



**2022 Annual Conference
of the
Colorado Archaeological Society**

October 22-23, 2022

Loveland, Colorado

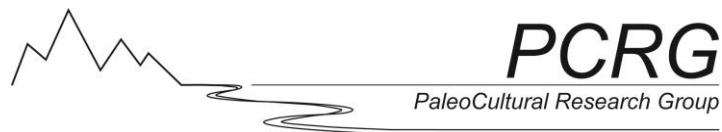
Hosted by the Northern Colorado Chapter of CAS

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Colorado Council of
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COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Saturday, October 22, 2022

SCHEDULE

8:15 AM - REGISTRATION - Coffee/Tea/Snacks

8:50 AM - WELCOME

9:00 AM – 11:50 AM MORNING SESSION

- 9:00 Dave Dove
Pottery Sourcing and Exchange on the Northern Colorado Plateau – Finding the Village Potters and Their Trading Partners
- 9:20 Bonnie Clark
Community Archaeology at Amache, Colorado's Japanese American Confinement Camp
- 9:50 Katherine Sturdevant
Singing for an Unsung Amache Hero: Kathy Stegner Odum
- 10:10 Kimberly Biela
A Comprehensive Analysis of Ceramics in Rio Blanco County, Colorado
- 10:30 BREAK
- 10:50 Karin Larkin
Update on the Ludlow Tent Colony
- 11:10 Liam Hodgson
Colorado Bound: Raw Materials and Migration at the Montgomery Pass Site in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Larimer County, Colorado
- 11:30 Kegan Roady
Annual Condition Assessments of Priority Heritage Assets in the Black Hills National Forest
- 11:50 -1:15 LUNCH BREAK

1:15 PM – 3:45 PM AFTERNOON SESSION

- 1:15 Peter Brown
Native-American Peeled Trees: Spatial and Temporal Histories of Recent Landscape Occupation and Resource Use
- 1:45 Matt Landt
Historical Hispano Communities and *Moradas* Across Colorado
- 2:05 Devin Brent Pettigrew
What Can Controlled Experiments with Archaeological Weapons Tell Us?
- 2:25 Todd Surovell
Update on the La Prele Mammoth Site, Converse County, Wyoming
- 2:45 BREAK
- 3:05 Scott Ingram
Homesteading the Taos Plateau: Connecting the Past to the Present
- 3:25 Steve Main
Wildcat Mound Rock Art: Reexamining an Overlooked Front Range Site
- 3:45 BREAK
- 4:00 CAS BUSINESS MEETING (Following Speaker Presentations)
- 5:15 SOCIAL HOUR / Cash Bar
- 6:30 BANQUET
- 7:15 AWARDS PRESENTATION
- 7:25 SILENT AUCTION
- 7:30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Jason LaBelle
13,000 Years of Open Space: Northern Colorado's Future as Guided by Its Archaeological Past

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – ABSTRACTS

Biela, Kimberly

A Comprehensive Analysis of Ceramics in Rio Blanco County, Colorado

Ceramic analysis in archaeology is a broad technique to determine cultural affiliation, chronology, and trade networks across well-known regions. This project aims to investigate the nature of Fremont and post Fremont (Ute, Shoshone, Intermountain, etc.) occupation in Northwestern Colorado through the study of prehistoric and historic Native American ceramics from Rio Blanco County. Currently, 153 ceramic-yielding sites have been identified in Rio Blanco County. This accounts for approximately 3% of all sites in the county, implying that the use of ceramics in this region may have been limited by past peoples. The nature of ceramic research in Northwestern Colorado has not been a standardized practice, causing over fifty ceramic typologies, some of which have overlapping characteristics, to be named in the literature from this region. This talk will present the methodology and preliminary results of over 1,422 ceramics that have been analyzed for this project to date, with a focus on the trends observed in the variety of ceramic pieces present (e.g., body, rim, base, handle, effigy), differences in surface treatments (e.g., painted, corrugated, punctated), differences in temper, and sherd measurements. Additionally, this presentation will showcase a spatial analysis of these trends across the county.

Brown, Peter, Mark Mitchell, and Marilyn Martorano

Native-American Peeled Trees: Spatial and Temporal Histories of Recent Landscape Occupation and Resource Use

Peel trees are distinctive culturally modified trees found in many forests throughout the western US. People would peel off a portion of a tree's bark (typically around $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the circumference) to get at the phloem, where sugars produced by photosynthesis are transported downward to provide new substrate for wood growth. Phloem is a separate tissue from bark that can be scraped off once the bark is removed. Peeling results in death of the cambium and forms a distinctive scar, and dates of peel formation can often be determined using dendrochronological methods. Precise annual dates of peeling coupled with tree locations provide evidence of resource use and occupation across landscapes and regions. Evidence suggests peeling was done for varying purposes, either as a regular source of sugar collected over many years, as an emergency resource collected only in times of need, or for medicinal purposes or other reasons. Formation of a peel scar is typically unequivocally assignable to human agency, in contrast to bent trees which in many cases likely resulted from natural causes and in all cases are questionable as to purposeful human modification. Peel trees are being lost in many areas as a result of recent disturbances.

Clark, Bonnie

Community Archaeology at Amache, Colorado's Japanese American Confinement Camp

The forced removal and subsequent incarceration of over 120,000 Americans of Japanese descent during World War II is a pivotal incident in world history. The sites of this confinement are significant resources for both research about and re-engagement with this critical, yet shadowed experience. Since 2008, Dr. Bonnie Clark has led collaborative archaeological investigations at the site of Amache, Colorado's War Relocation Authority confinement facility. In this talk Clark will discuss the ongoing project, highlighting insights about the camp's cultural landscape and the strategies of a confined people to reknit community and reclaim humanity

Dove, David

Pottery Sourcing and Exchange on the Northern Colorado Plateau – Finding the Village Potters and Their Trading Partners

There are few imported artifacts that can be traced to the village or hamlet that produced them. Pottery is the most common artifact on most archaeological sites and until recently this was also true of ceramic vessels. During the Puebloan occupation on the Colorado Plateau AD 500-1300, interaction and exchange with neighboring populations was commonplace. Trade was one strategy that strengthened ties with other people and provided potential subsistence sharing options in hard times. In the semi-arid northern Southwest, agricultural opportunities were often fleeting and people moved frequently in search of places with better potential for successful agricultural pursuits. This presentation describes recent findings of the San Juan Red Ware Sourcing and Exchange Study that may have a profound impact on the study of prehistoric subsistence strategies. Huge numbers of red ware pottery vessels were traded into Southwest Colorado from drier Southeast Utah production sources, most of which were located in places that receive less precipitation than the high elevation Colorado farm belt communities. This presentation will give a very short explanation of the science of sourcing pottery and describes a particularly intriguing relationship between two large communities: Nancy Patterson Village which is located inside the production zone in Southeast Utah and Champagne Spring, located almost 40 km away outside the production zone in the uplands of Southwest Colorado. Over 80% of the hundreds of red pottery vessels that made their way to Champagne Spring were produced at the Nancy Patterson Village locale despite that other sources for red pottery were closer.

Hodgson, Liam

Colorado Bound: Raw Materials and Migration at the Montgomery Pass Site in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Larimer County, Colorado.

Archaeologists can determine transhumance patterns and evidence of migration by examining patterns of raw materials used to make stone tools. This thesis discusses the raw material patterns found at the Montgomery Pass site (5LR221) in State Forest State Park. Recorded by Colorado State University (CSU) in 1971 and surface collected for over twenty years, the site has never been described in detail. The Pass has been utilized for at least 10,000 years, and dominant raw material patterns suggest possible migration routes exhibited by past peoples throughout the Medicine Bow range. This thesis goes through mass analysis of the debitage samples, compares the raw materials present in the flakes and tools to over a hundred regional sources, and classifies the projectile points into specific eras to argue for dependence on local lithic resources and preferences for certain migratory paths. The results of this research support the idea that indigenous people utilized the western slope of the Continental Divide in winter months, then trekked through the mountains in the summer, and settled at high-elevation sites for extended periods.

Ingram, Scott E., Ronald H. Towner, and Shelly Grandell

Homesteading the Taos Plateau: Connecting the Past to the Present

How do glass and can scatters, linear rock alignments, shallow reservoirs, and a log cabin inspire a group of undergraduate students to make a profound discovery? The context of the work is the Taos Plateau, the modern-day Rio Grande del Norte National Monument (NW of Taos, NM) managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Homesteaded by Hispanos and Euro-Americans soon after World War I, the Taos Plateau was a late manifestation of the amended Homesteading Act of 1862. The story of homesteading this arid and starkly beautiful landscape is unrecorded outside of archaeological site

reports and a short synthesis document produced by the recording archaeologist. Some questions we are considering in this ongoing investigation include: who lived in this place, when and how did settlement occur, why did they move there to settle without perennial water sources, and what happened to this community? Our methods include dendroarchaeological and artifact analysis, documentary records, and interviews. One can sometimes wonder when recording archaeological sites if the work is important, if anyone will really care. Our discovery, however, answered those questions for us.

Landt, Matt

Historical Hispano Communities and *Moradas* Across Colorado

Hispano citizens in Montrose, Colorado have recently responded to gentrifying developments in their neighborhood by informing the City Council that a *morada*, an important part of their Catholic heritage, was at risk of destruction. Their effort led to Alpine Archaeological Consultants being hired by the City of Montrose to assess the archaeological nature of the *morada*. What we learned is that the community has memories of their families' involvement at the *morada* and that these memories provide a direct association to past events that are not retained in any other form or any other place. This community driven grass-roots effort has led to a historic context of Hispano growth in Montrose and the identification of other *moradas* on Colorado's Western Slope. This work has direct implications for the rest of Colorado and especially historical Hispano communities on the Front Range.

Larkin, Karin

Update on the Ludlow Tent Colony

The Ludlow Tent Colony Site, the location of the Ludlow Massacre (1914) and a National Historic Landmark, commemorates a battle between striking miners and the Colorado National Guard. This battle culminated in the unparalleled destruction of a tent colony by a fire that caused the deaths of two women and eleven children who died in a cellar under their burning tent. The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) preserved the cellar and erected a monument to honor those killed during the conflict. With support from History Colorado's State Historical Fund, the UMWA and the National Park Service restored the deteriorating cellar. The restoration involved significant ground disturbance in and around the monument, an area not previously tested archaeologically. This presentation discusses the collaborative restoration effort, unanticipated finds necessitating further archaeological testing, and preliminary interpretations.

Main, Steve

Wildcat Mound Rock Art: Reexamining an Overlooked Front Range Site

Wildcat Mound is a rare example of Plains Indian Rock Art along the Colorado Front Range. It contains varied styles and imagery that could link the Rock Art traditions of the Northwestern Plains of Wyoming and Montana, to the Central High Plains of Southeastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Several unique images confirm this site's significance, and it would be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Pettigrew, Devin

What Can Controlled Experiments of Archaeological Weapons Tell Us?

Although homogenous flesh simulants have proven effective for studying firearms, the same simulants cannot be assumed to be effective when testing low velocity cutting/piercing projectiles (javelins, atlatl darts, and arrows), which have significantly different performance characteristics than bullets. In fact, this presentation builds on past research showing that two commonly used flesh simulants, ballistics gelatin and pottery clay, fail to capture how atlatl darts and arrows perform when penetrating the bodies of prey animals or combatants. This can problematize a number of past archaeological weapons experiments. In accord with forensic research of knife-thrust attacks, natural and polymeric skin simulants may provide a way forward, but this requires further testing and careful attention to detail when designing and implementing experiments.

Roady, Kegan

Annual Condition Assessments of Priority Heritage Assets in the Black Hills National Forest

2021 Alice Hamilton Scholar Kegan Roady's presentation summarizes his seasonal fieldwork assessing the integrity of Priority Heritage Assets (PHA's) within the South Zone of the Black Hills National Forest. The summary will highlight efforts made in preserving the shared living history of Paha Sapa. His work consisted of conducting literature reviews, monitoring assessments in the field, identifying previously recorded and undocumented components, documenting observed impacts, and assisting in making recommendations for mitigation or treatment of those affects into the future. The fieldwork for this project included surface artifact documentation and collection, site mapping, interpretation with the public, and physical maintenance of structures. In this presentation, Kegan will discuss the endeavors taken by the cultural heritage program over the years to preserve places like Meeker Ranch, Black Elk Peak Lookout Tower (formerly Harney Peak Lookout Tower), Craven Canyon, Ice Cave, and many more. He will also identify daily threats these places face and emphasize the importance of frequent condition assessments for high-risk PHA's.

Sturdevant, Katherine

Singing for an Unsung Amache Hero: Kathy Stegner Odum

In 2023, the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame will include among its new inductees a teacher from Amache, Colorado's WWII center for holding Japanese Americans. The nominator, Katherine Sturdevant, had asked many veteran Amache internees whom *they* would nominate for this honor. They overwhelmingly designated the Amache High School teacher, Katharine Stegner Odum, who mentored so many of them through college and post-internment life. This western country schoolteacher who dedicated herself to preparing the way for her imprisoned students to be free and successful is truly inspirational.

This talk represents one of three Sturdevant chapters in the forthcoming *Military Matters: Defense, Development, & Dissent* to be published this fall by the Pikes Peak Library District Special Collections.

Surovell, Todd

An Update on the La Prele Mammoth Site, Converse County, Wyoming

The La Prele Mammoth site is a Clovis archaeological locality about 7.5 miles northwest of Douglas, Wyoming. The site was initially investigated by George Frison in 1987. Excavations by the University

of Wyoming resumed in 2014. Initial work suggested the site preserved a mammoth kill dating to ca. 12,950 BP. Subsequent excavations have confirmed that finding but also shown that a large campsite surrounds the mammoth, at least on one side. The campsite preserves multiple spatially discrete hearth-centered activity areas with debris resulting from domestic activities. La Prele provides an opportunity to study aspects of Clovis social organization and subsistence afforded by few other sites in the American west. In this paper, I will provide a general overview of the site and recent findings from our excavations there.

BIOGRAPHIES

Biela, Kimberly

Kimberly Biela is a master's student at Colorado State University working under Dr. Jason LaBelle. Born and raised in Southington, Connecticut, Kimberly moved to Colorado in 2020 upon completing her bachelor's degree in Anthropology and Geology from the University of Maine, Orono. Her thesis pertains to the study of ceramics from Rio Blanco County in Northwestern Colorado. In 2021, she received Alice Hamilton Scholarship funding to complete her thesis research which went towards the purchase of analytical equipment and travel to institutions across the state.

Brown, Peter M.

Peter M. Brown is the Director of Rocky Mountain Tree-Ring Research (rmtrr.org), a nonprofit corporation he founded in 1997. His research involves use of tree-ring and other data to reconstruct fire, forest, and climate histories, and the application of such data to current issues in forest and fire management and restoration ecology. He received BA and MS degrees from the University of Arizona and a PhD degree in Forest Sciences from Colorado State University, where he also has served as an Affiliate Faculty member in the Department of Forest and Rangeland Stewardship and taught courses in Forest and Fire Ecology and Dendrochronology.

Clark, Bonnie J.

Dr. Bonnie Clark is committed to using tangible history – objects, sites, and landscapes—to broaden understanding of our diverse past. She began her career as a professional archaeologist and now serves as a Professor in the Anthropology Department at the University of Denver (DU), as well as the Curator for Archaeology of the DU Museum of Anthropology. She is the author or editor of numerous publications including *Finding Solace in the Soil: An Archaeology of Gardens and Gardeners at Amache* and *On the Edge of Purgatory: An Archaeology of Place in Hispanic Colorado*. Dr. Clark leads the DU Amache Project, a community collaboration committed to researching, preserving, and interpreting the physical history of Amache, Colorado's WWII-era Japanese American incarceration camp (<https://portfolio.du.edu/amache>). In 2011, Dr. Clark's work was recognized by her peers with the University of Denver's Teacher/Scholar of the Year award and in 2021, she was the recipient of the State Honor Award from Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Dove, David

Dave Dove's involvement in archaeology began when he was a child. His father (Don Dove) was an original founder of the Arizona Archaeological Society and Dave accompanied and worked with him during many projects in Arizona and Colorado from childhood until he passed away in 2010. After attending Arizona State University as an Anthropology student in the late 1970's, Dave's plans changed as a result of the need to contribute to the family business. From early 1981-1982, he was employed by Soil Systems, Inc. (CRM firm that was based in Phoenix) as an archaeological excavator and surveyor on a few projects including the original township of the City of Phoenix. In 1987, the Arizona Archaeological Society worked on a 1.5 year mitigation project for the City of Phoenix. His father was the principal investigator and he was his lead assistant. Dave's father authored and Dave contributed to

writing the final report (survey, excavations, ceramic analysis) which involved the excavation of a Hohokam hamlet that was slated to be destroyed by an aggregate materials pit. From 1990-2004 Dave worked under Don Dove (principal investigator) during the Glendale College field schools at Mitchell Springs Ruins (1988-2004). Throughout this period and up until the present, Dave has been involved with survey, mapping, materials analysis and reporting excavation projects and has authored or co-authored several reports. Since 2012, he has been a registered archaeologist and principal investigator in the state of Colorado. He just finished the field work for a multi-year project in Southeast Utah and Southwest Colorado studying the production and circulation of San Juan Redware pottery.

Grandell, Shelly

Shelly Grandell is the Assistant Director of Education and Outreach at the Materials Research Science and Engineering Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison. She focuses on outreach, especially for underserved populations, works with the Colorado Migrant Education Program facilitating the summer STEAM academy at ASU, and does rural Traveling Telescope work. Shelly is a great granddaughter of a Taos Plateau homesteader.

Hodgson, Liam

Liam Hodgson is a recent graduate of Colorado State University with a B.A. in Anthropology and a concentration in Archaeology. Most of his studies and projects have been concerned with alpine and mountain archaeology, nearly all in the Colorado area. He's currently working with various CRM firms and hopes to continue with his career in archaeology.

Ingram, Scott

Scott E. Ingram is an Associate Professor of Archaeological Anthropology at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO. His geographical area of focus is the North American Southwest and research interests include climate and human behavior, migration, sustainability, dendrochronology, and historical archaeology.

Landt, Matt

Matt Landt has worked for Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. since 2007. He oversees and coordinates all cultural resource management activities so that all work is performed in accordance with the client's needs and the project-specific scope of work, as well as federal, state, and local laws, permits, and regulations across the West (e.g., Montana to Texas and Kansas to Nevada). He is on the local (Montrose County) Historic Landmark Advisory Board and is working with a local neighborhood group to help them preserve their Hispano Catholic heritage and their important historical role in the growth of Montrose, Colorado.

Larkin, Karin

Dr. Larkin is an Associate Professor in Anthropology at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. She also acts as Curator of the anthropology curation facility and Director of the Museum Studies program at UCCS and teaches anthropology, archaeology, and museum studies classes. Dr. Larkin

has nearly 25 years of archaeological and museum experience in the US West and Southwest. Dr. Larkin received her PhD in Anthropology and MA in Museum Studies from CU Boulder. She has done archaeological field work in numerous regions including: the Southwest, Chihuahua, the Ludlow Massacre Site, and in the Pikes Peak Region. Her research focuses on community collaboration, decolonizing methodologies, social interaction and change, and negotiating social discord through material culture. Her interests include southwestern archaeology, museum curation, ceramic analysis, sourcing studies, and archaeology of the recent past. She has published numerous articles and book chapters and is the co-editor of *Communities of Ludlow: Collaborative Stewardship and the Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission* (2022) and the *Archaeology of Class War* (2009) both by University Press of Colorado.

Main, Steve

Steve Main received his B.A. in Anthropology from Colorado State University, and his passionate hobby for the last 30 years has been making accurate, detailed drawings of the rapidly disappearing rock art of Northern Colorado and southern Wyoming. He is currently a board member of the Colorado Rock Art Association, past president of the Northern Colorado Chapter of CAS, and past board member of the Fort Collins Historical Society. He claims he is not a rock art expert, but a dedicated recorder of rock art.

Pettigrew, Devin

Devin Pettigrew received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Arkansas Fayetteville and his PhD from the University of Colorado Boulder. His research is focused on the ballistic properties of the atlatl and dart and bow and arrow, as well as on the tactics and success rates of ancient hunters. He approaches this topic through archaeology, ethnographic accounts, and realistic and controlled experiments to understand weapon performance and outcomes of weapon use (remnants of ancient hunts) in particular archaeological contexts.

Roady, Kegan

Kegan Roady is an undergraduate researcher at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado studying anthropology with a concentration in cultural resource management. Kegan received an associate degree in liberal arts from San Juan College in 2017. He spent the following 3 years conducting a variety of archaeological projects within the private, academic, and government sectors across the North American Southwest, Great Basin, Rocky Mountains, Plains, and Southeastern Coastal regions. In 2021, Kegan was honored as an Alice Hamilton Scholar with the Colorado Archaeological Society and was selected as a John W. Sanders Intern with the San Juan Basin Archaeological Society. Currently, he is rehousing archaeological collections at the Center of Southwest Studies, drafting his thesis prospectus at Fort Lewis College, and looking forward to furthering his career in archaeology at the graduate level.

Sturdevant, Katherine

Katherine Scott Sturdevant, Senior Professor of History at Pikes Peak State College, teaches Colorado, women's, and all areas of American history. She has introduced many students to Amache as a

historical resource. As a native San Francisco child, our speaker was introduced to facilitating Japanese Americans returning from “camps” like Amache by her parents and church.

Surovell, Todd

Todd Surovell is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming. He has worked throughout the Rocky Mountain West, especially in Wyoming and Colorado.

Towner, Ronald H.

Ronald H. Towner is the Agnese and Emil W. Haury Endowed Chair in Archaeological Dendrochronology at the University of Arizona, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson. Dr. Towner’s research is focused on human/environment interactions, dendroarchaeological method and theory, and expansion of archaeological dendrochronology nationally and internationally.

Banquet Speaker Dr. Jason LaBelle



13,000 Years of Open Space: Northern Colorado's Future as Guided by Its Archaeological Past

This presentation will be a broad overview of the last 13,000 years of Indigenous lifeways in northern Colorado as revealed by archaeology. Dr. LaBelle will highlight some of the region's most important sites, from camps, to trails, to bison jumps -- and in doing so, how Native peoples were intimately tied to these lands through cultural and physical geography. A major theme to the talk will be how open space preservation is critical to areas such as the Colorado Front Range, where decades of economic growth has increasingly led to a "megacity" stretching from Cheyenne, Wyoming to Pueblo, Colorado. He will reflect on how the study of the ancient past can hopefully shape the present and the future, in terms of how our society views our environment and the benefit of maintaining more protected lands -- not only for ecological preservation, but spaces to reflect on what this region once was and how we choose to shape it in coming centuries.

Dr. Jason M. LaBelle, Archaeologist, Professor of Anthropology, Director of the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, and Curator of the Archaeological Repository of Colorado State University, specializes in the organization, subsistence, mobility, seasonal aggregation, camp layout, and food sharing of pre- and post-contact Native American hunter-gatherers in the American West, with primary emphasis in Colorado.

Dr. LaBelle teaches a variety of anthropology and archaeology classes at Colorado State University including lithic technology, cultural resource management, public outreach and ethics, hunter-gatherer archaeology, the archaeological field school, and others. In his role as curator of the archaeological repository at CSU, he oversees a vast array of artifacts from around Colorado gathered from past CRM projects and field schools. Dr. LaBelle has served as the department NAGPRA co-coordinator since 2005 and has partnered with various tribes on reporting, repatriation, and reburial efforts. His research lab, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology (CMPA), is a research-learning lab grant-sponsored by federal agencies and is proudly supported by the James and Audrey Benedict Fund for Mountain Archaeology. CMPA provides annual funding for student labor and technical lab analysis, travel costs, and lab supplies.

Dr. LaBelle enjoys research relating to the early peopling of the continent from Clovis to late Paleo, high altitude and mountain archaeology, communal hunting, site structure, stone circles, lithic technology, thermal features, the history of archaeology, and public archaeology. As a past president of the Colorado Archaeological Society and previous Board Member of the Plains Anthropological Society, he enjoys working with the greater archaeological community and sharing his knowledge with the general public. His frequent talks and tours are highly regarded and well attended, and we are honored to have him as the 2022 CAS Annual Conference Keynote Speaker!