

Eleventh Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference



20th Anniversary Conference

**Taos, New Mexico
September 26-29, 2013**



On behalf of the community of Taos I would like to welcome the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Association to Taos, a very special place in the heart of the Rockies. When you step into this valley you feel its spirit welcoming you and making you feel at home. It is a tri-cultural community that has been inhabited continuously for over 1000 years; first by the Taos Pueblo, then joined by the Hispanics over 400 years ago, and by the Anglos in 1800. Taos has been a place like nowhere else in the Southwest where people have come over the centuries to enjoy the beauty of this valley and the mountains and the gorge that protect it. We as inhabitants have a responsibility not as owners of this valley but as custodians to protect it and share it with others. Taos is only on loan to us, therefore we must insure that it is here for generations to come. Taos is a place where if you want it to be part of your life, you embrace it and accept its spirit and not try to change it or it will reject you. The cultures and traditions of the people that have made Taos their home are ones that embrace its spirit.

Taos has some distinguished destinations: Taos Pueblo is an International Heritage Site, Taos is part of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, and Taos is the site of the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. There is much to see and experience from the workshops and tours related to the Taos area, to the museums that preserve, display and educate us about the natural environment, culture, and traditions. May your visit to our beautiful Taos Valley be an enriching and most memorable experience. Please come back again and again, because hopefully, the mountain has called your name!

As I have said to many visitors, when you come the first time you come as friends. When you return you are family.

Frederick A. Peralta
Councilman for the Town of Taos
Former Mayor 1994 to 2003
Former Executive Director
Millicent Rogers Museum



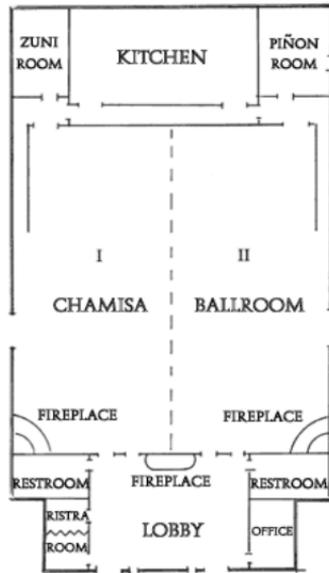
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Sagebrush Inn and Conference Center



Sagebrush Inn

Conference Center

Comfort Suites

Parking available around Comfort Suites, Conference Center, etc.

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Local Arrangements Committee: Wells, Grief

Excursion Committee: Grief, Wells, Steffen, Roxlau

Conference Logo: Gary Grief

Volunteers: Jeanie Clinton, Mark Henderson, Mary Lou Larson,
Christine Ponko, Chris Riveles, Lewis Rosenthal, Diana Rushing,
Bryon Schroeder, Jane Starks, and many, many others.

Conference Sponsors

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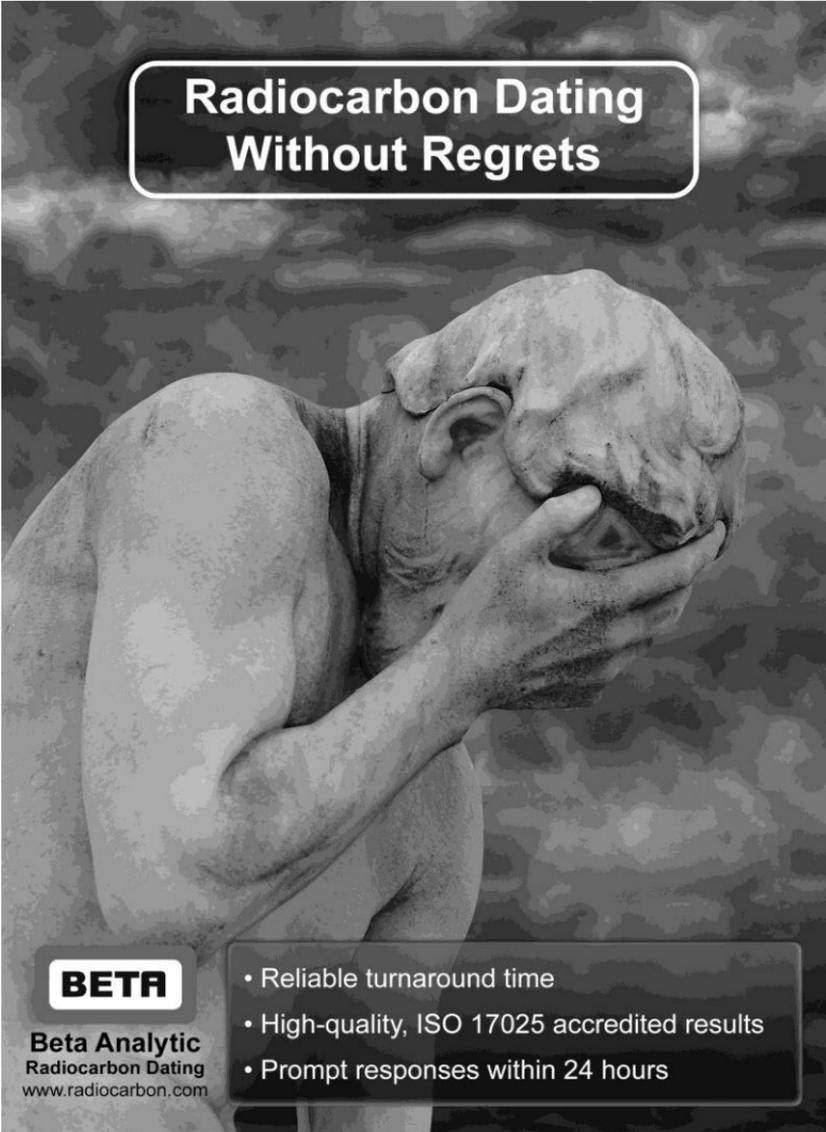
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General Information

Conference Headquarters: All conference events, except for the guided tours will be held at the Sagebrush Inn and Conference Center located at 1508 Paseo Del Pueblo Sur, Taos, New Mexico 87571. Visit <http://www.sagebrushinn.com/>, 575-758-5077.

Parking: Available around Sagebrush Inn and Conference Center, see map on page 2.

Registration: Conference registration and packet pickup will be in the Main Lobby of the Conference Center starting at 4:00 pm on Thursday, September 26th and continue until 2:30 pm, Saturday, September 28th.

Vendors and Exhibits: Vendor space is in the Main Lobby of the Sagebrush Inn and Conference Center from 4:00 pm on Thursday, September 26th until 5:00 pm Saturday, September 28th.

Conference Merchandise: T-shirts will be available at the registration desk for \$20.

Internet: Complimentary Wi-Fi is available throughout the hotel, including the conference center. Password is not required. Open your browser (e.g., www.msn.com) NOT an app. When you see the symbol for Wi-Fi, click it and you will see a network list. Select the one with the strongest signal. It will log you out periodically since it is public Wi-Fi.

Early Bird Party: The early bird party will be located in the Chamisa Ballroom I of the conference center from 6:00 to 10:00 pm on Thursday September 26th.

Board of Directors: 1st meeting of the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Association (RMAA) Board of Directors will be Friday from noon to 1:30 pm in the Ristra Room of the Sagebrush Conference Center.

2nd meeting with the newly elected board, election of officers, will be Friday in the Ristra Room at 5:00 pm (or after the business meeting).

Voting: Nominee biographies, ballots, and ballot box for RMAA Board of Directors are available on the web (<https://sites.google.com/site/rmac2013taos/>) as well as at the registration table in the Main Lobby at the Sagebrush Inn Conference Center. RMAA membership is defined as those attending the conference (registered for the conference). Balloting will close at 2:30 pm, Friday, September 27, 2013.

Business Meetings: The Rocky Mountain Anthropological Association Biennial Business Meeting is scheduled for 4:00 pm on Friday, September 27 in the Chamisa II.

Social, Banquet, and Keynote Speaker: A social will be held in the Lobby of the Sagebrush Inn and Conference Center from 6:00 to 7:00 pm preceding the banquet. The banquet located in Chamisa I of the Conference Center begins at 7:00 pm.

This year's keynote speaker is Dr. Thomas Leatherman. Dr. Leatherman is Professor and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts in 1987 and taught at the University of South Carolina from 1987 until 2010 when he returned to his alma mater. Dr. Leatherman is a biocultural anthropologist whose work has focused on the human and political ecology of health and nutrition in the Andes of Peru and the Yucatan of Mexico among small-scale farmers coping with rapid economic and social change. Currently he is researching changing rural livelihoods and health in Nuñoa, Peru in the aftermath of a revolution and in response to new forces of globalization.

Sessions: All symposia, presentation and poster sessions will be held in Chamisa I and II, as well as the Piñon room at the Sagebrush Inn and Conference Center, see map on page 2.

Symposia and Session Chairs: Please maintain the established schedule in fairness to persons planning to attend specific

presentations: pause for the period allotted in program if a scheduled speaker fails to appear. Note that all the papers are scheduled for 20 minutes. Use the alarm clocks which are provided with instructions in each room to keep participants on time. It is a good idea to set them for three minutes short of the time allotted. This allows for a two-minute warning to the speaker and one minute to announce the next speaker.

Piñon Room: Weather permitting please use the outdoor entrance to minimize travel through Chamisa Ballroom II.

Conference Website: <https://sites.google.com/site/rmac2013taos/>

CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Taos Pueblo Tour. Thursday, September 26. 10 a.m. – 11 a.m. Meet in front of the Sagebrush Hotel parking lot to carpool to the Pueblo. Tour the Pueblo with a volunteer college student guide from the Pueblo. Taos Pueblo is the only living Native American community designated both a World Heritage Site by UNESCO and a National Historic Landmark. The multi-storied adobe buildings have been inhabited continuously for over 1000 years. \$12.50 fee includes tip for guide. An additional fee of \$6.49 may be paid for camera use at entry. *Tour Coordinators:* Dorothy Wells, Taos Archaeological Rock Art Recording Team.

Fort Burgwin and Pot Creek Pueblo Tour. Thursday, September 26th. 1:30p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Meet at 1:30 in the Fort Burgwin parking lot (20 minute drive from the Sagebrush east on Hwy 518). Historic Fort Burgwin is a reconstructed pre-Civil War cantonment and the site of a 13th-century Native American pueblo, the largest prehistoric adobe pueblo north of Santa Fe. No fee. *Tour Coordinator:* Dr. Mike Adler, Executive Director, SMU-in-Taos. Kit Nelson, guide.

Valles Caldera National Preserve. Sunday, September 29. 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Meet in Sagebrush Inn parking lot to travel by van to the Preserve. Tour will include visits to the obsidian quarries, Archaic camps, the gorgeous landscape, fire effects from the 2011 Las Conchas

Fire, and (depending on weather) high-elevation agricultural terraces and field-houses. The caldera is a fitting tour for this conference as the archaeological record is much more Plains and Rocky Mountain than Southwestern. Depart the Preserve at 3 p.m. \$30 fee includes transportation from the Sagebrush Inn in Taos and lunch.

Tour Coordinator: Dr. Ana Steffen, Cultural Resources Manager, VCNP.

Vista Verde Petroglyph Tour. Sunday, September 29. 8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Meet at 8 a.m. in the BLM Rio Grande Visitor's Center parking lot in Pilar, a 30-minute drive south of Taos on Hwy 68. Car pool to Vista Verde Trail. Tour will visit Comanche petroglyphs, including the large "horse-breath" panel and the "horse-raid" panel, and a "tipi-concentration" boulder field.

Tour Coordinators: Dr. Severin Fowles, Professor, Columbia University and Hannah Kligman, Taos BLM.

Other: Entertainment at the Sagebrush Inn Cantina
Thursday, September 26, 8:30-11:30 pm: Time Machine
Saturday, September 28, 8:30-11:30 pm: Donnie Richmond and the Rifiers

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

Wednesday, September 25

Field Trip participants arrive in the evening

Thursday, September 26

10-4 – Field Trips: Taos Pueblo (10-11 am), Pot Creek (1:30-3:30 pm)

5-9 – Conference registration, Main Lobby of the Conference Center

5-9 – Early Bird cocktails, Main Lobby and Chamisa Ballroom II.

Friday, September 27

8-4 – Conference registration, Main Lobby of the Conference Center

8-4 – Presentations, Chamisa I, Chamisa II, and Piñon Room

9:40-10:00 – Morning Coffee Break

12:00- 1:40 – Lunch

2:20-2:40 – Afternoon Coffee Break

4-5 – RMAA business meeting, Chamisa II

6-7 – Social, Conference Center Lobby

7-10 – Conference Banquet and Speaker, Chamisa I

Saturday, September 28

8-3 – Conference registration, Main Lobby of the Conference Center

8-5 – Presentations, Chamisa I and II

8-5 – Posters, Piñon Room

9:40-10:00 – Morning Coffee Break

12:00 - 1:40 – Lunch

4:00-4:20 – Afternoon Coffee Break

Sunday, September 29

Excursions

8-4:30 – Option 1: Valles Caldera National Preserve

8-11:30 – Option 2: Vista Grande Petroglyphs

Option 3: San Geronimo Day at Taos Pueblo (4 pm Sundown Dance)

Monday, September 30 – 8 am – San Geronimo Foot Races

PROGRAM

Friday Morning, September 27

Room: Chamisa Ballroom I

Session 1 (Symposium): **Emerging Anthropologies of New Mexico**

Organizers and Chairs: Aimee Villarreal Garza and David Garcia

- 8:00 Aimee Villarreal. *Reviving "Dead" Catholics: The Charismatic Turn from Traditionalism*
- 8:20 David F. Garcia. *Las Resolanas: Tracing the Communicative Cartographies of a Cultural Common Space*
- 8:40 Cristóbal Valencia. *Common Futures: Future Commons*
- 9:00 Elise Trott. *Melancholy New Mexico and the Resilient Subject*
- 9:20 Sylvia Rodriguez. *Discussant*

Room: Chamisa Ballroom I

Session 4 (FEATURED SYMPOSIUM): **From Jackson to Taos: A Look Back Over Twenty Years of the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference**

Organizers and Chairs: Kenneth P. Cannon and Tim Canaday

- 9:40 Michael Metcalf and David Madsen. *The Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference at 20: Retrospect and Prospects*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Tim Canaday. *Cultural Resource Management and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness*
- 10:40 Julie E. Francis. *The View from the Highway and Beyond: 20 years of Archaeology in the Middle Rocky Mountains*
- 11:00 Lawrence C. Todd. *A Record of Overwhelming Complexity: High Elevation in Northwestern Wyoming*
- 11:20 Kenneth Cannon, Elaine Hale, and Molly Cannon. *An Historical Perspective on Archaeology of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem*
- 11:40 Christopher Morgan, Ashley Losey, and Loukas Trout. *A Different Kind of High-Altitude Hunter-Gatherer Adaptation:*

*High Rise Village and Punctuated Occupational Trajectories
in Western Wyoming*

(Continued at 1:40 pm: Chamisa Ballroom I)

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

**Session 2 (Symposium): Prehistoric-Historic Spiritual Foundations
and Cross-Cultural Relationships of Numic and Non-Numic
Cultures of the West**

Organizers and Chairs: Robert Brunswig and David Hill

- 8:00 Robert Brunswig. *Ritual Places and Sacred Pathways of Ute
Spiritual/Mundane Landscapes in the southern Colorado
Rockies*
- 8:20 Christine Montgomery. *An Analysis of Past Visual and
Directional Connections between Sacred Places in North Park
and Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado*
- 8:40 Bryon Schroeder. *The Village Spread: Ethnic Identity at the
Edge of the Great Basin*
- 9:00 David Hill and Deni Seymour. *Issues for Dating Numic and
Athapaskan occupations in the Southwest*
- 9:20 Rand A. Greubel and John D. Carter. *Ute and Navajo Cultural
Interaction during the Protohistoric and Early Historic
Periods: A View from Western Colorado*
- 9:40 Curtis Martin. *The Archaeology of the Historic Ute and Their
Final Years in Colorado: Numic Encampments from the 1850s
to 1890s*
- 10:00 BREAK

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

**Session 5: Exploring the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological
Tradition in the Earliest Documented Ute Territories**

Organizer and Chair: Steven G. Baker

- 10:40 Steven G. Baker. *The Advent of the Regional Ute
Archaeological Tradition: Introduction and Problem
Definition*

- 11:00 Troy Knight, Ronald Towner, and Jeffrey Dean.
Dendroclimatic Implications for the Documented Eastern Ute Territories, ca. A.D. 1300-1800
- 11:20 Sally J. Cole. *Ute-Paiute Identity in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah Rock Art South of the Colorado River*
- 11:40 Curtis Martin. *Insights Regarding the Advent of the Ute Occupation of Colorado: A Perspective from the Colorado Wickiup Project and Site 5ME16095*
- (Continued at 1:40 pm: Chamisa Ballroom II)

Room: Piñon

Session 3 (Symposium): **Recent Archaeological Investigations in Northwestern Colorado and Southwestern Wyoming**

Organizer and Chair: Matthew J. Landt

- 8:00 Jeremy Omvig. *Reanalysis of Kib-Ridge Yampa Site Artifacts (5MF3687)*
- 8:20 Rand A. Greubel. *Guard House Site: A Settled Archaic Habitation on the Yampa River in Northwestern Colorado*
- 8:40 Matthew J. Landt. *Identifying Extramural Activity Areas at a Settled Archaic Basin House in the Piceance Basin of Colorado*
- 9:00 Sara A. Millward. *Why Non-Habitation Sites Matter: Excavations at the Sand Box Site*
- 9:20 Charles A. Reed. *Results of Postconstruction Data Recovery at the Sudden-Storm Site: Insights into Reoccupation*
- 9:40 Jenn Mueller. *Testing the Seasonal Round: Mobility as Indicated by Resource Collection at the Red Rose Site (5MF1915) in Northwestern Colorado*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Abbie L. Harrison. *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Fuel Wood Use in the Piceance Basin*
- 10:40 Michael J. Prouty. *A Synthesis of Ground Stone Tools from Multiple Sites in the Piceance Basin*

- 11:00 Jack E. Pfertsh. *America's Bread Basket: Investigations at the Degryse Homestead (5MF5693), Latter Day Settlement of the Great Divide Homestead Colony*
- 11:20 Dudley A. Gardner and Glade Hadden. *Revisiting the Kuck Rock Shelter and mid-elevation site selection during the Formative Period in Northwest Colorado*

Friday Afternoon, September 27

Room: Chamisa Ballroom I

Session 4 (Featured Symposium): **From Jackson to Taos: A Look Back Over Twenty Years of the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference** (cont'd)

Organizers and Chairs: Kenneth P. Cannon and Tim Canaday

- 1:40 Maureen P. Boyle and Judson B. Finley. *From Contact to Continuity: Rethinking the Mountain World of the Numa*
- 2:00 Richard Adams. *Across Two Decades in a Small Part of the West*
- 2:20 William Eckerle, Kenneth Cannon, Michael Page, and Daniel H. Eakin. *Geoarchaeology of Jackson Hole, Wyoming: An Historical Perspective*
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 Byron Loosle and Jamie Palmer. *Lithic Resources North of the Uinta Mountains: A Vital Aspect of Uinta Fremont Agricultural Strategy*
- 3:20 Jeffrey L. Boyer. *The Northern Rio Grande: Frontier Place and Process at the Southern End of the Rocky Mountains*
- 3:40 Discussant: Joel Janetski
- 3:50 Discussant: Robert Bettinger

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

Session 5: (Symposium) **Exploring the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological Tradition in the Earliest Documented Ute Territories** (cont'd)

Organizer and Chair: Steven G. Baker

- 1:40 Steven G. Baker, Jeffrey Dean, and Ron Towner. *The Old Wood Calibration Project and Dating the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological Tradition*
- 2:00 Robert Brunswig. *Archaeological and Chronometric Evidence for Prehistoric Numic Expansion into Colorado's Rocky Mountains*
- 2:20 Steven G. Baker and All Contributors. *Summary Discussion, Questioning, and Future Directions for Dating the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological Tradition: An Open Forum*
- 2:40 BREAK

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

Session 7 (General Session): **Farmers**

Chair: Shanna Diederichs

- 3:00 Shanna Diederichs and Jean Berkebile. *Colonizing the McElmo Dome: Subsistence and Social Organization of Early Pueblo Farmers in Southwest Colorado*
- 3:20 Robert Nash and Jody Patterson. *Reexamining the Formative Period Temporal Sequence in Nine Mile Canyon, East-Central Utah*

Room: Piñon

Session 6 (General Session): **High Altitude Anthropology**

Chair: Robert K. Hitchcock

- 1:40 Nicholas P. Freeland. *Exploring Certain Functional Constraints of Rockshelter Use by Hunter-Gatherers in the Bighorn Basin*
- 2:00 Robert K. Hitchcock. *High Altitude Adaptations: A Comparative Analysis of the Recent Archaeology and*

Anthropology of the Rocky Mountains and the Maluti-Drakensberg Mountains

2:20 Jammi Ladwig and Linda Scott-Cummings. *Subsistence Strategies Reflected in the Starch Record from the Intermountain West – Southwestern Wyoming to Northwestern Colorado and Central Colorado*

2:40 BREAK

Room: Piñon

Session 8 (General Session): **Ethnography and Bioanthropology**

Chair: Michael L. Trujillo

3:00 Howard Higgins. *Ethnographic Consultation in the San Luis Valley*

3:20 Michael L. Trujillo. *Compelling Symmetries in Nuevo Mexicano, Anglo-American, and Latin American Ethnography*

3:40 Eric Schissler and Sophoan Rath. *Interactions between Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) and Humans at Angkor Archaeological Park, Cambodia*

Saturday Morning, September 28

Room: Chamisa Ballroom I

Session 9: **Historical Archaeology**

Chair: Ann Magennis

8:00 David Holtkamp. *When Is A Convento Kiva?*

8:20 Jody Patterson. *Cairns, Camps, and Corrals: Spatial and Temporal Patterning of Winter Range Sheep Grazing in the Uinta Basin, Utah between AD 1885 and 1960*

8:40 Troy Lovata. *Using Arboglyphs to Claim the Landscape: Historic and Modern Carved Aspen Trees in the Mountains of New Mexico and Colorado*

9:00 Kristy Griffin and Mary Van Buren. *The Utilization of Arrastra Technology in Small-Scale Colorado Mining Operations*

- 9:20 Ann Magennis. *The Colorado Insane Asylum: A View from the Inside*
- 9:40 Russel L, Tanner, Katie Hill, and Samantha Thomas. *FDR's Soil Soldiers in Utah's Deep Creek Mountains: The Callao Civilian Conservation Corp Camp.*
- 10:00 BREAK

Room: Chamisa Ballroom I

Session 12: **Archaeologies of Taos: The New Past**

Organizer and Chair: Severin Fowles

- 10:20 Severin Fowles. *Opening Remarks*
- 10:40 Benjamin Alberti. *On the Making of Archaic Images*
- 11:00 Emma Gilheany. *Hunter-Gatherer Perceptions of the Rio Grande Gorge*
- 11:20 Lauren O'Brien. *A New Look at the Past: The Late Developmental Period in Taos*
- 11:40 Kit Nelson and Allen Rutherford. *Scorched Adobe: Examining the Burned Rooms of Pot Creek Pueblo*

(Continued at 1:40 pm: Chamisa Ballroom I)

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

Session 10: **Chimney Rock National Monument: Ancestral Puebloans in the Mountains**

Organizer and Chair: Wendy Sutton

- 8:00 Jason Chuipka. *Understanding the Cultural Landscape of the Eastern Mesa Verde: The Chimney Rock Great House Community, A.D. 900-1150*
- 8:20 Wendy Sutton. *Water Management at Chimney Rock: Imaging a Prehistoric Landscape*
- 8:40 Kim Malville. *The Enigma of the Guard House of Chimney Rock and Arguments for Local Control of the Great House*
- 9:00 Ron Sutcliffe. *Other Major Lunar Sightlines at the Lower Chimney Rock Mesa*
- 9:20 Alan Salzstein. *Why They Left Chimney Rock: A Political Perspective*

10:00 BREAK

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

**Session 13: Rocky Mountain Paleoindian Archaeology, 1993-2013:
What We Know Now that We Didn't Know Then**

Organizer and Chair: Bonnie Pitblado

- 10:20 Elaine Hale, Douglas H. MacDonald, and Matthew Nelson.
Paleoindian Archaeology in Yellowstone National Park
- 10:40 Craig M. Lee. *Ice Patch Archaeology in the Rocky Mountains:
A Silver Lining to 21st Century Climate Change, or Too Little,
Too Late?*
- 11:00 Matt Rowe and Judson Byrd Finley. *Foothills-Mountains
Paleoindian Subsistence and Rockshelter Use in the Bighorn
Basin, Wyoming: Collaborative Insights from Geoarchaeology
and Zooarchaeology*
- 11:20 Michael Page. *Game Creek: Late Paleoindian Transitions in
Jackson Hole, Wyoming*
- 11:40 R.A. Varney. *Vegetation Recovery in Alpine Tundra Decades
after Archaeological Excavations at Caribou Lake, Colorado*
- (Continued at 1:40 pm: Chamisa Ballroom II)

Room: Piñon

Poster Session 11: Archaeology of Gunnison Basin, Colorado

Organizer: Bonnie Pitblado

8:00 – 12:00

- Caroline Gabe. *The Tale of One Colorado Valley: A
Landscape Mosaic of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison
River.*
- William Ross Ankele. *Project Point Assemblages from Grey
and Wilson Ranches, Colorado: Did Folks Make a
Wrong Turn at Albuquerque?*
- Allison Douglas. *Analysis of Debitage from the Grey Ranch
Site, Gunnison County, Colorado*

- Stephanie Stutts and Megan Wilson. *Analysis of Debitage from the Grey Ranch Site, Gunnison County, Colorado*
- Brittany Munda, Alyxandra Stanco, Chris Merriam, Holly Andrew, and Bonnie Pitblado. *Home is Where the Hearth Is: From Paleoindian to Ute Occupation of Site 5GN4093, Lake Fork Valley, Colorado*
- Billy Rodgers. *The Railroad Ties That Bind*
- Brian Le Baron and Parker Melendez. *Sheltered Prehistory: Archaeology of Indian Creek, Gunnison County, Colorado*
- Steve Yemm. *Archaeology of the High Country, Powderhorn Wilderness, Colorado*
- Emily Clark and Claire Cox. *One Million Artifacts and Counting: Introducing Quartzite Quarry 5SH4017*
- Michael Cole. *Comparing the Performance Characteristics of Quartzite and Chert*
- Laurel Lamb and Desire Smith. *Photographing Ground Stone in the Infrared and Ultraviolet Spectra*

Saturday Afternoon, September 28

Room: Chamisa Ballroom I

Session 12: Archaeologies of Taos: The New Past (cont'd)

Organizer and Chair: Severin Fowles

- 1:40 Emilio Santiago. *The El Bosque Site, a Thirteenth Century Village near Dixon, New Mexico*
- 2:00 Lindsey Bishop. *Puebloan Shrines at the Edge of the Cosmos*
- 2:20 Natalie Hill. *Houses of the Holy: A Ceremonial Cave Complex near Pilar, New Mexico*
- 2:40 Lindsey Montgomery. *Equestrian Nomads of the Northern Rio Grande*
- 3:00 Severin Fowles and Jimmy Alberti. *Biographic Tradition Rock Art of Eighteenth Century New Mexico*
- 3:20 Darryl Wilkinson. *Penitent Landscapes of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*
- 3:40 Maud Reavill. *Descansos of the Northern Rio Grande*

- 4:00 BREAK
- 4:20 Albert Gonzales. *The Destruction of Turley's Mill: A Case Study in Latina/o Ethnogenesis*
- 4:40 Hanna Kligman. *The Manby Hot Springs Site and the Emergence of a Capitalistic Landscape*
- 5:00 Maura Schlagel. *The Embudo Land Grant: A Tercentenary Perspective*
- 5:20 Kaet Heupel. *The New Buffalo Commune: Archaeology of Los Hippies.*

Room: Chamisa Ballroom II

Session 13: Rocky Mountain Paleoindian Archaeology, 1993-2013: What We Know Now that We Didn't Know Then (cont'd)

Organizer and Chair: Bonnie Pitblado

- 1:40 Robert Brunswig. *Highland and Hinterland: Current Status of Paleoindian Research in Rocky Mountain National Park and its Adjacent Region*
- 2:00 Marcel Kornfeld. *Up, Up, and Away: From Trout Streams to Elk Pastures*
- 2:20 Brian Andrews. *The Mountaineer Folsom Site*
- 2:40 Cody Dalpra. *Quartzite Sourcing Using Petrographic Analysis, Gunnison Basin, Colorado*
- 3:00 Bonnie Pitblado. *Paleoindian Archaeology of the Gunnison Basin, Colorado*
- 3:20 Robert Dello-Russo. *Rethinking Paleoindians in Northern New Mexico: Landscape, Mobility and Research Potential*
- 3:40 Linda Scott-Cummings. *Recent Advances in Microforensic Archaeological Techniques, Archaeobotany, Chemical, and Elemental Analyses*
- 4:00 BREAK

Session 15: Paleoindian and Archaic

Chair: Bradley J. Vierra

- 4:20 Margaret Jodry. *Learning from the Ancestors: An 11,100 year old Medicine Bundle from Horn Shelter No. 2, Central Texas*
- 4:40 Rachael Shimek, Kelsey Knox, Sarah Jacobs, Bridget Weiner, and David Halperin. *Preliminary Results of the 2013 Excavations at the Hell Gap Site*
- 5:00 Bradley J. Vierra. *Late Paleoindian and Archaic Foraging Technology in the Northern Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico*
- 5:20 Craig Smith. *The Late Archaic Deadman Wash Phase in the Wyoming Basin of Southwest Wyoming*

Room: Piñon

Poster Session 14: **Contributed Posters**

1:40 – 5:40

- Kevin Black, Robert Cronk,, and Anne Winslow. *Dust in the Wind: Settlement Trends in the Pawnee Buttes Area, Colorado*
- Ryan Breslawski and David Byers. *Bison Sex Composition at Baker Cave III (10BN153), Snake River Plain, Idaho*
- David Byers and Carlie Ideker. *Site 24CB168: A Late Archaic Sheep Processing Site in the Pryor Mountains, Montana*
- Mackenzie Cory, Marcel Kornfeld, and Mary Lou Larson. *Are They Clovis? Two Caches Without A Dateable Context*
- Peter Kováčik. *Firestarter of the Southwest: Recovery of Charred Yucca Plant Remains from Thermal Features*
- Madeline Scheintaub and Emilie Jones. *Social Interactions in a Marginal Environment: An Analysis of the Tijeras Pueblo fauna*

PLEASE SEE SCHEDULES IN FRONT OF ROOMS FOR ANY CHANGES.

Symposia and General Sessions

Emerging Anthropologies of New Mexico

Session 1 (Symposium), Chamisa Ballroom I

Organizers and Chairs: Aimee Villarreal Garza (University of California-Santa Cruz) and David Garcia (University of Texas-Austin)

Positioned on the ground as collaborators, participants and witnesses, a new generation of cultural anthropologists are rethinking the rooted regionalism that has defined New Mexico studies and repositioning their work within an emergent and globalizing world of possibilities. The papers in this panel unsettle or reconfigure long-standing themes, categories, and concepts in the anthropology of New Mexico by approaching them in new ways, reevaluating their relevance, and even questioning their staying power altogether. Individual papers contemplate the death of folkloristics, the idea of cultural preservation, Catholicism as cultural difference, and the trope of melancholia.

Prehistoric-Historic Spiritual Foundations and Cross-Cultural Relationships of Numic and Non-Numic Cultures of the West

Session 2 (Symposium), Chamisa Ballroom II

Organizers and Chairs: Robert Brunswig (University of Northern Colorado) and David Hill (Metropolitan State University)

The session explores interfaces of archaeology, ethnohistory, and religion among regional Numic Tradition variants in the Western U.S. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence of regionally distinct underlying ritual practices and beliefs are discussed in light of research challenges to defining and identifying Numic prehistoric and historic sites, features, and artifacts with associated religious aspects. Other variables associated with recreation of a western Numic religious system model, for example, evidence of intra- and inter-tribal contact (trade, migration, multi-group interaction, including intermarriage) between regional Numic groups such as the Ute, Paiute, Shoshone, and neighboring non-Numic tribes are also addressed.

Recent Archaeological Investigations in Northwestern Colorado and Southwestern Wyoming

Session 3 (Symposium), Piñon

Organizer and Chair: Matthew J. Landt (Alpine Archaeological Consultants)

Between 2008 and 2011, Alpine Archaeological Consultants excavated a suite of sites as part of a data recovery effort associated with pipeline construction in southwestern Wyoming and northwestern Colorado. The papers presented in this symposium are a sample of the excavated sites that highlight the temporal breadth and diverse set of research questions from the data recovery effort. The results of the analysis expand understandings of site structure, site use, and the adaptability of peoples on the landscape, from Paleoindian to Historic occupations.

From Jackson to Taos: A Look Back Over Twenty Years of the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference

Session 4 (**FEATURED SYMPOSIUM**), Chamisa Ballroom I

Organizers and Chairs: Kenneth P. Cannon (USU Archaeological Services) and Tim Canaday (Salmon-Challis National Forest)

In 1993 the First Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference was held in Jackson, Wyoming. The goal was to create a forum for dissemination of research and to foster communication among anthropologists working in the Rocky Mountain region. This was viewed as a critical step in a region that was previously only studied by institutionally-based archaeologists and anthropologists. However, this all changed when large numbers of archaeologists descended on the region in response to federal legislation. In 2000, David Madsen and Michael Metcalf edited a collection of papers from the first three conferences to illustrate the current state of archaeological research in the region. Although the papers represented a range of diverse topics, theoretical viewpoints, and geographical areas, the editors concluded that research in the region was still in its infancy. Although federal legislation is still the driving force behind research in the region, it has provided the impetus for synthesizing large data sets generated and the development of more thoughtful research approaches. In recognition of this milestone, we have organized this symposium to allow researchers to reflect on advances in

our understanding of the human history of the region and thoughts for the future.

Exploring the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological Tradition in the Earliest Documented Ute Territories

Session 5 (Symposium), Chamisa Ballroom II

Organizer and Chair: Steven G. Baker (Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project)

Historical sources indicate that Ute-speaking bands were present in and around southern Colorado and northern New Mexico by about A.D. 1600. By A.D. 1765 Ute bands were still being documented in these regions as well as throughout the western slope of Colorado, but only as far north as the Colorado River. Archaeological sites thought to be derived from this and later time frames are obvious and now commonly identified throughout western Colorado. An ephemeral, though not fully discrete, Ute archaeological tradition has been defined and can often be differentiated from other traditions in and around the documented Ute territories. Despite many years of effort, archaeological research has been unable to provide convincing evidence for the presence of Ute-speakers or any other peoples in the heart of the first historically documented Ute territory on Colorado's western slope in the period from A.D. 1300 to 1600. This symposium aims to explore the timing of the advent of the Ute archaeological tradition and why evidence of it does not appear to be present in the documented Ute territory of that time. Were the Ute-speakers, like the Navajo, relatively late immigrants to their historically documented territories or have archaeological studies simply failed to detect evidence of their earlier presence there?

High Elevation Anthropology

Session 6 (General Session), Piñon

Chair: Robert K. Hitchcock

Farmers

Session 7 (General Session), Chamisa Ballroom II

Chair: Shanna Diederichs

Ethnography and Bioanthropology

Session 8 (General Session), Piñon

Chair: Michael L. Trujillo

Historical Archaeology

Session 9 (General Session), Chamisa Ballroom I

Chair: Ann Magennis

Chimney Rock National Monument: Ancestral Puebloans in the Mountains

Session 10 (Symposium), Chamisa Ballroom II

Organizer and Chair: Wendy Sutton (San Juan National Forest)

Chimney Rock, designated as a National Monument on September 21, 2012, is the northeastern most Chacoan Outlier. Within 4726 acres approximately 200 archaeological sites have been identified, mostly dating to the Pueblo II Period. This thriving community, located in the mountain of southwestern Colorado, was situated in an environment atypical for Chacoan communities. What does this community suggest about how diverse groups were incorporated into the Chaco Phenomenon? Why did this area become a center of population? How is this area tied to later occupations in the Southwest? What insight into the community can we gain from archaeoastronomy?

Archaeology of the Gunnison Basin, Colorado

Session 11 (Poster Symposium), Piñon

Organizer: Bonnie Pitblado (University of Oklahoma)

This symposium features research conducted by members of the 2013 University of Oklahoma archaeological research team in the Gunnison Basin of Colorado. Research topics include field projects focusing on time frames as early as Folsom and as late as the Historic era and lab-based projects stimulated by questions raised in the field. The posters showcase a diverse range of Gunnison Basin settings, a spectacular “low elevation” quartzite quarry (located at about 9500 feet above sea level) and sites and features recorded well above tree-line in the alpine zone of the Powderhorn Wilderness.

Archaeologies of Taos: The New Past

Session 12 (Symposium), Chamisa Ballroom I

Organizer and Chair: Severin Fowles (Barnard College)

Archaeological research in the Taos region has expanded and diversified in remarkable directions over the past decade, buoyed by the participation of an increasing number of academic and non-academic institutions. Archaeologists from Southern Methodist University continue their long tradition of summer excavations; the Taos Archaeological Society maintains a vigorous site documentation program; Mercyhurst College now runs a field school in the region; and since 2007, the Gorge Project—directed by archaeologists from Barnard College, Columbia University, and Framingham State University—has undertaken surveys and excavations throughout the Rio Grande Gorge and adjacent areas. Here, we report on the new look of Taos’s past that is fast emerging from this work.

Rocky Mountain Paleoindian Archaeology, 1993 – 2013: What We Know Now that We Didn’t Know Then

Session 13 (Symposium), Chamisa Ballroom II

Organizer and Chair: Bonnie Pitblado (University of Oklahoma)

Since the first RMAC in Jackson two decades ago, Rocky Mountain Paleoindian archaeology has come a long way. Presenters in this session reflect upon how sites, regions, and methods have advanced their understanding of the earliest human occupation of the Rockies. Collectively, the session seeks to convey the “state of the art” of Paleoindian archaeology of the Rocky Mountains in 1993. The papers in this session focus first on field-based projects (moving roughly north to south) and then on methodological innovations.

Posters

Session 14 (Contributed Posters), Piñon

Paleoindian and Archaic

Session 15 (General Session), Chamisa Ballroom II

Chair: Bradley J. Vierra

ABSTRACTS

Adams, Richard (Colorado State University)

Session 4: *Across Two Decades in a Small Part of the West*

At the first RMAC in 1993, I concluded that “Steatite research is a key to understanding high altitude adaptations in the Middle Rocky Mountains.” Back then, no steatite bowl had been directly dated, now several have been. Two decades ago, the co-occurrence of both clay and steatite vessels at the same site was rare, but is now common at high altitudes. The idea that hunter-gatherer families spent summers in wickiups in small villages in proximity to whitebark pine stands and animal migration corridors was not a consideration yet today; a dozen high altitude villages have been identified in northwest Wyoming, many with soapstone artifacts. These discoveries bode well for the next 20 years of research.

Alberti, Benjamin (Framingham State University)

Session 12: *On the Making of Archaic Images*

The relationship between rock art and its landscape has become a particular focus of recent research. In this presentation, the possibilities of that approach in relation to a specific set of Archaic images from the Rio Grande Gorge in, northern New Mexico are explored. In particular, the implications of a forager ‘way of being’: practices, beliefs, worlds for understanding the materiality of the work are teased out. Rather than simple marks on rock, were the images instead generative of a new kind of materiality and relationship to a specific landscape? To make images, it is argued, is it to make worlds.

Andrew, Holly (University of Oklahoma) See Brittany Munda

Andrews, Brian N. (Rodgers State University)

Session 13: *The Mountaineer Folsom Site*

The Folsom component of the Mountaineer site was discovered in the summer of 2000. Over a decade of work at the site has revealed it to be one of the richest and most spatially extensive Folsom sites in North America. Evidence exists for at least two separate occupations. One is characterized by a relatively long term residential use of the site that included the construction of a complex of habitation structures. The

excellent horizontal preservation at the site has provided a source of data that can be used to examine Folsom site structure, technological organization, and social dynamics. Along with other Rocky Mountain Folsom sites, Mountaineer suggests that the Rockies, far from being peripheral, were a core area for Folsom groups in western North America.

Ankele, William Ross (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Project Point Assemblages from Grey and Wilson Ranches, Colorado: Did Folks Make a Wrong Turn at Albuquerque?*

During summer 2007 and 2013, members of the Rocky Mountain Paleoindian Research Program recorded two multi-component sites in the southern Gunnison Basin, Colorado. The sites, Wilson and Grey Ranches, produced many projectile points ranging from Paleoindian to historic Ute, with the Archaic particularly well represented. Blade serration was common in the assemblage and many specimens exhibited characteristics reminiscent of Southwestern projectile points. This is important because Gunnison Basin archaeologists typically label projectile points with type names derived from the Plains or Great Basin (e.g., “Pinto” or “Elko”). Invoking such nomenclature necessarily implies prehistoric links between the Gunnison Basin and those regions. Using the projectile point assemblage from the two sites, this poster shows that while prehistoric relationships to the Great Basin and/or the Plains no doubt existed, many prehistoric residents of the Gunnison Basin may have had stronger, or at least additional, ties to the Southwest.

Arterberry, Jimmy (Comanche Tribal Historic Preservation Office)
see Severin Fowles

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

Session 5: *The Advent of the Regional Ute Archaeological Tradition: Introduction and Problem Definition*

This exploratory symposium focuses on the timing of the advent of the ephemeral Ute archaeological tradition and why evidence of it does not now appear to be present in the documented Ute territories of western Colorado in the time frame of about A.D. 1300 to 1600. In this introduction I discuss past scholarly perceptions regarding the arrival of

the Ute-speakers. I then outline the goals of the symposium: discuss multiple lines of evidence in an attempt to determine if there really is an absence of convincing archaeological data or if something is being overlooked by those researching the subject. Are current archaeological perceptions about the seemingly late timing of the advent of the Ute-speakers in western Colorado justified and if so, why were they such late arrivals?

Baker, Steven G. (Centuries Research, Inc.), **Jeffrey Dean** (Laboratory of Tree Ring Research, University of Arizona), and **Ronald Towner** (Laboratory of Tree Ring Research, University of Arizona)

Session 5: *The Old Wood Calibration Project and Dating the Advent of the Eastern Ute Archaeological Tradition*

“The Old Wood Calibration Project” has been a collaborative effort between Centuries Research, Inc. and the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona. The project has demonstrated that 1000+ year-old pieces of dead wood suitable for burning are present on the current landscape in the documented Ute territories and those specimens more than 600 years old are relatively abundant. It has also empirically demonstrated that the probability is high (virtually 100 percent) that radiocarbon or tree ring dates from pinyon or juniper charcoal from hearths or other thermal features within the documented Ute territories will be significantly older than the human acts of building and maintaining a fire with such pieces of dead wood. These ages will commonly be significantly earlier than the ranges indicated by even two sigma confidence levels. The project has determined that correction factors ranging from a minimum of 219 years to 482 years should routinely be applied to radiocarbon dates determined from hearth charcoal derived from pinyon or juniper. Desert side-notched projectile points and Uncompahgre Ware pottery are two key indicators of a former Ute presence. Summaries of radiocarbon dates for these artifacts are herein recalibrated using the minimum and maximum correction factors. This simple exercise indicates that their advent in the documented Ute territories was likely much later than ever before anticipated.

Berkebile, Jean (University of Cincinnati) see Shanna Diederichs

Bettinger, Robert (University of California, Davis)

Session 4: Discussant

Bishop, Lindsey (Columbia University)

Session 12: *Puebloan Shrines at the Edge of the Cosmos*

Since 2007 the Gorge Project's surveys along the Rio Grande have recorded over twenty constructed rock circles, all of which appear to have served as ceremonial shrines. Many of these circles overlook riparian zones and are affiliated with petroglyphs, eagle traps, cupules, and grinding slicks. How do we begin to understand the ancestral Pueblo shrine types in terms of form, function, temporality, and environmental context? Are there microscale distinctions between the shrines of different Pueblo groups? In this paper, I attempt to sketch out a typology of rock circle complexes and the meaning of the term 'shrine' as it is being used in our current research.

Black, Kevin (History Colorado, Office of the State Archaeologist),

Robert Cronk (History Colorado, Office of the State Archaeologist),

and **Anne Winslow** (History Colorado, Office of the State Archaeologist)

Poster Session 14: *Dust in the Wind: Settlement Trends in the Pawnee Buttes Area, Colorado*

A sample inventory in Weld County, Colorado is being conducted to evaluate a predictive model of tipi ring locations, establish potential site impacts from increasing oil-and-gas development, and train volunteers in archaeological methods. Previous research shows that site density is higher along drainages, where topographic diversity is greater, and in areas farther west where toolstones occur in secondary gravel deposits. Densities decline closer to the Pawnee Buttes, possibly because these prominent landforms were considered sacred. The 40 sites documented during this survey lend support to these settlement trends, including the discovery of a possible ritual feature southwest of the Buttes.

Boyer, Jeffrey L. (Office of Archeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico)

Session 4: *The Northern Rio Grande: Frontier Place and Process at the Southern End of the Rocky Mountains*

The Northern Rio Grande region at the southern end of the Rocky Mountains has been and some would say still is the setting of frontier places and processes in and by which lifeways and identities are contrasted, formed, and continually negotiated. Recent and on-going research in the Northern Rio Grande examines: 1) places, processes, and results of frontier interactions between expanding Pueblo people, or more accurately Puebloan lifeways, and hunter-gatherers. 2) interaction, identity formation, and cultural maintenance among Pueblo peoples was at least in part, the result of population growth, spatial expansion, structural adaptation, and territorial recognition; and 3) evolving and variously negotiated interactions between native peoples and colonial Euroamerican frontiers with their changing purposes and players.

Boyle, Maureen P. (Indiana University), and **Judson Byrd Finley** (Utah State University)

Session 4: *From Contact to Continuity: Rethinking the Mountain World of the Numa*

For the past decade, contact-period research conducted in the fire-prone high country of the Central Rocky Mountains has reshaped anthropological understandings of regional Numic history. Data from the mountains indicate a long-term Numic occupation characterized by settlement stability and a pattern of cultural continuity that orients the Yellowstone Plateau to the adjacent eastern Snake River Plain and Bitterroot Range. Close analyses of documentary sources reveal underlying biases in Reservation-era ethnography that have confused a generation of regional cultural historical models. Archaeological materials characterization further demonstrates that presumed connections between the Wyoming Basin and Yellowstone Plateau are weak at best.

Breslawski, Ryan (Utah State University), and **David Byers** (Utah State University)

Poster Session 14: *Bison Sex Composition at Baker Cave III (10BN153), Snake River Plain, Idaho*

This poster presents a metric analysis of the Baker Cave III (10BN153) bison materials. Baker Cave represents a late Holocene bison processing site located in a lava tube. Our analysis of the Baker Cave

collection has identified at least 37 adult and eight fetal bison, as well as numerous lagomorphs. Postcranial measurements show that females dominate the adult bison remains, although two or three males are also likely present. These results provide an example of the herd type that Snake River Plain foragers pursued during mid-winter periods. Our analysis demonstrates that these hunters may have targeted female bison in early to mid-winter, a period when males are often fat depleted from the fall rut.

Brunswig, Robert (University of Northern Colorado)

Session 5: Archaeological and Chronometric Evidence for Prehistoric Numic Expansion into Colorado's Rocky Mountains

Four decades of Colorado North Central Rockies archaeology have produced six Numic (Ute associated Ceramics) sites with AMS and thermoluminescence absolute dates ranging between A.D. 1316 and AD 1742. Most sites are high altitude (3000-3500 m) hunting camps while one is a stratigraphically intact mountain basin site. Excavated by the University of Northern Colorado (2007-2010), the site shows repeated camp occupations that are AMS-dated between A.D. 1070 and 1335. A minimal approximate A.D. 1300 Ute (Numic) expansion into the Colorado Rockies is supported by growing archaeological evidence of cross-regional links in the form of ceramics and obsidian transport with Southern and Central Rocky Mountain and eastern Great Basin-Colorado Plateau sites.

Brunswig, Robert (University of Northern Colorado)

Session 2: Ritual Places and Sacred Pathways of Ute

Spiritual/Mundane Landscapes in the southern Colorado Rockies

Since its inauguration in 2000, the University of Northern Colorado's Sacred Landscapes Project has conducted numerous Native American consultations, documented more than fifty ritual sites, and created a series of evolving Geographic Information System (GIS) models of historic and prehistoric Ute (and other tribal groups) ritual beliefs and practices in Colorado's Southern Rocky Mountains. This paper discusses an integral component of our current reconstruction of Ute sacred and associated non-sacred (mundane) landscapes, the role of spiritually-endowed trails as part of a cognitive-spiritual network of

sacred places and ritual sites across local and regional geographic space.

Brunswig, Robert (University of Northern Colorado)

Session 13: *Highland and Hinterland: Current Status of Paleoindian Research in Rocky Mountain National Park and its Adjacent Region*

Concentrated archaeological surveys and excavations by the University of Northern Colorado and other research institutions and centers since the mid-1990s have documented hundreds of Paleoindian sites and isolated finds in the North Central Colorado Rocky Mountains. This paper provides an overview of regional Paleoindian archaeology and a well-tested model of highland-lowland (interior basin valley)

Paleoindian seasonal transhumance based largely on UNC's fifteen years of research in Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) and North Park. It also describes an emerging model of paleoclimate change, prehistoric treeline shifts, and Paleoindian seasonal hunting patterns in RMNP grounded in archaeological and paleoenvironmental research.

Byers, David (Utah State University) see Ryan Breslawski

Byers, David (Utah State University), and **Carlie Ideker** (Utah State University)

Poster Session 14: *Site 24CB168: A Late Archaic Sheep Processing Site in the Pryor Mountains, Montana*

This poster presents an overview of the summer 2012 Missouri State University excavations at 24CB168 located in Bear Canyon, Pryor Mountains, Montana. Excavations at 24CB168 uncovered a well-stratified deposit containing the remains of Historic, Late Prehistoric and Late Archaic occupations. Collected cultural materials include historic glass, nails, stove parts, and ceramics in the upper levels, as well as abundant prehistoric debris that include debitage, bifaces, flake tools, and projectile points in the deposits below. In addition to the stone artifacts, 24CB168 produced a large faunal assemblage that includes the remnant of a mountain sheep bone bed. Also recovered were the remains of numerous other animals, including cow/bison, bison, bear, unidentified deer/sheep/pronghorn sized animals and rodents.

Canaday, Tim (Salmon-Challis National Forest)

Session 4: *Cultural Resource Management and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness*

The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness is the largest designated wilderness area in the lower 48 states encompassing over two million acres in the Northern Rocky Mountains of central Idaho. Management of the wilderness is shared by four National Forests (Bitterroot, Nez Perce-Clearwater, Payette and Salmon-Challis) governed by a Board of Directors and administered by a Lead Working Group. Cultural resources were identified as one of the main tenets of the establishing legislation and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 mandates “the protection of archaeological sites and interpretation of such sites for the public benefit and knowledge.” Cultural Resource Management of the wilderness is challenging. An overview of the history and prehistory of the wilderness is presented followed by a discussion of some of the most pressing issues facing wilderness managers today. This is an incredibly remote and wild place – research opportunities are endless and partnerships are needed to meet our management objectives.

Cannon, Kenneth P. (USU Archeological Services, Inc.) see William Eckerle

Cannon, Kenneth P. (USU Archeological Services, Inc.), **Elaine Hale** (National Park Service-Yellowstone), **Molly Cannon** (Utah State University)

Session 4: *A Historical Prospective on Archaeology in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem*

In the late 19th century Superintendent Philetus Norris and archaeologist William Henry Holmes were the first to document Yellowstone’s archaeological record. These early studies were non-systematic and descriptive. Nearly seventy years past before a systematic survey of the park was conducted, a project under the direction of Dr. Carling Malouf. With the passing of the myriad cultural resource management laws two decades later, numerous survey and mitigation projects began to provide important insights into the aboriginal occupation of the region. The larger projects include the SUNY-Albany surveys, the Jackson Lake Archaeological Project, and

Yellowstone's road reconstruction. More recently, problem-oriented research has focused on specific sites and topics unique to this mountainous region. In this paper, we will present a historic view of the region's archaeological legacy.

Cannon, Molly (Utah State University) See Kenneth Cannon

Cater, John D. (Aztec Archaeological Consultants, LLC.) See Rand Greubel

Chuipka, Jason (PaleoWest Archaeology)

Session 10: *Understanding the Cultural Landscape of the Eastern Mesa Verde: The Chimney Rock Great House Community, A.D. 900-1150*

The Chimney Rock Great House is on the edge of the American Southwest and has for many years been considered an isolated outlier on the periphery of the Chacoan world. Recent research has found that rather existing as a Chacoan outpost, it was surrounded by a very large contemporary community of Upper San Juan residents. The community surrounding retained architecture and settlement organization characteristic of an earlier period, and was very distinct from that of Chaco. This paper contextualizes the resistance to the influence of Chaco and examines assumptions regarding the process of culture change in the northern Southwest. Continuity of the Chimney Rock community with the later Gallina culture will also be addressed.

Clark, Emily (University of Oklahoma) and **Claire Cox** (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *One Million Artifacts and Counting: Introducing Quartzite Quarry 5SH4017*

In 1962, archaeologists bestowed Gunnison County's first Smithsonian trinomial site number (5GN1) on a quartzite quarry that impressed them and many later visitors with the "nearly one thousand artifacts" on its surface. Even today, after a half-century of illicit pilfering, that total dramatically underestimates the flake count at 5GN1 and few would argue that it is the largest and best known quarry in the Gunnison Basin. We, however, introduce a competitor: 5SH4017. Littered with millions of high-quality, fine-grained quartzite outcrops, boulders,

bifaces and flakes, 5SN4017 also features prehistorically excavated quarry pits. Our overview of this remarkable site highlighting the pits, spoil piles, and artifact types that are, and are conspicuously not, present.

Cole, Michael (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Comparing the Performance Characteristics of Quartzite and Chert*

Rocky Mountain Paleoindians, nearly all residents of the Gunnison Basin (CO), and many other prehistoric stone knappers preferred to manufacture tool kits and/or particular tool types out of quartzite—even when fine-grained chert was equally available. This poster reports the results of an experiment comparing the responses of chert versus quartzite to controlled physical stresses. The experiment, conducted in the University of Oklahoma’s engineering laboratory with rock slabs, produced baseline data differentiating how the two materials perform. These data will bolster and guide future experiments with knapped quartzite and chert tools, with the goal of understanding why some prehistoric people disproportionately selected quartzite for their spear points and other components of their tool kits.

Cole, Sally (Utah Museum of Natural History and Fort Lewis College)

Session 5: *Ute-Paiute Identity in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah Rock Art South of the Colorado River*

A preponderance of rock art evidence indicates that Ute-Paiute were present in western Colorado and eastern Utah at approximately A.D. 1500–1600, the century of Spanish and horse entry into the greater Southwest. Pre-horse era rock art is seemingly scarce and ambiguous, a situation that contrasts starkly with the post-horse era. Petroglyphs and paintings showing horse-associated imagery, subjects of popular American and cowboy cultures, and a variety of forms that superimpose, mimic, and modify pre-A.D. 1300 Colorado Plateau rock art expressions that constitute developments in which stylistic and behavioral lines of evidence point to an abundance of Ute-Paiute in the region. Stylistic continuities with prehistoric rock art are not evident.

Cory, Mackenzie (University of Wyoming), **Marcel Kornfeld** (University of Wyoming), and **Mary Lou Larson** (University of Wyoming)

Poster Session 14: *Are They Clovis? Two Caches Without A Dateable Context*

Two artifact caches from the Central Rocky Mountains show several morphological and technological features suggesting Clovis or other early Paleoindian affiliation. Neither cache was found within a context that could be dated. In this poster we examine both morphology and technology of the specimens and compare them to known Clovis materials. We conclude that one cache is likely to be Clovis based on morphological and technological markers. The other cache is likely from the Late Prehistoric Period, despite showing several attributes often associated with Clovis technology. It is from these two caches that we can see the similarities and differences between Late Prehistoric and early Paleoindian production systems. We suggest that the technical requirements of production of morphologically similar objects are solved through the use of similar techniques. Our analysis benefits by the availability of debitage from all stages of production at one of the caches, something rarely encountered at early Paleoindian sites.

Cox, Claire (University of Oklahoma) see Emily Clark

Cronk, Robert (History Colorado, Office of the State Archaeologist)
See Kevin Black

Dalpra, Cody (Utah State University)

Session 13: *Quartzite Sourcing Using Petrographic Analysis, Gunnison Basin, Colorado*

Recently, preliminary geochemical studies (LA-ICP-MS) demonstrate sourcing protocol for quartzite from Upper Gunnison Basin deposits of the material. Petrographic analysis, as a prospective means of fine-tuning geochemical results however, is ongoing. This paper reports the results of the petrographic analysis of 50 samples (approximately 10% of the geochemically sourced specimens). As expected, the petrographic data are at once broadly consistent with those derived from geochemical testing but also reveal characteristics that can

discriminate among Gunnison Basin quartzite sources with even higher resolution than geochemistry alone. Establishing a robust methodology for sourcing quartzite is important for Gunnison Basin archaeologists who typically encounter lithic assemblages overwhelmingly dominated by quartzite, but also for other archaeologists around the world who work with artifacts and features made of this ubiquitous rock type.

Dean, Jeffrey (Laboratory of Tree Ring Research, University of Arizona) see Steve G. Baker

Dean, Jeffrey (University of Arizona) see Troy Knight

Dello-Russo, Robert (Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico)

Session 13. *Rethinking Paleoindians in Northern New Mexico: Landscape, Mobility, and Research Potential*

Recent archaeological research in northern New Mexico reveals a previously unrecognized presence of both early and late Paleoindian groups in the mid-elevation reaches of the Rio Grande and the Rio Chama valleys. Locations of points and sites are compared across the two periods and then X-ray fluorescence data are used to assess likely tool stone sources establishing routes of movement and scales of mobility for late Paleoindian groups in the region. Two recently documented Paleoindian sites in two distinct geographical settings typify the range of potential for stratified deposits and consequently for the recovery of subsistence remains in this region.

Diederichs, Shanna (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center), and **Jean Berkebile** (University of Cincinnati)

Session 7: *Colonizing the McElmo Dome: Subsistence and Social Organization of Early Pueblo Farmers in Southwest Colorado*

The McElmo Dome of southwest Colorado was homesteaded by early pueblo farmers in the seventh century A.D. The high elevation, dry-land farming practiced by these people required new technological and cultural adaptations. The Basketmaker Communities Project, now in its third year, is attempting to understand the subsistence economy and social organization of this immigrant population and how their

colonization of the area may have impacted the environment and native foragers of the region.

Douglas, Allison (University of Kansas)

Poster Session 11: *Analysis of Debitage from the Grey Ranch Site, Gunnison County, Colorado*

In June 2013 members of the University of Oklahoma Archaeological Field School tested the Grey Ranch site (5GN5101) in southern Gunnison County, Colorado. Sixteen test units yielded 180 pieces of chipped stone debitage representing Paleoindian through Ute prehistory. Analysis of the assemblage shows that almost all flakes are small and exhibit characteristics such as extensive platform preparation and flat bulbs of percussion demonstrating that the occupants of Grey Ranch engaged in late-stage bifacial reduction throughout time. Furthermore an abundance of flakes made from poor quality heat-treated local materials coupled with an assortment of tiny flakes made from exotics indicate that site occupants were stressed for high-quality raw materials whenever they paused to flintknap at 5GN5101.

Eakin, Daniel H. (Wyoming Office of State Archaeologist) see William Eckerle

Eckerle, William (Western Geotech Research LLC), **Kenneth P. Cannon** (USU Archeological Services, Inc.), **Michael Page** (Wyoming Office of State Archaeologist), and **Daniel H. Eakin** (Wyoming Office of State Archaeologist)

Session 4: *Geoarchaeology of Jackson Hole, Wyoming: An Historical Perspective*

Dynamic orogenic and glaciogenic processes operating in Jackson Hole provide varied geoarchaeological settings. Prehistoric and modern normal faulting on the east side of Teton Range provides accommodation space for the accumulation of sediments and drives an erosion cycle resulting in fluvial and colluvial deposition. Pleistocene and Holocene glaciations originating on the Yellowstone and Beartooth Plateau sculpted the Snake River valley and tributaries, deposited till, formed moraine-dammed lakes including Jackson and Jenny Lakes, and aggraded glaciofluvial outwash. Eolian reworking of outwash blanketed southern Jackson Hole, including South Park, with loess. The

Snake River deposited a large Holocene delta in Jackson Lake and wind-driven currents produced classic lake features including spits, bars, and beaches. Holocene reworking of loess has accumulated significant thicknesses of slope-reworked silt in South Park. These processes produced a varied and complex geoarchaeological record which are discussed in this paper.

Finley, Judson Byrd (Utah State University) See Matthew Rowe

Finley, Judson Byrd (Utah State University) See Maureen P. Boyle

Fowles, Severin (Barnard College), and **Jimmy Arterberry**
(Comanche Tribal Historic Preservation Office)

Session 12: *Biographic Tradition Rock Art of Eighteenth Century New Mexico*

Enter the eighteenth century. Enter the Comanches as fully mounted and increasingly powerful political players across the embattled landscapes of northern New Mexico. The region, including its economy, ethnic identities, settlement patterns, material culture, and more, would never be the same again. For well over a century, historians have told the story of this formative chapter in New Mexico's history based solely upon textual archives written by the Spanish. Recent research in the Rio Grande Gorge, however, has brought to light a surprising new world of biographic tradition rock art that provides an alternative glimpse at eighteenth-century New Mexico through Comanche eyes. Here, we report on this new rock art tradition.

Francis, Julie E. (Wyoming Department of Transportation)

Session 4: *The View from the Highway and Beyond: 20 Years of Archaeology in the Middle Rocky Mountains of Wyoming*

With the discovery of an array of unexpected site types through the auspices of both CRM and academic research, surprise has perhaps been our most common reaction to archaeology in the Middle Rocky Mountains of Wyoming over the last 20 years. In this paper, I focus on three projects sponsored by the Wyoming Department of Transportation in the mountains of northwest Wyoming, as well as some of my own rock art research in the same area. Findings of this work suggest intensive usage of high elevation areas by sophisticated

hunter-gatherers for thousands of years and ask us to reflect upon implicit assumptions and models of the human occupation of this portion of “The Great In Between.” Future research topics directions could include development of organizational complexity, cultural diversity, and conflict in this region.

Freeland, Nicholas (TRC Environmental Corp, Laramie, WY)

Session 6: *Exploring Certain Functional Constraints of Rockshelter Use by Hunter-Gatherers in the Bighorn Basin*

Rockshelters have long been key sites in establishing cultural chronologies as well as subsistence strategies across North America and the world, and the rockshelters surrounding the Bighorn Basin in Wyoming are no exception. However, very little research has been aimed at the broad scale functional variability of these sites and factors that may have contributed to this variability. Here I approach this question by testing the hypothesis that rockshelter size was a major factor conditioning the prehistoric use of these sites.

Gabe, Caroline (University of New Mexico)

Poster Session 11: *The Tale of One Colorado Valley: A Landscape Mosaic of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River.*

Using a landscape based approach and geospatial analyses this poster explores land use over time along the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River in southwestern Colorado. Recent research done by the University of Oklahoma field school found archaeological evidence ranging from Paleoindian through historic times in the valley. By incorporating a landscape based approach the connectivity between natural features and human patterns can be investigated. Through this research, probability predictions of different site types and temporal diagnostics for new surveys can be developed that incorporate landscape elements and known archaeological/historic sites.

Garcia, David (University of Texas-Austin)

Session 1: *Las Resolanas: Tracing the Communicative Cartographies of a Cultural Common Space*

Historically, scholarship in the southwest has centered on folkloristics, in the last decade critical studies, such as the work of Regina Bendix, has unsettled the a fundamental idea within this area of study, the

presumption that a “traditional authentic folk culture” exists as a form of cultural resistance. New approaches within anthropology have turned to cultural space and circulations of cultural forms that examine the fluidity of cultures, not static or bounded by class, region, and gender. In this paper I discuss how my study of Nuevomexicano gathering spaces or *resolanas* has taken the former objects of folkloristics in a new direction.

Gardner, A. Dudley (Western Wyoming College), and **Glade Hadden** (Bureau of Land Management, Uncompahgre Field Office)

Session 3: *Revisiting the Kuck Rock Shelter and mid-elevation site selection during the Formative Period in northwest Colorado*

From about 1300 to 1000 BP the residents at Kuck first constructed and then maintained a wooden structure within the rock shelter they lived in. In this presentation we will put forth what we have learned about the nature of this structure and provide a synthesis of what we learned during the excavation of this Formative Period structure. One point of emphasis will be the paleo-botanical results of our excavations at this mid-elevation site in northwestern Colorado.

Gilheany, Emma (Columbia University)

Session 12: *Hunter-Gatherer Perceptions of the Rio Grande Gorge*

Models of hunter-gatherers in the northern Rio Grande region have been overwhelmingly economic. Most research has been devoted to studies of optimal foraging strategies, seasonal economic rounds, and hunting practices. This paper aims to intervene in prevailing models by drawing on Archaic petroglyphs from the Rio Grande Gorge to develop new understandings of how hunter-gatherers perceived the landscape as a network of meaningful places. The Archaic rock art is characterized by its aniconicity and inscrutability. Most panels are composed of simple dots, lines, and amorphous shapes. The nature of this imagery demands that one consider the canvas and its placement in the broader landscape. This paper will consider the locations of these glyphs to see whether they can be made meaningful through their spatial associations with particular sorts of landscape features.

Gonzalez, Albert (Southern Methodist University)

Session 12: *The Destruction of Turley's Mill: A Case Study in Latina/o Ethnogenesis*

The shift in identity from Latin-American to American Latina/o is never a comfortable one. In no context was it less comfortable than that of the forcible annexation of the American Southwest by the United States over the mid-nineteenth century. The destruction by Taoseños of the American-owned distillery known as Turley's Mill, carried out shortly after annexation, constitutes evidence for discontent over the transition. This paper explores the nature of that discontent by proposing an archaeological analysis of the operation's capacity for agitation in terms of the local balance of power and in terms of changes to Hispano identities and lifeways.

Greubel, Rand A. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.), and **John D. Cater** (Aztec Archaeological Consultants, LLC.)

Session 2: *Ute and Navajo Cultural Interaction during the Protohistoric and Early Historic Periods: A View from Western Colorado*

Protohistoric and early historic archaeological remains in western Colorado and northwestern New Mexico are typically ascribed to either Numic or Athapaskan peoples, respectively. Occasionally Numic (Ute) occupations are identified in northwestern New Mexico and Athapaskan (Navajo) occupations are found in southwestern Colorado. Detecting evidence in the archaeological record for Ute–Navajo interaction or overlapping settlement ranges is reliant on the ability of archaeologists to recognize and distinguish the cultural remains of each group. Multiple lines of archaeological evidence for Ute–Navajo interaction from northwestern New Mexico and especially western Colorado are examined, with a particular focus on pottery.

Greubel, Rand A. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *The Guard House Site: A Settled Archaic Habitation on the Yampa River in Northwestern Colorado*

The Guard House site (5MF3012) is a large, multicomponent campsite on a terrace above the Yampa River, near Maybell, Colorado. An Archaic basin house discovered during the Piceance Basin Lateral

pipeline project was excavated in 2011. The basin house, which dates to the period 6730–6565 cal. B.P., abuts an earlier house that predates it by a century. The excavated house represents one of several mid-Holocene occupations at the site that collectively seem to reflect a well-established settled Archaic settlement pattern wherein the site was repeatedly reoccupied over a period of more than two millennia. The data supporting this conclusion will be discussed.

Griffin, Kristy (Colorado State University), and **Mary Van Buren** (Colorado State University)

Session 9: *The Utilization of Arrastra Technology in Small-Scale Colorado Mining Operations*

The Spanish introduced the *arrastra*, a vernacular form of ore milling technology, to the New World in the 1500s. Although historically associated with the Mexican and South American miners who travelled north for the California gold rush in the 1840s, the *arrastra* became widely utilized in the western United States in a variety of forms and contexts. Consideration of the distribution and associated contexts of *arrastras* in Colorado demonstrates that this technology was an economical and effective form of milling ore for small scale miners, and furthers our understanding of *arrastra* utilization as linked to technological choices rather than limited to ethnic preferences.

Hale, Elaine (Yellowstone National Park) see Kenneth P. Cannon

Hale, Elaine (Yellowstone National Park), **Douglas H. MacDonald** (University of Montana), and **Matthew Nelson** (University of Montana)

Session 13: *Paleoindian Archaeology in Yellowstone National Park*

In the last 20 years, archaeological work has increased our knowledge of Paleoindian lifeways in Yellowstone National Park. Data recovery studies were conducted in the 1990s and 2000s by Ann Johnson and colleagues at two Cody sites (Osprey Beach and Malin Creek). In the 2010s, the University of Montana completed evaluation of dozens of sites at Yellowstone Lake, resulting in the recovery of many additional Cody and Foothill/Mountain lithics. These studies show minimal use of Yellowstone between 11,500 and 10,000 BP, during the Clovis, Goshen and Folsom periods. Late Paleoindians including both Cody

and Foothill/Mountain Complexes increased their use of the Yellowstone ecosystem between 10,000 and 9,000 BP, especially at Yellowstone Lake. Geographic Information Systems analysis of Paleoindian site locations at Yellowstone Lake indicate use of high-terrace landforms that correspond to elevated lake levels during the Late Pleistocene. Paleoindian lithic resource use was diverse compared to the subsequent Early Archaic period at the lake. At a few sites, Cody and Foothill/Mountain projectile points coexist, providing data to help answer Frison's questions about the cultural affiliations of the complexes.

Halperin, David (Grinnell College) See Rachael Shimek

Harrison, Abbie L. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)
Session 3: *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Fuel Wood Use in the Piceance Basin*

Wood charcoal data from directly dated contexts excavated along the REX and PBL pipelines were compiled to explore any patterns or changes in fuel wood use within the Piceance Basin of northwestern Colorado and southwestern Wyoming. Using presence/absence and ubiquity measures, a database of over 5,000 pieces of charcoal from over 300 thermal features spanning the Paleoindian era through the Protohistoric period were evaluated. Changes in wood use through time may be attributed to paleoenvironmental fluctuations within the region as well as cultural differences or preferences in the types of wood used for different domestic or ritual activities.

Heupel, Kaet (Columbia University)

Session 12: *The New Buffalo Commune: Archaeology of Los Hippies*
What drew the counter-culturally inclined to New Mexico in the late sixties? Why did Taos become a hub (and home) for many of those whom we call The Hippies? Among former residents, the reasons vary from the distance from other realities they sought to shed to the space to experiment in a land seemingly less cluttered by modernity where they could create, build, or simply live simply. Drawing on research at one particular place the former New Buffalo commune, near Taos I will discuss the role of space and place as they relate to Taos, New Buffalo, and to The Hippies.

Higgins, Howard (TRC Environmental Corp.)

Session 8: *Ethnographic Consultation in the San Luis Valley*

In 2011 the BLM undertook an ethnographic study with Native American and Hispanic descendants affiliated with the San Luis Valley of south-central Colorado. This paper discusses the goals, the research topics of the study, the procedures followed, and the results. The project included an extensive literature review, meetings with tribes at their tribal headquarters, and field visits with representatives of the descendant communities. Specific locations of importance were identified by the study, as were general types of areas that are likely to be of significance to the descendant communities. The paper concludes with remarks concerning use of the consultation process.

Hill, David (Metropolitan State University), and **Deni Seymour** (Independent Research Archaeologist)

Session 2: *Issues for Dating Numic and Athapaskan Occupations in the Southwest*

Key issues regarding Numic and Athapaskan occupations in the Southwest relate to timing and routes of arrival of each of the groups. Important elements of the argument involve connecting chronometric evidence to a distinctive subset of material culture and distinguishing between contemporaneous groups. Equally important is confidence in actually and accurately dating target events while understanding the protracted and intermittent nature of the process. Evidence of interaction between groups provides one important key to chronometrically targeting their mutual presence in the region. Special problems are presented for dating mobile group sites whose solution will require innovative approaches and new conceptualizations involving mobile group behavior and different ways of understanding and using chronometric evidence.

Hill, Katie (Eastern New Mexico University) see Russel L. Tanner

Hill, Natalie (Barnard College)

Session 12: *Houses of the Holy: A Ceremonial Cave Complex near Pilar, New Mexico*

The Houses of the Holy Site (LA 102342) is a naturally occurring talus

cave complex near Pilar, New Mexico that has served as a center for ceremony over multiple millennia. Petroglyph panels along the face of the caves depict imagery associated with Archaic hunter-gatherers. Pottery and shrine features demonstrate late Pre-Columbian usage for Pueblo ritual. Immediately outside the cave complex there are a multitude of Jicarilla Apache camps evidencing a more recent period of use in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This paper reports on the archaeological evidence for these occupations based on research done by the Gorge Project since 2007.

Hitchcock, Robert K. (University of New Mexico)

Session 6: High Altitude Adaptations: A Comparative Analysis of the Recent Archaeology and Anthropology of the Rocky Mountains and the Maluti-Drakensberg Mountains

Both the Rocky Mountains of North America and the Maluti-Drakensberg Mountains of southern Africa have had significant archaeological and anthropological work conducted in the past several decades. This research demonstrates that hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, farmers, and travelers went into both sets of mountains for purposes of travel, hunting, gathering, grazing of domestic animals, mountain agriculture, seasonal and long-term residence, and rituals, among other activities. Rockshelters and open areas were utilized in both areas, as were point resources such as sponges and outcrops of stone used for tool production. The Rockies cover an area of 818,000 km² while the Maluti-Drakensberg highlands and associated foothills cover an area of approximately 52,500 km². Land use patterns in the two mountain ranges changed over time, especially with the introduction of livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and dogs). Some of the kinds of sites recorded include hunting stands, communal game drive facilities, sheep camps, rock art panels, and shrines. The mountains were also used as refuges for people seeking to avoid conflict with other groups. Both mountain ecosystems posed challenges for groups seeking to occupy and utilize them, including periodic cold temperatures, winds, short growing seasons, fires, occasional heavy snowfall, and landslides. Drawing on archaeological and ethnographic research in the Southern Rockies and the Maluti-Drakensbergs, this paper discusses some of the varied ways ways in which groups and individuals operate strategically in mountain ecosystems.

Holtkamp, David (University of New Mexico)

Session 9: *When Is A Convento Kiva?*

Western historians and archaeologists have generated a metanarrative that presents the history of Pecos Pueblo and its inhabitants in a terminal format, that is, the Pueblo was doomed to abandonment once contact with the Spanish was made regardless of how the Pueblo Indians responded to Spanish colonialism. Contrary to this notion, the descendants of Pecos at the Pueblo of Jemez maintain a strong connection with Pecos Pueblo and since the 1990s have begun reasserting their presence at the Pueblo by contradicting the idea that the site is abandoned. In this study, I observe how the knowledge produced about the “convento kiva” serves as a lens of the larger colonial metanarrative of Pecos. Using a combination of postcolonial and critical indigenous theory, I argue that colonial knowledge production used by historians and archaeologists work towards creating terminal narratives about Pecos while indigenous knowledge production works towards achieving goals of decolonization.

Ideker, Carlie (Utah State University) see David Byers

Jacobs, Sarah (University of Minnesota, St. Cloud) See Rachael Shimek

Janetski, Joel (Brigham Young University)

Session 2: Discussant

Jodry, Margaret (Smithsonian Institution)

Session 15: *Learning from the Ancestors: An 11,100 year old Medicine Bundle from Horn Shelter No. 2, Central Texas*

Reassessment of a double burial of a 45 year old man and a ten year old girl suggests the adult may have been a healer. A possible medicine bundle placed beneath his head includes turtle shell bowls, antler pestles, red ochre, a bone stylus, sandstone abraders, and a chert biface. Perforated shell beads and coyote teeth, non-perforated badger claws and Swainson’s hawk talons, and other items accompanied this elder. The potential role of this individual as a healer participating in body

painting and scarification is considered as are aspects of his physical anatomy that may support this interpretation.

Kligman, Hannah (United States Forest Service)

Session 12: *The Manby Hot Springs Site and the Emergence of a Capitalistic Landscape*

For millennia, the Rio Grande Gorge has guided human movement through the Taos landscape and provided important economic opportunities. This was as much a case with Archaic hunter-gatherers who traversed the Gorge on foot, as it was for early twentieth century Anglos driving stagecoaches from the Embudo Station, over the West Mesa, to Manby's Hot Springs. In this paper, I discuss the new entrepreneurial uses of the Gorge following the American takeover of New Mexico, focusing in particular on the activities of two infamous individuals Arthur Manby and John Dunn who were key figures in transforming the Gorge into space where movement was commodified and economic opportunity was a matter of capitalistic ownership.

Knight, Troy (St. John's University), **Ronald Towner** (University of Arizona), and **Jeffrey Dean** (University of Arizona)

Session 5: *Dendroclimatic Implications for the Documented Eastern Ute Territories, ca. A.D. 1300-1800*

Recently constructed pinyon and Douglas fir tree ring chronologies from the Tavaputs Plateau area of eastern Utah and western Colorado provide the basis for dendroclimatic reconstructions of annual precipitation and moisture indices for the last two millennia. The Tavaputs reconstructions are used to characterize past climate variability for the target area of this symposium during the A.D. 1300-1800 period of interest. Positive and negative rainfall and moisture variations are used to predict potential Ute subsistence and settlement responses to climate during this period. These predictions can be evaluated against pertinent archaeological and historical records.

Knox, Kelsey (University of Colorado, Denver) See Rachael Shimek

Kornfeld, Marcel (University of Wyoming)

Session 13: *Up, Up, and Away: From Trout Streams to Elk Pastures*
The Rocky Mountains are characterized by broad open vegetation

basins and relatively narrow, often-treeless ridges forming divides between them. Elevation changes of 2000 meters are the norm, creating roughly horizontal ecozones, usually somewhat depressed on northern versus southern exposures. People appear to have used all of the ecozones, i.e., the elevation ranges, since first occupying the North American continent. In the Middle Rockies this placed occupants higher than 2500 meters most if not all of the time, resulting in a wide range of biological stressors on these populations. Such stressors must be dealt with by cultural means. Here I examine some aspects of the First Americans of the Rockies and specifically of Colorado's Middle Park.

Kováčik, Peter (PaleoResearch Institute)

Poster Session 14: *Firestarter of the Southwest: Recovery of Charred Yucca Plant Remains from Thermal Features*

Yucca plants (*Yucca* sp.) are mostly associated with leaf processing to obtain a fiber that was used for cordage. Charred spiny leaf bases of this plant have been recovered from shallow thermal features from numerous sites around southern New Mexico and the northern part of Big Bend Country, Texas, representing various time periods. Experimental burning of whole dry yucca plants shows the immediate production of flames and high ignition heat. This characteristic is especially valuable in the areas where firewood requires high initial temperature ignition. The presence of leaf bases in archaeological assemblages offers a new perspective on the use of this plant.

Ladwig, Jammie (PaleoResearch Institute), and **Linda Scott-Cummings** (PaleoResearch Institute)

Session 6: *Subsistence Strategies Reflected in the Starch Record from the Intermountain West –Southwestern Wyoming to Northwestern Colorado and Central Colorado*

Multiple sites situated at varying elevations from southwestern Wyoming to northwestern and central Colorado range in elevation from approximately 5800 to 7800 feet, and are representative of occupations spanning from the Archaic Period through the Formative Era. Starch samples obtained from ground stone artifacts such as manos and metates, as well as sediment samples from site features (pits, hearths, and house features, etc.) provide important information related to the

intensity of resource acquisition activities, selection of specific plants and plant portions, seasonality of site occupations, and environmental constraints navigated by site inhabitants.

Lamb, Laurel (University of Oklahoma), and **Desiree Smith** (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Photographing Ground Stone in the Infrared and Ultraviolet Spectra*

Archaeologists and curators have often used infrared (IR) and ultraviolet (UV) photography to illuminate features of pottery and textiles invisible under traditional lighting conditions. However, this technique has rarely, if ever, been applied to ground stone from archaeological contexts. We report the results of experiments to determine if photographs taken with IR and UV filters can expose striations, polish, residues, or other elements on ground stone not otherwise visible. We photographed samples from the southern Rocky Mountains and southwestern U.S., a sample that included ground stone made of different raw materials and used to highly varying extents. We conclude that IR photography illuminates otherwise-invisible patterns of use while UV highlights pitting in particular. We offer recommendations regarding light strength and dispersal for those wishing to conduct similar tests of ground stone or other artifacts.

Landt, Matthew (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *Identifying Extramural Activity Areas at a Settled Archaic Basin House in the Piceance Basin of Colorado*

In 2008 and 2009 Alpine excavated a settled Archaic basin house as part of a data recovery effort associated with pipeline construction in the Piceance Basin of northwestern Colorado. A total of 351 excavation units were opened with the intent of identifying extramural activity areas around the semi-sedentary structure. The excavations uncovered thermal features, ground stone caches, and roughly 25,000 artifacts that are the remnants of at least four occupations in the Middle Archaic. Analysis of the artifacts highlights differential use areas around the basin house that expand our understanding of site use at semi-sedentary occupations of nomadic groups.

Lebaron, Brian (University of Oklahoma), and **Parker Melendez** (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Sheltered Prehistory: Archaeology of Indian Creek, Gunnison County, Colorado*

In June 2013, as part of the University of Oklahoma's archaeological field school, we located 17 total rock shelters along a four-kilometer stretch of Indian Creek, Gunnison County, Colorado. Twelve of the shelters were recorded in the 1990s, with one containing a still-visible juniper wall and, reportedly, Ancestral Puebloan pottery sherds. We recorded and shovel-tested five additional shelters and focus here on that work. Three of the five shelters yielded cultural material, including a projectile point that compares well with the western triangular Cohonina type. The Southwestern affiliation of the projectile point is consistent with the finds from the originally recorded shelters, and all of the shelters merit further investigation.

Lee, Craig M. (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research)

Session 13: *Ice Patch Archaeology in the Rocky Mountains: A Silver Lining to 21st Century Climate Change or Too Little, Too Late?*

In keeping with the theme of the session, this paper revisits the 10,400 cal. BP birch dart foreshaft recovered from an ice patch in the Rocky Mountains near Yellowstone National Park. Contemporaneous in age with the Cody complex, the 107 cm long foreshaft is 3,000 years older than any other recovered in North America. Details of the artifact have been published in various venues, including *Antiquity* and *Arctic*. Colleague William McConnell and others have undertaken replications of this artifact, demonstrating its use with a variety of hypothetical shafts. This paper also shares climate science regarding post-1980s snowpack declines in the Rocky Mountains and a comment on the apparent growth of many ice patches since 2007. Despite the lack of substantial melting, surveys continue to identify sites, and other materials associated with ice patches have been identified in collections made at unrecognized sites, (e.g., 13 bighorn sheep skulls collected by a zoologist in 1962 and a bark-wrapped leather object collected by hikers in 1990). Organic artifacts recovered at ice patches provide needed context for the inorganic element comprising the bulk of the archaeological record.

Losey, Ashley (Utah State University) See Christopher Morgan

Loosle, Byron (Bureau of Land Management, Utah), and **Jamie Palmer** (Bureau of Land Management, Utah)

Session 4: *Lithic Resources North of the Uinta Mountains: a Vital Aspect of Uinta Fremont Agricultural Strategy*

Agriculture in northeastern Utah was probably always a tenuous endeavor. Consequently the people of the Fremont era adopted a number of risk reduction strategies. Talbot suggests that important men, or influential leaders, developed late in the Fremont era, and there is abundant evidence that individuals once controlled resources during the Uinta Fremont period. Irrigation systems, a distinctive personalized rock art, violence, prestige hunting in the High Uintas, and other practices are examples of resources possibly controlled by individuals. These strategies allowed communities along Ashley and Dry Fork Creeks to persist, perhaps even after widespread abandonment of the Uinta Basin by agriculturalists. Direct acquisition and heavy reliance on long distance, high quality, north slope toolstone such as Tiger chert and Sheep Creek quartzite is an example of resource control by skilled individuals as part of a risk reduction strategy in an effort to continue a lifeway under precarious climatic conditions.

Lovata, Troy (University of New Mexico)

Session 9: *Using Arborglyphs to Claim the Landscape: Historic and Modern Carved Aspen Trees in the Mountains of New Mexico and Colorado*

Carved aspen trees are common in the American West. Scholars and laymen alike have long been intrigued by the visuals and text of these arborglyphs. But they are more than documents etched on bark. Arborglyphs are material culture that reflects specific responses to place. This paper is a phenomenological synthesis of over 400 historic and modern culturally modified trees in New Mexico and Colorado. It uses arborglyphs to understand how people interact with the physical and mental landscape of the Southern Rocky Mountains. It uses the physical attributes of carved aspens in their environmental context to examine how and why people use, travel through, and mark their place on forested mountain landscapes.

MacDonald, Douglas H. (University of Montana) See Elaine Hale

Madsen, David B. (Lanzhou University) See Michael Metcalf

Magennis, Ann (Colorado State University)

Session 9: *The Colorado Insane Asylum: A View from the Inside*

Colorado opened its State Mental Hospital in late 1879. During the first 20 years nearly 2,000 individuals were admitted, more than half were discharged after varying amounts of time, while about 500 died by 1900. Two hundred were reported to have been buried on the hospital grounds, of which approximately 155 were excavated. A brief medical record also supplies information about each patient admitted, discharged or deceased. This paper will report results of seven studies that have been completed to date on the skeletal collection and the medical record.

Malville, Kim (University of Colorado, Boulder)

Session 10: *The Enigma of the Guard House of Chimney Rock and Arguments for Local Control of the Great House.*

When he named the structure that controls access to the upper mesa of Chimney Rock, J. A. Jeançon theorized that the Guard House provided defense against physical enemies. Instead, this structure appears to have been built to protect the sacred nature of the upper mesa. Its presence may have communicated the message that the area beyond the Guard House was a sacred realm into which visitors should not casually wander. Because of the difficulty of carrying construction materials around the Guard House, it is likely that the structure was built only after construction activity at the Great House had ceased sometime after A.D. 1093. The Guard House walls were not the core and veneer structures of the Great House, but consisted of stacked tabular sandstone. The Guard House suggests a desire by the local community to restrict access to the upper mesa and close it off to all but select participants in ceremonies, which may have included celebrations of moonrise between the chimneys. It is unlikely that these structures on the upper mesa were the consequence of subjugation of the Chimney Rock area by Chacoan elites.

Martin, Curtis (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 2: *The Archaeology of the Historic Ute and Their Final Years in Colorado: Numic Encampments from the 1850s to 1890s.*

Dominguez Archaeological Research Group has been conducting the Colorado Wickiup Project since 2003, primarily in western Colorado. The project has documented 422 aboriginal wooden features such as wickiups and tree platforms on 84 sites. The findings have provided new understanding regarding the Protohistoric and Historic Ute and their continued occupation of off-reservation homelands after their removal to reservations. Dendrochronological dates from metal ax-cut feature elements range from A.D. 1795 to 1916, with over half indicating occupation after 1881, that is, during post-removal times. Two sites were occupied after 1900. Two Numic encampments, and the trade ware artifacts from the sites, are compared and contrasted. Site 5EA2740 dates to A.D. 1853 and consists of 28 wooden features, lithic and ground stone tools, metal artifacts, and glass seed beads. Disappointment Draw Lodge (5MF5216) dates to A.D. 1893 or later and includes a standing tipi frame.

Martin, Curtis (Dominguez Archaeological Research Group)

Session 5: *Insights Regarding the Advent of the Ute Occupation of Colorado: A Perspective from the Colorado Wickiup Project and Site 5ME16095*

In this paper the early temporal and spatial patterning evident in the occurrence of Ute wickiups within the territories first attributed to them is reviewed. Drawing on the results of thermoluminescence tests on ceramic sherds and from excavations at site 5ME16095, a structural clearing site, insights are presented concerning the earliest evidence of Ute occupation yet found by the Colorado Wickiup Project. The excavations produced a circular area that had been cleared of basalt rock surrounding a burnt juniper stump, likely having been cleared for a wickiup location. The site produced a hearth with radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1440-1640, Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points, and Uncompahgre Brown Ware sherds dated to AD 1460±60. The findings suggest that similar sites representing the former locations of now vanished expedient wooden shelters likely exist on the landscape and are a site type often missed in the archaeological record.

Melendez, Parker (University of Oklahoma) See Brian Lebaron

Merriman, Chris (University of New Mexico) See Brittany Munda

Metcalf, Michael D. (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and Colorado State University), and **David B. Madsen** (Lanzhou University)

Session 4: The Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference at 20: Retrospect and Prospects The Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference (RMAC) had as its genesis, a series of informal discussions between researchers working in the Intermountain region who were dismayed at the peripheral way the area and its people were considered at other regional anthropological conferences. The common theme of such discussions was the need for a venue where researchers could gather to present and discuss their research in a setting where the main focus was the anthropology of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent terrains. The inaugural conference, held in Jackson, Wyoming in 1993, heralded a shift from intermountain anthropology being briefly discussed as a border area at other regional conferences to a biannual gathering consistently bringing together well over 100 researchers sharing a common interest in a region. More than 80 individual papers were presented at the inaugural conference in Jackson. At the most recent conference in Missoula, more than 110 presentations or posters were delivered. The conference has not only persisted, but has grown modestly over its 20 years. The authors explore the question, has the creation of the RMAC venue advanced the pursuit of knowledge in the region over the last 20 years?

Millward, Sarah (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: Why Non-Habitation Sites Matter: Excavations at the Sand Box Site

In 2010, Alpine excavated the Sand Box site expecting to uncover an Archaic basin house discovered during pipeline construction monitoring. However, excavations revealed multiple small features. Analysis of these features indicated that the site had been repeatedly occupied throughout the Archaic era by groups exploiting similar subsistence resources. This paper will discuss the results of the Sand

Box site excavations and why excavations of smaller, non-habitation sites are essential to developing a more complete understanding of the prehistoric occupations in northern Colorado.

Montgomery, Christine (Independent Researcher)

Session 2: *An Analysis of Past Visual and Directional Connections between Sacred Places North Park and Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado*

Combining information from archaeological investigations, Ute narratives and consultations, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), I examine whether sacred features on Peterson Ridge, in north central Colorado, are visually or directionally connected to sacred places in Rocky Mountain National Park. I use GIS to calculate an individual viewshed from each of the sacred features. For feature classes with more than one feature, I create a cumulative viewshed. Next, I calculate orientation lines of the features to investigate a directional connection. Viewshed results indicate that Peterson Ridge may be part of the Park intervisibility network however, the orientation results show weak to no connection.

Montgomery, Lindsay (Stanford University)

Session 12: *Equestrian Nomads of the Northern Rio Grande*

For thousands of years various indigenous groups have moved across and marked the northern Rio Grande landscape. Although the Puebloan occupation of the Rio Grande has been well documented, a comprehensive understanding of nomadic material and iconographic traditions has yet to be formulated for this area. Since 2007 the Rio Grande Gorge Project has sought to address this gap in the archaeological literature of northern New Mexico through systematic survey inside the Gorge. This paper will provide a glimpse into our findings over the past several years by discussing the material evidence for the Ute, Jicarilla, and Comanche presence in the Taos area.

Morgan, Christopher (University of Nevada, Reno), **Ashley Losey** (Utah State University), and **Loukas Trout** (University of Nevada, Reno)

Session 4: *A Different Kind of High Altitude Hunter Gatherer Adaptation: High Rise Village and Punctuated Occupational Trajectories in Western Wyoming*

When first discovered in 2006, High Rise Village piqued substantial interest due to its elevation, the high number of house features at the site, and its apparent similarities to high altitude village sites such as those in Nevada's Toiyama Range and eastern California's White Mountains. However, seven years of research at the site has revealed rather different behavioral and occupational patterns. It has a longer and deeper period of use, was likely focused on resource extraction principally in and near the site area, and is characterized by more short term and sporadic occupations than its Great Basin counterparts. This pattern likely represents a heretofore unrecognized alpine or subalpine component of a regional settlement and subsistence pattern characterized by seasonal transhumance, residential feature construction, and increasing diet breadth during the late Holocene. This ultimately will show that hunter gatherer adaptations to altitude include a diverse array of settlement and subsistence behaviors.

Mueller, Jenn (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *Testing the Seasonal Round: Mobility as Indicated by Resource Collection at the Red Rose Site (5MF1915) in Northwestern Colorado*

At the Red Rose Site, 5MF1915, in northwestern Colorado, Formative and Protohistoric era occupations were investigated in a rockshelter during pipeline mitigation project. Multiple resource types including lithics, obsidian, and animal resources were transported to the site. This paper briefly examines the distances and postulated paths taken to move resources into the hands of the site inhabitants and into the rockshelter during Formative and Protohistoric era occupations. The end goal is to assess some archaeological conceptions of seasonal rounds.

Munda, Brittany (University of Oklahoma), **Alyxandra Stanco** (University of Oklahoma), **Chris Merriman** (University of New Mexico), **Holly Andrew** (University of Oklahoma), and **Bonnie Pitblado** (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Home is Where the Hearth Is: From Paleoindian to Ute Occupation of Site 5GN4093, Lake Fork Valley, Colorado*

Located in southern Gunnison County, Colorado, site 5GN4093 shows evidence for near-continuous prehistoric human occupation from Folsom through Ute time. This poster highlights the result of radiocarbon dating and flotation analysis of a fire hearth exposed in a road cut that bisects the site, as well as surface collections of chronologically diagnostic projectile points. For reasons we elaborate in the poster, we infer that the site, located in the shadow of the striking “Gate” physiographic landmark, has been an important rendezvous location for prehistoric groups who used the Lake Fork Valley for more than ten millennia.

Nash, Robert (Montgomery Archaeological Consultants), and **Jody Patterson** (Montgomery Archaeological Consultants)

Session 7: *Reexamining the Formative Period Temporal Sequence in Nine Mile Canyon, East-Central Utah*

Most of what archaeologists know about Fremont activity in Nine Mile Canyon comes primarily from surface sites and a handful of excavated sites. Road and pipeline construction projects in the canyon during 2011 and 2012 revealed several buried pit structures, roasting features, and isolated hearths, all of which were partially or fully excavated. Nearly 50 new radiocarbon dates were obtained from these features, more than doubling the dates we have for Nine Mile Canyon. These additional dates provide new insight and raise new questions, regarding prehistoric land use and settlement patterns in the canyon. Existing models are examined and evaluated in light of the recent discoveries.

Nelson, Kit (New Orleans Center for Creative Arts), and **Allen Rutherford** (Tulane University)

Session 12: *Scorched Adobe: Examining the Burned Rooms of Pot Creek Pueblo*

This presentation explores the evidence of burned rooms at the site of T’aitōna or Pot Creek Pueblo, (LA 260). The site, occupied from

approximately A.D. 1260-1320, represents one of the few large aggregated villages in the Taos area. The site has a long history of study, with over 30 years of excavation. During past excavations and a recent project at the site, evidence of burning within architecture was identified. This presentation explores the question of what natural and cultural processes resulted in the burning of these rooms is explored using archaeological data, architectural evidence, ethnographic information, and oral history.

Nelson, Matthew (University of Montana) See Elaine Hale

O'Brien, Lauren (Southern Methodist University)

Session 12: *A New Look at the Past: The Late Developmental Period in Taos*

Knowledge of the late Developmental period in the Taos Valley, the northernmost Puebloan expansion in the Northern Rio Grande, is based on research from the 1950s, 1960s, late 1980s and 1990s. Research from the 1990s until now has been predominately survey for Cultural Resource Management projects. This work has recorded the locations of sites, but a synthetic view of the archaeology is needed to answer lingering questions. Current debates include the timing of Puebloan expansion into the Taos Valley, the direction and manifestation of this expansion, and the identities of these groups. To address these research questions, we must assess the results of previous research utilizing modern techniques, and integrate them into ongoing studies.

Omvig, Jeremy (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *Reanalysis of Kib-Ridge Yampa Site Artifacts, 5MF3687*

Alpine Archaeological Consultants reanalyzed the artifact collection from the 1993 to 2001 excavations of the Kib-Ridge Yampa site in northwestern Colorado as part of the data synthesis for the Piceance Basin Lateral data recovery program. The site is a stratified, multicomponent Paleoindian site that yielded radiocarbon data and diagnostic artifacts that indicate Goshen and Folsom occupations. While most occupations of the site appear to have been of relatively short duration, evidence for either a long term habitation or a series of repeated occupations is present within Component 3. This paper

presents an overview of the reanalysis and discusses the evidence for specialized tool production within Component 3.

Page, Michael (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist) see William Eckerle

Page, Michael (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist)
Session 13: *Game Creek: Late Paleoindian Transitions in Jackson Hole, Wyoming*

Recent excavations at the Game Creek site in southern Jackson Hole have reveal a series of stratified Late Paleoindian hunting camps. Projectile point styles are typical of Middle Rockies and intermountain basins of the region with Allen/Angostura, Lovell Constricted, Pryor Stemmed and Ruby Valley types recovered in limited quantities. The near absence of nonlocal tool stone, the presence of eastern point styles and the site's location near mountain passes to the Green and Wind River basins reflect seasonal summer use of Jackson Hole by Late Paleoindian people to the east and southeast.

Palmer, Jamie (Bureau of Land Management, Utah) see Byron Loosle

Patterson, Jody (Montgomery Archaeological Consultants) See Robert Nash

Patterson, Jody (Montgomery Archaeological Consultants)
Session 9: *Cairns, Camps, and Corrals: Spatial and Temporal Patterning of Winter Range Sheep Grazing in the Uinta Basin, Utah between AD 1885 and 1960*

Located between the Uinta Mountains and the East Tavaputs Plateau, the Uinta Basin served as winter grazing range for tens of thousands of sheep between the 1880s and the 1960s. An intensive survey of the Natural Buttes Gas Field within the basin identified over 500 herding related range camps, corrals, and cairns in a 224 km² area. Using methods and techniques from archaeology, ethnography, historical ecology, and spatial theory, the spatial and temporal land use patterns in the Natural Buttes area are identified. The data suggest that sheep herders created persistent places in the landscape, which were used repeatedly over several years. Overgrazing, changes in transportation

corridors, and the development of grazing allotments resulted in shifts of the persistent places through time.

Pfertsch, Jack (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 9: *America's Bread Basket: Investigations at the Degryse Homestead, 5MF5693, Latter Day Settlement of the Great Divide Homestead Colony*

Data recovery at the Degryse Homestead (5MF5693) during the Piceance Lateral Pipeline project focused on discreet structures and features that were part of a single occupation by Arthur Degryse dating from 1919 to 1937. The site property was originally acquired as part of the Great Divide Colony No. 1, an experimental dry farming settlement. Using the data collected, valuable insights were obtained that elucidate the daily life and socioeconomic status of the Belgian immigrant in his attempts to subsist on marginal agricultural lands in northwestern Colorado. Moreover, the data will be applied to a larger historical framework to better understand the effects of national policies and economics during the occupation period, especially the Great Depression.

Pitblado, Bonnie (University of Oklahoma) See Brittany Munda

Pitblado, Bonnie (University of Oklahoma)

Session 13: *Paleoindian Archaeology of the Gunnison Basin, Colorado*
Twenty years ago, Rocky Mountain Paleoindian archaeology had been conducted principally by Wil Husted and George Frison in the Wyoming Rockies, Jim Benedict in the Colorado Front Range, and Margaret Jodry and Dennis Stanford in the San Luis Valley. Since that groundbreaking work, a number of other Rocky Mountain regions have seen similar efforts, including the Upper Gunnison Basin of southwest Colorado. Three research teams from the University of Oklahoma, Western State College, and Southern Methodist University have produced important data about early and late Paleoindian use of the Basin. This paper synthesizes key findings and compares them to those generated in other Rocky Mountain settings, including some reported in this session.

Prouty, Michael (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *A Synthesis of Ground Stone Tools from Multiple Sites in the Piceance Basin*

Excavations conducted by Alpine during the Piceance Basin Lateral Pipeline Project resulted in the recovery of a ground stone assemblage of over 200 tools. This collection, supplemented with data from previous pipeline projects, some collocated through many of the same sites, has created a large sample of over 500 ground stone artifacts. This assemblage includes manos, metates, abraders, polishing tools, and ornaments. The tools span multiple time periods and have shown to be used in plant processing, hide processing, and pigment production. This paper aims to present a synthesis of the functional tool types and place the use of ground stone into a larger context within the Piceance Basin.

Reavill, Maud (Barnard College)

Session 12: *Descansos of the Northern Rio Grande*

With the arrival of the first Catholic colonists at the end of the sixteenth century, crosses began to dot the New Mexican landscape. Until the mid-twentieth century, the most visible crosses were pecked onto boulders or erected as wooden symbols of Calvary atop hills and mountains. Today, however, elaborate roadside descansos fashioned out of a wide range of materials stand as the most prominent Christian landscape icons, a constant backdrop during any drive throughout the region. As shrines to those who have died on the road, contemporary descansos embody the complicated relationships between the automobile, substance abuse, death, and Hispano culture. In this paper, I report on the first archaeological study of roadside descansos and the material remains that accompany them.

Reed, Charles (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 3: *Results of Post-construction Data Recovery at the Sudden-Storm Site: Insights into Reoccupation.*

Alpine completed data recovery at the Sudden-Storm site in 2011. Although several basin houses had been observed at the site during the monitoring phase of the project, excavation focused on a potentially Formative-era basin house. While subsequent dating demonstrated that the structure dated to the Settled Period of the Archaic era, excavation

revealed a set of five structural features, within two chronological occupation periods that represented three distinct occupations. Of further interest, two of the structures appear to represent supporting structures that were not designed for primary habitation purposes. This talk will review the results of data recovery at the site and examine the relationship and traits of the excavated structures.

Rodgers, Billy (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *The Railroad Ties That Bind*

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Lake City Spur ran from Sapinero to Lake City, Colorado. In the late nineteenth century, Lake City residents lobbied heavily for construction of the spur, seeing it as a vital link connecting their small town to the rest of the state. In 1889, they heralded the arrival of the railroad, although their joy turned to dismay when the train chugged through the Lake Fork Valley for the last time in 1934. This poster relates the story of Lake City residents' commitment to broadening their world through a single, short, well preserved segment of the spur located at Wilson Ranch, southern Gunnison County.

Rodriguez, Sylvia

Session 1: *Discussant*

Rutherford, Allen (Tulane University) See Kit Nelson

Rowe, Matthew (University of Indiana), and **Judson Byrd Finley** (Utah State University)

Session 13: *Foothills-Mountains Paleoindian Subsistence and Rockshelter Use in the Bighorn Basin, Wyoming: Collaborative Insights from Geoarchaeology and Zooarchaeology*

Archaeologists assume large scale environmental changes during the Early Holocene caused the development of the Foothills-Mountains Paleoindian Tradition (FMPT) in the Bighorn Basin, yet the exact mechanisms that predicated its development are not well defined. We present results from recent geoarchaeological and zooarchaeological research that suggest localized subsistence patterns, centered on riverine canyon systems and vertical mobility strategies, developed in response to relatively dry conditions. Ultimately, this strategy

apparently encouraged isolation and the unique adaptations associated with the tradition in the Bighorn Basin. This study demonstrates that integration of zooarchaeology with geoarchaeology offers insights beyond those achieved from the methods individually.

Salzstein, Alan (California State University, Fullerton and Chimney Rock Interpretive Association)

Session 10: *Why They Left Chimney Rock: A Political Perspective*

We argue that the Ancient Puebloans, following very intense efforts, completed the great house at Chimney Rock in 1093, and we maintain that by 1150 all the inhabitants were gone. The most frequent question I am asked by visitors at Chimney Rock is: Why did they leave?

Responding to this question often leaves me wondering what we really know about this important event. In this presentation, I propose to summarize what is known about abandonment and raise some conjectures based on insights from my own discipline, Political Science.

Santiago, Emilio (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

Session 12: *The El Bosque Site, a Thirteenth Century Village near Dixon, New Mexico*

Recent investigations at the El Bosque Site in the Embudo Valley, New Mexico, raise new questions about the evolution of moiety organization in the northern Rio Grande Valley. The El Bosque Site is a previously unrecorded large 13th century village with hundreds of multistory rooms organized into a dual division that is similar to, but more complex than, the dual organization at nearby Pot Creek Pueblo. El Bosque provides the earliest strong evidence for village-level moieties in the Rio Grande Valley, apparently introduced by recent Tanoan-speaking immigrants from the west. Here, we report on Columbia University's recent research at El Bosque, providing the first maps of its architectural layout, surrounding network of shrine boulders, and viewsheds, and we consider the implications of the site for our understanding of the origins of Eastern Pueblo moieties.

Scheintaub, Madeline (University of New Mexico), and **Emilie Jones** (University of New Mexico)

Poster Session 14: *Social Interactions in a Marginal Environment: An Analysis of the Tijeras Pueblo fauna*

Tijeras Pueblo was built in an ecologically diverse, but agriculturally marginal, setting during a time of dramatic population reorganization in the Southwest. Situated in a mountain pass, this site was ideally situated to mediate connections between the Rio Grande Valley and the Southern Plains. Interactions with both these regions may have been fundamental to the pueblo's success. This poster uses zooarchaeological data to characterize these interactions, using the relative abundance of grassland, wetland, and mountain species to reflect social connectivity. Preliminary results support the hypothesis; further analysis and investigation into the potential importance of salt procurement from the Estancia Basin will enhance our understanding of these interactions.

Schissler, Eric (University of Colorado, Boulder), and **Rath Sophoan** (Cambodia Travel Trails)

Session 8: *Interactions between Long-tailed Macaques and Humans at Angkor Archaeological Park, Cambodia*

This paper examines the interactions of long-tailed macaques, *Macaca fascicularis*, and humans near the Bayon temple complex and in other areas of Angkor Archaeological Park in Cambodia. My methodology was to engage in a written dialogue with a credible local observer to cite the findings of published researchers and to recall my own observations from my ethnographic research at Angkor Archaeological Park. Studies of the macaques and their relationship with humans could further our understanding of the health of the macaques and the impact of macaques on humans.

Schlagel, Maura (Barnard College)

Session 12: *The Embudo Land Grant: A Tercentenary Perspective*

This paper focuses on land grant issues in northern New Mexico, particularly the Embudo land grant of Dixon created by Spanish settlers in 1725. It examines how the usage of land has evolved and changed, and how a communal style of living, apparent in the original land grant, has transformed over the past century. Through oral histories of

members of the Dixon community, as well as the examination of community members' memory maps, my goal is to reveal how and why property lines have changed. Also, I strive to understand how individuals relate to government agencies like the Bureau of Land Management and what causes conflicts over property to arise.

Schroeder, Bryon (University of Montana)

Session 2: *The Village Spread: Ethnic Identity at the Edge of the Great Basin*

The goal of my talk is to provide an overview of approaches used to interpret ethnicity in the archaeological record. This literature and site review is placed into the context of the ethnically defined debate known as the Numic Spread. The review has two main purposes. The first is to elucidate the manner in which ethnicity has been used and linked to the archaeological record in this specific debate and describes how this debate fits within a larger anthropological discussion on ethnicity. The second is to place several village sites in Wyoming within the context of ethnicity in the archaeological record and to reexamine the appropriateness of the ethnic labels attributed to these sites. The talk concludes by addressing the manner in which ethnicity has been used to explain archaeological sites across the west and finds that ethnicity in the Numic Spread is misrepresented when placed in the context of newer cultural and archaeological studies.

Scott-Cummings, Linda (PaleoResearch Institute) See Jammie Ladwig

Scott-Cummings, Linda (PaleoResearch Institute)

Session 13: *Recent Advances in Microforensic Archaeological Techniques, Archaeobotany, Chemical, and Elemental Analyses*
Paleoenvironmental and subsistence interpretations have relied upon archaeobotanic data for more than 40 years. From the beginnings of faunal analysis and macrofloral analysis of visible remains to flotation on a routine basis, pollen and phytolith analysis, then finally to starch analysis, identification of subsistence activities, diet, and nutrition provide ever-richer records of the past. Over the past decade or so, these analyses have been supplemented by an array of chemical and elemental analyses that rely on FTIR and pXRF instrumentation. Today

we can identify chemical signatures and verify the presence of specific foods through additional analyses using the microscope. This paper presents specific examples of evidence for starchy tuber processing and further refinement through starch analysis. In addition, the paper touches on synergistic interpretations of data using multiple analyses, highlighting the use of chemical (FTIR) and elemental analyses (pXRF). In keeping with the theme of this session, case studies represent various Rocky Mountain Paleoindian sites and sources of data.

Seymour, Deni (Independent Research Archaeologist) See David Hill

Shimek, Rachael (University of Wyoming). **Kelsey Knox** (University of Colorado, Denver), **Sarah Jacobs** (University of Minnesota, St. Cloud), **Bridget Weiner** (University of Wyoming), and **David Helperin** (Grinnell College)

Session 15: *Preliminary Results of the 2013 Excavations at the Hell Gap Site*

Hell Gap is a stratified Paleoindian campsite located in southeastern Wyoming. The site has been under investigation since its discovery in 1959 and is best known for helping establish Plains Paleoindian chronology. Research continues to focus on geological and cultural stratigraphy at Locality I, as well as site formation processes. This paper describes the 2013 field project, the excavation methods and areas excavated, and the artifacts recovered. The majority of recovered artifacts consist of chipped stone, fauna, and ochre. Notable among these are a partially refitted core and a sufficiently preserved deer tooth row that provides evidence of seasonality of death. Additionally, the overall site patterning is described and discussed in the context of a larger sample of vertical and horizontal exposure now available.

Smith, Craig (Cardno ENTRIX)

Session 15: *The Late Archaic Deadman Wash Phase in the Wyoming Basin of Southwest Wyoming*

The Late Archaic Deadman Wash phase dating between 2900 and 1800 years BP is one of the more poorly understood periods in the prehistory of southwest Wyoming. Recent excavations at the Dry Muddy Creek site in the Green River Basin and comparisons with Site 48SW8842 in

the Washakie Basin provide new information on this period. Both sites have statistically similar radiocarbon dates between 2950 and 2790 years BP and contain similar basin houses. A major activity at both sites was the processing of seeds, especially those from goosefoot, as evidenced by the recovery of hundreds of charred seeds from features at each site.

Smith, Desiree (University of Oklahoma) See Laurel Lamb

Stanco, Alyxandra (University of Oklahoma) See Brittany Munda

Stutts, Stephanie (University of Oklahoma), and **Megan Wilson** (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Planes, Trains, and Mobility: 10,000 Years of Travel at Wilson's Ranch*

This poster summarizes 10,000 years of human use of the Wilson Ranch Site in southern Gunnison County of Colorado. The site has yielded projectile points, dating from Folsom through Protohistoric times, and an unusually diverse array of chipped stone raw materials. Based on these finds and the landscape's proximity to a prominent landmark known as the Gate, we conclude that Wilson Ranch was a stop along a major travel corridor for ten millennia. Wilson Ranch remained vital to nineteenth and twentieth century travelers, containing remnants of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the Old Lake City toll road, and even an airstrip. We touch on these site components and the historic ranch occupants whose lives intersected with the planes, trains and automobiles that traversed their property.

Sutcliffe, Ron (Chimney Rock Interpretive Association)

Session 10: *Other Major Lunar Sightlines at the Lower Chimney Rock Mesa*

The alignment of the Major Lunar Standstill Moonrise through the twin spires of Chimney Rock National Monument has been investigated and reported by others. During the Major Lunar Standstill Cycle from 2005 to 2008 photographic evidence was obtained from other ancient sites at the Lower Chimney Rock Mesa community areas. This paper defines what was documented and explores the possibilities of the placement of architecture intentionally to honor the Major Lunar Standstill northeastern moonrise-through-the-spires phenomenon.

Sutton, Wendy (San Juan National Forest)

Session 10: *Water Management at Chimney Rock: Imaging a Prehistoric Landscape*

Since the earliest research at Chimney Rock, in the 1920s, where and how the villagers of Chimney Rock's High Mesa settlement group got their water has been a puzzle. The High Mesa area is located 1000 feet above the valley floor. Recent research has expanded our understanding of water control at Chimney Rock; we are beginning to recognize a complex water management strategy that included check dams and reservoirs. These features can help us understand the complex relationship the Ancestral Puebloans had with this mountainous environment and provide clues to later migrations.

Tanner, Russel L. (Bureau of Land Management, Fillmore Field Office), **Katie Hill** (Eastern New Mexico University), and **Samantha Thomas** (Dixie State College)

Session 9: *FDR's Soil Soldiers in Utah's Deep Creek Mountains: The Callao Civilian Conservation Corp Camp.*

Archaeological investigations confirmed historical information regarding the location of the 1934-1937 headquarters of the Callao Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) outpost at the foot of the east side of Utah's 10,000 feet high Deep Creek Mountains. The CCC at this location served the United States Grazing Service, a predecessor agency of the Bureau of Land Management. The soil soldiers' duties included building roads and stream management structures, such as reservoirs and irrigation systems, and surprisingly, at the Callao Camp, marking the 1860 route of the Pony Express Trail among other historic preservation projects. Ongoing research includes study of numbers and types of physical structures evident in the archaeological record at Callao, as opposed to those shown in historical photographs and other documents. The Callao camp also has an extensive refuse area that could allow intensive study of daily life for the young men participating in this important government works project.

Thomas, Samantha (Dixie State College) see Russel L. Tanner

Todd, Lawrence C. (University of Texas, Austin)

Session 4: *A Record of Overwhelming Complexity: High Elevation Archaeology in Northwestern Wyoming*

Over the last decade, as part of the Greybull River Sustainable Landscape Ecology (GRSLE) project, field research in the Absaroka Mountains in northwestern Wyoming has recorded over 500 previously undocumented archaeological sites with components ranging from Paleoindian to the Contact Period. A primary focus has been the development of large-scale baseline regional survey coverage. To date, slightly more than 1% of a 211,500 hectare study area on the Shoshone National Forest has been systematically examined and provides the basis for recognizing basic regional patterns. Since 2006, studies conducted after large backcountry fires have modified and exposed new facets of the region's near-surface archaeological record and provide a richer picture of montane archaeology.

Towner, Ronald (Laboratory of Tree Ring Research, University of Arizona) see Steven G. Baker

Towner, Ronald (University of Arizona) See Troy Knight

Trott, Elise (University of New Mexico)

Session 1: *Melancholy New Mexico and the Resilient Subject*

New Mexico has been depicted as a place that is defined by the past. Early interest in surviving craft and religious traditions has evolved into an anthropological preoccupation with political, economic, and environmental loss as the force behind the contemporary relationships and social ills of New Mexico's Native American and Nuevomexicano communities. In this way, these communities are often depicted in contemporary scholarship as melancholic subjects. I critique the use of melancholia as a theoretical framework for explicating the material and emotional experiences of New Mexican subjects. I suggest that the concept of melancholy reinscribes contemporary lives into an already disappearing past. In contrast, I explore the concept of resilience as an alternative theoretical framework.

Trout, Loukas (University of Nevada, Reno) See Christopher Morgan

Trujillo, Michael L. (University of New Mexico)

Session 8: *Compelling Symmetries in Nuevomexicano, Anglo-American, and Latin American Ethnography*

This paper is a case study of compelling symmetries in Nuevomexicano, Anglo-American, and Latin American ethnography. I explore these symmetric ethnographies to offer a model for cultural analysis that pays attention to both the historical specificity and broader transnational or global forces. The body of this paper considers four texts constituted in different times and circumstances including Rodolfo Kusch's *América profunda*, Guillermo Bonfil Batalla's *México profundo*, Miguel Gandert's *Nuevo México profundo*, and Joe Bageant's *Crónicas de la América profunda*. All use *profundo* as a means to describe the people and traditions that are the supposed hearts of their respective regions and/or nations. More specifically, each uses a regional/national modifier to describe a deep or profound people and/or culture and posits a shallow or superficial dialectical opposition. Through juxtaposition, I seek to understand the symmetry of their titles, their *profundos*, and their potential shared imbrication within both local and transnational/global forces. Ultimately, these *profundos* suggest two potential hemispheric futures. One is a dream in line with dominant trends in emerging trans-American studies and the other is a nightmare that forces us to confront contradiction and dramatic reversal. That confrontation will, in turn, push us to come to a deeper understanding of trans-American condition(s).

Valencia, Cristóbal (University of New Mexico)

Session 1: *Common Futures: Future Commons*

This paper focuses on the sorts of grassroots political subjectivities and strategies that emerge in the midst of the energy-industrial complex. What role do grassroots actors play in energy landscapes? I draw upon ethnographic engagement with local residents and grassroots organizations in three Nuevomexicano dominant counties of New Mexico to discuss participation in public hearings, community mapping, and grassroots assemblies related to rewriting oil and gas ordinances. I examine local strategies and identity formation in relation to knowledge production processes and direct actions. I argue that Nuevomexicanos are engaged in efforts to create a crisis of capital and rebuild a fractured political and material commons. I analyze these

processes through a critical reading of cultural preservation vis-a-vis the construction of common futures.

Van Buren, Mary (Colorado State University) see Kristy Griffin

Varney, R.A. (PaleoResearch Institute)

Session 13: *Vegetation Recovery in Alpine Tundra Decades after Archaeological Excavations at Caribou Lake, Colorado*

Archaeological investigations ending in 1971 and 1996 impacted the alpine tundra vegetation along the outlet of Caribou Lake, located just west of Boulder. During the 1996 excavations, special measures were taken to shorten the recovery time of the tundra in the excavated areas. The upper layer of sod, approximately 2 to 3 cm thick, was carefully removed, piled to reduce water loss, and watered multiple times per day. At the conclusion of the excavations, the sod was replaced and rewatered, then left to recover naturally. A visit to Caribou Lake during the summer of 2013 to check on the vegetation in these areas of excavation provides a visual record of recovery in both the 1971 and 1996 excavation areas. The efforts to mitigate tundra damage in 1996 had a positive effect, although not as significant as the team had hoped.

Vierra, Bradley J. (Statistical Research Inc.)

Session 15: *Late Paleoindian and Archaic Foraging Technology in the Northern Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico*

Several concepts have been proposed for understanding foraging technology including tool use-life and optimal design. This paper will explore the potential of the concepts of durability and penetration efficiency for explaining variations in projectile point design. A variety of foraging technologies were developed to cope with long-term changes in hunting strategies and tactics in the northern Rio Grande valley. Penetration efficiency may be important when using an intercept hunting tactic whereas, durability may be more critical while implementing an encounter hunting tactic. Lastly, the diversity in Late Archaic projectile points may be related to increasing diet breadth and an attempt to increase hunting success rates by targeting specific game species.

Villarreal Garza, Aimee (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Session 1: *Reviving Dead Catholics: The Charismatic Turn on Traditionalism*

Studies of Nuevomexicana/o religious practices, performances, and visual arts have long been anchored in popular Catholicism. While these studies have furthered our understanding of the relationship between religion and ethnic formations with regards to the reinvention of Catholic-oriented traditions in New Mexico, less attention has been given to the Protestant, Pentecostal, and Evangelical Christianities. In addition, our tendency to fix cultural difference on Catholicism has allowed the secular to escape analysis. In this paper, I show how Renovación carismática, a Mexican immigrant-led popular religious movement, is transforming Catholicism and producing the secular on both sides of the border.

Weiner, Bridget (University of Wyoming) See Rachael Shimek

Wilkinson, Darryl (Rutgers)

Session 12: *Penitent Landscapes of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*

This paper presents recent archaeological research on Roman Catholic traditions in the Taos area, with a particular emphasis on deep religious engagements with local landscapes. In this respect, one major strand of archaeological data is seen in Catholic rock art from the past two centuries. This rock art will be analyzed particularly in terms of its interactions with other landscape elements, including formal religious architecture, pre-colonial petroglyphs, pathways, and shrine locations. New Mexico is home to a range of rich and highly distinctive forms of Catholicism, and thus this paper also seeks to convey the contribution of in-depth archaeological study of such materials.

Wilson, Megan (University of Oklahoma) see Stephanie Stutts

Winslow, Anne (History Colorado, Office of the State Archaeologist)
see Kevin Black

Yemm, Steve (University of Oklahoma)

Poster Session 11: *Archaeology of the High Country, Powderhorn Wilderness, Colorado*

This poster presents the results of a 2013 subalpine to alpine zone survey in the Powderhorn Wilderness of southern Gunnison County in Colorado. The survey aimed to test whether the prehistoric occupation of the Powderhorn, specifically, and the San Juan Mountains generally, occurred principally during the Archaic era, and whether high country archaeology in these areas tended not to include the large-scale game drive systems so well documented in the Colorado Front Range. Survey results confirm that prehistoric people utilized Powderhorn alpine landscapes as hunting territories at least as early as the Archaic era. They also show that game blinds occur in the region and that further survey is needed to explore whether the blinds are or are not parts of more elaborate game drive systems.

PAST CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS, SPEAKERS,
FIELD TRIPS, AND RMAA BOARDS

Location and Organizers:

- 1993 Jackson, WY. David B. Madsen, Michael D. Metcalf, Jamie Schoen
- 1995 Steamboat Springs, CO. Calvin H. Jennings, Michael D. Metcalf, Susan Struthers
- 1997 Bozeman, MT. Kenneth P. Cannon and Jack Fisher
- 1999 Glenwood Springs, CO. Marcel Kornfeld, Mary Lou Larson, Rhoda O. Lewis, Mike D. Metcalf, Brian Vivian
- 2001 Waterton Lakes National Park, AB. Marty Magne, Barney Reeves, Brian Vivian
- 2003 Estes Park, CO. Bob Brunswig and Bill Butler
- 2005 Park City, UT. Craig Smith, Bonnie Pitblado, Lynn Harrell, Ronald J. Rood, Scott McKern
- 2007 Jackson, WY. Kenneth P. Cannon and Molly Boeka Cannon
- 2009 Gunnison, CO. Casey Dukeman, David Byers, Brian Andrews, Rachel Wolf, Megan Jamison, LuAnna Bryant, Ruth Dukeman (plus student organizers)
- 2011 Missoula, MT. Douglas MacDonald, Pei-Lin Yu
- 2013 Taos, N.M. Marcel Kornfeld, Jan Biella, Judson Byrd Finley, Gary Grief, Kathy Roxlau, Sylvia Rodriguez, Ana Steffen, Jacqueline St. Claire, Jeannie Tiemann, Brad Vierra, Dorothy Wells, Paul Williams

Boards of Directors (until incorporation of RMAA in 2007, RMAC conference organizers served as an informal board. In 2007 the association was incorporated and the incorporation signatories began the task of organizing elections. First elections took place in 2011)

- 2007 Kenneth P. Cannon (President), Linda Scott Cummings, Marcel Kornfeld (Secretary), Craig M. Lee, David B. Madsen, Bonnie Pitblado (temporary secretary at meeting), Russel L. Tanner, and Jeannie Tiemann (treasurer)
- 2009 Kenneth P. Cannon (President), Linda Scott Cummings, Marcel Kornfeld (secretary), Craig Lee, David B. Madsen, Bonnie Pitblado, Russ L. Tanner, Jeannie Tiemann (Treasurer)

- 2011 Kenneth P. Cannon (President), Marcel Kornfeld (Secretary), Jeannie Tiemann (Treasurer), Linda Scott Cummings, Craig M. Lee, David Madsen, Bonnie Pitblado, and Russel Tanner
- 2013 Kenneth P. Cannon (President), Casey Dukeman (Vice-President), Marcel Kornfeld (Secretary), Jeannie Tiemann (Treasurer), Jacqueline St. Claire, Meg van Ness, Michael D. Metcalf, Bonnie Pitblado

Banquet Speakers or Events:

- 1993 Buffet and organizational meeting
- 1995 Buffet and organizational meeting
- 1997 Kenneth L. Pierce (USGS), Global Change and Climate History
- 1999 Jack Gladstone, Blackfoot singer/songwriter/storyteller
- 2001 Andy Russell, naturalist and author, Real Bears Friday BBQ and Jack Gladstone, Blackfoot singer/songwriter/storyteller
- 2003 Gerard Baker (NPS) and W. Raymond Wood (U. Missouri, Columbia), Lewis and Clark Centennial
- 2005 Mark Aldenderfer (U. Arizona), Prehistoric Hunter-gatherers of the Andes and Himalayas
- 2007 John Rick (Stanford), Hunter-Gatherers of the Frigid Tropics – Early Archaeology of High Altitude Peru
- 2009 Donald Grayson (U. Washington), Dead Wood, Global Warming, and High Elevation Archaeology in Western North America
- 2011 Milo McLeod (USFS) and T. Weber Greiser (HRA), Working with Lewis Binford in the Arctic
- 2013 Thomas Leatherman (U. Massachusetts, Amherst), The Shifting Faces of Human Ecology in the High Andes of Peru.

Field Trips:

- 1993
- 1995 Windy Ridge Quartzite Quarry
- 1997 Optional Field Trip
- 1999
- 2001 Head-Smashed-In
- 2003 Trail Ridge and Trail Ridge Game Drive
- 2005

- 2007 The Henn Site (Mary Lou Larson and Marcel Kornfeld); Quaternary Geology and Archaeological Site Burial in Jackson Hole, Wyoming (William Eckerle); The Archeology of Jackson Lake (Kenneth P. Cannon); The Lawrence Site Inundation Study (Molly Boeka Cannon); The Goetz Site (Kenneth P. Cannon, William Eckerle Molly Boeka Cannon, and Kenneth L. Pierce); Blacktail Butte; The Game Creek Site (Daniel Eakin)
- 2009 Mountaineer Site (Mark Stiger and Casey Dukeman)
- 2011 Black Bear Coulee Paleoindian site and Coloma/Garnet ghost towns
- 2013 Black Bear Coulee Paleoindian Site; Coloma/Garnet ghost towns

Other Significant RMAC Events:

- 1993 Inaugural conference; Plenary session: Human Use of High Altitude Environments
- 1995
- 1997
- 1999 Plenary Session: Rocky Mountain as a Culture Area
- 2001 Plenary Session: Archaeology, Paleoecology, Traditional Knowledge and Rocky Mountain Ecosystem Management in the 21st Century
- 2003 Athapascan Migrations in Western North America
- 2005 Rocky Mountain Archaeology Continues to Look Up
- 2007
- 2009 Plenary Lunch: Cultural Interaction and Continuity Between the Rocky Mountains and Adjacent Regions
- 2011 Federal Lands and CESU Research
- 2013 From Jackson to Taos

PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

	Chamisa I	Chamisa II	Piñon
Friday A.M.	Session 1. Emerging Anthropologies Session 4. 20 Years of RMAC LUNCH	Session 2. Numic Cultures Session 5. Eastern Ute Tradition	Session 3. NW Colorado SW Wyoming
Friday P.M.	Session 4. 20 Years of RMAC	Session 5. Eastern Ute Tradition Session 7. Farmers	Session 6. High Elevation Anthropology Session 8. Ethnography and Bioanthropology
Saturday A.M.	Session 9. Historical Archaeology Session 12. Archaeology of Taos LUNCH	Session 10. Chimney Rock Session 13. Paleoindians of the Rocky Mountains	Session 11 (Posters). Gunnison Basin Archaeology
Saturday P.M.	Session 12. Archaeology of Taos	Session 13. Paleoindians of the Rocky Mountains Session 15. Paleoindian and Archaic	Session 14 (Posters). Contributed Poster

