



# CCPA

## 2013

**COLORADO COUNCIL**  
**of PROFESSIONAL**  
**ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

# 5<sup>th</sup>

### ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sean Doyle 2013

Conference Organized by:

**SWCA<sup>®</sup>**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

**Sound Science. Creative Solutions.<sup>®</sup>**

## CONTENTS

Acknowledgments.....	2
Summary Agenda.....	3
Conference Map and Parking Information.....	5
Agenda .....	6
Business Meeting (Friday morning) .....	6
Prehistoric Contexts Symposium (Friday afternoon) .....	8
Keynote Speaker (Friday Evening) .....	9
Conference and Workshops (Saturday all day) .....	10
Martin Room Schedule.....	13
Curation Methods Workshop (behind the scenes).....	13
Posters – Meet the Presenters (on the Mezzanine) .....	13
Colorado Archaeology Society (CAS) Meeting .....	13
Poster Presentations (Saturday all day) .....	14
Field Trip (Sunday morning).....	15
Abstracts .....	16
Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund .....	46
Native American Scholarship and Awardees.....	48
2012-2013 CCPA Executive Committees.....	49
CCPA Fellows .....	49
Past CCPA Conference Locations .....	50
Elizabeth Ann “Liz” Morris (in memoriam).....	51
Conference Sponsors .....	52

Cover Art/Signage Poster Art by:  
Sean Doyle

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHF) and Richard Wilshusen for arranging the conference space.

### Conference Host

History Colorado and the History Colorado Center

### Program Chair and Co-Chair

Norma Crumbley and Zonna Barnes

### T-Shirt Design

Sean Doyle (contest winner)

Mary Sullivan (design concept 1<sup>st</sup> runner up)

Frank L. Early (design concept 2<sup>nd</sup> runner up)

### Program Layout

Vanessa Zeitz and Scott Phillips

### Field Trip Hosts

Nathan Boyless, Craig Lee, and the

Lamb Springs Archaeological Preserve Board of Directors

### Keynote Speaker

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld, University of Wyoming and the  
Paleoindian Research Lab (PIRL)

### Finally, Special Thanks to:

To all of the Volunteers and others who donated their time and efforts to make this conference possible, not the least of which is CCPA President Mark Mitchell, Mary Sullivan (webhost), Susan East (newsletter editor), and CCPA Treasurer Tosh Mcketta for processing registrations. And:

THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS LISTED IN THE BACK COVER!

## **SUMMARY AGENDA**

**COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS**  
2013 Conference – Denver, Colorado

Early Bird Reception is at the Wynkoop Brewery (1634 18th Street)  
Main conference events are at History Colorado Center (1200 Broadway)  
Conference hotel is Sheraton Denver Downtown (1550 Court Place)

### **THURSDAY, MARCH 14**

#### **Early Registration / Early Bird Reception**

Wynkoop Brewery: 5–9 pm (free appetizers and 2 drinks, then cash bar)

### **FRIDAY, MARCH 15**

#### **Registration**

Opens at the History Colorado Center, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor: 7:45 am

#### **Business Meeting**

Mountain View Room: 8–11:30 am

#### **Executive Board Lunch**

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Board Room: 11:30–1:30 pm

#### **Symposium**

Updating the 1999 Prehistoric Contexts (Mountain View Room):  
1:30–4:30 pm

#### **Book Sales, Merchandise, and Fundraiser**

Mountain View Room (back nook): 8–5 pm

#### **Banquet / Keynote Speaker**

Mountain View Room: 6–10 pm, Dr. Marcel Kornfeld keynote at 8 pm

Doors open at 6 pm with a cash bar. Dinner buffet will begin to be served at 7 pm (please remember your banquet ticket provided at registration), awards and announcements at 7:45 pm, and then keynote speaker at 8 pm

#### **Evening Scholarship Fundraiser/Merchandise**

Mountain View Room (back nook): 6–9:30 pm

## **SATURDAY, MARCH 16**

### **Registration**

Opens at the History Colorado Center, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor: 7:45 am–12 pm

### **General Paper Sessions and Workshops**

Mountain View Room: 8 am–4:30 pm

Martin Room: 1–4 pm

### **Poster Session**

Mezzanine (4th Floor): 8 am–5:30 pm

Meet the Presenters: 4:30–5:30 pm

### **CCPA Forum on Archaeological Practice (pre-registration only)**

Behind the Scenes: 10–11:30 am

(meeting at staircase on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor)

### **Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) Meeting**

Martin Room: 4–6 pm

### **Book Sales, Merchandise, and Fundraiser**

Mountain View Room (back nook): 8–5 pm

## **SUNDAY, MARCH 17**

### **Field Trip (pre-registration only)**

Lamb Springs Archeological Preserve (LSAP): 9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Carpooling: meet at the Sheraton Hotel lobby at 8 am, depart at 8:15 am

(Street parking at meters is free on Sunday, garages/lots may not be.)

The LSAP directions provided to registrants on conference check in.

Nathan Boyless and/or Craig Lee will be among the LSAP tour leaders.

## CONFERENCE MAP AND PARKING INFORMATION

The Civic Center Cultural Complex garage is located across the street from the History Colorado Center at 12<sup>th</sup> and Broadway. Enter on 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue, just west of Broadway. Parking rates start at \$1 per hour and are posted inside the entrance (credit cards are accepted). Covered parking is also available on weekends and after 6 pm in the Colorado Judicial Parking Facility in the north side of the History Colorado Center at 1255 Lincoln. Enter on Broadway just north of the main museum entrance. Metered parking is available along Lincoln, 12<sup>th</sup> Ave. and west side of Broadway. Surface lots also occur nearby with hourly and daily rates.



### Walking Directions to History Colorado Center from Sheraton Downtown Denver Hotel

Walk 1.5 blocks southwest on 16<sup>th</sup> Street to Broadway, then walk south on Broadway three blocks. Museum is located at 1200 Broadway.

## AGENDA

COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
2013 Annual Business Meeting – Friday, March 15, 2013  
History Colorado Center (Mountain View Room, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor)

### **BUSINESS MEETING**

8:00 am–10:55 am

#### **8:00 am Call to Order**

Call to Order: Mark Mitchell

Welcome: Richard Wilshusen

#### **8:10 am Approval of 2012 Business Meeting Minutes**

Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections: Charles Reed

#### **8:15 am Reports of Officers and Standing Committees**

(time allotments below are approximate)

##### Officer Reports

State of the Organization: Mark Mitchell (15 min.)

Treasurer's Report: Tosh McKetta (10 min.)

Secretary's Report: Charles Reed (5 min.)

##### Standing Committee Reports on 2012 Activities

Membership: Jon Horn (5 min.)

Ethics: Marilyn Martorano (2 min.)

Newsletter: Susan East (5 min.)

Website: Mary Sullivan (5 min.)

Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarships: Adrienne Anderson (5 min.)

Publications: Kelly Pool (5 min.)

Resolutions: Michelle Slaughter (2 min.)

Native American Scholarship: Christy Smith (2 min.)

##### Ad Hoc Committee Reports on 2012 Activities

Listserver: Greg Williams (2 min.)

Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site: Diane Rhodes (5 min.)

##### Other Reports on 2012 Activities

*Colorado Archaeology*: Mike Metcalf (5 min.)



**9:30–9:45 am**

Break

**9:45 am New Business**

Welcome from History Colorado: Ed Nichols (10 min.)

Native American Scholarship Discussion: Christy Smith (25 min.)

CCPA Fellows: Michelle Slaughter (15 min.)

Recognition of outgoing EC members: Mark Mitchell (5 min.)

Election results: Kevin Gilmore (5 min.)

Incoming President: Sean Larmore (10 min.)

END OF BUSINESS MEETING

**FEDERAL, STATE, NPO REPORTS**

10:55–11:30 am (Mountain View Room)

(time allotments below are approximate)

Office of the State Archaeologist: Richard Wilshusen (10 min.)

Bureau of Land Management: Dan Haas (5 min.)

Army – Ft. Carson/Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site: Pamela Miller (5 min.)

State Historical Fund: Tom Carr (5 min.)

Forest Service: Molly Westby (5 Min.)

Colorado Preservation, Inc.: Mike Metcalf (5 min.)

**EXECUTIVE BOARD LUNCH**

11:30 am–1:30 pm (3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Board Room)

Limited to CCPA Executive Board

(all others: lunch on your own)

## **SYMPOSIUM**

Friday, March 15, 1:30–4:30 pm (Mountain View Room)

### **Updating the 1999 Colorado Prehistoric Contexts: How a Digital Research Context for Southwestern Colorado Could Be Organized and Assembled**

1:30 pm: Greeting and Introductions by Wilshusen, R.H (Organizer)

01:45 pm: Mitchell, M. D.

*The Next Generation of Archaeological Contexts: How We Get There*

02:00 pm: Multiple Contributors

*What Are Some of the Changes Needed in the New Digital Contexts, as Compared with the 1999 Contexts?*

02:15 pm: Berry, M. S.

*On-Line Chronometric Databases as a Component of Regional Archaeological Interpretation*

02:30 pm: Wilshusen, R. H.

*Are the 1999 Contexts Out of Date and in Need of Serious Revision?*

02:45 pm: Chuiipka, J.

*A Discussion of Digital Data Collection Systems and Digital Contexts*

03:00–03:15 pm: BREAK

03:15 pm: Huntley, D., P. Reed, and K. Schleher

*Can the Contexts Provide a Resource for Better Standardizing or Offering Common Issues for Artifact Analysis within a Region?*

03:30 pm: Bocinsky, R. K.

*The Data Are the Context: A Student's Perspective on the Colorado Contexts, Old and New*

03:45 pm: Pratt, D.

*What Are the Publication and Access Options for the Digital Contexts?*

04:00–04:45 pm: *Moving Forward: A Panel Discussion* (Panel)

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

Friday, March 15, 8:00–9:30 pm (Mountain View Room during Banquet)

### **Dr. Marcel Kornfeld**

#### *Just How High Were They? The First Americans at the Top of the Continent*

Arriving on the American continents at the last gasp of the Pleistocene, the First Americans of 14,000 years ago quickly occupied nearly all regions of both North and South America including the highest reaches of the Rocky Mountains. Living year round at altitudes exceeding 2500 m engenders specialized physiological and behavioral adaptive responses. The archaeological record left by these early hunter-gatherers of Colorado's Middle Park shows that they thrived and left countless successors, indicating the development of a successful set of adaptive mechanisms for coping with high altitude stressors. Exploring the first peoples of the Southern Rocky Mountains leads into relatively uncharted territory of life requirements and constraints confronted by all foragers at the top of the world.

About the presenter: Marcel Kornfeld is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming. For nearly 40 years he has researched and written about Rocky Mountain and Plains archeology and prehistory. Educated at the universities of New Mexico, Wyoming, and Massachusetts at Amherst (Ph.D.), the focus of his recent research and that of the Paleoindian Research Lab (PiRL) is the peopling of the Americas, Paleoindian period especially the study of the First Americans in the high Rockies, and human use of rockshelters. Marcel works closely with avocational archaeologists and societies in Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana, as well as throughout North America through CoAS (Society for American Archaeology-Council of Affiliated Societies). He and his lab provide volunteer field and lab opportunities to avocationalists, the general public, and students, and contribute to general education through various public programs.

Key Note is available to Banquet registrants.  
See page 3 for Banquet schedule.

## CONFERENCE

Saturday, March 16, 8:00–5:30 pm

### Mountain View Room

08:00 am: Holen, S. R., J. Beeton, and R. K. Stucky

*The Villa Grove Mammoth Site: Were Humans Present During the Mid-Wisconsin in Southern Colorado?*

08:30 am: Dominguez, S. and S. Holen

*A Perfect Context: Report on 2012 Test Excavations at the Scott Spring Site (5DA120), Douglas County, Colorado.*

8:45 am: Rood, R. J.

*Faunal Remains from the Dick Myal Housepit Site: Evidence for Early Archaic Communal Jackrabbit Hunting in Central Wyoming*

9:00 am: DuCharme, E.

*High Altitude Ethnobotany in the Northwestern Plains*

9:30 am: Hedlund, J.

*Subsurface Testing of 5SA57, a High Altitude Middle Archaic Site in the Southwest San Juan Mountains*

9:45 am: Meeker, H. F. C.

*The Porcupine Peak Site Revisited: A High Altitude Base Camp along the Snake River*

10:00 am: Stiger, M.

*An Ecological Analysis of Hunter-gatherer Settlement in the Southern Rocky Mountains*

10:15 am: Mueller, J.

*Resource Procurement Near and Far: Levels of Interaction on the PCMS*

10:30 am: Diederichs, S., S. G. Ortman, M. D. Varien, K. Schleher

*The Neolithic Revolution in the Pueblo World: New Evidence from the Basketmaker III Period in Southwestern Colorado*

10:45 am: Nolder, L.

*A 3D View of Past Behavior at Pottery Mound: A Test of a New Bioarchaeological Method for Quantifying Habitual Muscle Use*

11:00 am: Perlmutter, B.

*Early Ceramic Period Mobility Patterns and Technological Organization in the Colorado Front Range.*

11:15 am: Lucius, W. A.

*A Recap of Cord-marked Utility Ware Clay Sourcing: The Making and Breaking of Pots*

11:30 am: Hauser, N. and M. J. Landt

*Sourcing Bridger Chert Using LIBS*

11:45 am: Laurens, G.

*The Use of Google Earth as a Reference Tool to Display Site Data*

12:00–1:00 pm: LUNCH (on your own)

*(After Lunch: Presentations in Martin and Mountain View Rooms. See Martin Room Schedule beginning on page 13, Mountain View below)*

1:00 pm: Ott, R.

*Advanced Digital Imaging Techniques for Rock Art Research and Preservation*

1:15 pm: Shelton, H., and C. Martin

*The Tea House Wickiup and Its Coat of Many Colors: Innovative Field Techniques and Methodologies Implemented for Recordation of 5LR12900 in Rocky Mountain National Park.*

1:30 pm: Baker, S. G.

*Solving Archaeological Mysteries of Colorado's Western Slope: Some Accomplishments of the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project*

1:45 pm: Bello, C. A.

*A Look into the Life of Alanson B. Skinner (Sekosa) (1886-1925) — "An Explorer, Ethnologist, Author & Poet Who Sought the Understanding of Men"*

- 2:00 pm: Clark, B.  
*Creating Communities of Memory: The DU Amache Field School*
- 2:15 pm: Sanders, M. R.  
*Recent Developments in Collaborative Archaeology*
- 2:30 pm: Sullivan, M.  
*Implementation of the Colorado Statewide Preservation Plan*
- 2:45 pm: Mutaw, R. J.  
*Past, Present and Future Relationships between Colorado Archaeology and History Colorado*
- 3:00 pm: Krall, A.  
*El Paraje: Adventures in Public Archaeology on the High Potential Old Spanish National Historic Trail Bunker Site (5SH614), Rio Grande National Forest*
- 3:15 pm: Brunette, J., J. Devine, and D. Weis  
*Technology on the Western Frontier: Analyzing the Spatial Layout and Construction of Fort Massachusetts*
- 3:30 pm: Devine, J.  
*Toy Soldiers and Porcelain Dolls: Analyzing the Spatial Distribution of Toys on a Colorado Military Fort*
- 3:45 pm: Carr, T.  
*Excavating Childhood—An Exercise in Self-archaeology*
- 4:00 pm: McDonald, K.  
*Ethnicity, Economy, and the Loss of a Child: An Update on Continued Research at Historic Cemeteries in Western Colorado*
- 4:15 pm: Gilmore, K. P., and M. Slaughter  
*Push and Pull on the Plains: Measuring Human Response to Environmental and Economic Factors in Eastern Colorado Using U.S. Post Offices as an Annually Resolved Population Proxy.*

## **Martin Room**

1:00 pm: Dukeman, C.

*Hide or Wood: Evaluating the Dichotomy between the Ethnographic Record and Archaeological Interpretations of Scraper Utility through Macroscopic and Microscopic Use-Wear Experiments*

1:15 pm: Millonig, S. M.

*A Cache of Many Trades: Lithic Analysis of a Composite Tool Cache*

1:30 pm: Owens, A. E.

*Interpreting FAR Morphology: Experimental Approaches of Inference and Understanding*

1:45 pm –2:00 pm: Martin Room Break

2:00–4:00 pm: Scott Cummings, L., and C. Yost

*Archaeobotany for Archaeologists: PaleoResearch Institute Interactive Workshop*

4:00–6:00 pm: Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS)

*Meeting*

## **Behind the Scenes**

10:00–11:00 am: McMahan, T., Organizer

*OAHP Curation Methods Workshop* (limited to pre-registration sign up)  
(meeting at the staircase on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor)

## **Mezzanine**

(4th Floor)

Poster Presentations

8:00 am–5:30 pm

Meet the Presenters

4:30–5:30 pm

## **Poster Presentations (on the Mezzanine)**

Anderson, C., T. Bugg, K. Gensmer, K. T. Hogrefe, and C. Kinneer: *Mitigative Excavation of Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Southeastern Colorado*

Boyd, J.: *Morphological Variability of Endscrapers Assemblages from Six Localities Representing Two Rocky Mountain Folsom Sites*

Brant, S.: *High or Low, Where Did They Go? A Review of the Absence or Presence of Bison Remains in Archaeological Sites in Northern Colorado: A Preliminary Assessment*

Burnett, P.: *Access Denied: Establishing Avoidance Areas on Private Land Using an Archaeological Probability Model*

Brunette, J.: *The Phantom Dredge*

Hoefler, D. and S. Baer: *Looking Back, Looking Forward: Public Education and Archaeology: What We Need to Do Now to Foster Stewardship for Cultural Heritage for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*

Holen, K.: *Bone Notches: Differentiating Dynamic and Static Loading on Large Prey Animal Limb Bones*

Johnen, C.: *Kinney Springs: Debitage Analysis and Mobility*

Johnston, C. and J. LaBelle: *A Class I Overview of the Prehistoric Archaeology in the Colorado High Country*

Labelle, J. and S. R. Pelton: *Results of the 2012 Colorado Front Range Ice Patch Survey*

Lee, C., S. Holen, N. Boyless, and the LSAP Board of Directors: *The Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve—A 53 Year Retrospective*

Mayo, K.: *Site Catchment Analysis of Welcome Home Ranch Using GIS*



Newton, C: *The Little Snake River Postcontact Project: Documenting an Early to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Indigenous Occupation in the Southern Wyoming Basin*

Packard, A.: *Measuring Metate Surface Texture: An Experimental Approach to Quantifying Ground Stone Utilization*

Simcox, K: *Two Rights Don't Always Fit a Left: A Look at Bilateral and Anatomical Refitting of the Roberts Buffalo Jump*

Simon, R., N. Sauvageau Rockwell, and M. R. Sanders: *Welcoming Back an Old Friend: The Revitalization of Project Archaeology in Colorado*

Smith, J.: *Frames from the Past: A Window into the Lower Boxelder Creek Bison Kill, Northern Colorado*

Troyer, M: *The Grape Creek Cache: Some Very LARGE Bifaces from the Arkansas River Valley*

## **FIELD TRIP**

Sunday, March 17, 9:00 am–12:00 pm (approx. 1.5 hours guided)

### **Lamb Springs Archaeological Preserve**

The Lamb Springs Archaeological Preserve (LSAP) is kindly providing access and a tour, limited to 30 pre-registered CCPA meeting attendees. This trip will additionally include the opportunity to visit the nearby Scott Springs site and descriptions of recent investigations there. The well known Lambs Springs mammoth site is a great example of a local preserve, where Douglas County moreover intends to construct a full interpretive center. Consider this a chance for CCPA members to view the site both before and, eventually, after that center is built. For more information see the LSAP website <http://www.douglas.co.us/lambspring>.

Carpooling: meet at the Sheraton Hotel lobby at 8 am, depart at 8:15 am (Street parking at meters is free on Sunday, garages/lots may not be)  
The LSAP directions provided to registrants on conference check in.  
Nathan Boyless and/or Craig Lee will be among the LSAP tour leaders.

## ABSTRACTS

**Anderson, Cody, Travis R. Bugg, Kristin A. Gensmer, K. Talle Hogrefe, and Christopher C. Kinneer** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.)

*Mitigative Excavation of Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Southeastern Colorado* (Poster)

Centennial Archaeology, Inc. conducted block excavation of five prehistoric sites discovered during construction monitoring of the Colorado Interstate Gas (CIG) Raton 2010 Expansion Project in southeastern Colorado. Three of the sites occur along the Apishapa River in Las Animas County, while two are located near the Arkansas River in Pueblo County. Previous test excavations of these sites revealed prehistoric cultural remains and radiocarbon dates from feature fill indicative of occupation during all major periods from Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric. This poster presents new block excavation data from the sites, which exhibit deeply buried archaeological materials and, in some cases, multiple components at a single locality.

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

*Solving Archaeological Mysteries of Colorado's Western Slope: Some Accomplishments of the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project*

The Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project (UVUP) is an ongoing non-profit public archaeology program operated by Centuries Research, Inc. in partnership with a variety of sponsoring and funding agencies, including the Montrose Community Foundation and the State Historic Fund. The UVUP has been in operation under this presenter's direction since the late 1970s and has conducted a substantial number of projects that have focused on significant historical sites in the archaeological landscape in and around the local Uncompahgre Valley as it existed prior to the removal of the Uncompahgre and Tabeguache Utes from this region of Colorado in 1881. These projects have resolved many archaeological mysteries associated with the former regional Ute presence. In this brief power point presentation some of the more notable accomplishments of the UVUP will be summarized. Sites that are covered include: Chief Ouray's Ranch at Montrose and his mountain home in Ouray; the 2<sup>nd</sup> Los Pinos Indian Agency on the Uncompahgre and associated Ute teepee

encampments; Fort Crawford's missing dead; the Kallstrom Jacal site; the landscape archaeology of the Ute Indian Museum; the search for Antoine Robidoux's trading post on the Gunnison River; the Old Wood Calibration Project conducted in partnership with the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona; the major accounting of Juan Rivera's expeditions into the region in 1765; and an assessment of the Dallas town site that is currently underway in Ouray County.

**Bello, Charles A., M.A., RPA** (U.S. Department of Homeland Security)  
*A Look into the Life of Alanson B. Skinner (Sekosa) (1886-1925)—“An Explorer, Ethnologist, Author & Poet Who Sought the Understanding of Men”*

This presentation discusses the life and career of Alanson Buck Skinner—an old-school Anthropologist working in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century mostly in the Northern Plains as an Archaeologist, Ethnographer, and Ethnologist. Mr. Skinner, attended Columbia and Harvard Universities, studying with Franz Boas, Adolph Bandolier, and Robert Lowie. He was affiliated with the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the American Indian, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Milwaukie Public Museum, among others. He was a material culture specialist who worked closely with indigenous peoples during the heyday of Anthropology's “Museum Period.” The New York Times referred to him in his obituary as “a sympathetic and appreciative friend of the Indians.”

**Berry, Michael S.** (Dominguez Anthropological Research Group)  
*On-Line Chronometric Databases as a Component of Regional Archaeological Interpretation*

The Dominguez Anthropological Research Group (DARG) has been involved for a number of years in the compilation of radiocarbon and tree-ring databases. For example, the Colorado Radiocarbon Database Project, funded by the Colorado State Historic Fund (SHF), was developed as a desktop application with multiple attribute querying capabilities. While very useful for CRM purposes within the state, it is obvious that the interpretation of Colorado prehistory involves events that occurred outside the state boundaries; a multi-state database will

ultimately be required for the goals of the *Colorado Contexts* to be fulfilled. One DARG project toward this end is the digitization of the available tree-ring data (ca. 30,000 dates). A second effort, done in conjunction with the SHF-funded Falls Creek Project, is the compilation of a SQL database of all dated early agricultural sites in the Southwest. The purpose is to provide a context for the interpretation of the iconic Falls Creek Basketmaker II sites near Durango, Colorado. A preliminary version of this web-based database will be demonstrated in the form of a “time-walk” showing the temporal-geographic trajectory of the introduction of maize agriculture to the Southwest.

**Bocinsky, R. Kyle** (Graduate Program, Washington State University)  
*The Data Are the Context: A Student's Perspective on the Colorado Contexts, Old and New*

The 1999 Southwest Colorado context undoubtedly focused and accelerated archaeological research in Colorado. However, the authors of that context were cognizant that the data would be appended, and that interpretations and pertinent research questions would change; they acknowledged that the data—and not their interpretations, per se—are the actual context for research. In this presentation, I discuss how new digital contexts might better present archaeological data and interpretation as expanding and dynamic. Specifically, I envision three data-focused efforts that could be a part of the new contexts: 1) A standardized, relational, and spatial database of Colorado archaeology that builds on the better aspects of the Compass and tDAR databases; 2) Annual indexing, review, and integration of recent theses and dissertations; and, 3) Periodic review of the state of the data. I highlight recent efforts in CRM, public archaeology, and academia that are making these efforts easier than ever, and provide a couple examples from my ongoing dissertation research that would benefit from digital contexts.

**Boyd, Joshua** (Graduate Program, University of Wyoming)  
*Morphological Variability of Endscraper Assemblages from Six Localities Representing Two Rocky Mountain Folsom Sites* (Poster)

In this poster I explore the morphological variability of endscraper assemblages from six localities representing two Folsom sites in the

Rocky Mountains. The Mountaineer site is located in the Gunnison Basin of central Colorado where Upper Gunnison Basin Quartzite outcrops in primary and secondary deposits are in close proximity to the site. The Barger Gulch site is located in the Middle Park Basin of North Central Colorado atop a Troublesome Chert formation outcrop. Each site is considered to be a long term seasonal occupation with possible investment in habitation structure building. In this exploration I use metric attributes to determine the typical endscraper morphology from each locality. I will also determine how these assemblages differ by site, locality, and raw material through the use of statistical analysis. These conclusions will be used to shed light on settlement pattern behavior and the organization of technology of Folsom hunter gatherers of the Rocky Mountains.

**Brant, Suzanne** (Graduate Program, Colorado State University)  
*High or Low, Where Did They Go? A Review of the Absence or Presence of Bison Remains in Archaeological Sites in Northern Colorado: A Preliminary Assessment* (Poster)

Through examination of the known locations of all bison remains in archaeological contexts for northern Colorado it should be possible to create partial temporal snapshots of bison range through time. This project examined every excavation record for Boulder, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Larimer, Park, and Weld Counties. These excavation records were combined with other known sources of bison presence in the literature into a master database of faunal and temporal information that was used to create a dynamic model of bison location throughout the last 10,000 years. This information will be combined with a similar study in southeastern Wyoming to increase the geographic range of the results. Ultimately, these results will be combined with the results of a stable carbon isotope study (presented last year) to model bison migration in the study area throughout time. It is hoped that the combination of these studies will provide meaningful evidence towards discovering whether high and low altitude bison remains represent seasonal migration of bison herds or behaviorally distinct bison populations. Ultimately, this data will hopefully aid in understanding resource availability and seasonal migrations through prehistory.

**Brunette, Jeremy** (Undergraduate Program, Adams State University)  
*The Phantom Dredge* (Poster)

Ute Creek is a small creek which flows out of the Northeastern side of majestic Mount Blanca in the San Luis Valley of Southern Colorado. Physical evidence suggests that this picturesque creek was dredged after Fort Massachusetts was abandoned in 1858. However, existing regional and local histories make no mention of such operations. Most local historians couldn't fathom that dredging was possible, given the small size of the creek. Nevertheless, research has indicated dredging of the creek occurred after 1910. Photographs and remains of the probable dredge have been discovered. This research has created a new, and important, line of research into the development of the area.

**Brunette, Jeremy, Jamie Devine, and Delfin Weis, M.A.** (Undergraduate Program, Adams State University and Graduate Program, University of Denver)

*Technology on the Western Frontier: Analyzing the Spatial Layout and Construction of Fort Massachusetts*

With the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the area that became New Mexico and Southern Colorado was ceded to the United States. In 1853, the U.S. Government established Fort Massachusetts in a canyon on the eastern side of the San Luis Valley with the intention of controlling the Ute Native American raids on local settlements. Most of the soldiers who participated in the design and construction of the fort were from the eastern United States. The location of the fort, as well as its spatial layout, demonstrates how these soldiers were forced to acclimate and innovate to survive in their new surroundings. Adams State University has been conducting excavations at the site since 2010. The construction style, as well as spatial layout of the fort, offer compelling interpretation of how these soldiers adapted to their surrounding environment and acculturated to the local Hispanic society.

**Burnett, Paul** (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

*Access Denied: Establishing Avoidance Areas on Private Land Using an Archaeological Probability Model* (Poster)

Archaeological sites are being damaged by energy exploration and development activities. Sites on private land are particularly susceptible to damage when surveys are not permitted by the landowner. To minimize impacts without physically inventorying private lands, areas with a high likelihood of containing sites can be identified using probability models. Specific probability levels can be used to consistently define avoidance areas. A case study of this approach is offered from an ongoing project in northwestern Colorado. A GIS-based model using stepwise logistic regression identified 14 topographic and soil variables that are significantly correlated with prehistoric site placement. Model accuracy is tested using a set-aside sample of previously recorded sites, and model efficiency is estimated by comparing the percentage of land covered by high probability areas to the number of known sites within those areas. The result is a patchwork of relatively small avoidance areas covering the most sensitive landforms.

**Carr, Thomas** (OAHP – History Colorado)

*Excavating Childhood—An Exercise in Self-archaeology*

While exploring the backyard of his childhood home in 2008, archaeologist Thomas Carr noticed toys eroding out of the ground—toys that he had buried there in the middle 1970s. Finding these artifacts from his own youth prompted him to explore what else had been left behind from his childhood—toys, artwork, notebooks, and photographs. From these objects he created a series of photographic collages. A number of prints from this project have been exhibited at art galleries in the Denver area. This presentation addresses his artwork and how it relates to archaeology in general and the concept of self-archaeology.

**Chuiyka, Jason** (PaleoWest Archaeology)

*A Discussion of Digital Data Collection Systems and Digital Contexts*

Over the past two years, PaleoWest has developed a digital data collection system to streamline fieldwork, data analysis, and reporting. Digital contexts are consistent with these broader shifts in archaeological practice. However, questions arise regarding what data is collected, who sets the parameters of data collection, and how we are balancing the mandates of research and compliance with cultural resource management laws. In going digital, are we re-inventing the wheel, or are we actually advancing archaeology in Colorado?

**Clark, Bonnie** (University of Denver)

*Creating Communities of Memory: The DU Amache Field School*

Integrating stakeholders into the structure of an archaeology field school injects heritage concerns into a setting more commonly focused on methodological training and data recovery. It is also ethical and efficacious practice, particularly at sites of living memory. For three field seasons the University of Denver (DU) has held a field school at Amache, the site of Colorado's only World War II-era Japanese American internment camp. From its inception the field school has integrated intergenerational stakeholders both from the local community and those with direct historical ties to the site. While challenging both logistically and budgetarily, it gives the project a powerfully engaged edge. In addition, the structure highlights public interpretation and museum studies, skills that bolster student training in a more traditional archaeological skillset. This presentation overviews the structure of the DU Amache field school and some of the lessons learned since its inception in 2008.

**Devine, Jamie** (Graduate Program, University of Denver)

*Toy Soldiers and Porcelain Dolls: Analyzing the Spatial Distribution of Toys on a Colorado Military Fort*

During the course of study of the American West, during the Expansionary Period, does one consider the existence and role of children on the frontier experience? Fort Garland, Colorado (1858-1883)



provides a pertinent context through which to investigate and observe how Victorian children played in a military environment, and how that represents their social identity. In 2012 a pedestrian survey was conducted in order to identify the distribution of toys located at Fort Garland. Studying the spatial distribution of these artifacts gives valuable information about the behavior of these children. The spatial distribution highlighted a number of interesting questions about intentional or unintentional misuse of toys as well as the concept of areas of play concerning gender and space.

**Diederichs, Shanna, Scott G. Ortman, Mark D. Varien, and Kari Schleher** (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

*The Neolithic Revolution in the Pueblo World: New Evidence from the Basketmaker III Period in Southwestern Colorado*

Ancestral Pueblo farmers settled the central Mesa Verde Region of southwestern Colorado in the seventh century A.D. This settlement was part of an important episode in the history of the U.S. Southwest, when a new technological package—including maize suitable for direct precipitation farming, cooking pottery, beans, and turkey husbandry—enabled the rapid expansion of ancestral Pueblo populations and a material culture horizon in the archaeological record. This local version of the Neolithic Revolution led to the formation of Mesa Verde society, which culminated in the famous 13<sup>th</sup> century cliff-dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park and adjacent areas. The Basketmaker Communities Project (BCP) seeks to understand the changes in social organization that accompanied the initial formation of this ancient society. The BCP has implemented surface mapping, geophysical imaging, and excavation to investigate a public building and associated settlement cluster dating to the Basketmaker III period. In this paper, we introduce this project and use results from the first two seasons of field work to address three models of community organization suggested by previous research. Preliminary results suggest that several social institutions characteristic of later ancestral Pueblo communities were co-eval with the Neolithic Revolution in this area.

**Dominguez, Steven, Ph.D.** (Denver Museum of Nature & Science) and  
**Steven R. Holen, Ph.D.** (Center for American Paleolithic Research)  
*A Perfect Context: Report on 2012 Test Excavations at the Scott Spring  
Site (5DA120), Douglas County, Colorado*

2012 excavations on the Scott Spring Site explored both previously tested and untested areas. Resulting data indicate the presence of a three-meter thick, continuous stratigraphic sequence beginning in the Last Glacial Maximum and continuing through the Middle Holocene. This spans the early period of human occupation in the New World, indicating a potential to yield evidence of early human presence. Pleistocene materials include megafaunal remains and possible large mammal tracks or frost heaving. The Holocene strata contain numerous lithic artifacts but the association of artifacts with upper portions of the Peoria Loess is uncertain. Spiral-fractured bone is relatively common throughout, specimens are fractured in manners similar to suspected pre-Clovis bone technology, and the dates from the site fall well within the time range of the technology. However, it is not possible to confirm or reject the presence of Pleistocene cultural materials with the small sample examined to date.

**DuCharme, Elysa** (Undergraduate Program, Colorado State University)  
*High Altitude Ethnobotany in the Northwestern Plains*

The High Rise Village site (48FR5891) is a high altitude prehistoric site located in the Wind River Mountain Range in Wyoming. The site contains 60 cut-and-fill lodges, which are located on a steep slope. There is evidence of pine nut use by the Shoshone at the High Rise Village site because several ground stone artifacts have been found. This site is one of three established high altitude plant processing sites (the other two are the White Mountain Villages in California and the Alta Toquima Village site in Nevada). These three sites have not had their flora compared to each other before. In this paper I compare and contrast the high altitude floral resources at these three sites, paying special attention to High Rise Village. Perhaps there is some correlation between the ethnobotanies of these three sites' ecologic zones.

**Dukeman, Casey D.** (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

*Hide or Wood: Evaluating the Dichotomy between the Ethnographic Record and Archaeological Interpretations of Scraper Utility through Macroscopic and Microscopic Use-Wear Experiments*

Throughout the ethnographic record, scraper use is often attributed to both woodworking and hide working contexts. Yet, archaeological discussions concerning scrapers and their utility in the archaeological record focus almost exclusively on hide working and other animal processing activities. This paper presents the results of experiments conducted in an attempt to determine what macroscopic and microscopic morphological characteristics of use wear (if any) would distinguish whether a scraper was used on hide, wood, or both. The use-wear modifications identified for each activity were then compared to a sample of actual scraper artifacts in an attempt to evaluate the types of activities for which they may have been used, as well as help to form a better understanding of the variation of scraper utility in the archaeological record, as reflected in the ethnographic literature regarding forager tool utility.

**Gilmore, Kevin P.** (ERO Resources Corporation) and Michelle Slaughter (Avalon Archaeology)

*Push and Pull on the Plains: Measuring Human Response to Environmental and Economic Factors in Eastern Colorado Using U.S. Post Offices as an Annually Resolved Population Proxy*

U.S. Census data are limited to decadal-scale resolution, insufficient for the examination of subdecadal population response to environmental and economic push and pull factors. During the late 19th and 20th centuries, U.S. Post Offices apparently opened and closed based on threshold levels of local population and, therefore, provide a robust, annually resolved proxy for historical population. The correlation between the number of post offices and census population for Las Animas County, Colorado between 1870 and 1990 is powerful ( $R=0.931$ ) and highly significant ( $p<0.0001$ ). Using this proxy, we observe that population responded rapidly to episodes of environmental change and economic events with in-migration, out-migration, and possibly internal migration. The

agriculturally based rural population of a state-level, market-based society fluctuated in response to the changing environment, which has important implications for the examination of prehistoric populations on the plains, since climate and economy are strongly linked in less technologically complex, egalitarian societies.

**Hauser, Neil** (ATSAA) and **Matthew J. Landt** (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

*Sourcing Bridger Chert Using LIBS*

Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) was used to obtain spectra, emission versus wavelength, for over a dozen Bridger chert quarries in northwest Colorado and southwest Wyoming to determine if there were elemental differences that could be utilized as chert discriminates at intra- and interregional scales. Over 200 spectra were taken on hand samples from each quarry to develop site specific spectral signatures. It was found that Bridger cherts from quarries in southwest Wyoming could be discriminated from those in northwest Colorado with 80 percent, or better, accuracy. Within each region, the materials could be further divided into two groups. LIBS was then applied to artifacts from sites along the route of the Piceance Basin Lateral Pipeline to determine likely sources and identify patterns of mobility.

**Hedlund, Jonathan** (ERO Resources)

*Subsurface Testing of 5SA57, a High Altitude Middle Archaic Site in the Southwest San Juan Mountains*

In 2011, ERO Resources and the Mountain Studies Institute conducted limited subsurface testing of a high altitude lithic scatter (5SA57) through a Site Assessment Grant (12-AS-001) awarded by the State Historic Fund. The site is located at 9,720 feet in the Cascade Creek drainage of the southwestern San Juan Mountains. Excavation results and diagnostic projectile points indicate that 5SA57 was primarily occupied during the Middle Archaic period (Oshara Tradition) with sporadic occupation through the Protohistoric period. Survey and file search data indicate the site functioned as a base camp between the headwaters of the upper Animas and Dolores River drainages. Hunter-gatherer mobility is reflected in an artifact assemblage of diverse obsidian and chert material

types and a reduction strategy that emphasized raw material conservation and late stage tool manufacture. Limited testing has demonstrated that site 5SA57 is eligible for the National Register under Criterion D on the basis of significant subsurface cultural deposits.

**Hoefler, Danielle** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc) and Sarah Baer (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

*Looking Back, Looking Forward: Public Education and Archaeology: What We Need to Do Now to Foster Stewardship for Cultural Heritage for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (Poster)

The importance of public education as a part of American archaeology is not a new idea. The Antiquities Act recognizes that public education and accessibility of archaeological information are significant parts of archaeological investigations. As professionals we have the responsibility to foster cultural heritage stewardship and education in our communities and state. With the national movement to implement Common Core State Standards (CCCS) in school districts across the country, pressure has increased on educators to meet state standards in multiple content areas. Although Project Archaeology is well poised to assist educators with implementation of CCSS, it is even more vital for archaeologists to look at how we can offer tools to help educators meet standards by integrating archaeology into existing curriculum. This poster presentation will illustrate what has been done in the past in public education, what we hope for in the future, and what we can do in the present to attain our goals.

**Holen, Kathleen** (Center for American Paleolithic Research)

*Bone Notches: Differentiating Dynamic and Static Loading on Large Prey Animal Limb Bones* (Poster)

This poster demonstrates the use of a measurement system to compare notches on limb bones from three camel and three proboscidean samples. Previous research has employed this method to differentiate dynamic from static loading on small to medium animal bones. The camel bone samples were ca. 15,000, ca. 350,000 and ca. 750,000 years old respectively. One proboscidean sample was created experimentally on modern elephant limb bone, while the others were from two Pleistocene

mammoth assemblages. Camel limb bone notch shape in the 15,000 year old sample was measurably different from the two older ones and suggests that dynamic loading likely created the notches in that sample. Notches from all three proboscidean samples were similar in shape indicating that they were all created by dynamic loading. Bone modification evidence that includes notch shape measurement can contribute to the identification of human technology at LGM North American assemblages of large prey animals.

**Holen**, Steven R. (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Jared Beeton, (Adams State College), Richard K. Stucky (Denver Museum of Nature & Sciences)

*The Villa Grove Mammoth Site: Were Humans Present During the Mid-Wisconsin in Southern Colorado?*

The Villa Grove Mammoth Site was discovered ~12 m deep in an alluvial fan on Bureau of Land Management property in the northern San Luis Valley in 2011. One adult mammoth partial skeleton and evidence of camel, horse, bison, a small ungulate, and microfauna (*Spermophilus*, *Cynomys*, *Sylvilagus*) are present. The mammoth is contained in a meandering sand/gravel deposit within an organic-rich channel fill that formed during the mid-Wisconsin. Radiocarbon ages place the site at ~26,000 to 33,000 rcybp. The mammoth bone excavated so far consists of lighter bones (ribs, vertebrae and small broken elements), and a large segment of skull that have been redeposited downstream in a gully fill. The presence of several bone flakes from mammoth cortical bone may indicate humans were present. 2012 excavations traced the sand/gravel deposit upstream, focusing on discovery of mammoth limb bones, but we were unable to locate the main bone concentration.

**Huntley**, Deborah (Archaeology Southwest), Paul Reed (Archaeology Southwest), and Kari Schleher (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)  
*Can the Contexts Provide a Resource for Better Standardizing or Offering Common Issues for Artifact Analysis within a Region?*

In this presentation, we discuss the potential of using existing resources, such as the Crow Canyon Lab Manual, to standardize basic artifact analysis methods used in southwestern Colorado and across the Four

Corners region. Based on our experiences working with this manual, as well as our familiarity with various types of artifact analyses and managing large databases, we outline some of the advantages and possible limitations of this approach. Standardization of basic data can provide a common language for analysts to discuss artifacts in the region and facilitate information sharing among researchers using the context.

**Johnen, Connor** (Undergraduate Program, Colorado State University)  
*Kinney Springs: Debitage Analysis and Mobility* (Poster)

The Kinney Springs site is located in Northwest Colorado. It is a multi-component site, dating to both the Middle Archaic and Pre-Ceramic Period. Members of Colorado State University extensively excavated the site. Thousands of artifacts were recovered from these excavations. The site also contains rock architecture, which is believed to be a house area. Thousands of pieces ofdebitage were recovered from the excavations. My focus in this paper will be analyzing flakes, looking at attributes of these flakes and seeing if patterns emerge from the data. Specifically, I will be analyzing platform attributes and flake types to see if there is a change in reduction strategy, from a more formal reduction strategy to a more expedient reduction strategy. This change in reduction strategies is also shown to correlate with a reduction in mobility.

**Johnston, Christopher** (Graduate Program, Colorado State University) and Jason LaBelle, Ph.D. (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology)  
*A Class I Overview of the Prehistoric Archaeology in the Colorado High Country* (Poster)

In the summer of 2012 the CMPA obtained data from an OAHF file search of all known prehistoric sites above 3000 m, which numbered over 2,200 sites. The data was then broken down and coded to establish meaningful and manageable units of analysis, such as the cultural association of the site and site type. Other units coded for included the decade the site was first recorded and the recording agency, the number of sites in 500 foot increments, the number of absolute dated sites, and more description on the types of features associated with hunting sites. This poster will discuss these data, as well as provide information on the future direction of this Class I high altitude research.

**Krall, Angie** (USDA Forest Service – Rio Grande National Forest)  
*El Paraje: Adventures in Public Archaeology on the High Potential Old Spanish National Historic Trail Bunker Site (5SH614), Rio Grande National Forest*

This paper discusses the collaboration of archaeologists and volunteers at a high potential Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT) site in the San Luis Valley. Fieldwork was directed by RMC Consultants, Inc. and Paleocultural Research Group; Phase I of a cultural landscape analysis funded by the Colorado State Historic Fund. Originally discovered by local ranchers, the site is located within the corridor of the East Fork of the North Branch of the Trail. Artifacts such as musket balls, *coscojos* (jingles from a Spanish or Mexican style bit), a scrolled Spanish-style bit fragment, and metal points suggested ties to the Old Spanish Trail era (1829-1848). The goal of the 2012 investigations was to further determine if the site was a *paraje*, or “stop” along the OSNHT. Tasks included test-excavations, metal detecting, and unique dendrochronological sampling. Collaboration across academic, agency and avocational circles yielded compelling data and a most memorable field session.

**Labelle, Jason** and Spencer R. Pelton (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and Graduate Program, Colorado State University)  
*Results of the 2012 Colorado Front Range Ice Patch Survey* (Poster)

During the late summer of 2012, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology crews and volunteers visited ice patches along the Continental Divide of northern Colorado. Like previous ice surveys reported by Lee and Benedict, we present here an inventory of recorded faunal remains representing a variety of large game species. However, this field season also yielded several important items suggesting the cultural use of ice patches. First, there appear to be cut marks on a long bone from the Brown Gulch ice patch in Clear Creek County. Second, the Jones Pass ice patch, also in Clear Creek County, yielded a projectile point midsection made of Kremmling chert, a fragment of leather, and assorted faunal remains. Jones Pass was first reported by Graham in



2003, with a mean calibrated age of AD 1552 based on bison bone. Our recent reinvestigation suggests an earlier use of the ice patch by hunters.

**Laurens, Gordon** (PaleoResearch Institute)

*The Use of Google Earth as a Reference Tool to Display Site Data*

The short presentation will focus on how Google Earth has been used to map 3000 sites world wide. All of these locations have had paleoenvironmental, archaeobotanic and radiocarbon dating analysis performed by the PaleoResearch Institute. The map allows researchers to view their approximate locations online and see what data is available for each location. Information for each site includes site numbers analysis performed, and links to analysis reports that detail findings for each site.

**Lee, Craig** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), **Steven R. Holen** (Center for American Paleolithic Research), **Nathan Boyless** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and the LSAP Board of Directors

*The Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve—A 53 Year Retrospective*  
(Poster)

The Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve (LSAP) is an internationally significant archaeological site containing the bones of extinct Ice Age animals and artifacts from later human occupation. Extinct Ice Age animals found at the site include over 30 Columbian mammoths. In addition to the faunal remains, the site contains evidence of a Cody-age bison kill that occurred between 9,000 and 8,400-years-ago. Artifacts left by humans indicate hunting and camping activities at the spring for at least the past 9,000 years and possibly longer. High precision AMS <sup>14</sup>C radiocarbon ages recently obtained by Steve Holen on humanly-modified mammoth bone from the site are consistent with an early Clovis-era occupation (11,225±20; 11,765±30; 11,350±20). In concert with the Archaeological Conservancy and Douglas County, the LSAP Board is working to improve onsite interpretation. This poster summarizes the history of the excavations and highlights the preserve's potential as an educational center for the Denver metropolitan area.

**Lucius, William A., Ph.D., (Independent Scholar & Ceramic Analyst)**  
*A Recap of Cord-marked Utility Ware Clay Sourcing: The Making and Breaking of Pots*

Eleven years ago I was approached by the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society to answer a simple question: Were the cord-marked ceramics recovered from the excavation of Swallow Shelter (5JF321) in Ken Caryl Ranch made locally? In terms of the lack of matching clay sources in the local resource landscape, the answer was no. Four years later Centennial Archaeology Inc. asked the same question about similar sherds recovered from the Oeškeso Site (5DA1957) of the Reuter/Hess Project, with the same answer. Given the assumption that cord-marked pots represent local production, I set out to locate where in the Front Range landscape clays with matching refired clay colors outcrop. Although all six clays from the Jarre Creek locality, just west of Sedalia, contain the characteristic accessories of quartz and feldspar sand and copious amounts of very finely ground mica, only two match Ken Caryl sherds in terms of refired clay color. Given that those clays document an unusual depositional environment, I propose that the remaining clays should be found in the hogback just north of Jarre Creek, if they have not been removed or covered by modern day activities. Is anyone interested in such a project?

**Mayo, Katherine (Graduate Program, University of Denver)**  
*Site Catchment Analysis of Welcome Home Ranch Using GIS (Poster)*

Welcome Home Ranch is one of many prehistoric sites located in the Palmer Divide. With evidence of Late Archaic (1000 B.C. – A.D. 150) and Early Ceramic (A.D. 150 – 1150) cultural material, this site has the potential to give insight into prehistoric peoples' relationship with the larger landscape. Archaeologically, site catchment analysis can produce valuable information regarding prehistoric subsistence strategies and social organization. Using ArcGIS to more accurately map a site catchment, we are able to move beyond the informal concentric circles and Thiessen Polygon models of the past. Having a realistic site catchment map makes it possible to better understand the paleo-economic potential of Welcome Home Ranch.

**McMahon, Todd**, Organizer, with Todd Topper and Melissa Bechhoefer (History Colorado)

*Artifacts to Museums, CCPA Forum on Archaeological Practice*

State permitted archaeologists are required to prepare artifacts and specimens gathered from survey and excavations under agreement to a recognized State repository. Yet few archaeologists today are given sufficient training in curation methods or practices. This session will provide training to archaeologists and cover some of the following issues of collections management relevant to archaeological practice: soil sample issues; proper container storage and mounting; maintaining a consistent storage environment; long-term conservation issues; collection monitoring; and health and safety concerns. The session will also include a behind the scenes tour of the History Colorado Center artifact storage area that highlights the archaeology and ethnographic collections.

**McDonald, Kae**, Ph.D. (Flattops Archaeological Consultants)

*Ethnicity, Economy, and the Loss of a Child: An Update on Continued Research at Historic Cemeteries in Western Colorado*

Historic cemeteries are untapped sources of data for understanding Euro-American migration and settlement of the western United States. Based on the findings at Linwood (Pioneer) Cemetery in Glenwood Springs in 2004, continued research has included cemeteries in Leadville, Aspen, and Lake City. This paper summarizes the work to date, specifically focusing on the correlation of headstone material type, size, and form with the economy and lifestyle of the region.

**Meeker, Halston F. C.** (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and Undergraduate Program, Colorado State University)

*The Porcupine Peak Site Revisited: A High Altitude Base Camp along the Snake River*

The Porcupine Peak site (5ST98) is a multi-component campsite located along the Snake River in Summit County, at an elevation of 2952 m above sea level. First recorded by Elizabeth Ann Morris and James Marcotte in 1975, Colorado State University excavated 94 m<sup>2</sup> of the site in 1977 and 1978. Morris nominated the site to the National Register of

Historic Places and it was officially listed in 1980. Unfortunately, no final report was completed on this work. Excavation revealed an abundance of debitage, 65 projectile points or fragments, a cache of middle to late-stage bifaces, ground stone, and several hearths. The projectile points and four radiocarbon dates document an intense Late Archaic occupation spanning 2425-3555 radiocarbon years before present, with earlier and later components represented as well. On-going analysis of the collection involves identification of activity areas, as reflected in the distribution of features, in addition to chipped and ground stone tools and debitage. In this presentation, the Porcupine Peak site is compared to other high altitude sites excavated in the Colorado and South Platte River drainages, to examine the range of diversity among alpine base camps.

**Millonig, Sarah M.** (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and Undergraduate Program, Colorado State University)

*A Cache of Many Trades: Lithic Analysis of a Composite Tool Cache*

The Kinney Cache, discovered near Laramie, Wyoming, consists of 32 chipped stone tools. The artifacts are manufactured primarily from raw material which compares favorably to Hartville Uplift cherts, located in southeastern Wyoming. Unlike other well-known caches, the Kinney Cache is blade dominated, containing only two bifaces. The utilitarian value of blades is examined in greater depth throughout this paper. Lithic analysis indicates over 80% (n=26) of the specimens represent composite tools which served more than one function. Steep distal and/or lateral retouch was identified on 78% (n=25) of the tools and notches were recorded on 71% (n=23) of the artifacts. Of the tools that did not exhibit retouch or notching, 19% (n=6) exhibit marginal use-ware. Furthermore, both steep distal and/or lateral retouch and notches are observed on 41% (n=13) of the assemblage. The artifacts in this cache served a variety of functions including, but not limited to, wood-bone-or antler-working, hide processing, and cutting or slicing. The tools also appear to have been abandoned or cached during early-to-mid stages of manufacture with abundant remaining use-life.

**Mitchell, Mark D.** (Paleocultural Research Group)

*The Next Generation of Archaeological Contexts: How We Get There*

The 1999 river basin contexts represent an exponential increase in our knowledge of Colorado's archaeology relative to their precursors, the 1984 Resource Protection Planning Process (RP-3) contexts. Summing up what we have learned in the last 14 years will be important for the next generation of contexts. But what mostly will set them apart is the means through which scholars will access, manipulate, and add to what we know today. Transitioning to a dynamic digital library—built on enterprise searching, structured queries, hyperlinks, and wikis—will enable us to transcend the spatial, temporal, and narrative limitations inherent in static, printed books. Our challenge today and in the months ahead is not only synthesizing the current state of knowledge, but also imagining the architecture of a database that will enable future scholars, working collaboratively, to ask and answer questions we have yet to conceive.

**Mueller, Jenn** (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

*Resource Procurement Near and Far: Levels of Interaction on the PCMS*

In 2011 and 2012, Alpine conducted an inventory of the Bear Springs Hills area within the Pinyon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) in southeastern Colorado. A hundred and seven prehistoric sites were documented, consisting mainly of sites with substantive ground stone assemblages but few chipped stone lithics. The non-random distribution of these sites suggests how this procurement area may have related to the nearby village sites located in canyons to the east and south. In particular, the discovery of Barnes Pink-slipped ceramics, as well as other ceramic types, suggests that the canyons and communities on and near the PCMS may have been important for inter-regional interaction between the Plains and Southwestern groups. In part, the distribution of the Bear Springs Hills' sites suggests that these interactions may not have been entirely friendly, and that even local resource procurement may have been structured to allow for careful monitoring of the surrounding landscape.

**Multiple contributors** (organized by History Colorado [Wilshusen])  
*What Are Some of the Changes Needed in the New Digital Contexts, as Compared with the 1999 Contexts?*

We need to reconsider the spatial outline of a region compared to the 1999 outlines and to discern whether certain time periods, such as the Paleoindian and Archaic, time periods are better served by separate contexts. For example, should the Southwest context boundaries be as large as the Northern San Juan rather than being confined to the southwestern corner of Colorado? Similarly, given the mobility of groups in Paleoindian period, would it be better served by a single statewide context rather than by updating the separate chapters in the five 1999 contexts? Various alternatives need to be considered for updating each of the five contexts, but there likely will be common themes that emerge. This discussion will only begin this conversation.

**Mutaw, Robert J., Ph.D.** (A&B Cultural Consultants)  
*Past, Present and Future Relationships between Colorado Archaeology and History Colorado*

In the early 1970s, the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) partnered with the Colorado Historical Society (CHS) to help draft and work for the passage of mutually agreeable legislation that would create the Office of the State Archaeologist, and place it within the CHS. In exchange for the participation of the CAS in support of this legislation, the CHS agreed that two of their board members would be representatives from the CAS, one avocational and one professional. For the last twelve years, the author had the pleasure to serve in this latter capacity and in this paper he will discuss the history of this agreement, his experiences serving on the board, recent changes in the focus of History Colorado® and the CHS board's relationship with CAS, and suggestions for where this relationship should go in the future. It is hoped, that a conversation will be initiated among the membership of the Colorado Council for Professional Archaeologists and the CAS that will provide a general consensus on a plan of action for continued representation of the interests of Colorado archaeology at the CHS.

**Newton, Cody** (Graduate Program, University of Colorado – Boulder)  
*The Little Snake River Postcontact Project: Documenting an Early to Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Indigenous Occupation in the Southern Wyoming Basin*  
(Poster)

As part of an on-going research project into a significant postcontact indigenous occupation in the Little Snake River drainage, fieldwork was undertaken in 2011 and 2012 to record nine selected sites. These sites have characteristics, including architectural features and European-derived trade items, consistent with an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation. Preliminary analyses of the artifacts and data collected during the survey and limited testing of these sites provide insight into subsistence, along with some of the factors that may have influenced campsite location. This information is presented in order to facilitate discussion about the identity, as well as the socioeconomic and environmental processes affecting these Indian group(s) during this highly transformative time.

**Nolder, Lara** (Graduate Program, University of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology)  
*A 3D View of Past Behavior at Pottery Mound: A Test of a New Bioarchaeological Method for Quantifying Habitual Muscle Use*

The morphology of muscle insertion sites, or entheses, on the human skeleton are used to reconstruct the activity patterns of past populations. However, qualitative methods for scoring entheses morphology are criticized for having high inter- and intra-observer error rates. One proposed solution is to quantify the surface topography of entheses using 3D scanning technology. This paper presents a test of the utility of the new 3D method, using a sample of Puebloan males (n=24) from Pottery Mound (LA 416) in central New Mexico. Seven upper limb entheses (both rights and lefts) from each individual were scored using a traditional ordinal method. A Nextengine<sup>®</sup> 3D laser scanner was used to measure the surface area of each enthesis. Tests of entheses asymmetry with both data sets indicate close agreement in results of the two methods. Both methods create similar pictures of past activity patterns.

Conclusions about past behavior and other uses of 3D scanning technology for archaeological research are discussed.

**Ott, Richard** (Dominguez Anthropological Research Group)  
*Advanced Digital Imaging Techniques for Rock Art Research and Preservation*

Significant advancements in digital photography and image processing offer promising new methods for rock art recording, research and preservation. Ultra-high-resolution, high dynamic range digital imaging and post-processing techniques can capture extraordinary levels of detail from petroglyphs and pictographs, and enable powerful new methods for analysis and comparison of visual rock art data. Recent tests conducted by DARG demonstrate the efficacy of such techniques, and the viability and challenges of widely integrating them into rock art recording methodologies, research data collections, and cultural resource management information systems.

**Owens, Andrew E.** (SWCA Environmental Consultants)  
*Interpreting FAR Morphology: Experimental Approaches of Inference and Understanding*

Food processing related activities involving the use of FAR (fire-altered rock) are documented throughout most of human history. They vary greatly and are influenced by an overwhelming number of factors. These features are occasionally central in forming overarching site-specific interpretations as well as regional contexts. Furthermore, ethnographic and archaeological research involving FAR has been widely examined throughout North America. Specifically, the Great Basin and High Plains exhibit distinct basin shaped roasting pits, open roasting features, and paired roasting hearths associated with Archaic foraging strategies and cultural traditions. Rio Blanco County, Colorado, which borders these regions on the northwest foothills of the Rocky Mountains, exhibits sites with FAR which is often not clearly associated with such well-defined features. In order to examine this indistinct FAR occurrence, a preliminary experiment was conducted which focuses on correlating the morphological characteristics of thermally treated rock to different types of materials and thermal alteration methods. The results of this study are



intended to inform future inferences, reevaluate previous work, inform further research designs, and identify variable considerations.

**Packard, Ashley** (Undergraduate Program, Colorado State University)  
*Measuring Metate Surface Texture: An Experimental Approach to Quantifying Ground Stone Utilization* (Poster)

My experiment was designed to address how much use-wear could be put on a metate after twenty hours of grinding pine nuts and millet. Macroscopic techniques and a method of touch were used to determine use-wear prior to, and immediately following, grinding. To quantify the amount of abrasive particles per square inch on the metate, a scale of sandpaper grits varying from coarse to extra fine was developed. Fifty test subjects ranked the texture of the metate against this scale before and after twenty hours of grinding. This method of measurement will allow future archaeologists to compare experimental results obtained from grinding to ground stone assemblages in order to quantify the degree of utilization on individual artifacts.

**Perlmutter, Ben** (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and Graduate Program, Colorado State University)  
*Early Ceramic Period Mobility Patterns and Technological Organization in the Colorado Front Range.*

Current research on the prehistoric occupation of the Colorado Front Range suggests that the transition from the Late Archaic to the Early Ceramic period was characterized by, among other things, an overall decrease in group mobility. Technological organization is influenced by group mobility and can be characterized along a spectrum from highly mobile to residential tool kits. This paper tests current assumptions regarding shifts in mobility patterns during the Early Ceramic period through analysis of the lithic assemblages from a sample of single and multi-component Front Range archaeological sites dating from the Archaic through the Ceramic period.

**Pratt, Darrin** (University Press of Colorado)

*What Are the Publication and Access Options for the Digital Contexts?*

One of the promises of going digital is the variety of ways we can publish and distribute the contexts. It will allow a variety of uses for the contexts, depending on the format in which they are available. Finally, a digital publication will be easier to update or revise at regular intervals.

**Rood, Ronald J.** (Cardno ENTRIX)

*Faunal Remains from the Dick Myal Housepit Site: Evidence for Early Archaic Communal Jackrabbit Hunting in Central Wyoming*

More than 11,000 pieces of rabbit size bone was recovered from the Dicky Myal Housepit Site. This bone is highly fragmented and burned and is tightly associated with two Opal Phase housepits. The represented elements, the patterned breakage and the context of the assemblage strongly suggest these animals were procured during a single event, likely a communal rabbit drive.

**Sanders, Mark Russell** (Graduate Program, University of Denver)

*Recent Developments in Collaborative Archaeology*

Archaeological site destruction through vandalism and looting continues to frustrate and confuse both archaeologists and land management agencies. My recent thesis research (spring–summer 2012) examines various collaborative approaches to combating site destruction. Specific attention is given to educational and heritage tourism efforts in the Four Corners as means of increasing awareness and improving attitudes among the public.

**Scott Cummings, Linda, Chad Yost, and company**

*Archaeobotany for Archaeologists: PaleoResearch Institute Interactive Workshop*

PaleoResearch Institute staff will present a workshop discussing topics of radiocarbon dating, microscopic and macroscopic archaeobotany (pollen, phytoliths, starch, macrofloral, and charcoal analysis), protein residue analysis, and organic residue analysis using FTIR. This interactive

workshop will feature presentations from field to interpretation, specifically addressing appropriate sampling and labeling methods, chronometric hygiene, accuracy and precision in radiocarbon dating, the types of analyses most likely to yield results or evidence for plant and animal use/processing, issues with ceramic residue dating, the difference in use of protein residue and organic residue analyses, and more. We'll talk about landscapes, climate, and subsistence—and discuss building ever expanding data sets and interpretations for specific regions through time and over many projects. Bring your questions (past or present) for a rousing discussion.

**Shelton, Holly, and Curtis Martin** (Dominguez Anthropological Research Group)

*The Tea House Wickiup and Its Coat of Many Colors: Innovative Field Techniques and Methodologies Implemented for Recordation of 5LR12900 in Rocky Mountain National Park.*

During the 2012 State Historical Fund Archaeological Assessment of the Tea House Wickiup (5LR12900) in Rocky Mountain National Park the Dominguez Anthropological Research Group team developed a series of innovative field techniques that resulted in an apparently unprecedented level of pole-by-pole documentation of a standing wickiup. Additionally, the project hosted Ute tribal consultants from the Uintah and Ouray Reservations for the purpose of gaining Native insights and management recommendations regarding the Tea House Wickiup specifically, and aboriginal wooden sites in general. The documentation techniques and the contributions of the Ute Tribal consultants will be presented.

**Simcox, Kaitlyn** (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and Graduate Program, Colorado State University)

*Two Rights Don't Always Fit a Left: A Look at Bilateral and Anatomical Refitting of the Roberts Buffalo Jump* (Poster)

The Robert Buffalo Jump (5LR100), located in Larimer County, Colorado, is one of the southernmost Late Prehistoric bison jumps on the Great Plains. The site consists of a short jump and associated bone bed that lies within the designated kill and processing areas. The faunal material recovered from the 1969-1970 excavations by Colorado State

University provides a well preserved assemblage by which error and accuracy in mechanical refitting methods can be compared to new digital standardizations. By taking a photograph of a skeletal element, identifying unique measureable landmarks using a morphometric software called tpsDIG2, and digitally measuring the distance between the landmarks, a more accurate measurement of the articulating surfaces used to identify bilateral and anatomical pairs can be determined. Though limited by the small sample size, a minimum number of individuals of 17, the assemblage provides a jumping off point to test the standardization and accuracy of implementing photogrammetry and morphometric techniques to bilateral and anatomical refitting of faunal specimens.

**Simon, Rebecca** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), **Nicki Sauvageau Rockwell** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and **Mark Russell Sanders** (Graduate Program, University of Denver)  
*Welcoming Back an Old Friend: The Revitalization of Project Archaeology in Colorado* (Poster)

Project Archaeology encourages understanding of past and present cultures using archaeological concepts while supporting efforts towards improvement of social studies and science education and archaeological preservation. Colorado archaeologists have a long history in promoting Project Archaeology by providing data for curricula, field work opportunities, and training workshops. Yet, in recent years the buzz has died down. A revival of Project Archaeology in Colorado began this past year with a teacher training workshop in Broomfield, hosted by SWCA Environmental Consultants. The current goal of Project Archaeology's Colorado program is to increase participation and awareness across the state through activities similar to the workshop. This poster will present the standing legacy of Project Archaeology in Colorado while highlighting the success of the recent workshop and what the program can contribute to future of archaeological education initiatives throughout Colorado.

**Smith, Jerry** (Undergraduate Program, Colorado State University)

*Frames from the Past: A Window into the Lower Boxelder Creek Bison Kill, Northern Colorado* (Poster)

This poster discusses an analysis of an assemblage of 228 projectile points, almost all Late Prehistoric in age, recovered from the Lower Boxelder Creek drainage in northern Colorado by Roy G. Coffin in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The points are in the possession of the Fort Collins Museum who loaned them to the CMPA for analysis. The analysis included basic metrics, fracture type, and raw material information. Initial findings suggest that an unexcavated bison kill site, most likely a pound-style kill, exists in the Lower Boxelder Creek drainage. Furthermore, the site may be a part of a seasonal round between mountains and plains in the Northern Colorado and Southern Wyoming region. Analysis of these points provide an example of how, even with limited provenience, such artifacts can prove useful by adding to the body of archaeological knowledge of Northern Colorado.

**Stiger, Mark** (Western State College)

*An Ecological Analysis of Hunter-gatherer Settlement in the Southern Rocky Mountains*

Topographic variability in the Southern Rocky Mountains exacerbates several environmental problems faced by hunter-gatherer occupants. The general relationship of increasing snow and cold with higher elevations is well-recognized by archaeologists and figures into numerous models of prehistoric settlement including Black's Mountain Tradition and Benedict's Refugium Hypothesis. This paper will examine prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement theory in the Southern Rocky Mountains using Binford's ecological Frames of Reference.

**Sullivan, Mary** (OAHF – History Colorado)

*Implementation of the Colorado Statewide Preservation Plan*

Learn about new initiatives by History Colorado to implement the State Plan and how you can be involved. This presentation will focus on elements of the Plan that apply to local preservationists and how it can advance archaeological and preservation practices in local communities.

In particular, what opportunities exist for History Colorado and CCPA to work together on education and outreach. Including details on opportunities for public involvement in gathering information regarding community projects and implementation of the Plan.

**Troyer, Michael** (Bureau of Land Management – Royal Gorge)  
*The Grape Creek Cache: Some Very LARGE Bifaces from the Arkansas River Valley* (Poster)

Sometime in the early 1900s a cache consisting of 17 large bifaces was located and collected from the lower Grape Creek area of Canñon City, Colorado. Much of the detail surrounding the discovery of the artifacts, including who found them, their spatial associations, and exact location has been lost. The cache was given to the Canñon City Museum by William Dallas DeWeese in the 1920s and discussed by E.B. Renaud in 1933. The artifacts range in size from 114 mm to 226 mm in length, cluster into a few distinct forms, and are made of a non-local chert. Few resources of this type are known from the Arkansas River Valley. Given the diverse cultural groups that used this area throughout the past and indications that the area served as a nexus of sorts between the Great Plains, Southern Rocky Mountains, and the American Southwest, several different preliminary interpretations are possible.

**Wilshusen, Richard H.** (History Colorado)  
*Are the 1999 Contexts Out of Date and in Need of Serious Revision?*

Wilshusen (2012 and in press) critiques some of his own conclusions in the 1999 Southwest context. He will focus on what we have learned about the late Basketmaker-early Pueblo periods (AD 650-950) over the last 14 years and discuss how present research delves into topics not considered in the 1999 synthesis. Wilshusen will summarize how questions posed at the ends of the chapters in the 1999 context have been addressed or suggest how they may be out of date. Current research issues will be explored and—in a more philosophical vein—he will consider how new questions arise and what drives us to decide that a question is sufficiently answered, at least for the present.

**Wilshusen, Richard H., Organizer (History Colorado)**

*Updating the 1999 Colorado Prehistoric Contexts: How a Digital Research Context for Southwestern Colorado Could Be Organized and Assembled*

It has been fourteen years since the Colorado prehistoric contexts were published. There is wide-ranging consensus that the contexts need to be updated and emerging agreement that the digital library format is the best solution. This symposium will illustrate how we might design a digital context and explore some of the opportunities this format offers for incorporating additional data and references. The context for southwestern Colorado will serve as the example for this discussion, but whatever general solution we decide upon will need to work for all of the contexts.

Panel Discussion: An expert panel drawn from the symposium participants, as well as other experts, will consider the next steps for CCPA with regards to updating the contexts. The panel will briefly summarize what they have learned from the symposium and offer suggestions about what to do next.

## 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 analyses  
Pollen or phytolith analyses  
Environmental analyses  
Flotation analyses  
Travel to present a professional paper\*  
Support for participation in a relevant workshop\*  
Housing at a professional meeting where a paper is presented\*  
Support for a specific aspect of an Undergraduate Honors  
Thesis, Master's thesis, or Ph.D. 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.

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
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

## 2012-2013 CCPA Executive Members

Name	Position
Mark Mitchell	President
Kevin Gilmore	Past President
Sean Larmore	President Elect
Charles Reed	Secretary
Tosh McKetta	Treasurer
Eric Hendrickson	Board Member
- open -	Native American Board Member
Michael Piontkowski	Board Member
May VanBuren	Board Member
Cody Newton	Board Member
Susan East	Newsletter Editor
Mary Sullivan	Web Page Editor
Marilyn Martorano	Ethic Coordinator
Michelle Slaughter & Lucy Bambrey	Resolutions

## CCPA FELLOWS

CCPA Fellows are individuals recognized as senior scholars in archaeology or a related discipline, as well as for making a substantial contribution to Colorado archaeology through both research and service.

Fellow	Year Honored
Adrienne B. 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

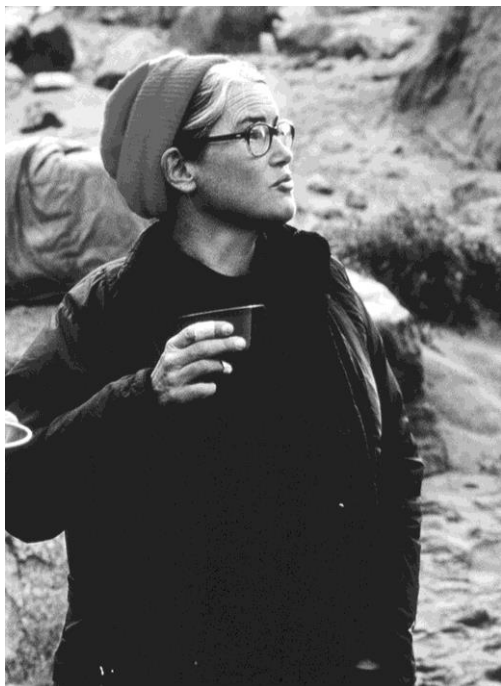
## Past CCPA Conference Locations

Year	Location	Venue
Spring '78	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall '78	Ft. Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Field trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
1983	Field trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
Spring '85	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall '85	Laramie, WY <sup>a</sup>	University of Wyoming
1986	Fort Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
1988	Grand Junction <sup>b</sup>	Mesa College
1989	Denver	Grant Humphreys Mansion
1990	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1991	Boulder	University of Colorado
1992	Grand Junction <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	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
2005	Grand Junction	Grand Junction Hotel
2006	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Holiday Inn/C.Center
2007	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2008	Ft. Collins <sup>e</sup>	Hilton Hotel
2009	Alamosa	Adams State College/Inn of the Rio Grande
2010	Montrose	Holiday Inn Express
2011	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2012	Durango	Strater Hotel
2013	Denver	History Colorado Center

<sup>a</sup> Joint meeting with the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists;

<sup>b</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting; <sup>c</sup> Joint Meeting with the Utah Professional Archaeological Council; <sup>d</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting; <sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

## Elizabeth Ann “Liz” Morris (1932–2012)



Liz Morris, a CCPA charter member and Fellow, passed away at her Bayfield, Colorado, home on June 28, 2012. Raised in Boulder as the daughter of archaeologists, she initially worked in the Southwest and became the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in Anthropology at University of Arizona. After working abroad and teaching at Temple University, Liz returned to Colorado with her two sons, accepting a position at CSU in 1970. She founded a long-running field school and

conducted original research at a number of Mountain and High Plains sites, usually accompanied by her sons and dog. Many Colorado archaeologists have memories of Liz that involve digging their first sites, backpacking for the Rawah survey, or packing into her VW van to cram a week-long fieldtrip into a weekend. She helped nurture a small but high quality MA program at CSU and also inspired the careers of a succession of students, culminating in a substantial number of CSU graduates with successful careers in anthropology. Liz’ investment in students—her ability to teach them effectively and to instill in them a sense of commitment—marked her greatest academic achievement. She retired in 1988 but remained busy with speaking engagements, research and writing, art classes, and travel. Her short silver hair, often capped by a bright red hat, marked her reliable presence at the CCPA meetings, where she was usually surrounded by a cluster of old and new friends enjoying her quiet sense of humor and her storytelling ability. She will be missed. ~ Kelly Pool and Mike Metcalf

## CONFERENCE SPONSORS

### **Sponsors and Sponsored Event:**

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Saturday Snack Service)

Avalon Archaeology (Banquet Services)

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating (Program Production/Web Support)

Center for American Paleolithic Research (Early Bird Reception)

Cuartejeo Historic Preservation Associates Inc. (Early Bird Reception)

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (Friday Snack Service)

Dominguez Anthropological Research Group (Friday Coffee Service)

ERO Resources Corporation (Early Bird Reception)

Flattops Archaeological Consultants (Friday Coffee Service)

Grand River Institute (Executive Lunch Buffet)

HDR (Saturday Coffee Service)

James Enterprise Inc. – James M. Brechtel, Principal (Banquet Services)

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants (Breakfasts/Early Bird Reception)

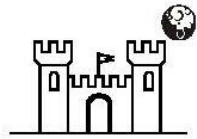
PaleoCultural Research Group (Keynote Hosting)

Paleowest Archaeology (Early Bird Reception)

SWCA Environmental Consultants (Keynote Hosting/Program Producer)

Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants (Early Bird Reception)

CONFERENCE SPONSORS:



CUARTELEJO HP ASSOCIATES INC.

HISTORY *Colorado*



**Metcalf  
Archaeological  
Consultants, Inc.**



**PALEOWEST**  
archaeology

**ALPINE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS, INC.**



**ERO**



**JAMES ENTERPRISES INC.**  
*- ARCHAEOLOGISTS -*

James M. Brechtel, President/Principal Investigator

**Flattops Archaeological Consultants**

Center  
for  
American Paleolithic  
Research

**Grand River Institute**



**PCRG**

PaleoCultural Research Group

**HDR**



**Avalon Archaeology**



**cra**

cultural resource analysts, inc



**D A R G**

DOMINGUEZ ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP



# Radiocarbon Dating Without Regrets

**BETA**

**Beta Analytic**  
Radiocarbon Dating  
[www.radiocarbon.com](http://www.radiocarbon.com)

- Reliable turnaround time
- High-quality, ISO 17025 accredited results
- Prompt responses within 24 hours

**Results in as little as 2-3 days**

**Australia Brazil China India Japan Korea UK USA**