



# Newsletter of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

**WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER**

## IN THIS ISSUE

2020 Conference Info

Page 4–6

Current Research

Pages 10–18

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No group photo was taken at this year's October Executive Committee meeting in Pueblo. We can only speculate what happened...



...or you can continue reading to find out more in this edition of the newsletter.

## **Volunteer!**

The CCPA Nominations Committee is seeking volunteers for potential candidates for the Executive Committee that include:

- Incoming President
- Treasurer
- Two At-large Board Members

Now is the time to be engaged as a professional in Colorado Archaeology. We need your help! Please contact the Nominations Committee if you would like to volunteer for one of these positions or if you would like to nominate someone for the position. Contact Cody Anderson, CCPA Past President & Nominations Committee Chair, at [CAnderson@metcalfarchaeology.com](mailto:CAnderson@metcalfarchaeology.com).

## **Newsletter Committee Update**

Erin Drake recently stepped down from the Newsletter Committee. Thank you, Erin, for your time serving CCPA! I would like to extend a big thank you to Amy Nelson for volunteering to join the Committee.

- Jacki Mullen  
Newsletter Editor

## President's Corner



**By Angie Krall**

Dear Members,

With roasting green (Pueblo) chile wafting through the air and a Dia de Los Muertos shrine to marvel at in the beautiful El Pueblo Museum, the Executive Committee completed its fall meeting in Pueblo, CO on October 12th. While a little hectic to coordinate, holding the EC meeting the same weekend as the annual Colorado Archaeological Society's (CAS) conference made for some great networking and information-sharing opportunities. Many thanks for the graciousness and willingness of the CAS organizers to make it all happen.

Thanks also to Executive Committee board members who made the trip--a pretty long one for some. We are especially excited about the participation of our first ever student board member Kelton Meyer, who brings a fresh eye to our work and ideas about the CCPA can better serve and support our budding archaeologists.

After we adjourned, Holly Norton, the state archaeologist, conducted a focus group session for the Colorado State Plan. We bombarded her with ideas on how to build on preservation success and further "Celebrate, Engage, Educate and Connect" around historic preservation and archaeology in Colorado over the next 10 years. Please see the schedule for upcoming public meetings across the state and insert your important CCPA voice in this process!

Finally, 2020 conference planning is well under way for Pueblo, CO from March 5-8. Please see details below for how you can participate and, most importantly, lend a hand. We are still looking for a volunteer coordinator and volunteers! Also, see below for the earlier than usual call for papers and our theme "*Collaboration: Looking Back, Moving Forward.*" Let's collaborate for a fantastic conference gathering this spring, shall we?

All my best,

Angie Krall  
CCPA President 2019-2020

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For more information on the Colorado State Plan, visit:

<https://www.historycolorado.org/state-preservation-plan>

# OAHP Update from State Archaeologist Holly Norton



## OAHP FY19 Report Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation



History Colorado creates a better future for Colorado by Inspiring Wonder in our Past

Email: oahp@state.co.us

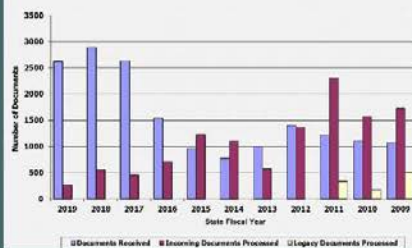
Website: <https://www.historycolorado.org/preserve>

Phone: 303-866-3392

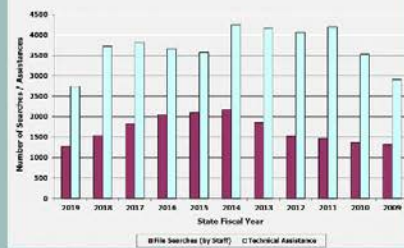
Site Forms Received and Processed by Year: 2009 - 2019



Documents Received and Processed by Year: 2009 - 2019



File Searches and Technical Assistance by Year: 2009 - 2019



### NR & SR

21

new National Register listings

9

new State Register Listings

1200  
Broadway  
Denver

### PAAC

6 classes

17 volunteers  
Summer Survey

8 lab volunteers

Stewardship  
training

1 certification  
issued



Emery  
Archaeology  
Laboratory

Opened  
Summer  
2019

### Compass

8200 user-hours  
logged



104,210 sites  
viewed

### Intergovernmental Services

1,554 S106 projects initiated

144 State Register Act projects initiated

1,065 sites determined NR eligible

1,084 Projects No  
Adverse Effect

26 MOUs

9 PAs



## 2020 Conference Update –March 5–8, 2020 in Pueblo, Colorado

### Submitted by Michelle Slaughter

The 42nd annual CCPA conference will be in sunny Pueblo, March 5-8, 2020. The conference and Friday night banquet will be at the Convention Center (320 Central Main St, Pueblo, CO 81003) and the conference hotel will be at the adjacent Courtyard by Marriott (110 W. City Center Drive, Pueblo, Colorado 81003). We have 60 rooms set aside at the conference rate of \$119/night + tax. If you plan on arriving in Pueblo early, or staying past the conference, they will honor the conference rate up to three days before and three days after the conference, if they have room availability during those times. To reserve a room call: 866-706-7815. Rooms must be booked at least 21 days in advance of the conference in order to get the conference rate. When making your reservation ask for the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists room block. Check-in time is 3:00, and check-out time is noon.



**The River Walk in Pueblo. (Photo Michelle Slaughter)**

The Convention Center and Marriott are conveniently located immediately west of I-25 and several blocks away (an easy walk) from Pueblo's beautiful new River Walk (<https://www.puebloriverwalk.org/>) which is modeled after the famous San Antonio River Walk. You will find numerous dining and drinking options there, including Brues Ale House (<http://bruesalehouse.com/>), which is right on the river. If the weather allows, beers on their upstairs patio are recommended. There are at least a dozen more restaurants, coffee shops, and bars to the southwest of the river, and all are within a reasonable walk or a very quick car ride. The El Pueblo History Museum is 3/10 of a mile to the northwest of the Convention Center. A few other local places that come highly recommended are: Walter's Brewery and Taproom ("Since 1889") <https://www.waltersbeer.com/>; The Hanging Tree Café: <https://thehangingtreecafe.com/>; and Solar Roast Coffee: <https://www.solarroast.com/>. There is no lack of things to do, just minutes from our venues. Planning for the Early Bird venue and field trips are under way and will be announced in the next newsletter.

The Conference Planning Committee consists of Michelle Slaughter ([michelle\\_slaughter@alpinearchaeology.com](mailto:michelle_slaughter@alpinearchaeology.com)) who is in charge of "facilities management" (arranging venue details); Colorado College professor Scott Ingram ([singram@coloradocollege.edu](mailto:singram@coloradocollege.edu)) and his students will be running the registration table at the conference; UCCS professor Karin Larkin ([klarkin@uccs.edu](mailto:klarkin@uccs.edu)) will be spearheading the early bird reception; Pueblo native Jessica Ericson ([jericson@eroresources.com](mailto:jericson@eroresources.com)) and the Denver ERO staff will be in charge of pre-registration prior to the conference; and finally, your CCPA president and Pueblo hometown girl, Angie Krall ([angie.krall@usda.gov](mailto:angie.krall@usda.gov)), is assisting in pulling everything together. Please feel free to reach out to us with questions or email Michelle if you are interested in joining the planning or volunteering.

**AND SPEAKING OF VOLUNTEERING:** we are ALWAYS looking for conference planning help and can ALWAYS use more volunteers! In fact, we are looking for someone to design and make the conference program, someone to design and order t-shirts or other CCPA schwag, someone who will solicit sponsorships (can you beat Becca Simon's record-breaking sponsorship numbers?), and folks to spearhead the fundraiser. Students who volunteer to assist during the conference for at least 2 hours will receive free admission to the event.

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## Call for Papers and Posters, CCPA Annual Conference

**March 5–8, 2020, Courtyard by Marriott, Pueblo Downtown**

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM THEME.** The theme for the conference is “*Collaboration: Looking Back, Moving Forward.*” Now is an exciting time to be an archaeologist. Collaboration with descendant communities and partnerships with diverse stakeholders are increasing. What have we learned, how can we improve, and how can we expand our collaborative work with all those who have an interest in the past?

**PROPOSE A PRESENTATION.** You can submit an abstract consistent with the conference theme to be considered for inclusion during this thematic session on Saturday morning. Or, as always, we are also accepting abstracts on all topics of interest and value to Colorado archaeologists. You will select a presentation duration of 15 or 20 minutes during abstract submission.

**PROPOSE A SESSION OR WORKSHOP.** Do you have an idea for a special session or workshop? For example, there are an increasing number of training collaborations between professional archaeologists (e.g., CRM, public agencies, non-profits) and educational institutions. If you propose a session (think SAA symposium), you can invite presenters and manage the session and we'll help. Do you have a special archaeological skill you'd like to share with others? Metal detecting, for example, is an important skill for archaeologists, but most of us don't know what the best equipment is or how to use it; design a 1 to 2 hour workshop to introduce participants to the basics of metal detecting. If you'd like to propose a session or workshop, contact Scott Ingram at [singram@coloradocollege.edu](mailto:singram@coloradocollege.edu). Sessions or workshops will likely be scheduled concurrent with paper presentations on Saturday afternoon, depending on offerings.

**PROPOSE A POSTER.** All attendees are welcome to develop a poster to share at the conference. Posters should not exceed 48" wide and 36" tall. Requirements for the display will be determined once the venue is finalized with the hotel. Plan to have posters on view all day Friday and Saturday.

**NEW! IGNITE FORMAT TALKS (5 minutes, 20 slides).** We're trying something new this year with short, focused talks throughout the annual meeting. Prepare 20 slides to support your 5-minute talk. Slides will automatically advance every 15 seconds. Talks may be on any topic that will be of interest to conference attendees and will be scheduled intermittently throughout Friday afternoon and all day Saturday (e.g., after lunch and breaks to energize the program in a fun way). To read more about Ignite talks, [click here](#).

**ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FOR PRESENTATIONS, IGNITE FORMAT PRESENTATIONS, AND POSTERS.** Deadline: 15 February 2019. To submit your abstract, [click here](#). Abstracts should be limited to 150 words and clarify the significance of the topic. Please submit abstracts early as there are a limited number of spots available. Guidelines for effective presentations will be sent to all

presenters prior to the conference (e.g., do not read your presentation). The time limits will also be strictly enforced. For abstract submission questions, please contact Ella Axelrod at [eaxelrod@coloradocollege.edu](mailto:eaxelrod@coloradocollege.edu).

Feel free to sign up for one or two of the three ways to contribute to this year's program: a standard presentation, an Ignite-format presentation, and/or a poster. Participation in a workshop or invited session does not prevent you from contributing to the conference with a standard presentation, an Ignite-format presentation, and/or a poster.

**STUDENT PAPER AND POSTER COMPETITION.** Student paper presentations will be scheduled and judged throughout both days of the conference. Student posters will be judged late Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. Ignite-format presentations will not be judged. More information on the competition will be provided prior to the meeting. Expect cash prizes for the strongest student papers and posters!

**PAPER/POSTER SCHEDULE (tentative)**

6 March, Friday

1:30 to 5:00 pm: Paper and Ignite-format presentations; posters on display

5:00 to 6:00 pm: Poster viewing and mixer

7 March, Saturday

8:30 to 12:00 and 1:30 to 5:00: Paper and Ignite-format presentations; posters on display

1:30 to 5:00: Proposed sessions and/or workshops; posters on display



## Twenty-Five Years Ago in Colorado Archaeology (Fall 1994)

Extensive summer research 25 years ago was reported by archaeological colleagues at Western State College (Western), Colorado State University (CSU), and University of Northern Colorado (UNC). Work at both Western and CSU included re-visitation/reevaluation of significant sites documented by previous researchers in their field programs, and UNC conducted further testing at Rattlesnake Shelter (5WL1856) to better understand its stratigraphic, chronological, and cultural context:

- Western's work focused on revisiting and updating the documentation for a number of sites originally investigated by C. T. Hurst, including Tabeguache Cave, Tabeguache II, Cottonwood Cave, Dolores Cave, and Saguache Shelter, among others. The archaeological collections from Hurst's excavations at these sites in the 1930s and 1940s, which include a large number of perishable materials, are curated at the C.T. Hurst Museum and were actively being studied by students under the direction of Ron Rood and Mark Stiger. Students from Western also completed another field season at the Tenderfoot site (5GN1835), opening up an additional 20 sq m and finding 10 new features, including slab-lined, unlined, and rock-filled hearths buried only 10-12 cm below the ground surface. Ten radiocarbon samples and an additional 4,000 artifacts were collected.
- Revisiting high altitude sites in the Rawah Wilderness initially documented by Mike Metcalf in 1971 was the focus of CSU's summer investigations. Twenty-six sites were studied. Two of the revisited sites and two isolated finds were Paleoindian materials. The 1994 fieldwork, evaluation of previous materials produced by these sites, and improved understanding of lithic sources suggested that Western Slope quarry materials, particularly Kremmling chert, were being utilized and carried eastward over the Continental Divide.
- UNC's South Platte Archaeological Project conducted extensive sampling surveys and site testing in the Pawnee National Grassland. The main thrust of UNC's work concentrated in the West Stoneham Research Area in the National Grassland that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places September 23, 1994. Ten sites were tested, and additional testing was undertaken at Rattlesnake Shelter (5WL1856), confirming that its lowest primary occupation was Late Archaic. Two other tested sites yielded Middle Archaic/Early Ceramic (Plains Woodland) and historic cultural components. Three O'clock Shelter (5WL1997) was the most productive site tested, with results suggesting that the associated midden extends for 20 meters along the rock face. UNC planned to continue excavations at Three O'clock shelter in 1995.

CCPA members were eagerly preparing for the Spring 1995 annual meeting in Fort Collins. CCPA Vice-President, Jeff Eighmy, and past-President, Chris Zier, were in the throes of making arrangements and organizing the program.

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## CCPA Listserver: Sign-up Today!

The CCPA email Listserver has nearly 100 subscribers. Postings relate to job opportunities, current regulatory issues, general notices, and association business. Don't be left in the dark between newsletters. Send an email request to Greg Williams, and he will add you (it usually takes about a week). He can't add you without a request. It is best to use your personal email. Listserver posts often get blocked by business or .gov or .edu spam filters. Using an email address that forwards to another email address usually won't work either. Sorry, that's how Google does it. Email Greg at [greg@redpoint-resources.com](mailto:greg@redpoint-resources.com) or call him at 303-748-0321 and he will be glad to help you out.

## Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship Update

**By Mark Mitchell, Ward Weakly Committee Chair**

Over the past 27 years, the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists' Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship has awarded more than \$26,000 to undergraduate and graduate anthropology students studying Colorado archaeology. Scholarship funding allows students to pursue more substantial projects, directly contributing to our shared understanding of the state's past. Most importantly, the scholarship process helps students learn how to design and write a successful research proposal.

CCPA member participation has been essential to the scholarship fund's success. If you work with a student, either as a faculty mentor or an employer or co-worker, the committee encourages you to talk to them about how a Ward Weakly scholarship can enhance their education. Scholarship awards fund a wide variety of budget items, including specialized analyses, software, selected fieldwork expenses, and travel expenses, up to a maximum of \$750. Details on scholarship program requirements, along with an application form, are available online at <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/scholarship-opportunities/ward-weakly-scholarship/>.

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## Membership Committee Report

**By Jon Horn, Membership Committee Chair**

We currently have 182 members with two Student Associate members pending. The breakdown of members is:

10 Fellows  
142 Voting  
10 Student Voting  
15 Associate  
5 Student Associate

We sent out fliers to post to all Anthropology/Archaeology professors at colleges and universities in Colorado in hopes of increasing our student membership. So far, we have not had a tremendous influx of applications from students, but it is still early.

So far in 2019, we have processed nine membership applications – four Voting, two Student Voting, one Associate, one Student Associate, and one upgrade from Associate to Voting.

Membership is down from last year, despite reminders for membership renewals being sent out at least twice. We have had considerably fewer applications for membership this year than we have had in the past. Usually, new members make up for the number of people who do not renew. This is an even greater reason for our current members to encourage their co-workers, employees, and students to join our great organization.



## What's Happenin' in Colorado Archaeology

Submitted by Kim Kintz, Metcalf Archaeology

Metcalf Archaeology's 2019 field season has been productive and fun, not to mention topographically well-rounded with traipsing around in the desert, high plains, and along knife-edge mountain peaks. The season kicked off in late spring, with survey in Utah's west desert and construction monitoring in both Colorado and Wyoming (where it was still winter...). As the spring thaw continued, we worked primarily on numerous inventory projects, with some limited testing, in Colorado, Montana, the Dakotas, Utah, and Wyoming. Especially notable was our opportunity to survey for several weeks in Rocky Mountain National Park for fuels reduction projects. When the snow finally melted in the high country in August, we began survey and site recording for recreation permitting projects; currently, we're trying to shoehorn all that work into the very narrow window before it snows again. Beyond compliance work, we're involved in/leading efforts for outreach and/or research-based projects such as Danger Cave heritage tourism (under contract to Utah State Parks); geophysical study and survey of the Russell Gulch historic cemetery (SHF grant; partnering with Gilpin County Historical Society, Colorado School of Mines, and Alpine Archaeology); historical archaeology workshops at the North London Mill (Park County grant; partnering with NoLo Preservation, Inc. and Alpine Archaeology); and a game drive survey on James Peak (SHF grant; partnering with Gilpin County Historical Society).

There are so many amazing archaeological projects happening in Colorado. We want to hear from you. Contact CCPA Newsletter Editor, Jacki Mullen, to have your organization be featured in the next edition of *What's Happenin'*.



Volunteering at Colorado Canyons Association's Nature Knowledge Days in the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area, Metcalf archaeologist Aaron Whittenburg demonstrates how to use an atlatl and dart for captivated 3rd graders from Delta County. Photos courtesy of Metcalf Archaeology.



## Current Research: Metal Detecting and Extraction of Historic Metal Artifacts from Axe-cut Trees at the La Botica Site and Bunker Old Spanish National Historic Trail Site in the San Luis Valley, Colorado

By Marilyn A. Martorano, Martorano Consultants LLC

Under the direction of Dr. Mark Mitchell, Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG), a number of archaeologists and other professionals, volunteers, and students worked for several weeks in 2018 and 2019 at the La Botica and Bunker sites. A number of tasks were conducted including survey, excavation, consultation, dendrochronological sampling, and metal detecting.

### La Botica Site (5CN1061)

La Botica is located in La Jara Canyon in the San Luis Valley and is an exceptionally large and complex archaeological site that preserves a unique record of American Indian lifeways spanning at least 8,000 years. The site is also an important locality for the San Luis Valley's Hispano residents who gathered medicinal plants there in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

La Botica contains a number of axe-cut Ponderosa pine and at least one peeled Ponderosa. During the 2018 field documentation of tree CMT5 (Figure 1), a lead ball was noted embedded in the wood of the axe-cut scar. The lead ball was photographed *in situ* prior to being extracted (Figure 2). It was removed using a flat-head screwdriver by carefully prying it out from both sides to prevent damage to the surface of the ball.

The ball is 1.54 cm in maximum width and 1.2 cm in maximum thickness. It weighs 218.75 grams. This weight suggests a caliber of between .50 and .55; possibly a .52 caliber (Phil Born, personal communication June 30, 2018). When and exactly why this ball was shot into the tree is not known. It seems most likely that the ball was embedded in the tree after the axe-cutting occurred, but this could not be verified. The ball could have been embedded as a missed shot during hunting or possibly was embedded during target practice (for example, there are a number of peeled trees located in the San Juan National Forest at the Target Tree Campground where Native Americans have described using the tree scars for target practice).

### The Bunker Site (5SH614)

The Bunker site is an extensive camp associated in part with the East Fork of the North Branch of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT), which is north of Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve. This portion of the trail extended north from Santa Fe along the eastern edge of the San Luis Valley and then headed west toward California. It was used by traders from approximately 1829-1848.

The Bunker site exhibits numerous artifacts, thermal features, trail traces, and many axe-cut and delimbed trees. The results of previous dendrochronological data from axe-cut, delimbed trees suggest historic use of the site from as early as ca. 1760 to approximately 1879.



**Figure 1. Overview of Ponderosa pine CMT5 at the La Botica site with Kevin Black and Jordan Neely. Figures 1–5 courtesy of Marilyn Martorano.**



**Figure 2. Close-up of the lead ball exposed at the surface of the scar in CMT5.**

The Bunker site was first recorded in 2009. Additional work in 2010, 2012, and 2016 consisted of survey, testing, dendrochronological sampling and analysis of the axe-cut and delimbed trees, as well as systematic metal detecting. Over the years, the work at this site has resulted in the recovery of hundreds of metal and other artifacts including various types of Native American ceramics, flaked and ground stone tools, glass trade beads, 25+ lead balls, 12+ *coscojos* (metal jingles from a Spanish-style bit), 17 metal knife fragments, 27 metal projectile points, over 30 metal tinklers, several metal awls, a brass earring and several metal buttons, a Spanish-style bit, several early gun parts and accessories including the lower jaw of a miquelet flint lock, a probable decorative brass pendant, and numerous fragments of cut scrap metal.

In September of 2019, PCRG directed a project with Dr. Scott Ingram and Colorado College students; several volunteer archaeologists including Marilyn Martorano, Jon Horn, and Charlie Haecker; Forest Service archaeologists Marcy Reiser and Elena Jiménez; and other volunteers. Fieldwork undertaken during this most recent field session included additional metal detecting, dendrochronological sampling of delimbed trees, identification of trail traces extending south of the site, and excavations of several thermal features.

Based on the large number of metal points, lead balls, and gun parts found at the site, it is hypothesized that there was a skirmish at this location, possibly during the Old Spanish Trail era. For this reason, it was thought that metal detecting the larger pinon trees within the site boundary would be worthwhile to possibly locate metal projectiles, such as lead balls or metal points, that may have hit trees and not been recovered.

One of the documented trees (CMT-2019-1), an axe-cut and delimbed pinon tree (Figure 3), was metal detected in 2016, and a hit was located near the upper end of the scarred/axe-cut area. In 2019, Charlie Haecker metal detected the tree trunk with a more powerful detector and pin-pointed the hit. The wood surrounding the pin-pointed hit was removed using a small-bladed chisel and hammer (Figure 4). A lead ball was removed approximately 3 cm from the exterior of the scar surface and was collected (Figure 5). The lead ball will be formally analyzed by PCRG, but based on the size and weight, it appears to be about a .50 caliber ball.



**Figure 3. Overview of the lower trunk of pinon CMT-2019-1 at the Bunker site with volunteer Bruce Holloway. This tree exhibited axe-cut wood removal, axe-cut delimbed branches, and an embedded lead ball.**



**Figure 4. Close-up view of the lead ball from CMT-2019-1 being exposed prior to removal. The ball is visible as the dark spot near the center of the lighter-colored, freshly cut area.**



**Figure 5. Close-up view of the lead ball after removal from CMT-2019-1 at the Bunker site. The visible surface of the lead ball was embedded toward the pith of the tree.**

In addition to the lead ball, four axe-cut, delimbed branch samples were removed from this tree for potential dendrochronological analysis, and several core samples were taken adjacent to the axe-cut, scarred area to date the axe-cutting event.

#### Summary

Two lead balls have been recovered from axe-cut trees at the La Botica and Bunker sites in the San Luis Valley. In addition to these lead balls being extracted from trees in Colorado, a metal point fragment was recovered from a tree located on a documented 1854 Jicarilla Apache and U.S. Dragoon site (Battle of Cieneguilla) in New Mexico (Charlie Haecker, personal communication September 28, 2019).

These discoveries support the idea that metal detecting of older trees and especially axe-cut or peeled trees on historic sites is a useful endeavor to consider as part of field methodologies. Metal detection of trees and recovery of metal artifacts such as lead balls or points can add important information about activities occurring at certain sites, especially in locations where it has been documented or is suspected there may have been some type of conflict involving the use of weapons such as metal projectile points and/or guns.

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## **Mark Your Calendars!**

### ***American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting***

November 20–24, 2019 in Vancouver, British Columbia

Visit <http://www.americananthro.org/> for more information

### ***Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists Annual Conference***

March 5–8, 2020, Pueblo, Colorado

Visit <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/meetings-events/annual-meeting/> for more information.

### ***Society for Historical Archaeology***

January 8–11, 2020 in Boston, Massachusetts

Visit <https://sha.org/conferences/> for more information.

### ***Society for American Archaeology 85<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting***

April 22–26, 2020 in Austin, Texas

Visit <https://www.saa.org/annual-meeting> for more information.

## Current Research: Geoarchaeology of the Magic Mountain Site (5JF223), Golden, Colorado: A Preliminary Assessment

By Rolfe D. Mandel, Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas

The Magic Mountain site (5JF223) has long been recognized as among the most important stratified archaeological sites in northeastern Colorado (Figure 6) (Butler 1990; Gilmore 1999, 2008; Halasi 1979). For decades following the 1966 publication of Cynthia Irwin-Williams and Henry Irwin's landmark monograph, the site's well-preserved middle and late Holocene record served as a comparative touchstone for systematizing the archaeological record of the South Platte basin.

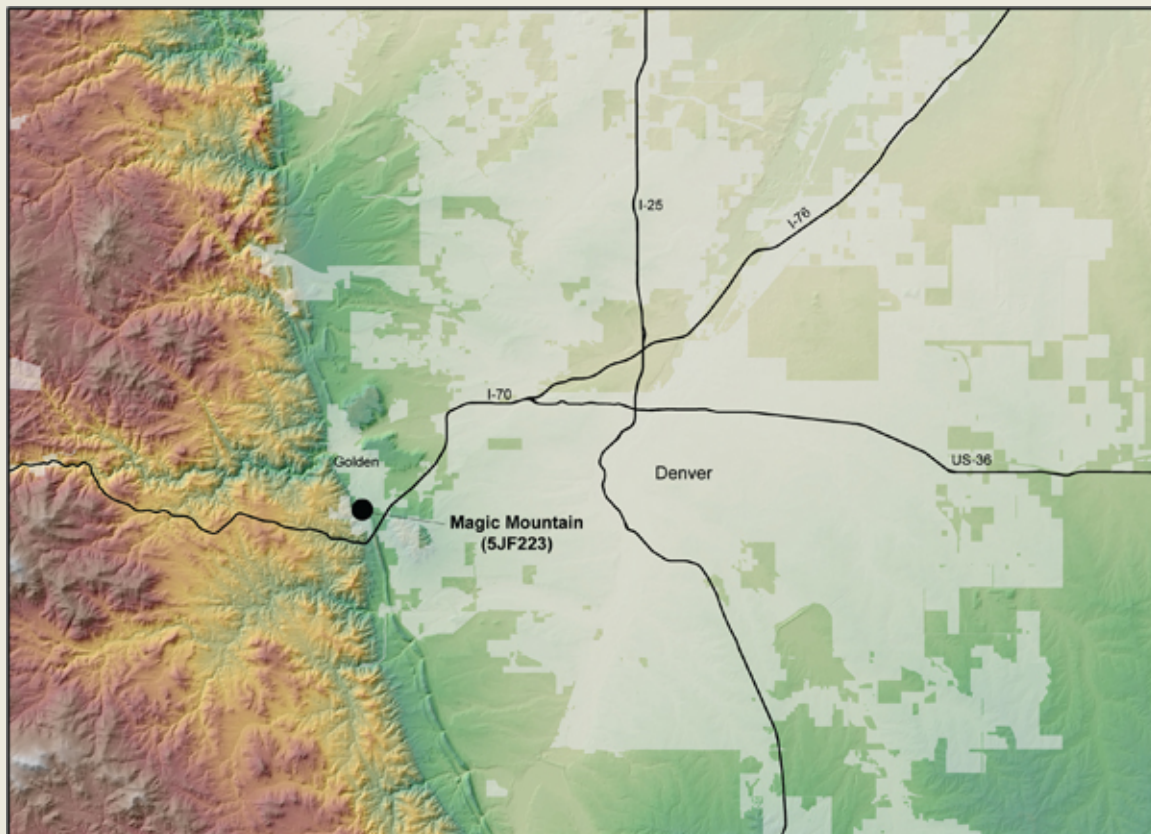


Figure 6. General location of the Magic Mountain site.

Irwin-Williams and Irwin (1966) identified six strata (Zones A-F), which they generally interpreted as lithostratigraphic units, and defined three cultural complexes. The most recent complex, which they called Woodland, occurs exclusively in Zone A, the uppermost stratum. The cultural or temporal affiliations of the sparse materials recovered from underlying Zone B deposits are not known. Artifacts representing the other two defined cultural complexes, which they called the Apex complex and the Magic Mountain complex, occur across multiple zones. Apex complex materials, which likely date primarily to the Middle Archaic period, occur in Zones C, D, and E, although they are most abundant in Zone D. Materials representing the older Magic Mountain complex, which may date primarily to the Early Archaic, occur in Zones D, E, and F. Irwin-Williams and Irwin obtained a single radiocarbon date that put the initiation of Zone E aggradation at  $4930 \pm 250$   $^{14}\text{C}$  yr B.P.

In 2016, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS) and Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG) began new field research at the site. The project's primary goal is to understand more about the site's extensive Early Ceramic occupation. However, an important supplementary goal is to study local landscape evolution and to assess Irwin-Williams and Irwin's Early and Middle Holocene chronology.



**Figure 7. Coring at the Magic Mountain site.**

DMNS and PCRG carried out magnetic gradiometer and ground-penetrating radar surveys at the site in 2016. During the 2017 field season, the research team opened 26 excavation units, primarily exposing rock-filled features dating to the Early Ceramic. Also exposed were older cultural materials contained in alluvium and colluvium, including projectile points likely dating to the Early Archaic. A subsequent coring program conducted by Dr. Rolfe Mandel (Kansas Geological Survey) in fall 2017 focused on portions of the site that might harbor Paleoindian cultural deposits (Figure 7). That effort—which revealed the presence of deeply buried soils that may date to the early Holocene or terminal Pleistocene—was initiated to determine whether the University of Kansas Odyssey program might consider the site for study in 2018.

### ***Preliminary Results of the 2018 Geoarchaeological Investigation***

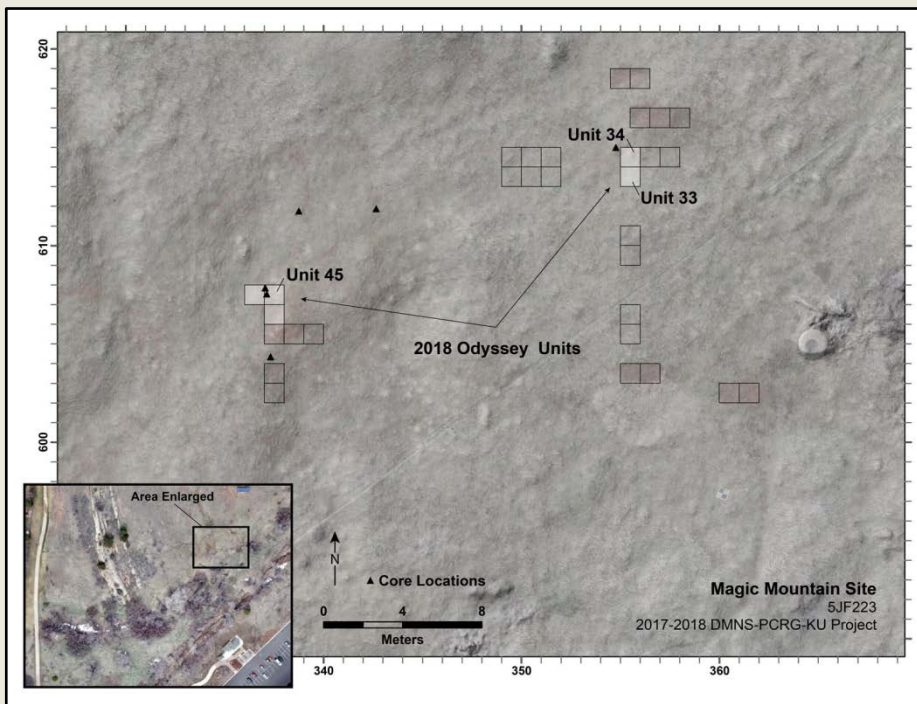
Magic Mountain is located in the Plain-foothills ecotone. The foothills composed of Precambrian metamorphic rocks rise precipitously to the west about 0.5 km from the Magic Mountain site. A hogback formed primarily from Lower Cretaceous and Upper Jurassic formations forms a discontinuous valley wall several hundred meters to the east of the site. Rolling, open plains occur east of the hogback (Scott 1972). Major bedrock units exposed on-site include the Lyons Sandstone (Permian), which forms a 2- to 3-m outcrop. Near-surface bedrock units include the Bergen Shale, Forelle Limestone, and Strain Shale members of the Lykins Formation of Permian and possibly Triassic age.

Apex Gulch, which borders the site on the south, was straightened and channelized in the late 1950s. It is perennial today, although the base flow is minimal. A wetland was present immediately east of the Lyons Sandstone outcrop in the mid-twentieth century. That wetland, which may have been spring-fed, is now dry. Recent development, including modification of the Apex Gulch channel, likely altered the local hydrologic system.

The University of Kansas' Odyssey research team worked in unison with DMNS and PCRG. The objective of the 2018 Odyssey investigation was to emplace test excavations in areas where one or more deeply buried soils were identified during the 2017 coring program (Figure 8).

The 2017 cores demonstrated that a package of alluvium and colluvium 2 to 3 m thick is draped over bedrock in the central portion of the site. The cores also revealed the presence of a well-developed buried soil (Soil 2) developed in alluvium in the lower half of the sediment package. To sample that buried soil, the Odyssey team excavated 2,323 liters of sediment in Unit 45. The excavation terminated at bedrock.

In Unit 45, a 28-cm-thick mantle of modern landfill mantles the surface soil (Soil 1) (Figure 9). The surface soil (Soil 1) has a well-expressed A-AB-Bt-BC profile developed in a 93-cm-thick unit of colluvium (Table 1 – at end of article). The top of Soil 2 was recorded at a depth of 121 cm below the land surface. Soil 2 has a thick, well-expressed Ak-ABk-Btk-BCK profile with stage I+ to II carbonate morphology.



**Figure 8. Magic Mountain Odyssey excavations.**

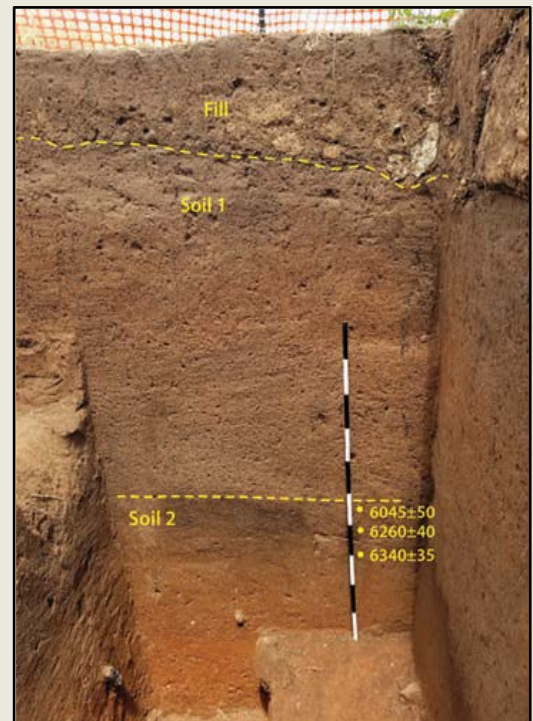
The upper 44 cm of Soil 2 is developed in alluvium with common inclusions of colluvium. Below a depth of 165 cm, Soil 2 (3BCKb horizon) is developed in residuum of the Bergen Shale. In other words, Soil 2 is welded to the residuum.

Three bulk soil samples were collected from Soil 2 for radiocarbon dating. Soil organic matter from the upper 10 cm of the 2Akb horizon, upper 10 cm of the 2ABkb horizon, and upper 10 cm of the 2Btk1b horizon yielded AMS radiocarbon ages (uncalibrated) of 6045±50, 6260±40, and 6340±35 <sup>14</sup>C yr B.P., respectively. These ages indicate that aggradation of the alluvium was underway sometime before ca. 6350 <sup>14</sup>C yr B.P., and that the surface of the mid-Holocene floodplain in the area of Unit 45 was stable by at least ca. 6350 <sup>14</sup>C B.P., thereby allowing soil development. In the area of Unit 45, Soil 2 was buried by colluvium soon after ca. 6350 <sup>14</sup>C yr B.P. These ages indicate that Early and Middle Archaic cultural deposits may occur in buried contexts in the area of Unit 45.

A second, deep excavation block, consisting of two 1 m<sup>2</sup> excavation units (33 and 34), was opened east of Unit 45 (Figure 8). Work in that block exposed a buried soil (Soil 2) 180 cm below the land surface (Figures 5 and 6). To sample that buried soil, the Odyssey team excavated 3,498 liters of sediment.

Two strata were recorded in excavation Unit 33: a 180-cm-thick top stratum consisting of colluvium and a 50-cm-thick bottom stratum consisting of alluvium interbedded with colluvium. The surface soil (Soil 1) in the top stratum has a well-expressed Ap-A-BA-Bw-Bt-Btk-BCK (Table 2 - at end of article). Carbonate morphology does not exceed stage I in the Btk and BCK horizons of Soil 1.

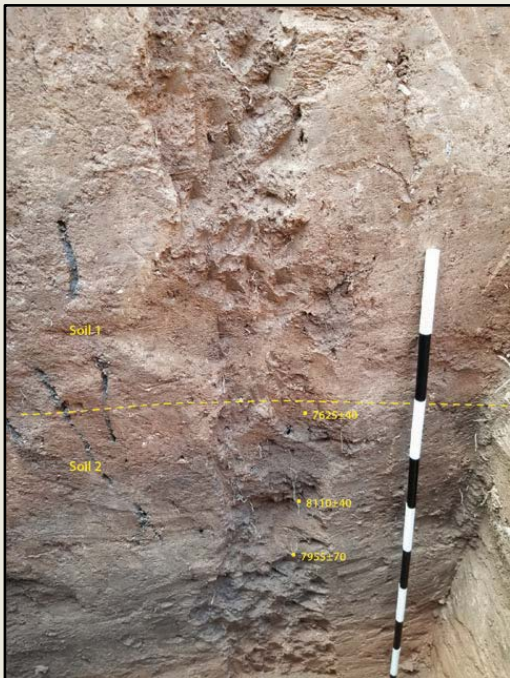
The top of Soil 2 was recorded at a depth of 180 cm below the land surface. Soil 2 is represented by a well-expressed Btk horizon (2Btk1b + 2Btk2b + 2Btk3b) with stage II carbonate morphology; the A horizon was stripped off by erosion before the soil was buried. Soil organic matter from the upper 10 cm of the 2Btk1b horizon, upper 10 cm of the 2Btk2b horizon, and upper 10 cm of the 2Btk3b horizon yielded AMS radiocarbon ages (uncalibrated) of 7625±40, 8110±40, and 7954±70 <sup>14</sup>C yr B.P., respectively. Based on these ages, in the area of Unit 33, aggradation of the alluvium was underway before ca. 8000 <sup>14</sup>C



**Figure 9. Unit 45 profile.**



**Figure 10. Unit 33 profile.**



**Figure 11. Unit 33 profile.**

yr B.P., and the former surface represented by Soil 2 was stable by at least ca. 8000 <sup>14</sup>C B.P. Soil 2 was buried by colluvium sometime after ca. 7625 <sup>14</sup>C yr B.P. Hence, in the area of excavation Unit 33, there is high potential for Early Archaic cultural deposits on and within Soil 2, and moderate potential for Late Paleindian cultural deposits within and below Soil 2. In sum, Soil 2 represents a buried Late Paleindian to Early Archaic landscape.

The radiocarbon ages described above raise a question: Is Soil 2 in the two excavation blocks the same soil (from a soil-stratigraphic perspective) even though the radiocarbon ages determined on organic matter from Soil 2 in Unit 45 are significantly younger compared to the ages determined on organic matter from Soil 2 in Unit 33? Based on morphological properties, Soil 2 in the two excavation units is the same soil, and the difference in the radiocarbon ages can be explained as follows. Given that Soil 2 in Unit 33 is deeply truncated, i.e., the A and AB horizons were stripped off, the organic carbon that was dated came from deep within the Btk horizon of the soil. In a strongly developed soil, such as Soil 2, radiocarbon ages determined on soil organic matter from the B horizon are typically older than ages determined on soil organic matter from the A horizon (Holliday 2004:181-184). Hence, a comparison of radiocarbon ages determined on soil organic matter from Soil 2 in the two excavation units should reveal older ages in Unit 33 compared to Unit 45, which is what we recorded.

Artifacts were recorded within and above Soil 2 in both Odyssey excavation blocks. The analysis of those artifacts is currently underway.

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**Table 1. Description of the north wall of Excavation Unit 45, Magic Mountain Site.**

Landform: Colluvial apron

Slope: 2-3%

Described by: Rolfe D. Mandel

Date Described: July 12, 2018

Remarks: Soil organic matter from the upper 10 cm of the 2Akb horizon, upper 10 cm of the 2ABkb horizon, and upper 10 cm of the 2Btk1b horizon yielded AMS radiocarbon ages (uncalibrated) of 6045±50, 6260±40, and 6340±35 B.P., respectively.

Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	Description
0-13	---	Spoil Unit 1 (modern fill)
13-28	---	Spoil Unit 2 (modern fill)
		Soil 1- Colluvium
28-40	A	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; hard, friable; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; many worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; many fine and very fine roots; gradual smooth boundary.
40-47	AB	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) sandy loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; many worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; many fine and very fine roots; common fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
47-59	Bt1	Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable; common distinct, discontinuous brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; common granules and fine angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; common fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
59-75	Bt2	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable; common distinct, discontinuous brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
75-121	BC	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; very weak fine and very fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable; common granules and many fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; abrupt irregular boundary.
		Soil 2 - Alluvium Interbedded with Colluvium
121-132	2Akb	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; hard, friable; many films and threads of calcium carbonate (10-15%); hard, friable; few fine and very fine roots; common fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
132-139	2ABkb	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium and coarse granular; hard, friable; many films and threads of calcium carbonate (10-15%); hard, friable; few lenses of angular pebbles; few fine and very fine roots; common fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
139-151	2Btk1b	Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine prismatic; hard, friable; common distinct continuous dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; many films and threads and common fine and very fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (20-25%); few angular cobbles and lenses of angular pebbles; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
151-165	2Btk2b	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine prismatic; hard, friable; common distinct continuous dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; many films and threads and common fine and very fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (20-25%); few angular cobbles and lenses of angular pebbles; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
165-200	3BCkb	Residium - Weathered Bergen Shale. Red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam, reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) moist; very weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to very weak very fine subangular blocky; hard, friable; many films and threads of calcium carbonate (10%); common fragments of Bergen Shale.

Table 2. Description of the west wall of Excavation Unit 33, Magic Mountain Site.

Landform: Colluvial apron

Slope: 2-3%

Described by: Rolfe D. Mandel

Date Described: July 12, 2018

Remarks: Soil organic matter from the upper 10 cm of the 2Btk1b horizon, upper 10 cm of the 2Btk2b horizon, and upper 10 cm of the 2Btk3b horizon yielded AMS radiocarbon ages (uncalibrated) of 7625±40, 8110±40, and 7954±70 B.P., respectively.

Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	Description
Soil 1 - Colluvium		
0-10	Ap	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; hard, friable; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; many worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; many fine and very fine roots; abrupt smooth boundary.
10-40	A	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; hard, friable; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; many worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; many fine and very fine roots; gradual smooth boundary.
40-57	BA	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) very fine sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; many worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; many fine and very fine roots; gradual smooth boundary.
57-67	Bw	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; many worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; many fine and very fine roots; common fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
67-83	Bt1	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable; common distinct, discontinuous brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; common granules and fine angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; common fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
83-117	Bt2	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (5YR 4/6) loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable; common distinct, discontinuous brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
117-160	Btk	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable; common distinct, discontinuous brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; common fine films and fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (5-6%); common granules and fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few worm casts and open worm and insect burrows; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
160-180	Bck	Yellowish brown (5YR 4/6) very fine sandy loam, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) moist; very weak fine and very fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable; common fine films and fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (5-6%); common granules and many fine, angular pebbles scattered through the matrix; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; abrupt irregular boundary.
Soil 2 - Alluvium Interbedded with Colluvium		
180-198	2Btk1b	Brown (5YR 4/4) clay loam, dark reddish brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine prismatic; hard, friable; many distinct continuous dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; many films and threads and common fine and very fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (20-25%); few angular cobbles and lenses of angular pebbles; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
198-210	2Btk2b	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine prismatic; hard, friable; many distinct continuous dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; many films and threads and common fine and very fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (20-25%); few angular cobbles and lenses of angular pebbles; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores; gradual smooth boundary.
210-230	2Btk3b	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine prismatic; hard, friable; common distinct continuous dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) clay films on ped faces; many films and threads and common fine and very fine soft masses of calcium carbonate (20-25%); few angular cobbles and lenses of angular pebbles; few fine and very fine roots; many fine and very fine pores.

## **Student Affairs Committee**

**By Kelton A. Meyer, Student Affairs Committee Chair and EC Student Board Member**

The CCPA Student Affairs Committee gathered for its first formal meeting during the 41<sup>st</sup> annual CCPA conference in Durango, CO this last spring, and since that inaugural event student members have been busy pursuing professional development, independent and collaborative research projects, field school participation, and completing archaeology-focused coursework at higher education institutions across the state. Many of the CCPA's new undergraduate student members (as of Spring 2019) worked their first full-time or part-time jobs as field or laboratory technicians with CRM companies and government agencies during this past summer season. Recently, the Student Affairs Committee has improved and utilized social media platforms, such as CCPA's Facebook page, to advertise the successes of individual students in pursuing careers in archaeology as a means of broadcasting student life and early-career professionalism to all CCPA members. Madde Kunkel (CSU undergraduate) has kindly agreed to facilitate development of new social media accounts for CCPA students to use, and the committee is currently seeking additional volunteers who are interested in expanding student member outreach through social media.

The Student Affairs Committee is eager to share ideas with CCPA members and the EC during the 2020 annual meeting in Pueblo. As that date approaches, the committee is consolidating thoughts about ways that current student members can best serve 1) new and future student members, and 2) current and future CCPA programs. At the upcoming fall meeting of the EC, prior to the annual meeting, Kelton Meyer (student board member) will discuss ways that students can help with fundraising efforts and how students can be better involved with advertising the Ward Weekly scholarship as a means to encourage higher numbers of scholarship applicants. Following the EC fall meeting, the committee plans to hold a meeting towards the end of October to work through plans for the upcoming annual meeting of the CCPA.

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## **Government Watchdog Group**

**By Kimball Banks**

I want to start by thanking Jason LaBelle, Nathan Boyless, and Cody Anderson for getting this group going and Angie Krall for continuing to support us. I also want to thank Michael Selle, Greg Wolff, and Anne McKibbin for their help in reviewing and commenting on documents. We have been involved in the review of a Combined Programmatic Agreement (PA) for Travel Management that will cover the BLM's Little Snake Field Office, Tres Rios Field Office, Uncompahgre Field Office, and White River Field Office. The process has been to review specific sections of the PA one-at-a-time. We are in the process of Review 7, which will be the final review. The PA is comprehensive, and a major issue has been the sensitivity models that the BLM proposes to implement. CCPA has commented on the six other reviews.

CCPA has also been active in commenting on activities at Fort Carson and the Pinyon Canyon Maneuver Site. Early in September, we participated in a conference call with the Advisory Group to discuss Phase I of the Archaeological Context "Data Gaps" Mitigation project that was completed in August 2018. The final report for that project was emailed last October. The report included the contractor's recommendation as to the priority of importance for identified data gaps. Working off this list, the conference call focused on deciding which projects should be pursued for the second phase of the project, which would be no more than four projects, assuming sufficient mitigation funds.

Finally, we monitor Congressional activities through ACRA's Government Affairs Committee and the Coalition for American Heritage. Although it has been a busy summer, we try to summarize those activities and get them out to CCPA members.

## Treasurer's Report

**By Marcy Reiser, CCPA Treasurer**

We are in the process of transitioning all our CCPA bank account data to QuickBooks Online from the old computer and the previous QuickBooks (offline) application. This change will allow not just the treasurer to update and monitor accounts, but it also gives access to the President, Finance Committee Chair, and our CPA to view all transactions and our finances. I also think this will make the transition between incoming/outgoing treasurers much smoother as we'll all be looking at the same data.

With support from an accounting firm here in the San Luis Valley, we are in the last stages of this transition, which includes cleaning up past accounting errors. Hurray! As discussed at our fall board meeting, there are still some decisions to make regarding how best to integrate PayPal transactions/fees and how detailed we want to be in QuickBooks in terms of tracking memberships and publications. This transition will be complete before year's end, and until then, an accurate Profit & Loss statement isn't available. In the meantime, here are 2019 balances as of 10/7/2019 (subject to change):

<b>Account</b>	<b>Balance</b>
Checking	41,452.38
Money Market	19,908.29
Ward Weakly	40,622.34
Publications	20,110.53
<b>Total Checking and Savings</b>	<b>122,093.54</b>
Project Archaeology	696.13

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## Colorado Archaeological Society

**By Karen Kinnear**

CAS just completed its 84<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and Membership Meeting, hosted by the Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo Archaeological and Historical Society). CAS extends a big thank you to all the CCPA members who presented as well as to those who attended the conference. One of the highlights of the conference was the presentation of the C.T. Hurst Award to Dr. Christian Zier for extraordinary contributions to Colorado archaeology. Unfortunately, Chris was not there in person to accept the award as he and his wife were on a European adventure. At the Membership Meeting, the following officers were elected to serve in 2020: Bob Rushforth, President; Linda Sand, Vice President; Larry Beidle, Recording Secretary; and Michele Giometti, Treasurer. During the Friday evening Board meeting, CAS committed to strengthen its relationship with CCPA; we look forward to working with you on projects important to both organizations.

## In Memory of Chris Ryan Von Wedell (10/5/1982–12/28/2018)

By Jason LaBelle, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University



**Chris recording a site along the North Fork of the Poudre River, Larimer County, Colorado.**

Chris von Wedell passed away last December at his home in Bismarck, North Dakota. He was one of my first graduate students at Colorado State University (fall 2005 to fall 2011), having obtained his BA at the University of Kansas in 2005. He took his archaeology field school from Jack Hofman and began his lifelong love for Great Plains and Rocky Mountain archaeology that summer.

Chris worked for me in the lab and field, including several large survey projects around Soapstone Prairie Natural Area and Red Mountain Open Space in northern Larimer County. Chris was always a crew favorite, a sociable and gregarious friend to all. He loved a good story, had quite a few to share himself, and was blessed with a hearty laugh that I miss dearly.

He finished his MA thesis in 2011, titled “Methods of Dating Glass Beads from Protohistoric sites in the South Platte River Basin, Colorado.” His thesis was supported by several scholarships, including the Ward Weakly scholarship from the CCPA and funding from the Colorado Archaeological Society as well as the Karen Greiner Endowment for Colorado Archaeology.

His thesis was creative and ambitious. He pulled together information on 39 glass bead assemblages from northeastern Colorado, ultimately measuring and coding over 4,400 beads with a large number of attributes. He was interested in developing an age/morphology model in order to estimate the date of a site’s occupation based on its bead assemblage. His thesis funding allowed him to sample over 220 beads for LA-ICP-MS characterization, generating trace element profiles for this sample of beads. These data were then used to develop an additional age model, this time based on the bead chemistry. Chris finished his thesis while working within cultural resource management and was never able to publish this work, but I am hopeful that his colleagues will seek out his useful synthesis of Colorado glass bead research.

Chris was fortunate to keep busy within CRM, and he led a successful career after he finished his graduate school coursework at CSU. Over the years, he was a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and worked for KLJ, AECOM, URS Corporation, Blanton and Associates, the USFS, Centennial Archaeology, Tetra Tech, Ethnoscience, Smith Environmental, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, and Western Land Services, among other companies. He wrote and contributed to dozens of project reports during his time in the business.

Chris enjoyed spending time with his family and many friends and playing with his dog, Latifrons. As described by his parents, “Chris’ last adventure was participating in the start of the Lakota Nation Chief Sitting Bull memorial ride. The ride spans 300 miles on horseback by members of the Lakota Nation Indian Tribe; the ride honors lives lost during the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. During Chris’ participation, he made many new friends and also bought feed for the horses in anticipation of their long journey.” Chris’ family explained that he cherished the moments of the event.

Chris is survived by his parents, John and Susan von Wedell of Parsons, Kansas and his sister, Megan von Wedell of Overland Park, Kansas, as well as by his extended family.

# Approved Minutes for the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists' Executive Committee Spring Meeting, March 15, 2019, Durango, Colorado

By Michael Prouty, Secretary

Time: 12:15 p.m.–1:40 p.m.

Present:

Cody Anderson (*Past-President*)

Charles Reed (*President-elect*)

Michael Prouty (*Secretary*)

Marcy Reiser (*Treasurer*)

Dr. Michele Koons (*At-large member*)

Dr. Karin Larkin (*At-large member*)

Matthew Landt (*At-large member*)

Michelle Slaughter (*At-large member & Awards & Recognition Committee*)

Garret Briggs (*American Indian Board Member*)

Jacki Mullen (*Newsletter Editor*)

Mary Sullivan (*Web Page Editor*)

Marilyn Martorano (*Ethics Committee Chair*)

Jon Horn (*Membership Committee Chair*)

Kelly Pool (*Publications Committee Chair*)

Dr. Mark Mitchell (*Ward Weakly Committee Chair*)

Rebecca Simon (*Education Committee Co-Chair*)

Bonnie Gibson (*Education Committee Co-Chair*)

Nathan Boyless (*Finance Committee Chair/Student Affairs Committee Chair*)

Greg Wolff (*Native American Initiatives Committee Chair*)

Dr. Kimball Banks (*Ft. Carson Liaison/PA Committee*)

Dr. Holly Norton (*SHPO*)

Karen Kinnear (*CAS–Executive Secretary*)

## **Call to Order**

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of Ms. Krall who was unable to attend, called the meeting to order at 12:15 p.m. He asked for any additions or changes to the agenda, with none being made. Mr. Prouty asked to waive the reading of the 2018 Fall Executive Committee Meeting Minutes and requested any corrections to the minutes. A motion was made by Mr. Landt to approve the meeting minutes. The motion was seconded by Dr. Mitchell, with the voting members approving the motion.

## **CAS Update**

Ms. Kinnear provided an update regarding the Colorado Archaeological Society. Topics included plans for CAS to develop a strategic financial plan, what to do with excess copies of *Southwestern Lore*, and drafting an advocacy plan that will come to a CAS vote.

## **Officer's Reports**

### *Secretary Report*

Mr. Prouty had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

### *Treasurer Report*

Ms. Reiser reported on recent tasks including implementing the new version of Quickbooks and planning on working on filing the 2018 taxes. She indicated that she would be willing to stay on for another 2 year term.

## **Committee Reports**

### *Financial Committee*

Mr. Boyless updated the EC on the status of the proposed investment, including suggesting organizing a webinar for a small group of the Executive Committee about the investment. He noted that there might be funds, such as in publications, which might be used for additional investments. He mentioned that he would let the Executive Committee know if those funds are restricted, though. A discussion was held regarding investment, including the need to develop a plan for potential losses.

#### *Publications Committee*

Ms. Pool stated that the committee had met with the Financial Committee and the Treasurer regarding the status of publications and funds. Ms. Pool noted that the committee will go over numbers regarding producing digital and printed publications and forward a recommendation to the EC. Mr. Boyless noted that Metcalf Archaeological Consultants will submit an invoice regarding costs incurred from publications to the Executive Committee.

#### *Programmatic Agreement and Compliance Review Committee*

Dr. Banks had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Fort Carson: 106 Consultation Liaison*

Dr. Banks and Mr. Anderson updated the Executive Committee on recent activities including participating in the annual meeting call in January. Mr. Anderson suggested that a discussion might need to take place in the future regarding asking a CCPA at-large member to help evaluate the load on the committee.

#### *Native American Initiatives Committee*

Mr. Wolff noted that the committee is working on increasing the effort to gather feedback about the scholarship from past applicants. The committee will also follow up with Fort Lewis College about how to better serve the needs of the community, and will update the handbook.

#### *Ward Weakly Scholarship Committee*

Dr. Mitchell had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Membership Committee*

Mr. Horn had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Awards & Recognition Committee*

Ms. Slaughter had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Ethics Committee*

Ms. Martorano had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Newsletter Editor*

Ms. Mullen had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Webpage Editor Update*

Ms. Sullivan had nothing to report that was not covered at the Annual Business Meeting.

#### *Facebook Editor Update*

Ms. Slaughter reported that the CCPA Facebook page has over 1,100 engaged followers.

#### *Email Listserv Update*

Mr. Anderson presented on Greg Williams' behalf and noted that there was nothing to report.

#### *Education Committee*

Ms. Simon reported that the committee has a new member, Talle Hogrefe. Ms. Gibson mentioned that there is \$9,000.00 left that needs to be spent for Project Archaeology.

#### *Student Affairs Committee*

Mr. Boyless had nothing to report.

#### **Old Business**

### *Scholarship Increase*

As a result of the discussion at the Annual Business Meeting, Mr. Wolff noted that the topic of a potential scholarship increase will be tabled until the Executive Committee, after determining whether to invest existing funds, drafts a formal proposal to be voted on by the membership.

### *Bent Trees/Ute Prayer Trees in Colorado*

Ms. Martorano noted that bent trees are still a relevant issue and that the CCPA is still drafting a statement. She noted that a panel is planned at the Saving Places conference. Mr. Briggs noted that the Ute are also working on a statement. Discussion was about the best way to distribute the statements.

### *2019 Handbook Update*

Mr. Anderson stated that the handbook has been updated.

### ***New Business***

#### *2020 Conference Location*

Ms. Slaughter noted that the 2020 Annual Meeting will be held in Pueblo and that she is looking for volunteers to help organize it.

#### *Nomination Committee*

Mr. Anderson noted that Angie Krall will be looking for volunteers to serve on the committee.

#### *Invoice Approval*

Ms. Mullen requested that the Executive Committee approve an invoice for Alpine Archaeological Consultants regarding the conference programs and t-shirts. Mr. Prouty made a motion to approve the invoice and repayment to Alpine. Mr. Landt seconded the motion and all voting members approved the motion.

### ***Adjourn***

Mr. Anderson called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Landt made the motion, with Mr. Prouty seconding the motion, and voting members approving the adjournment. Mr. Anderson adjourned the meeting at 1:40 pm.

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## Colorado Council of Professional Archaeology Membership Renewal Form (revised 2016)

Instructions: Please write check to - **Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists.**

Please Print

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Evening Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Institution/Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to receive my newsletters by: e-mail  mail  (check one)

I would like to receive a free copy of Ancient Colorado.....  Yes!

Voting Member/Native American Member .....	\$45.00 _____
Retired Voting.....	\$40.00 _____
Associate Member .....	\$35.00 _____
Retired Associate.....	\$30.00 _____
Voting Student Member .....	\$10.00 _____
Associate Student Member .....	\$10.00 _____
(Please see CCPA bylaws for student membership requirements)	
Ward Weakly Fund Contribution .....	\$ _____
<b>Total Due:</b> .....	<b>\$ _____</b>

**Thank you for renewing your membership!**

Please send this form, with payment, to: CCPA, c/o ERO Resources Corporation, 1842 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colorado 80218

# Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA)

## List of Current Officers and Committee Chairs

### **President 2019–2020**

Angie Krall

### **Past President 2019–2020**

Cody Anderson

### **President Elect 2019–2020**

Charlie Reed

### **Secretary 2019–2021**

Michael Prouty

### **Treasurer 2018–2020**

Marcy Reiser

### **American Indian Board Member 2019–2021**

Garrett Briggs

### **Student Board Member 2019–2021**

Kelton Meyer

### **Board Member 2019–2021**

Michele Koons

### **Board Member 2019–2021**

Karin Larkin

### **Board Member 2017–2020**

Matthew Landt

### **Board Member 2018–2020**

Michelle Slaughter

### **Newsletter Editor**

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### **Web Page Editor**

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### **Ethics Coordinator**

Marilyn Martorano

### **Membership Committee Chair**

Jon Horn

### **Publications Committee Chair**

Kelly Pool

### **Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship Committee Chair**

Mark Mitchell

### **Listsaver Coordinator**

Greg Williams

### **Education Committee Co-Chairs**

Bonnie Gibson and Rebecca Simon

### **Finance Committee Chair**

Nathan Boyless

### **Native American Initiatives Committee Chair**

Greg Wolff

### **Awards & Recognition Committee Chair**

Michelle Slaughter

### **Programmatic Agreement Review Committee Chair**

Kimball Banks

### **Student Affairs Committee Chair**

Kelton Meyer

### **Fort Carson Liaison**

Kimball Banks

### **Social Media**

Michelle Slaughter

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## Want to Volunteer on a CCPA Committee?

Contact: Michelle Slaughter at [michelle\\_slaughter@alpinearchaeology.com](mailto:michelle_slaughter@alpinearchaeology.com).



## About CCPA

Founded in 1978, the CCPA is a non-profit voluntary association that exists for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Colorado. These goals shall include but not be limited to: a. establishing and promoting high standards of archaeological research, reporting, and management. b. establishing and promoting a mechanism to represent professional archaeological interests in political and public forums. c. establishing and promoting a mechanism for communication within the archaeological community. d. promoting public education and interest in the fields of archaeology and cultural resources management. e. providing Council input to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado. f. demonstrating concern for the archaeology of Colorado. g. establishing and promoting open communication and cooperation between archaeologists and the living descendants of groups subject to archaeological research in Colorado.

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## Mailing Address

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists  
c/o ERO Resources Corp.  
1842 Clarkson St.  
Denver, Colorado 80218

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## Online

[www.coloradoarchaeologists.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeologists.org)

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## Publications

CCPA's Colorado contexts (prehistoric and historic regional overviews) as well as Occasional Papers and issues of *Colorado Archaeology* are available for purchase through the CCPA website. Visit <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/contexts/> to download a mail order form or to order through PayPal.

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## Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

Jacki Mullen, Newsletter Editor  
[jacki\\_mullen@alpinearchaeology.com](mailto:jacki_mullen@alpinearchaeology.com)