



Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

36th Annual Conference of the
Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
March 20-23, 2014
The Hotel Colorado
Glenwood Springs, Colorado

Organized by
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists would like to thank the Hotel Colorado for hosting the conference.

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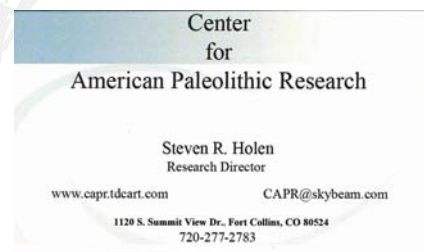
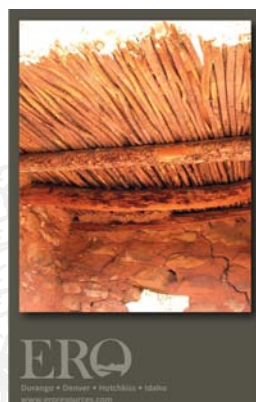
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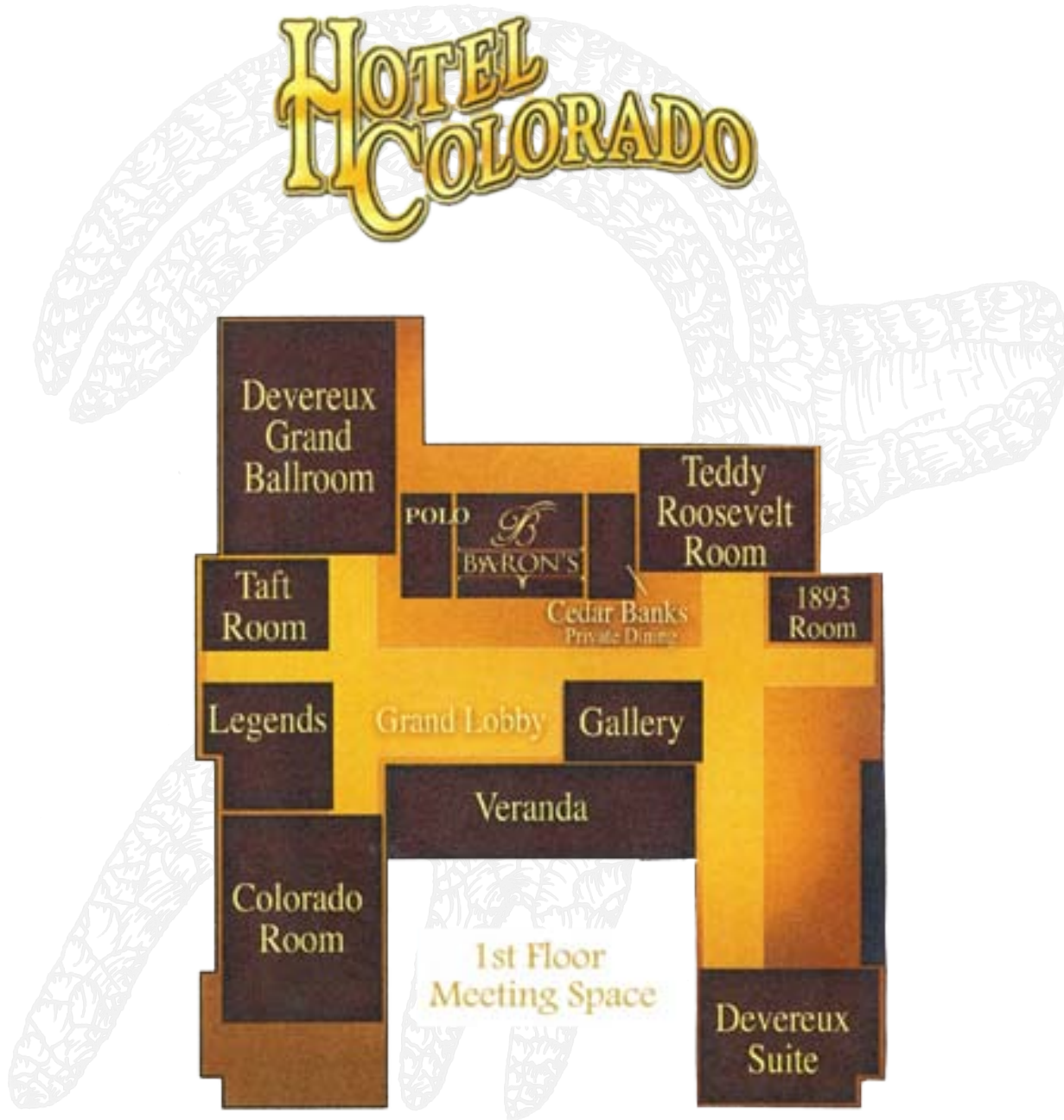
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CONFERENCE ROOM MAP



CCPA CONFERENCE

**PACKET PICKUP & ON-SITE
REGISTRATION****5:00-8:00pm Hotel Lobby**

Pick up nametags and welcome packets, register for the conference (and the banquet!), purchase a conference t-shirt, and say hello to friends on your way into the Early Bird Reception!

EARLY BIRD WELCOME RECEPTION**6:00-9:00pm Hotel Lobby**

Please join us, catch up with friends, and enjoy the complimentary beer, wine, and appetizers while they last! A fully-stocked cash bar will also be available throughout the evening. If the festivities are still in full swing after 9:00pm, we'll see you in the conveniently located Hotel Colorado Bar!

CCPA CONFERENCE

PACKET PICKUP & ON-SITE**REGISTRATION***Hallway in front of the Colorado Room***8:00am – 4:00pm****CCPA BOOK SALES***Hallway in front of the Colorado Room***8:00am – 4:00pm****FRIDAY MORNING BUSINESS MEETING***The Colorado Room***8:00 am Call to Order**

Call to Order- Sean Larmore

8:05 am Approval of Past Minutes

Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections- Charles Reed

8:10 am Officers Reports, Standing and Ad Hoc Committees**Officer Reports**

President's Report- Sean Larmore (5 minutes)

Treasurer's Report- Tosh McKetta (10 minutes)

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

Standing Committee Reports

Ethics- Marilyn Martorano/Sean Larmore (1 minute)

Membership Report- Jon Horn (5 minutes)

Newsletter- Susan East (5 minutes)

Website- Mary Sullivan (5 minutes)

Ward Weekly Fund- Adrienne Anderson (5 minutes)

Publications Committee- Kelly Pool (5 minutes)

Education Committee- Dani Hoefer (10 minutes)

Resolutions- Suzanne McKetta (5 minutes)

Ad Hoc Committee Reports

Pinyon Canyon Maneuver Site/Fort Carson update- Sean Larmore/Steve Snyder (5 minutes)

Listserve- Greg Williams (2 minutes)

9:20 am Unfinished Business

Native American Scholarship- Christy Smith/Greg Wolff (30 minutes)

9:50 am New Business

Colorado Archaeology Encyclopedia- Kevin Black (5 minutes)

Recognition of outgoing EC members- Sean Larmore (5 minutes)

Election Results- Mark Mitchell (5 minutes)

Incoming President- Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)

10:10 am Business Meeting Adjourns**10:10-10:30am Break****10:30 am Federal and State Agency Reports**

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

Bureau of Land Management- TBD (10 minutes)

National Park Service- TBD (10 minutes)

Fish and Wildlife Service- Meg Van Ness (7 minutes 31 seconds)

State Historical Fund update- Thomas Carr (5 minutes)

United States Forest Service- Angie Krall (5 minutes)

Federal Emergency Management Agency- Charles Bello (5 minutes)

11:30 am Morning Meeting Adjourns**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & BOARD****LUNCH***1893 Room***11:30am – 1:30pm**

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON PAPER SESSION

1:30 – 4:45 PM

Colorado Room

1:30-1:45 Kimberly Kintz (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

I Can See Them for Miles, and Miles, and Miles...New Approaches to Historic Well Recording and Industrial Landscape Studies: A Case Study in the Rangely Oilfield

Many oilfields in the West have historic roots in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Other fields were developed later but contain resources that are just reaching the historic age threshold and thus now require documentation. To complicate matters, fields such as the Rangely Oilfield have a lengthy history beginning in the late 19th century but are still actively operating. This scenario adds significant complexity to recordation and assessment of historic integrity in that the historic wells and facilities have been maintained and upgraded in varying degrees over time. Further, the current suite of recording forms is not conducive to gathering the most pertinent information about these resource types. As such, a coordinated effort between the BLM White River Field Office, the OAHF, Grand River Institute, and MAC resulted in the development of a "Historic Well Pad Component Form." Additionally, to study this vast and evolving array of resources, it is essential to look not only at the individual components that comprise the oilfield and tell its story, but also examine the field as a whole at a landscape level.

1:45-2:00 John Hodge (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Possible Influence of Bedrock Geology on Historic Development Patterns in the Vicinity of Fruita, Mesa County, Colorado

The agricultural region around the city of Fruita in western Colorado is underlain by two lithologically and geochemically distinct members of Late Cretaceous age Mancos Shale: the Smokey Hill Member and the Prairie Canyon Member. Recent geologic mapping by the Colorado Geological Survey revealed that the difference in erosional patterns of these two members likely influenced the location and extent of agricultural development in this part of the Grand Valley. Erosion of the weaker Smokey Hill Member resulted in relatively wide, alluvium filled valleys suitable for farming, while the contact between the Smokey Hill Member and the overlying Prairie Canyon Member created a topographic rise that was used to locate the highest irrigation canal in the area.

2:00-2:15 Rebecca Simon, Stephanie Slaughter, and Nicole Sauvageau Rockwell (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Clearing out the Dust: Examining Archaeological Interpretations of Historic Homesteads on the Pawnee National Grasslands

The Dust Bowl of the 1930s is one of the greatest semi-natural tragedies of our history. The images of wilted fields, dust-covered homes, and broken souls are well-known, yet little is published about the archaeological signature of affected sites. Recent work on what is now the Pawnee National Grasslands greatly increased the number of recorded resources directly relating to this phenomenon. For this paper, archaeological remains of 22 "homesteads" recorded in the western portion of the Pawnee National Grasslands were compared to historic aerial photographs, land office records, land acquisition records, and other available archival data to examine the post-abandonment effects on the sites as a result of the Dust Bowl and subsequent efforts by the Federal government to preserve grasslands and reduce soil erosion in the area. This paper addresses these issues in light of current approaches to site management, evaluations of historic integrity, and site interpretation.

2:15-2:30 Kari Marie Pittman (University of Colorado – Colorado Springs)

Between Rock Art and Graffiti: Identifying Culture Change and Ethnic Interactions in the Borderlands of Southeastern Colorado Using a Customized Geospatial Typology.

This project was conducted due to the fact that there was no significant previous historic graffiti research, largely due to bias terminology and the lack of a proper system to study historic rock art. A holistic framework was developed, including addressing neglect due to terminology, GIS, current rock art methods, graffiti theory, applied custom typology informed by ethnohistoric data; to demonstrate the potential to gain new knowledge about the lived history of the anthropogenic landscape in Southeastern Colorado, through the study of historic images, and how this information can inform the larger traditional historic record. This study successfully demonstrated that historic images, once classified, can be geospatially examined, and by integrating the ethnohistoric record and applying graffiti theory, these images can be interpreted as a form of morphic language. More research is required as this was just a demonstration, and should be applied on a regional level.

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2:30-2:45 Tonya D. Pfennig (National Park Service and Peterson Air and Space Museum)

Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Lovell-Yellowtail Numbers 1 and 2 Transmission Line and Access Roads Rebuild Project in Carbon County, Montana and Big Horn County, Wyoming.

The following is a presentation of the archaeological monitoring of construction associated with the Lovell-Yellowtail Transmission Line (LV-YT) rebuild/replacement project. The work was carried out by Sorenson Electric Inc. on behalf of Western Area Power Administration. Archaeological monitoring was conducted by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, the National Park Service and trained monitors from the Crow Nation. This presentation addressed Phase I of the project which extends from just south of the Crooked Creek Contact Station at LV-YT Structures 10/8 to the northern boundary of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area with structures LV-YT 25/8. Construction monitoring was undertaken to ensure archaeological sites were protected from construction effects resulting from the replacement of the transmission poles and lines. This presentation details the highlights of the monitoring events from the terrain and types of sites encountered, inadvertent discoveries, and the various protection measures taken, to the effects of constructions on archaeological site. This presentation is in no way inclusive of every event which took place; it highlights the discoveries, emphasizes team work and the grand vistas found in our National Parks.

2:45-3:00 Charles A. Bello (U.S. Department of Homeland Security – FEMA, Region VIII)

Tribal / Federal Partnership – Chippewa Cree Tribe and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): Two Case Studies of Effective Hazard Mitigation and Cultural Resource Management on the Rocky Boy Reservation, Montana

The impact of natural disasters on cultural resources is well-known in Western U.S. Indian Country. Tribal governments are often challenged in their ability to address such concerns. This poster addresses mitigation measures funded by FEMA through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program in partnership with the Chippewa Cree Tribal Council and the Historic Preservation Office (THPO). Two projects are presented, both identified in the Tribe's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The first repairs damage / stabilizes Crier's Rock, a traditional cultural property that is deteriorating from repeat flooding. Geo-technical analysis and (green) engineering practices sympathetic to the importance of the site are employed, resulting from THPO

input / conditions, guidance from elders, and cooperation from the BIA and Montana SHPO. The second is an educational awareness project where funding mitigates against the loss of Chippewa Cree history and culture by training anyone who works on the Reservation. The project is overseen by THPO staff and combines a variety of innovative methods (weighted on traditional knowledge and Federal compliance). This project speaks directly to the Mission Statement of the Tribe's Cultural Resource Preservation Dept. – "To maintain and inspire traditional values relating to the Ojibwa and Ne-hi-yah-w through established principles: Culture, History, Language and Life."

3:00-3:15 Mary Sullivan (History Colorado)

GPV and Compass: a Brief History of Time

The General Purpose Viewer (GPV) is a database that, in conjunction with Compass, provides users with access to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (OAHP) Geographic Information System (GIS) data as well. Come see a demonstration of this increased functionality for Compass! (In lieu of the break, you can partake in some Q&A with Mary).

3:15-3:30 Break

Bidding for Auction Items Begins!

SYMPOSIUM

Dispatches from el Corazón: Public Archaeology in the Shadow of the Sangre de Cristos

(Please note that paper times for this symposium are fluid.)

The Rio Grande National Forest (RGNF) acquired the 13,000-acre Baca Mountain Tract (BMT) as part of the Baca Land Exchange in 2009. Based on its diverse cultural values, 1,000 acres of the BMT was designated as a Special Interest Area (SIA). To develop a management plan for the SIA, the RGNF had to know more about the cultural resources found there. In 2012 and 2013, a cultural landscape study was carried out with funding provided by History Colorado's State Historical Fund, the US Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area. The research and education team included staff from the RGNF, Paleocultural Research Group, RMC Consultants, Inc., Rig to Flip Productions, and Rocky Mountain Tree-Ring Research. This session explores new data generated by the project on native stone enclosures, on expedient metal artifacts from the gold mining townsite of Duncan, and on mining features known as arrastras. The session also premieres a short film that describes the BMT landscape, its archaeology, and the research carried out there.

Session Organizer: Mark D. Mitchell (Paleocultural Research Group)

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3:30-4:00 Angie Krall (Rio Grande National Forest), **Cody Perry** (Rig to Flip), and **Ben Saheb** (Rig to Flip)

Video: Cultural Crossroads: Discovering the Baca Mountain Tract

This film is a chronicle of the Baca Mountain Tract cultural landscape study designed as an educational tool to share the region's diverse archaeology and sense of place for those who may never visit there. It is an experiment in wedding art to science, while relaying a preservation message to the public. This media has the ability to express a message quickly and fully, with both intellect and heart, providing a shared experience among those who view it while also reaching people with different backgrounds.

4:00-4:15 Mark D. Mitchell (Paleocultural Research Group)

Diversity in San Luis Valley Stone Enclosures

Archaeologists first learned about the San Luis Valley's stone architectural features from Betty and Harold Huscher and E.B. Renaud more than 70 years ago. Both Renaud and the Huschers recognized variability in enclosure form, construction technology, and material culture associations, but they regarded that variability as local or idiosyncratic diversity within a single, inclusive type. This assumption has proven to be naïve: research carried out in the Arkansas and Rio Grande basins over the last 25 years shows that there are in fact many distinct types of circular stone enclosures, built in different ways by different people at different times for different reasons. The cultural, temporal, and functional diversity of stone enclosure features is especially striking in the San Luis Valley, where at least four—and perhaps many more—separate types occur. Data generated by survey and documentation projects carried out over the last decade, including within the Baca Mountain Tract, are used to illustrate that diversity.

4:15-4:30 Marilyn A. Martorano (RMC Consultants, Inc.)

"Cause you never know when you might need it": Tin Can Reuse and Modification at the Historic Mining Townsite of Duncan and Beyond

The historic townsite of Duncan contains thousands of tin cans from the 1890-1900 occupation. In 2013, RMC Consultants conducted detailed recording of five features at the site. The modifications on numerous cans were crucial evidence in determining the probable functions of two of the features. Over 60 cans with lids removed and exhibiting a large variety of perforated bottoms were recorded. Based on the can modifications and unique feature characteristics, it was determined that the features

likely represent community gardens and the cans were used as planters to start plants indoors prior to planting in the gardens. Comparisons to later period gardening-related use of modified cans will include the Italian coal mining camp of Sopris and Camp Amache. Other modified can types from Duncan, such as roofing shingles and lanterns, and personal stories of various types of can reuse in more recent times will be discussed.

4:30-4:45 Mary Van Buren and Kristy Griffin (Colorado State University)

The Myth of the "Mexican" Mill: The Introduction and Use of Arrastras in the San Luis Valley

Arrastras were used in the San Luis Valley and throughout much of North America during the nineteenth century to mill gold and silver ores. Since this technology was initially introduced to the Americas in the sixteenth century by Spaniards, arrastras found in the Rocky Mountains are commonly assumed to be of Spanish or New Mexican origin. While this scenario may be true in some cases, the rapid diffusion of this technology during the mining boom of the late 1800s suggests that a different mechanism was at work. This paper examines the distribution, construction, and social context of arrastras in North America to disentangle the link between ethnicity, class, and the diffusion of these small-scale mills throughout the mining West.

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BANQUET

Devereux Grand Ballroom

6:00-7:00 Happy Hour, Silent Auction and Raffle

7:00-8:30 Dinner

7:45 Awards & Resolutions Committee Presentation

Suzanne McKetta will acknowledge those who have passed away this past year, as well as initiate the Fellow's announcement.

8:00-8:30 Keynote Address

Dr. Nicole Waguespack will present: "Pleistocene Extinctions: The State of Evidence and My Entanglement in the Debate"

Dr. Nicole Waguespack, an accomplished Paleoindian scholar and Associate Professor at the University of Wyoming, will share her thoughts on the state of the Pleistocene extinction debate by reviewing the current evidence regarding the role of humans and climate in the extinction.

8:45-9:30 Silent Auction and Raffle Winners!

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PACKET PICKUP & ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Hallway in front of the Colorado Room
8:30 – 10:00am

CCPA BOOK SALES

Hallway in front of the Colorado Room
8:30am – 12:00pm

SATURDAY MORNING WORKSHOP

Taft Room

8:00am-5:00pm Project Archaeology Facilitator/Educator Workshop

The CCPA Education Committee is pleased to offer the first annual Project Archaeology Facilitators' and Teachers' Workshop in conjunction with the CCPA Annual Conference. The workshop will be taught by Project Archaeology Master Teachers Becca Simon, Sarah Baer, and Dani Hoefer. The agenda includes a general overview of the Project Archaeology program and training in the curriculum Investigating Shelter. The training will emphasize how to use the curriculum and implement new Colorado Academic Standards, Common Core State Standards, and Science, Technology, Engineering and Math standards. Upon completing the workshop, participants will have access to lessons specific to Colorado, materials available on the Project Archaeology website, and, most importantly an inspiring, motivated network of educators and archaeologists. Note: Lunch is on your own. On Sunday, March 23 there will be a field trip to the historic Redstone Coke Ovens.

SATURDAY MORNING PAPER SESSION

9:00AM – 12:00PM

Colorado Room

9:00-9:15 **Carl Connor** (Dominguez
Anthropological Research Group)

Archaeological Investigations at the McClane Rockshelter, Garfield Co.

Excavation of the McClane Rockshelter identified cultural deposits ranging in age from about 4200 to 300 years ago, primarily in four cultural levels. McKean Complex is represented in the two lowest stratigraphic units, which contained three occupation levels dating between ca. 4200-3000 BP. Those levels exhibited characteristics of house pit structures found in open sites by the

arrangement of thermal and storage features within the rockshelter. Winter occupation is suspected for these three earliest habitations, which were likely facilitated by the construction of a pole or brush wall around the perimeter of the overhang ledge. Later use of the shelter was apparently limited to short-term camping occurring during seasonal migrations.

9:15-9:30 **Curtis Martin** (Dominguez
Archaeological Research Group)

An Unofficial Revisit to the Rifle Wickiup Village (5GF308), Garfield County, Colorado

The Rifle Wickiup Village (5GF308), originally recorded in 1982, consists of 80 aboriginal wooden features including a number of wickiups. In 2013 the Colorado Wickiup Project performed a short, unofficial reconnaissance at the site. During the revisit five iron artifacts were noted on the surface including two complete projectile points and an awl. Although several historic artifacts had been collected during previous investigations, the new finds suggest that the assemblage of trade goods remaining at the Rifle Wickiup Village is vast and highly significant in regards to the Protohistoric Ute occupation in western Colorado. It is also anticipated that metal ax-cut feature poles exist, lending the site to a dendrochronological analysis of live-collected timbers. It is recommended that additional analysis be conducted at the site, and that metal detection, as well as intensive searches for ax-cut feature elements, become standard procedures at all protohistoric/historic Native American sites.

9:30-9:45 **Holly Shelton** (Dominguez
Archaeological Research Group)

Recurve Rockshelter: Firing on the Fremont! Re- Discovery and Recordation of 5MF948, a Proto- Historic Rock Art Site

During a 2013 survey of an area near Craig, CO, a Grand River Institute team searched for several days for an intriguing but elusive rock art panel. Previously recorded in 1980, but not accurately mapped, locating the panel proved an enjoyable challenge. When the site was finally located the archaeologists were rewarded with an unexpected surprise. The rock art consists of both pictographs and petroglyphs within a large overhang. The most intriguing panel is characterized by three anthropomorphs that compare with Late Archaic-age Barrier Canyon Style figures "surrounded" by two archers and three horsemen, which obviously date no earlier than the Late Prehistoric acquisition of both the horse and the bow and arrow. The pigment and application style of all of the elements, however, gives the impression of having been produced at the same time, and likely by the same artist.

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9:45-10:00 Linda Honeycutt (Independent Researcher)

Seven Basketmaker III Black-on-white Bowl Motifs

On-going research has resulted in the definition of seven Basketmaker III Black-on-white bowl motifs. Each motif is derived from a photographic data base of approximately 1,200 ceramics, most of which were photographed by the author over the past four years at seven museums. These ceramics (mostly sherds, some bowls) are from approximately 60 dated and provenienced Basketmaker III sites in the states of Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

10:00-10:15 Kristin A. Kuckelman (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

A Building of Many Uses: The Multistory Structure in Late Pueblo III Villages of the Northern San Juan

Ancestral Pueblo multistory structures in the northern San Juan region have inspired many theories regarding their purpose and use: astronomical observation, defense, storage of crops, storage of ritual paraphernalia, lookout, domestic activities, or as visual symbols of power. However, even after more than 100 years of excavation in the region, interpretations have suffered from a paucity of empirical data. Recent excavations by the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in 11 multistory structures at the large, thirteenth-century village site of Goodman Point Pueblo generated a substantial body of data on multistory structures in residential roomblocks and multistory structures associated with ritual or special-use buildings such as great kivas. These new findings contribute to the body of knowledge on the organization and use of secular and ritual constructed space in late Pueblo III settlements just before regional depopulation about A.D. 1280.

10:15-10:30 Kevin P. Gilmore (ERO Resources Corp.), John Ives (University of Alberta), and Sean Larmore (ERO Resources Corp.)

Promontory on the Plains: An Examination of Material Culture Similarities between the Great Basin and Eastern Colorado and the Implications for Apachean Migration

New suites of AMS dates on diagnostic perishable artifacts from the Promontory Caves in Utah and Promontory-like material from Franktown Cave in Colorado provide evidence that both sites were occupied by Promontory Phase people by A.D. 1200. The nearly identical timing of the onset of Promontory Phase occupation for sites 700 km apart, coupled with moccasin styles and other artifacts indicative of Subarctic roots, both favor a Dene identity for

proto-Apachean speakers using both Intermontane and Plains margin migration routes. Some stable isotope values for bison hide at both loci imply that southern bison were occasionally exploited, suggesting the southward movement of ancestral Apacheans may have been linked to southward expansion of bison populations during the Late Prehistoric. Although they are not conclusive, other similarities between Promontory Phase sites and those of the western (A.D. 1300-1650) and eastern Dismal River (ca. A.D. 1600-1750) expressions also hint of an Apachean connection.

10:30-10:45 Break

10:45-11:00 Brian O'Neil and Cheryl Harrison (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

5GA4251 - An Archaeoastronomy Site in Middle Park, Colorado

5GA4251 is an open architectural site, with 15 features that are unusually shaped cobble outlines which include ovals, ellipses, egg shapes, L-shapes, lense shapes, and various combinations of these. Foremost is Feature 13, and elliptical shape with an upright slab, surrounded by a larger egg shape. It was suspected to be a horizon calendar involving alignments to equinox and summer solstice sunrise and sunset, that could be observationally verified and compared to azimuth and altitude data from the U.S. Naval Observatory, Astronomical Applications Dept. for the appropriated date, longitude and latitude. This hypothesis was tested on Sept. 21, 2012 and on June 21, 2013, with instrumentation looking across Feature 13, along the suspected alignments. Observations and measurements confirmed the alignments for autumnal equinox sunrise, and summer solstice sunrise and sunset, with USNO/AAD data.

11:00-11:15 Casey Dukeman (Poudre Learning Center)

"YOU TRICKED ME INTO LEARNING": Using Archaeological Inquiry to Create Outdoor Learning Experiences for Children and Families.

Nature Deficit Disorder, a term coined by journalist Richard Louv, describes the negative effects on individual health and society as children reduce their amount of physical contact with the outdoors. Attention disorders, depression, obesity, and reduced creative thinking have all been attributed to this shift toward indoor unstructured activities seen among children in recent years. The solution is simple. Get those kids outdoors! To this end, archaeological inquiry and experimentation can provide an excellent vehicle for encouraging children and their families to go outside and learn more about their local

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culture history, while becoming stewards of the archaeological record. Everything from counting tree rings on and old stump, to visiting historic sites and parks, can provide valuable outdoor learning experiences for children and their families.

11:15-11:30 Craig M. Lee (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

50+ Years of Ice Patch Archaeology in the Greater Yellowstone Area

This paper previews the results of recent analyses involving archaeological and paleobiological materials identified at ice patches in the Greater Yellowstone Area from the early 1960s thru 2013. Material culture reviewed includes an update on work with a coiled basket—an almost-certain product of women's craftsmanship. Archaeologically productive ice patches are frequently co-located with paleobiological records, and this presentation will share the results of recent 14C assays on 10+ vertebrates recovered at ice patches in the region. Collectively, the dates help to support the persistent use of the alpine by hunter-gatherers throughout the Holocene. Last, the paper will review the results of ongoing work with melt surfaces (lags) recovered through an ice coring project and preview a climate reconstruction effort using ring counts from large timber trees preserved above modern treeline.

11:30-11:45 Steven Dominguez (Bryce Canyon National Park)

Wandering Artifacts and the Disjunct Distributions of Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah

Portions of Bryce Canyon National Park that lie above the canyon rim yielded 108 prehistoric archaeological sites in 4800 hectares of survey. By contrast, surveyed areas below the rim yielded 15 prehistoric sites in 3350 hectares. This disparity may be due to dissimilarities in occupation by prehistoric people, in artifact visibility, or in site preservation, but not all explanations are equally likely. Foraging potentials and ground visibility are good in both survey areas. Alternatively, geomorphic attributes below the rim are consistent with frequent, high magnitude flooding and sediment movement. Consistent with this, most land surfaces below the rim have probable ages less than 1000 years and diagnostic artifacts of comparable ages. By contrast, most land surfaces above the rim have probable ages much greater than 8,000 years and sites bear artifacts as old as 11,000 years.

11:45-12:00 Steven R. Holen and Kathleen Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research)

The Mid-Wisconsin Human Colonization of North America: A Call for Archaeological Investigations in Older Geological Deposits

The hypothesis that humans entered North America during the mid-Wisconsin via Beringia was proposed by Muller-Beck in the 1960s. The Mammoth Steppe Hypothesis presented here suggests that humans entered North America from Siberia during the relatively warm mid-Wisconsin, 40,000-22,000 rcybp. A mammoth steppe biome extended from Europe across Siberia to Alaska, and in modified form, into the Great Plains of North America. The authors offer evidence of a mid-Wisconsin human presence in the North American mid-continent, including Colorado. The hypothesis that Upper Paleolithic populations successfully adapted to the mammoth steppe biome and entered mid-continent North America before the Last Glacial Maximum ice sheet covered Canada is supported with enough evidence to justify further research. We suggest that it is important for archaeologists to investigate older geological deposits in their search for archaeological components and to educate and collaborate with paleontologists who work in these older deposits.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON WORKSHOP

Gallery Room

1:30 – 5:00pm Identifying and Documenting Culturally Modified Trees (Registration with Mark Mitchell is required.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON PAPER SESSION

1:30-4:45 PM

Colorado Room

1:30-1:45 Kathleen Holen and Steven R. Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research)

Percussion Notches on Bovid Bones: An Experimental Replication

Notches on prey animal bones can be archaeological evidence of percussion technology, however; equifinality and limited reference samples of large prey animal bones create challenges to interpretation. This presentation discusses the results of an experimental replication of notches on bovid limb bones made by dynamic and static breakage methods. Comparison of the two samples quantitatively demonstrates the differences in notch shape. The referential notch shapes are also compared with archaeological, paleontological and other experimental samples to test the validity of notch measurement in identifying human technology. These results provide another line of evidence for testing the hypothesis that humans were present on the Great Plains during the Last Glacial Maximum and perhaps earlier.

1:45-2:00 Jenn Mueller (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Worked Bone in Northwestern Colorado: A Synthetic Summary from Pipeline Mitigations

Pipeline mitigation in Northwestern Colorado has resulted in the documentation of a fairly wide variety of worked bone objects. The worked bone findings from the WIC, REX and PBL pipelines in Colorado and far southern Wyoming are described, and trends in modifications are noted. This paper hopes to serve as a call-out to other archaeologists to raise awareness of the wide variety of worked bone items that occur in Colorado.

2:00-2:15 William A. Lucius (Independent Scholar)

Lessons Learned: Linking Orange Pots to Red Clay Sources in the Blanding Tract

The Research Design and Fieldwork Procedures of the Blanding Red Ware Project were developed in 1999, followed by four years of intensive fieldwork dedicated to linking Pueblo I orange pottery to discrete Upper Morrison Formation red clay outcrops in the immediate Blanding, Utah area. After fifteen years we are still struggling to accomplish this seemingly simple task, primarily because we had to jettison the traditional Southwestern Archaeology model of ceramic production and add elemental chemical characterization to our admittedly simplistic sourcing theorem. We are not there yet, but when we accomplish our goal we will be able to track pottery as it moves from its production community to where it was deposited into the archaeological record through exchange, which we could not do without this baseline data.

2:15-2:30 Joshua Boyd (University of Wyoming) Graduate Student Paper Competition

Deciphering Distorted Traces of a Hunting and Gathering Past: Shallow Site Archaeology at Mountaineer

Rocky Mountain archaeology is often found on the surface, and in apparently disturbed contexts. Vernacular wisdom tells us a good site should be stratified with distinct breaks in cultural horizons, thus permitting culture chronology and faith in site integrity. What do we do with important sites in shallow contexts and no stratigraphic boundaries? This paper focuses on vertical artifact distributions in Block D at the Folsom Mountaineer site in Gunnison Basin, CO and test several hypotheses in order to illuminate characteristics of natural post depositional site formation processes. I consider the data in light of artifact size, artifact inclinations, and vertical distributions. These observations are contrasted in light of a similar study at the Folsom aged Barger Gulch locality B in Middle Park, CO. Results suggest that differential processes acted in unique ways at the two sites.

2:30-2:45 Linda Scott Cummings and R.A. Varney (PaleoResearch Institute)

A Day in the Life of a Steatite Bowl from Horsetooth Reservoir, Colorado

In 2012 hikers at Horsetooth Reservoir, west of Fort Collins, Colorado discovered a steatite bowl, which are uncommon in Colorado. This unique find presented researchers a rare opportunity to gain more information on the Protohistoric and/or Early Historic period on the

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Front Range. PaleoResearch Institute was charged with analyzing the bowl to gain a greater understanding of its use and temporal assignment. Soot recovered from the exterior of the vessel dated to 155 ± 15 RCYBP. Pollen, starch, phytolith, and organic residue (FTIR) analysis were performed to obtain evidence of use. Understanding the substances cooked or processed in the vessel allows archaeologists to view a day in the life of these prehistoric people.

2:45-3:00 Jennifer L.B. Milligan (PaleoResearch Institute)

A Bone to Pick: Radiocarbon Dating

Bone is a commonly used analytical resource that can tell us much about the environment, subsistence practices, and temporal designations. Excellent and accurate dating results can be achieved when you know what to look for during sample selection and combine that with enhanced lab processing techniques. This paper discusses methods for assessing unprocessed and burned bone for quality when choosing datable materials from an assemblage, and provides background on chemical pre-treatment practices that optimize collagen purity. Specific examples of processed elements from *Bison antiquus* and other large mammals establish a frame of reference for future studies.

3:00-3:15 Cody Dalpra (PaleoResearch Institute)

The Cooked, The Raw, and The Ugly: FTIR Signatures

Long gone are the days when pottery analysis was limited to stylistic differences and site distribution. The introduction of FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy) organic residue analysis to the archaeologist's toolbox has allowed archaeologists to ask bigger questions to expand our understanding of past lifeways. Although the larger questions are usually assumed to focus on diet, FTIR analysis also identifies the substances an artifact was in contact with. The cooked, the raw, and the ugly will focus on the proper application of this powerful method, and its limitations. In addition to pottery, FTIR analysis has been successfully applied to prehistoric pipes, FCR, and feature fill facilitating a greater understanding of the organic substances processed, cooked, and/or used with each artifact. Especially with complementary analyses such as pXRF, petrography, and pollen/starch and phytolith, a detailed understanding of the past, through study of molecules, compounds, and elements, is possible today.

3:15-3:30 Break

SYMPOSIUM

Investigating Unmarked Human Burials on State and Private Lands in Colorado

(Please note that paper times for this symposium are fluid.)

It has been over 23 years since the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Pub. L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048, and the Colorado Unmarked Human Graves Act, CRS 24-80-1301ff. In this time Colorado has served as a leader in both the implementation of law and practical application of methods and procedures designed to serve the variety of partners who have interests in the study and protection of human burials in an archaeological context. This session will address the history and current state of our collective efforts from a variety of perspectives. This includes state government, tribal, and consulting archaeologists. The speakers will include Thomas Carr from the Office of the State Archaeologist at History Colorado, Sheila Goff from the Department of Culture and Community at History Colorado, Ernest House Jr. from the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs, Professor Catherine Gaither from the Department of Anthropology at Metro State University, and Mona Charles, consulting archaeologist and former Fort Lewis College faculty member.

Session Organizer: Thomas Carr (Office of the State Archaeologist, History Colorado)

3:30-3:45 Thomas Carr (Office of the State Archaeologist, History Colorado)

3:45-4:00 Sheila Goff (History Colorado)

4:00-4:15 Ernest House Jr. (Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs)

4:15-4:30 Catherine Gaither (Department of Anthropology, Metro State University)

4:30-4:45 Mona Charles (Consulting Archaeologist and former Fort Lewis College faculty member)

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POSTER SESSION

*Teddy Roosevelt Room***Posters on Display from 9:00am to 6:00pm*****"Meet and Greet" with poster authors from 5:00-6:00pm (Complimentary Drinks & Appetizers)***

* - Indicates Graduate Student Poster Competition

Joshua Boyd and Spencer Pelton (University of Wyoming)**Performance Characteristics of Endscrapers or, How Much Hide Could an Endscraper Scrape, if an Endscraper Could Scrape Hide.***

Perhaps due to their near ubiquitous presence throughout time chipped stone scrapers are often viewed as mundane and technologically simple components of prehistoric toolkits. However, performance characteristics of scrapers are little known. For instance: How long does an endscraper last? How many scrapers does it take to process a bison hide? Building on a previous experiment, this poster illuminates the performance characteristics of endscrapers. Expectations derived from marginal value theorem suggest the longer a resource is used the less effective it becomes, providing theory to test and determine the optimal rate of endscraper resharpening. To this end an experiment was conducted in which dried bison hide was partitioned into analytic units and scraped. Data was collected on dermis mass removed at predetermined intervals thereby tracking the efficacy of the scraper bit throughout the task. Establishing this relationship provides a predictive measure for interpreting the role and intensity of scraper retouch.

Gregory D. Everhart (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District)***"Hey Dad, aren't these dinosaur tracks?"***

In the fall of 1999, a young man and his father were fishing at John Martin Reservoir in southeastern Colorado and discovered what appeared to be dinosaur tracks. Their discoveries, and several others made by the public, lead to several years of paleontological research at John Martin Reservoir. The investigations have added to our knowledge of dinosaur social behavior, other paleontological remains, and generally to our knowledge of the geologic Cretaceous Period, during a time from about 135 to 65 million years ago. Reports on these paleontological investigations on the discovered sites have been submitted to History Colorado, several individual tracks are on display in the Corps' Visitor Center at the John Martin Dam and Reservoir Project Office, and the

tracks collection is housed at the University of Colorado's Museum of Natural History at the Boulder campus.

Carol L. Graham (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants)***Hunting the Hunters: Exploring Hunting Strategy and Projectile Technology in the Yellow Jacket Area of Canyons of the Ancients National Monument***

Data from Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants' 2013 cultural resource survey of 4,226 acres for Kinder Morgan CO2 Company's Yellow Jacket production area provide the opportunity and means to explore human use of the mesa tops and canyons in and adjacent to the Yellow Jacket area of Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, in southwest Colorado. This poster explores hunting strategy and projectile technology during the Archaic, Basketmaker, Pueblo, and post-Pueblo occupation of the area as reflected in the locations of individual artifacts on the landscape and their relationships with the cultural and natural environment, based on detailed descriptive and GIS data.

Halston F. Meeker (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)**Revisiting Killdeer Canyon (5LR289), A Late Ceramic Stone Circle Site in Northern Colorado***

Killdeer Canyon, located in northern Larimer County, contains 18 stone rings and artifacts associated with the Late Ceramic period. The site was mapped and excavated in 1982 under the direction of the late Dr. Elizabeth Morris of Colorado State University. The site is located in a well-protected valley, along a broad terrace situated near a permanent spring. The assemblage contains projectile points, ceramics, ground stone, bone tools and other faunal remains. Diagnostic triangular side-notched projectile points and plain-ware ceramics along with five radiocarbon dates (ranging 150+/-50 to 360 +/-80 radiocarbon years before present) associate Killdeer Canyon with the Late Ceramic period (A.D. 1540-1860). Located just east of the T-W-Diamond site (5LR200), a slightly earlier Middle Ceramic stone circle locale, Killdeer Canyon presents an important comparison of residential occupation across the Middle to Late Ceramic periods. This poster revisits the original 1982 excavation data to generate an understanding of the spatial distribution of artifacts at Killdeer Canyon, with a brief comparison to T-W-Diamond.

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Cody Newton (University of Colorado – Boulder)

The T up T down Cartridge Site: A Potential Late Nineteenth Century U. S. Military Site on the Western Edge of the Powder River Basin

The United States military maintained a presence in the Powder River Basin long after the effective end of hostilities with Plains Indian groups in the region. However, outside of work carried out at military forts there is little archaeological documentation of other late nineteenth century military activities following Native subjugation. In the spring of 2013, numerous late nineteenth century military issue cartridge casings were found in association with several cobble foundations. Subsequent metal detector surveys resulted in the recovery of 738 cartridge casings and unexpended rounds dating to the 1870s and 1880s, as well as numerous other types of artifacts. The predominance of military issue .45-70 and .45-55 cartridge casings (n=663) along with military buttons indicates, at least preliminarily, that this site is a military outpost or training camp.

***Allison Parrish** (University of Colorado Denver)

Independent Women: A Story of Gender and Agency in the Colorado Rockies

Artifacts can tell us stories, as long as we recognize that those stories include a reflection of us, the archaeologists, within those interpretations. This project comprises a theoretical approach to addressing these issues of reflexivity within archaeology as a practice. In particular, reflexivity is explored with regard to negotiations of feminine gender identity and how the agency of an unmarried, Victorian-era female homesteader parallels the agency of a female archaeologist studying her life. This is a story about how two unique histories (or her-stories, in this case), one past and one present, intersect. The use of digital storytelling, embodied by a short film illustrating the realities and nature of archaeological reflexivity, further enhances this application and exploration of reflexivity as archaeological practice.

Jenean Roberts (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

California Camp: An Archaeological Look at How a Company Town Became a Home

California Camp (5RB7676) is a historic oilfield camp built to the northwest of Rangely, Colorado, in what is now the Historic Rangely Oilfield (5RB7591). The boom in oil production and the end of World War II saw an influx of available workers that far exceeded the housing capacity of the town of Rangely. Standard Oil of California built the camp in response to the droves of workers entering the area. The camp was inhabited into the 1980s, when it was abandoned and razed to the ground. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MAC) recorded the site in 2012 and 2013. This poster compares historical photos and maps to data collected by MAC. The initial findings from this research suggests that despite the industrial context and few opportunities for individual expression the California Camp, residents took their standard allotted space and made it uniquely their own.

Kaitlyn Simcox and Ben Perlmutter (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

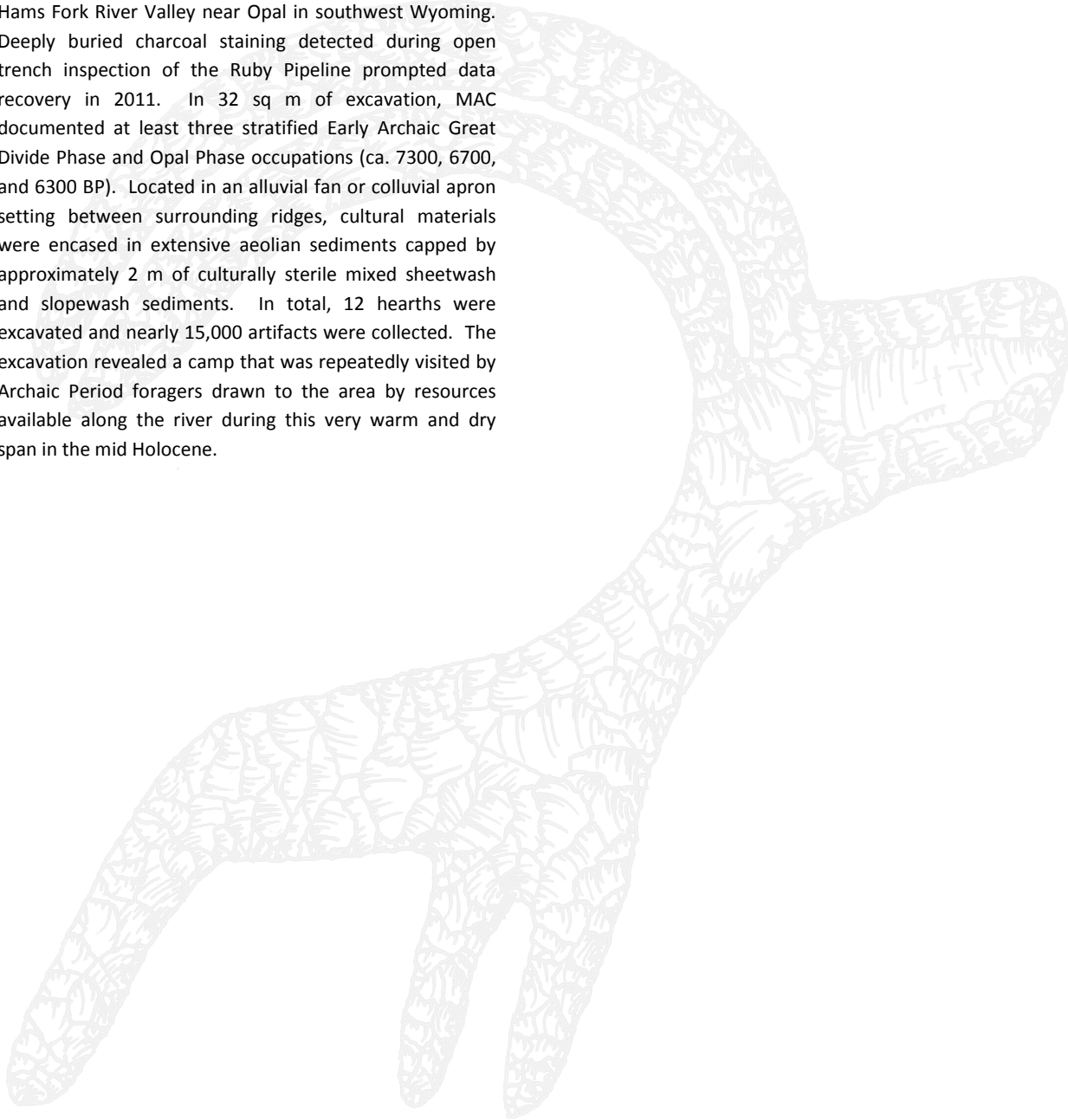
What's Cooking at Kinney Springs? A Faunal Analysis of a Long Term Residential Site in Northern Colorado

Located within the hogbacks of Northern Colorado, the Kinney Springs site (5LR144) was first excavated by the Colorado State University, Department of Anthropology archaeology field school in 1980s under the direction of the late Dr. Elizabeth Morris. This analysis of the Kinney Springs faunal assemblage was carried out in order to add to the growing dataset of late prehistoric ceramic being analyzed by the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology. The Early Ceramic component at the site contains a house feature, refuse midden, and hearth features, which contain bone tools and highly fragmented faunal refuse. The abundance of large mammal remains over smaller mammals lends itself to the location of Kinney Springs along the foothills ecotone. The purpose of this poster is to investigate the species composition and degree of fragmentation of the faunal assemblage in terms of expectations for a long term residential site.

Garrett Williams (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Site 48LN4114: Excavation of a Stratified Early Archaic Camp along the Hams Fork River in Southwest Wyoming

Site 48LN4114 is a large multicomponent campsite encompassing over 13 acres at the northern edge of the Hams Fork River Valley near Opal in southwest Wyoming. Deeply buried charcoal staining detected during open trench inspection of the Ruby Pipeline prompted data recovery in 2011. In 32 sq m of excavation, MAC documented at least three stratified Early Archaic Great Divide Phase and Opal Phase occupations (ca. 7300, 6700, and 6300 BP). Located in an alluvial fan or colluvial apron setting between surrounding ridges, cultural materials were encased in extensive aeolian sediments capped by approximately 2 m of culturally sterile mixed sheetwash and slopewash sediments. In total, 12 hearths were excavated and nearly 15,000 artifacts were collected. The excavation revealed a camp that was repeatedly visited by Archaic Period foragers drawn to the area by resources available along the river during this very warm and dry span in the mid Holocene.



CCPA CONFERENCE

SUNDAY MORNING FIELD TRIPS

8:45am Redstone Coke Ovens Tour

Redstone Coke Ovens Tour, led by Redstone Historical Society. The recently restored Redstone Coke Ovens in historic Redstone are a 40 minute drive from the hotel. The full spectrum of the ovens is depicted--ruins to restoration. Four fully restored ovens date from the late 1800s and early 1900s.

\$5 fee is a donation to the Redstone Historical Society. Pre-registration is required. Meet in the hotel lobby at 8:45 am. Cars leave the hotel at 9:00 for Redstone with return to hotel around 12:00. Carpooling is encouraged.

9:15am Glenwood Springs Walking Tour

Glenwood Springs Walking Tour, led by Frontier Historical Society and Museum. Explore the history of downtown Glenwood on foot through learning about its architecture, wild characters, mysterious murders, and infamous ladies of the night.

\$4 fee covers the cost of the tour. Pre-registration is required. Meet in the hotel lobby at 9:15 am. Tour leaves with guide from lobby at 9:30, with return to hotel around 11:30.

WARD F. WEAKLY MEMORIAL FUND

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists offers small scholarships to students in honor of Ward Weakly, Betty Le Free, Al Lancaster, Steve Sigstad, Omer Stewart, Joe Ben Wheat, and Marie Wormington. Funded projects must contribute to an understanding of Colorado archaeology and be an educational experience or activity for the recipient. Up to \$750.00 is awarded to students for analyses and profession development. Potential project topics could include:

Radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, or dendrochronological dating

Faunal or macrofloral analyses

Petrographic analysis

Pollen and phytolith analyses

Environmental analyses

Flotation analyses

Travel to present a professional paper*

Support for participation in a relevant workshop*

Housing at a professional meeting where a paper is presented*

Support for a specific aspect of an Undergraduate Honors Thesis, Master's Thesis, or PhD Dissertation

Computer supplies/software for a specific project

Support for a specific aspect of an archaeological field/laboratory project **

Remote sensing

Archival research

Oral historical research

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

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

Applicants must be majoring in anthropology or an allied field.

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

Number of Awardees to Date: 49

Amount Awarded to Date: \$23,390

Number of Institutions Represented: 11 colleges and universities

WARD F. WEAKLY MEMORIAL FUND AWARDEES

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

NATIVE AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP

In 2002 the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists 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.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

Awardees	Year
Brian Houle	2003
Leonard LaPaz	2008
Kylie Dennison	2009
Skye Gonnig	2010
Galen Hughe	2011

CCPA FELLOWS

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

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

2013-2014 CCPA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Term
Sean Larmore	President	2012-2013
Mark Mitchell	Past President	2012-2013
Michelle Slaughter	President Elect	2012-2013
Charlie Reed	Secretary	2013-2015
Tosh McKetta	Treasurer	2012-2014
Open	Native American Board Member	
Jessica Gabriel	Board Member	2013-2015
Eric Hendrickson	Board Member	2013-2015
Mary VanBuren	Board Member	2012-2014
Cody Newton	Board Member	2012-2014
Susan East	Newsletter Editor	
Mary Sullivan	Web Page Editor	
Marilyn Martorano	Ethics Coordinator	
Jon Horn	Membership Committee Chair	
Kelly Pool	Publications Committee Chair	
Adrienne Anderson	Ward Weekly Scholarships	
Greg Williams	Listserver Coordinator	

PAST CCPA CONFERENCE LOCATIONS

Year	Location	Venue
Spring 1978	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1978	Fort Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
Oct. 1980	Field Trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
July 1983	Field Trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
Spring 1985	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
Fall 1985	Laramie, Wyoming	University of Wyoming
1986	Fort Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Fort Lewis College
1988	Grand Junction	Mesa College
1989	Denver	Grant Humphreys Mansion
1990	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1991	Boulder	University of Colorado
1992	Grand Junction	Holiday Inn
1993	Greeley	University of Northern Colorado
1994	Montrose	Montrose Pavilion
1995	Fort Collins	University Park Holiday Inn
1996	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1997	Golden	Colorado School of Mines
1998	Pueblo	Pueblo Convention Center
1999	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2000	Denver	University of Colorado, Denver
2001	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2002	Gunnison	Western State College
2003	Durango	Fort Lewis College
2004	Colorado Springs	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
2005	Grand Junction	Grand Junction Hotel
2006	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Holiday Inn
2007	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2008	Fort Collins	Hilton Hotel
2009	Alamosa	Inn of the Rio Grande, Adams State College
2010	Montrose	Holiday Inn Express
2011	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2012	Durango	Strater Hotel
2013	Denver	History Colorado

IN MEMORY OF...



Leslie Elisabeth Wildesen 1944-2014

- by O D Hand

Leslie Wildesen passed away on Friday, January 24, 2014, due to a reoccurrence of cancer. She served as Colorado State Archaeologist and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer between 1984 and 1988. Many of the office staff remembers Leslie as a very energetic person, fully engaged in life, brimming with enthusiasm, always exploring new interests and ideas, and talented in so many ways. She had a great sense of humor and a laugh that could be heard throughout the office. She took an active role in advising on archaeological issues, reviewing archaeological documents, Native American consultation, and was very supportive of the staff. The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists and the Colorado Archaeological Society were organizations that Leslie supported and from which she made many long lasting friendships. Leslie came from the Pacific NW but we're not exactly sure where. Her college career included a BA from Stanford University, a MA from San Francisco State University, and a Ph.D. from Washington State University. Early research and field investigations were conducted in Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington. In 1976 Leslie became the first Regional Archaeologist for the Pacific NW Forest Region (Region 6). It was in 1984 that she came to Colorado and served as Colorado State Archaeologist and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. During the early 1990's, Leslie took the position of Regional Archaeologist for the Rocky Mountain Forest Region (Region 2), holding the position for about a year and a half, leaving in 1992. Leslie was awarded several honors and appointments, including a Congressional Fellowship by the American Anthropological Association, serving as a staff member of the US House of Representatives Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks. President Ronald Regan appointed her to three consecutive terms as an expert member of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee. In addition, Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh appointed Leslie to the State Historic Review Board. Leslie returned to Portland, Oregon in the mid 1990's and founded and served as President of Environmental Training and Consulting International, Inc. (ETCI). The focus of the corporation was on NEPA and related topics in the US and environmental management systems and sustainability overseas. She traveled extensively conducting environmental and business sustainability projects for government agencies and corporations throughout the US, as well as in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. In 2010 she published a book on sustainability for the hospitality industry, *Hospitality Forever: A Sustainability Handbook for the Lodging Industry*. Leslie stayed active in ETCI until about a year ago. Life in Portland was full. While administrating ETCI, Leslie was also an avid bicyclist and a crew member on a Chinese dragon boat. In 2007, to express the "purely artsy part of myself," Leslie create the website Aerial Warthog Productions for the purpose of producing photography shows, musical CD's, and short stories and zines. Most years Leslie hosted a photography show and/or CD release party, calling the event a "salon." Typical Leslie, the party was always held at a real salon, a "hair salon" or a "nail salon." In 2011, Leslie produced an iBook, called *Just Attitude*. It is a collection of humorous essays about her experience with breast cancer. The book is for cancer survivors and friends and/or relatives of survivors, anyone who needs to "laugh out loud." Leslie had survived the first cancer diagnosis, however it returned. On January 10, 2014, Leslie and the love of her life, Jeanne Crouch were married in Vancouver, WA, what a wonderful occasion. On January 24, 2014, Leslie Wildesen passed away at home, with Jeanne by her side, holding her hand. Good bye old friend, you will be missed.

IN MEMORY OF...



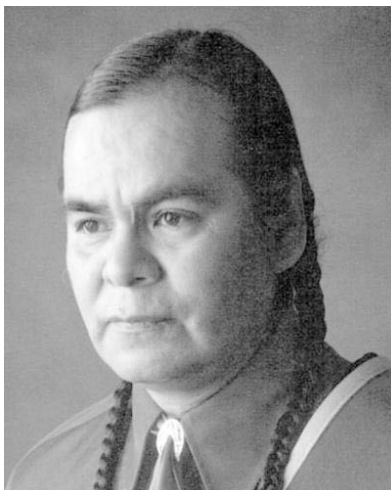
Dr. Frederic (Rick) Athearn 1947-2014

Dr. Frederic (Rick) James Athearn, age 67, died on Thursday, January 16th. Rick Athearn, son of Robert G. and Claire B. Athearn, was born in Saint Paul, MN. The family moved to Boulder soon after his birth where his father taught Western History at the University of Colorado. Rick shared his father's love of history and railroads. He was an avid collector of

model trains throughout his life. Rick attended Whittier Elementary, Casey Jr. High, Boulder High School, and the University of Colorado. He went on to earn a Master's Degree at St. Louis University, and a Ph.D. at the University of Texas in Austin, TX. He taught for several years at the University Texas - Austin, the University of Colorado and at Denver Free University before joining the Bureau of Land Management as a Historian and Program Manager. He spent 21 years at the BLM identifying, photographing and documenting historic sites around the Western United States. Rick was a CCPA Voting member from 1987-1996. As a Historian, he was the program lead for the BLM Cultural Program in Denver for many years and a strong supporter of archaeology, attending all CCPA annual meetings. After retirement, he continued his long love of photography and became a well-respected photographer of historic sites and monuments. Many of CCPA's more senior members worked with Rick for years and understand his many contributions to historic preservation in Colorado.

Rick established the Rick Athearn Scholarship Fund at the University of Colorado. Gifts may be made to: CU Foundation, Rick Athearn Scholarship Fund, 4740 Walnut Street, Boulder, CO 80301.

IN MEMORY OF...



Clifford Duncan

1934-2014

Clifford Duncan, Northern Ute tribal elder, passed away on February 20, 2014, at the age of 80. Many of us in the CCPA community had the privilege of knowing Clifford and working with him in our common pursuit of understanding and protecting the cultural heritage of our state. Whether it was a section 106 consultation effort, a more informal chat around a campfire, or some larger political function, Clifford always came to the table as a friend first, to share his perspective on the issues at hand. His wry smile and knowing chuckle will be missed, as will his friendship and spirit. Mostly we are thankful for his willingness to entrust us with his knowledge and understanding as we all make our way through the world.

The following remembrance was written by Bill Kight, and is used with permission. Copyright Bill Kight, and the Sopris Sun, Carbondale, Colorado.

Remembering Clifford Duncan

He called me and asked what the weather was like in Greece. Puzzled by his question, mine was "Why are you concerned about things in Greece?"

"Could you look it up on the computer for me?" he answered.

Knowing he didn't have a computer my answer was "Sure Clifford I'll look it up for you."

Before asking another question he said, "I need to know what I should wear. I'm flying to Athens to bring the Olympic torch to Atlanta for the games."

It wouldn't be first or last time Northern Ute Elder Clifford Duncan would be an ambassador of international good will. A picture on my wall is of Clifford in his full colorful regalia ... eagle feather bonnet and all standing next to the Dalai Lama who has a big smile on his face holding both Clifford's hand and his ceremonial fan. They met while Clifford was practicing for his grand entry into the opening ceremonies of the winter Olympics in Salt Lake City.

His stage was the world but he loved the Flat Tops and the Roaring Fork Valley, his ancestral homeland from which his People, the Nuche, had been forcibly removed to the deserts of Utah over 150 years ago. He came to not only reconnect with what he knew to be a sacred landscape but to also share his culture and his story so that we would not forget our intertwined history.

"Bill you can take the Utes out of the mountains but you can't take the mountains out of the Utes," he once told me.

For 20 years I had the privilege of working with him to help identify and protect special places located on the White River National Forest. Many of those experiences others would call magical have been shared in this column.

But today's words are written with a heavy yet grateful heart having just returned from spending a day with his family and friends saying goodbye to the man and the legend. The celebration started at St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, which he attended his entire life. The testimony of a life lived well was that Clifford never turned down a request for help. He could be a rascal, a coyote, a trickster who loved a good joke. But when he did a healing ceremony or when his eagle fan swished the smell of sweet grass over you it was serious business. Once we were driving to an event to give a talk and Clifford asked me, "Bill, which one of us should be the token Indian today." Another time when I was sick with an upper respiratory infection he took me to the Yampa Vapor Caves and did a full sweat for me, his songs echoing off the stone walls.

At the graveside over 100 people gathered under sunny skies with a slight breeze, the promise of spring in the air. A drum group carried their big drum next to the casket before it was lowered into the ground along with Clifford's red suitcase. The drumming felt like the heartbeat of Mother Earth as the drummers sang songs that paid honor to our friend, as did the trilling calls of women scattered among the People. An Oklahoma Kiowa Elder gave the blessing prayer followed by a speaker who told the story that while the Salt Lake Olympic ice arena was being built, Clifford offered a powerful dedication prayer in the Ute language. All the construction workers stopped what they were doing out of respect.

Clifford left us a life well lived: respect of our humanity, of Mother Earth and for all life.

A large, detailed stone statue of a bearded man, likely a philosopher or scholar, is shown in profile. He is holding a large, rectangular tablet or book in his left hand and a long, thin object, possibly a stylus or a pointer, in his right hand. The statue is set against a clear blue sky.

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