006	University of Iowa
Jesse Sabia	2000	University of Denver
Stephen Sherman	1995	Colorado State University
Carey Southwell	1996	University of Colorado, Denver
Michael Troyer	2010	Colorado State University
Chris von Weddell	2007	Colorado State University
Heidi Werner	1998	University of Iowa
Gregory Williams	2008	University of Colorado, Denver
Sarah Wilson	2003	University of Colorado, Boulder
Robert Wunderlich	2010	University of Colorado, Boulder

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

Native American Scholarship and Awardees

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

Awardee	Year
Brian Houle	2003
Leonard LaPaz	2008
Kylie Dennison	2009
Skye Gonnie	2010

CCPA Fellows

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

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

2010-2011 CCPA Executive Committee

Name	Position	Term
Erik Gantt	President	2010-2011
Kristin Kuckelman	Past President	2010-2011
Kevin Gilmore	President Elect	2010-2011
Cody Anderson	Secretary	2009-2011
Jeff Hokanson	Treasurer	2010-2012
Terry Knight	Native American Board Member	2009-2011
Michelle Slaughter	Board Member	2009-2011
Greg Wolff	Board Member	2009-2011
Shina duVall	Board Member	2010-2012
Glade Hadden	Board Member	2010-2012
Susan East	Newsletter Editor	
Mary Sullivan	Web Page Editor	
Marilyn Martorano	Ethics Coordinator	

Past CCPA Conference Locations

Year	Location	Venue
Spring 1978	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1978	Ft. Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
10/1980	Field trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
7/1983	Field trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
Spring 1985	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1985	Laramie, Wyoming ^a	University of Wyoming
1986	Ft. Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
1988	Grand Junction ^b	Mesa College
1989	Denver	Grant Humphreys Mansion
1990	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1991	Boulder	University of Colorado
1992	Grand Junction ^c	Holiday Inn
1993	Greeley	University of Northern Colorado
1994	Montrose	Montrose Pavilion
1995	Ft. Collins	University Park Holiday Inn
1996	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1997	Golden	Colorado School of Mines
1998	Pueblo ^d	Pueblo Convention Center
1999	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2000	Denver	University of Colorado, Denver
2001	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2002	Gunnison	Western State College
2003	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
2004	Colorado Springs	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

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

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

^b 10th Annual Meeting

^c Joint Meeting with the Utah Professional Archaeological Council.

^d 20th Annual Meeting

^e 30th Annual Meeting

Notes

In Memoriam—James B. Benedict

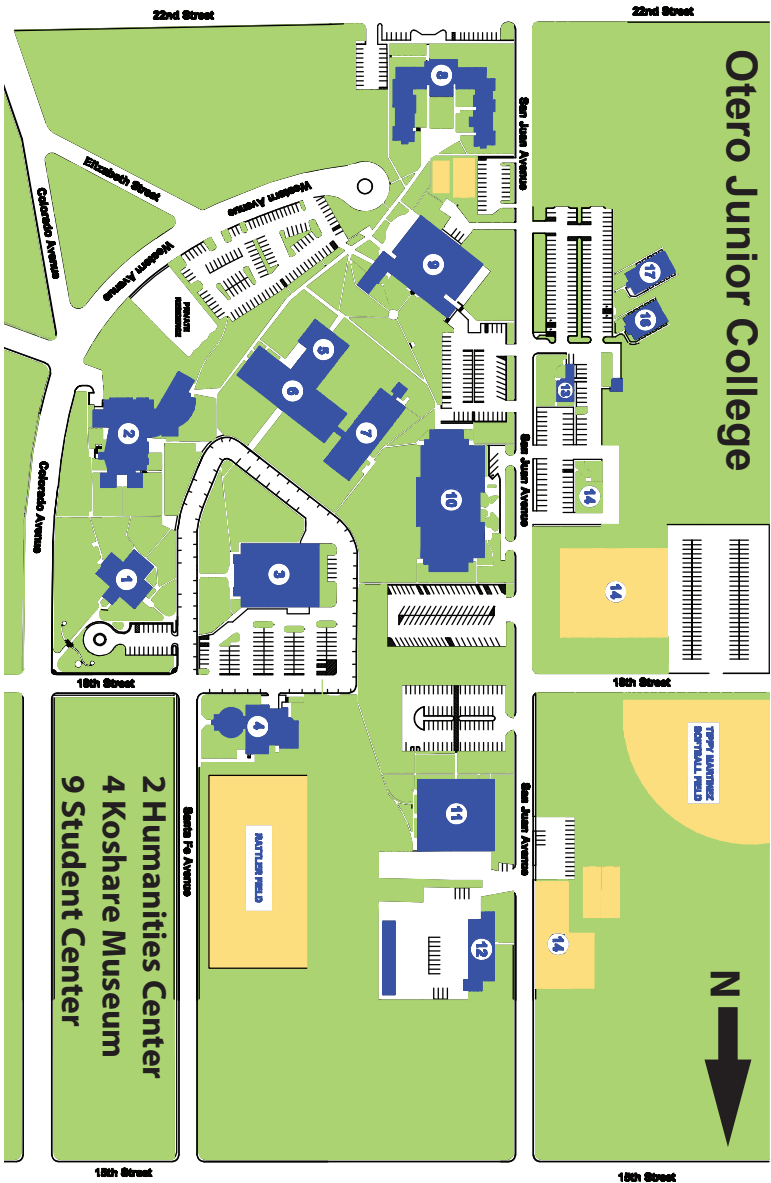
Dr. James Bell Benedict (72), acclaimed Colorado geologist and archaeologist, passed away Tuesday, March 8, 2011 at his home in the shadows of Sawtooth Mountain west of Jamestown, following a hard-fought battle with cancer. He was surrounded by his loving wife Audrey and family and his chief “nurse”, the trusty black Lab “Scruggs”.

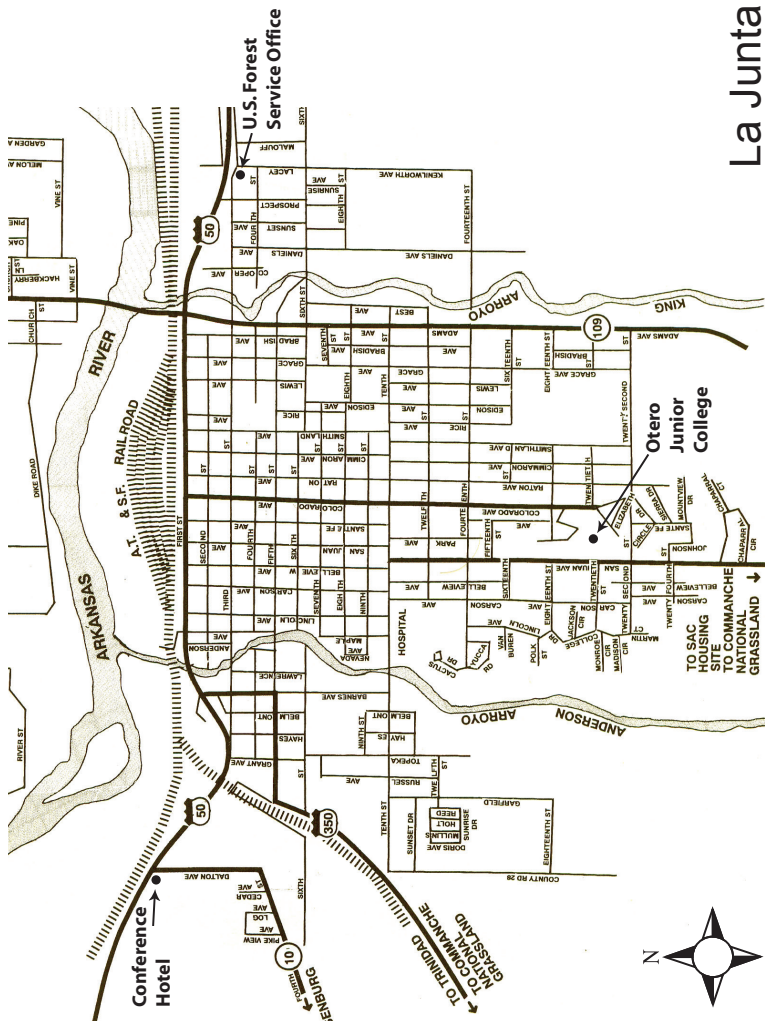
Jim’s contributions to science are legion, and hardly need to be listed to the admiring body of scientists in the country. For nearly 50 years he scrambled over most of the terrain from Rollins Pass and James Peak on the south to Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park on the north. During those years he managed to publish seventy books and papers (including the widely praised *Center For Mountain Archaeology Research Reports*, of which there were eight). His varied research interests ran the gamut from plant ecology to periglacial geomorphology, lichenometry to game drive sites. His exacting methodologies and creative research approaches have inspired generations of archaeologists and geologists. He generously shared his time with any students who asked, assisting them with their research and cheering them on as they graduated from their colleges.

The loss of Jim Benedict is felt deeply by those of us who loved him, but it creates a great vacuum within the world of science as well.



Jim Benedict (right) and Byron Olson during an excavation at the Devil’s Thumb Game Drive in the 1990s (Steve Cassells photo).





La Junta



Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

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