2018 Annual Conference of the Colorado Archaeological Society

September 21-23, 2018
Cortez, Colorado

Hosted by the Hisatsinom Chapter of CAS
Sponsors

We would like to thank the following sponsors for their contributions to the 2018 CAS Conference:
SCHEDULE

8:00 AM - REGISTRATION - Coffee/Tea/_snacks

8:45 AM - WELCOME

9:00 AM – 11:35 AM GENERAL SESSION

9:00  Itamu umumi yooya’ ökiwni (‘We will arrive as rain to you’): Evidence of historical relationships among Western Basketmaker, Fremont, and Hopi Peoples
Lynda McNeil

9:20  Paleoindian and Archaic Residential Structures in the Upper Gunnison Basin
Mark Stiger

9:40  The Use and Benefit of Integrated Geophysical Survey in the Study of an Irish Early Medieval Site Rath Maol
Andrew Bair

10:00  The Archival Records of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes
Greg Munson

10:20 BREAK

10:35  Navajo Perspectives on Archaeology
William B. Tsosie, Jr.

10:55  Ute Tipi Rings in the Greater Bluff, Utah Area
Jay Willian

Jason Chuipka

11:35 -1:00  LUNCH BREAK
1:00 PM – 4:00 PM    SPECIAL SESSION: Selected Current Research Through Time in Montezuma County

1:00  The Basketmaker II Period in the Four Corners
      Mark Varien

1:20  Basketmaker III Colonization at Indian Camp Ranch in Southwest Colorado
      Shanna Diederichs

1:40  The Northern Chaco Outliers Project
      Susan Ryan

2:00  Understanding Households, Occupational Persistence and Multifunctional Space:
      Recent Research at the Bowthorpe Site (5MT9399) in Southwest Colorado
      Chuck Riggs

2:20  The Goodman Point Community: Persistence and Change
      Grant Coffey

2:40  BREAK

3:00  The Thirteenth Century in the Northern San Juan Region
      Kristin Kuckelman

3:20  Overview of Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Current Projects
      Nichol Shurack and Terry Knight

3:40  From 1776 to Present – on the Great Sage Plain
      June Head and Ann Brown

4:00  BREAK

4:15  CAS BUSINESS MEETING (Following Speaker Presentations)

5:30  SOCIAL HOUR / Cash Bar

6:30  BANQUET

7:15  RAFFLE DRAWING & SILENT AUCTION

7:30  KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Regina Lopez-Whiteskunk
      Indigenous Living Knowledge
Bair, Andrew
The Use and Benefit of Integrated Geophysical Survey in the Study of an Irish Early Medieval Site Rath Maol

This paper addresses the value of an integrated geophysical survey approach, which includes the application of ground penetrating radar (GPR), differential global positioning system (DGPS), and magnetic gradiometry, to identify archaeological areas of occupation non-invasively. This integrated approach was applied to Rath Maol in the summer of 2018, as part of a larger ongoing research project, Castles in Communities, which encompasses several medieval sites in the Connacht region of west Ireland. Some of these archaeological sites include the Anglo-Norman castle of Ballintober, a medieval village, and moated site (possibly ecclesiastical in nature) and the early medieval enclosed settlement Rath Maol. These sites range from the medieval period in date and present the opportunity to study wide swaths of landscape as they changed over time, in a region that encountered both conflicts between local Gaelic lords and colonization by invading Anglo-Normans. To best address these questions in conflict and colonization, Castles in Communities has engaged in extensive survey work. This integrated geophysical survey work has led to targeted excavation and the successful identification of a deserted medieval village.

Chuipka, Jason
An Overview of the 2017 Restoration Work at the Chimney Rock Great House and Architecture Through Time

Chimney Rock Pueblo is known as the “ultimate outlier” of the 11th century Chaco Regional System and is on the northeastern edge of the San Juan Basin just west of Pagosa Springs, Colorado. The presentation will provide an overview of the stabilization and restoration history of the site along with an explanation of how decisions are made regarding treatment of prehistoric sites. A discussion of work completed in the last decade will include conclusions regarding what exactly makes this structure Chacoan, and what the Great House looked like when it was occupied.

Coffey, Grant
The Goodman Point Community: Persistence and Change

The Goodman Point Community was one of the most enduring and populous ancestral Pueblo communities in the central Mesa Verde region. Located on what is now referred to as the Goodman Point landform, located northwest of Cortez, Colorado, this persistent community was founded around A.D. 1000 and it continued to be an important regional center until migration from the area around A.D. 1280. This presentation examines survey and excavation data to discuss the founding, development, and eventual restructuring of this community from A.D. 1000 to 1280. This discussion will focus on how the data at hand support the notion of community persistence and change over the course of 280 years.

Diederichs, Shanna
Basketmaker III Colonization at Indian Camp Ranch in Southwest

By the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. new territories in the San Juan Region of southwest Colorado and northwest New Mexico opened for the first time to agricultural colonization. Frontier colonization is by its nature a contentious process that usually results in factioning, violence, and displacement. In contrast, the San Juan Region saw an unprecedented period of
peace and integration during colonization. The results from Crow Canyon’s Basketmaker Communities Project (a seven-year long research initiative in southwest Colorado) show that the Basketmaker III colonization of the Indian Camp Ranch area was made possible through large-scale community integration at a great kiva, probable leadership by long-standing lineages, and patterned settlement across farmable land.

**Head, June and Ann Brown**  
**From 1776 to Present – on the Great Sage Plain**

This presentation will include a brief history of our area by June Head, Historian of the Montezuma County Historical Society followed by a brief update on establishing the Montezuma Heritage Museum in Cortez by Ann Brown, Historical Society Chairman.

**Kuckelman, Kristin**  
**The Thirteenth Century in the Northern San Juan Region**

The thirteenth century in the northern San Juan was a time of extremes. In these final decades of regional occupation, even while ancestral Pueblo society was peaking architecturally, economically, technologically, politically, and socially, the seeds of disaster were being sown. An increasingly constricted subsistence base, unprecedented population levels, and population packing into unsustainably small areas left the residents of the region fatally vulnerable to drought, and these were key factors in permanent depopulation of the region. In this paper, I synthesize 30 years Crow Canyon research results that illuminate the events of this pivotal century in Pueblo prehistory.

**Lopez-Whiteskunk, Regina (Banquet speaker)**  
**Indigenous Living Knowledge**

The archaeological sites in the Four Corners area provide a sense of wonder and mystery to non-Natives. But for the descendants of those who built and inhabited these sites, they provide a direct connection to their history and the teachings of the ancestors. Indigenous oral history preserves tribal culture and provides a window to the people’s understandings of their role in the world - where they come from, where they have been and what motivates them. These are questions archaeologists ponder when looking at material remains. Understanding surviving non-colonial cultures and how they relate to the land and each other help us see archaeological sites and history as a living history.

This presentation will include stories shared from Ute traditions, custom and culture and historical living knowledge from the territory shared by grandparents. Lopez-Whiteskunk will emphasize what living indigenous knowledge means to her as a Ute woman and her duty as female, mother and grandmother including sharing with her family and people.

**McNeil, Lynda D.**  
**Itamu umumi yooya’ ökiwni (‘We will arrive as rain to you’): Evidence of historical relationships among Western Basketmaker, Fremont, and Hopi Peoples**

Noel Morss (1931) and researchers into the1990s defined Fremont Culture in terms of the “Anasazi,” leaving unanswered the question of the ethnic and linguistic identity of the Formative Era Fremont people. This paper expands upon the findings of two recent studies: (1) Eastern Basketmakers (EBM) were Kiowa-speakers (Ortman and McNeil 2017) and (2) Western Basketmakers (WBM) were mainly Hopi-speakers (McNeil and Shaul 2018). In this paper, we argue that migrating Hopi-speaking farmers interacted with Kiowa-speaking farmers in the
Colorado-Utah borderlands. The supporting evidence includes: the exchange of loanwords between Kiowa and Hopi speakers; the mixture of EBM II and WBM II archaeological material at Basketmaker II sites; and the blending of EBM and WBM variants of San Juan Anthropomorphic rock art styles. Finally, the paper examines a subtype of the Classic Vernal rock art style believed to be ancestral to historic Hopi Katsinas, agriculture, and rain-making rites.

Munson, Gregory E.
The Archival Records of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes

Dr. Jesse Water Fewkes was an influential ethnographer and archaeologist in the American Southwest during the latter nineteenth and early twentieth century. He presided over the transition of Southwestern archaeology from the classic explorations and studies of Holmes, Stephens and Hemenway to the modern research of Kidder and Morris. As an early archaeologist, the Smithsonian Institution charged him with the excavation and repair of some of the greatest archaeological finds such as the Big House at Casa Grande Ruins National Monument and the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park. He traveled extensively in the Southwest mapping sites that would become Wupatki and Hovenweep National Monuments. Dr. Fewkes’ manuscript and photograph collection is currently housed at the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution in Suitland, Maryland and in the archives of many of the places he worked. Records such as these are vital to the correct interpretation of architecture and features in subsequent archaeological research projects. They can illuminate many of the questions posed in research and form the foundation from which to build high quality research projects. Dr. Fewkes’ records and artifact collection contain information that is vital to studying the sites where he worked. We will review these collections and reveal a few of their secrets.

Riggs, Charles R.
Understanding Households, Occupational Persistence and Multifunctional Space: Recent Research at the Bowthorpe Site (5MT9399) in Southwest Colorado

Two seasons of excavation by the Fort Lewis College Archaeological Field School at the Bowthorpe site (5MT9399) in Southwest Colorado have produced a robust record of site occupation from the Pueblo I and Pueblo II periods. The results of this work shed important light on households and the use of space during the Pueblo II period in particular and suggest that structures we call kivas were important multifunctional spaces, which served as the primary habitation structures at this time. Furthermore, field work has amassed a significant chronometric record including dendrochronological samples from three burned kivas and two surface rooms, numerous samples of burned maize from contexts spanning the occupation sequence, as well as artifacts that shed light on trade networks and textile use and manufacture. This project represents an important contribution to our understanding of household activities and the utilization of space in the Mesa Verde region prior to the better-documented Pueblo III period.

Ryan, Susan
The Northern Chaco Outliers Project

In 2016, Crow Canyon archaeologists launched a new multiyear project, the Northern Chaco Outliers Project. The focus of the project is the Haynie site, an ancestral Pueblo village located just northeast of Cortez. The Haynie site contains two Chaco–period (A.D. 1050–1140) great houses and numerous small houses. All are part of the larger Lakeview group, which includes the two great houses at the Haynie site and two others nearby on private land. This makes the Lakeview group one of the densest concentrations of great houses found north of Aztec Ruins.
Data gathered will dramatically increase our understanding of Chaco influence in the Mesa Verde region, changing human/environment relationships during the A.D. 1130—1180 drought, and the emergence and functioning of community centers.

Shurack, Nichol and Terry Knight
An Overview of Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Current Projects

In this presentation, Nichol Shurack (presenting) and Terry Knight will present an overview of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). They will also discuss current and ongoing projects through the Ute Mountain Ute THPO.

Stiger, Mark
Paleoindian and Archaic Residential Structures in the Upper Gunnison Basin

A series of archaeological structures ranging in date from Folsom (10,400 RYBP) to Middle Archaic (3000 RYBP) have been excavated in a high mountain valley in central Colorado. These prehistoric residences show temporal changes in architecture and artifact assemblages which hint at variability in social and technical organization. An apparent Folsom community structure/lithic workshop and residences provide contrast to the later simple Archaic structures.

Tsosie Jr., William B.
Navajo Perspectives on Archaeology

In this presentation, William will share his thoughts about Southwest archaeology from a Navajo perspective, giving voice to native people.

Varien, Mark
The Basketmaker II Period in the Four Corners

The first ancestral Pueblo farmers settled the Four Corners region during the Basketmaker II period, creating distinct clusters of settlements by 400 B.C. The material culture of these early farmers indicates they were from at least three distinct groups of people. This includes a group of immigrants who introduced farming to the region and at least two different groups of hunter-gatherers who were living in the Four Corners when these immigrant farmers arrived. Today we call these groups Western and Eastern Basketmakers. This presentation examines the archaeology of this important era.

Willian, Jay
Ute Tipi Rings in the Greater Bluff, Utah Area

Ethnohistoric Ute camps generally have proven difficult to identify in southeast Utah, with recognition of a Ute component typically dependent on the presence of wickiups, Numic pottery, and Desert Side-notched arrow points. While historic Ute tipi use was known for the area, the conventional view was that tipi rings were absent. In 2006, in an apparent first for the region, a Ute tipi ring was recognized and documented in upper Comb Wash, roughly 25 miles north northwest of Bluff. At present, more than 20 additional sites have been identified in the greater Bluff area that include one or more tipi rings or likely tipi rings. This talk will examine the evidence for identifying certain rock rings as tipi rings, tipi ring morphology, the distribution of known sites, variation in site makeup, associated artifacts and dating, and thoughts on further research.
BIOGRAPHIES

Bair, Andrew

Andrew Bair is a second year Anthropology MA candidate at the University of Denver and an CAS Alice Hamilton Scholarship recipient. His thesis work integrates geophysical methods, historical investigation, and archaeological excavation in the study of a high-medieval Anglo-Norman settlement in central Ireland.

Brown, Ann

Ann Brown is Chairwoman of the Montezuma County Historical Society.

Chuipka, Jason

Jason Chuipka is the Principal Investigator and Co-Owner of Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants. He is an archaeologist living in Mancos, and has been conducting archaeological research in the Four Corners for more than 20 years. Jason is a long-time member of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists.

Coffey, Grant

Grant Coffey is the GIS Archaeologist at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and grew up on a farm northwest of Cortez, Colorado. He has done archaeological field work in southwestern Colorado for 20 years and he supervised the field portion of the second phase of the Goodman Point Archaeological Project which ran from 2005—2011. This project was one of several Crow Canyon projects that examined ancestral Pueblo communities in the Sand Canyon locality; and archaeological area west of Cortez, Colorado. His research interests include ancient agriculture, community formation, and geospatial analyses.

Diederichs, Shanna

Shanna Diederichs is an Architectural Conservator and Archaeologist, with an M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University. She is a fourth generation Coloradan raised and shaped by the landscapes and history of the West. As an archaeologist and architectural conservator, she has labored on projects across the Southwest including in Mesa Verde National Park and Bears Ears National Monument and in a few far-flung destinations such as central Alaska and southern Egypt. Her current research focus is the migration and social organization of early Native Pueblo societies in southwest Colorado and southeast Utah. With a broad background in research, excavation, ruins stabilization, and experiential education, Shanna aims to help the public appreciate past societies and imagine their lived histories.

Head, June

June Head is Historian of the Montezuma County Historical Society.

Knight, Terry

Terry Knight is the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. Mr. Knight has decades of cultural resource experience on the Ute Mountain Ute reservation as well as with
NAGPRA coordination across the region. He is the Spiritual Leader and Sun Dance Chief of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

Kuckelman, Kristin

Kristin Kuckelman has conducted archaeological research in the western U.S. for more than 40 years. Her research results have been presented nationally and internationally and have been published in journals such as American Antiquity, Kiva, and American Scientist and in many edited volumes on the archaeology and bioarchaeology of the U.S. Southwest. Kuckelman is a long-time member of SAA, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist, and served as president of CCPA. She has conducted research for Crow Canyon since 1989, investigating sites such as Castle Rock, Sand Canyon, Yellow Jacket, and Goodman Point pueblos, and currently serves as Crow Canyon’s Research Publications Manager.

Lopez-Whiteskunk, Regina

Regina Lopez-Whiteskunk was born and raised in southwestern Colorado and is a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Towaoc, Colorado. At an early age she advocated for land, air, water and animals. She has spent ten years in the Information Technology field working for Chief Dull Knife College, the Southern Ute Indian and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes of Colorado. Lopez-Whiteskunk has traveled extensively throughout the country presenting and sharing the Ute culture through song, dance and presentations. In October of 2013 she was elected to serve as a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal leadership. Lopez-Whiteskunk is a former Co-Chair for the Bears Ears Intertribal Coalition. She strongly believes that the inner core of healing comes from the knowledge of our land and elders. Formerly the Education Director for the Ute Indian Museum in Montrose, Colorado, she is honored to continue to protect, preserve and serve through education creating a better understanding of our resources and culture. A great foundation for a better tomorrow.

McNeil, Lynda D.

Lynda D. McNeil, Ph.D. earned a doctorate at the University of Maryland, College Park and taught at CU, Boulder for twenty-five years. Since retiring in 2010, she has been a Visiting Researcher-Scholar in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University. Her research combines lines of evidence drawn from archaeology, linguistics, and rock art studies to gain an understanding of human migrations, identity formation, and symbol systems in the American Southwest. She recently co-authored an article with Dr. Scott Ortman, “The Kiowa Odyssey: Evidence of Historical Relationships among Puebloan, Fremont, and Northern Plains Peoples” in Plains Anthropologist (2017) and was lead author of an article co-authored with Dr. David Shaul, “Western Basketmakers: Social Networking among Uto-Aztecan Foragers and Migrant Farmers on the Colorado Plateau” (2018). Her current research explores the historical relationships between Eastern Fremont and Puebloan People in the context of the Gateway Tradition of west-central Colorado.

Munson, Gregory E.

Greg Munson came to the American Southwest in 1991 with degrees in Forest Resource Management and Native American Studies from Humboldt State University in northern California. He fulfilled a passion to become a Park Ranger at Mesa Verde National Park working as an interpretive tour guide and later as an archaeological and architectural technician. He became the principal organizer and inaugural President of the Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest (www.scaas.org), a nonprofit professional scientific educational and
research organization. He remains on its Board of Directors and is the managing editor of proceedings of the Societies conferences.

Riggs, Charles R.

Charles Riggs is Professor of Anthropology and Curator of Archaeological Collections at Fort Lewis College, a Native American serving institution in Durango, Colorado. Dr. Riggs earned his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona. He is the author of *The Architecture of Grasshopper Pueblo* and many other publications on indigenous architecture in the American Southwest. He is the co-editor, with Michael B. Schiffer and J. Jefferson Reid, of *The Strong Case Approach in Behavioral Archaeology*, which is the latest installment in the University of Utah’s *Foundations of Archaeological Inquiry* series. He is a regular organizer of the annual Pecos Archaeological Conference. Dr. Riggs has directed field projects spanning numerous time periods throughout the Southwest. His most recent field work has been to direct the Fort Lewis College Archaeological Field School, which has trained numerous students in archaeological field methods and ethical practice.

Ryan, Susan

Susan C. Ryan (Ph.D., University of Arizona) is the Director of Archaeology at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. She co-directed the Shields Pueblo excavation project from 1998–2000 and was project director of the Albert Porter Pueblo excavation project from 2001–2004. As Director of Archaeology, Susan aligns the Center’s mission with on-going field, laboratory, and on-line report publication activities. Susan’s research interests include the nature and extent of Chacoan influence in the northern Southwest, the A.D. 1130–1180 drought, and the built environment. She is the author of several journal articles and book chapters.

Shurack, Nichol

Ms. Shurack has been working as a professional archaeologist in the Four Corners region for 17 years and currently manages tribal consultation, archaeological contracts and grant-funded projects for the Ute Mountain Ute THPO as the Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Contract Administrator. She has also been involved in developing museum exhibits regarding Ute history and culture across the state of Colorado.

Stiger, Mark

Mark received his B.A. and M.A. from CU Boulder under Dr. David A. Breternitz; and his Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico. He has conducted field work at Mesa Verde, Mancos Canyon, Gunnison, and New Mexico since 1973. Taught at Western State Colorado University since 1989.

Tsosie Jr., William B. (or Will as most people know him by)

Will is Navajo and his Navajo clan is “Coyote-Pass People” (mother’s clan); his born for clan is “Where the Two Rivers Meet People” (father’s clan). His grandfather clans are “Red Streak Cheek People” (paternal grandfather’s clan) and “Folded Arms People” (maternal grandfather’s clan). He resides in Lukachukai, Arizona presently but also considers Tsaile, Arizona home. He is married to Janice Toya-Tsosie from Jemez Pueblo, and they have two children and six grandchildren.
Will has Bachelor of Arts degrees in Anthropology and Southwest Studies from Ft. Lewis College in Durango, Colorado. He works for the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department in Window Rock, Arizona as an Archaeologist and Ethnographer. Will’s professional work has taken him throughout the greater Four Corners region of the Southwest and the Navajo Nation reservation. Some of his academic and scholarly interests include culturally peeled trees, rock art, ceremonial system, material culture, and cultural resource protection of the Navajo people. Will has a love for teaching his Navajo People’s history and traditional culture.

**Varien, Mark**

Mark Varien received his B.A. in Archaeological Studies (1976) and M.A. in Anthropology (1984) from the University of Texas at Austin. He was awarded a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Arizona State University (1997). Mark’s Ph.D. dissertation was awarded the Society of American Archaeology’s 1998 Best Dissertation Award. Mark joined the staff at Crow Canyon in 1987 and currently serves as the Executive Vice President of the Research Institute at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in Cortez, Colorado. In this position he seeks to further Crow Canyon’s three-part mission: to increase knowledge of the human experience through archaeological research, to conduct that research in the context of public education programs, and to partner with American Indians on the design and delivery of those research and education programs. Mark’s research interests include household and community organization, migration studies, the formation of cultural landscapes, human impact on the environment, the human response to climate change, archaeology and public education, and American Indian involvement in archaeology.

**Willian, Jay**

Jay Willian is an archaeologist working out of Bluff, UT for the past 20 years. His research interest is presently focused on the archaeology of protohistoric-historic native groups in the region.