



Newsletter of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

#GOVOTE

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2021 Conference – Google Poll!

Join 115 of your closest CCPA friends and have your thoughts heard. If you haven't done so already, please complete the Google poll concerning our 2021 Conference. The poll closes Friday, October 16.

Click the link OR copy and paste in your browser:

<https://forms.gle/oAugQrs6TBv9STLb6>

Thank you to all of you that have responded so far. Your answers will guide the EC and the Conference Planning Committee in deciding the feasibility and format of the 2021 CCPA conference.

Fall Executive Committee Meeting

The next meeting of the CCPA EC will be held October 23, 2020. If you have a topic that you wish to be discussed at the meeting, please contact CCPA President Charlie Reed to add your item to the agenda at charles_reed@alpinearchaeology.com.

Volunteer for the CCPA!

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

- President-Elect
- Secretary
- Treasurer-Elect
- American Indian Board member
- Student Board member
- 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 Angie Krall, CCPA Past President & Nominations Committee Chair, at angie.krall@usda.gov.

President's Corner

By Charlie Reed, CCPA President



Dear CCPA Members,

Well, 2020 continues to be quite the year. The Covid-19 epidemic continues, Colorado and other Western states are experiencing yet another season of intense fires, we're in the middle of a contentious election cycle, and Colorado recently saw a 24-hour shift from record high temperatures to snow across much of the state. I hope, regardless of whatever trials 2020 throws your way, that you are all doing well.

Fall often ends up reminding people of all the work that remains to be done and of the dwindling time in which to do it. After a fairly slow but steady summer, the EC has started to prepare to discuss a wide variety of topics at our remote fall meeting in October. Among the issues we will be discussing are the format and feasibility of the 2021 annual meeting at the historical Wright Opera House (<https://thewrightoperahouse.org>), currently scheduled in Ouray March 11-13, 2021. Covid-19 has demonstrated itself to be resilient, and it is growing increasingly unlikely that it will have dissipated in a significant enough manner by next March for the conference to be held as normal. The EC will be discussing possible options prior to making a decision but, as part of the process, we will be polling the general membership in order to get a sense of where the CCPA membership stands on some of the potential options. The link to that survey has been sent out independently, but is also provided within this newsletter. Please submit your response by October 16 for it to be considered. The EC will also be discussing recommendations from the Ethical Standards ad hoc committee for potential additions and changes to the organizational Bylaws, and will examine financial planning and investment strategies for the CCPA.

As fall progresses, the search for new EC members will commence, with several positions vacant after this year. Candidates are needed for the position of President-Elect, and this year we are also looking for candidates for two at-large board member positions, CCPA Secretary, American Indian Board Member, and the Student Board Member positions. This will also be the first election for the Treasurer-Elect position, allowing a year of training and overlap before Jody Clauter, the current Treasurer, finishes her term. A heartfelt thanks goes out to all the outgoing members (Angie Krall, Mike Prouty, Garrett Briggs, Karin Larkin, Michele Koons, and Kelton Meyer). Contact Angie Krall (angie.krall@usda.gov) if you would like to throw your hat in the ring. The CCPA is chock-full of great people, and serving on the EC is a great way to spend a little bit more time with some of them.

COVID Donations

This past June, the EC approved two donations: a \$1,000 donation to the Adopt-a-Native-Elder Program (<https://www.anelder.org/>) and a \$1,000 donation to the John Hopkins Center for American Indian Health (<https://caih.jhu.edu/>). The donations followed an acknowledgement that some Native groups, especially the Navajo Nation at the time of the decision, were being significantly impacted by the Covid-19 virus. The Adopt-an-Elder Program was started in the 1980s and helps Navajo elders in several ways. Primarily, the program delivers food boxes and firewood to Navajo elders to reduce food insecurity and to help them overwinter. The Center for American Indian Health has been providing public health response, food, household and medical supplies, and personal protective equipment to Native groups. The websites above provide much more detail on each group's mission and on the work that they conduct. The CCPA received sincere thanks from both groups for the donation.

Camp Creek Garden of the Gods Flood Mitigation Facility & Downstream Improvements Project, El Paso County, Colorado: A Unique Intersection of the Section 106 Process between Two Lead Federal Agencies

By Charles A. Bello (Environmental/Historic Preservation Section, Advisor U.S. Department of Homeland Security ~ FEMA Region VIII) and Anna Cordova (Lead Archaeologist, City of Colorado Springs)

In 2014, the City of Colorado Springs (City), through the State Office of Emergency Management, requested funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to construct a storm-water detention pond along Camp Creek in the iconic Garden of the Gods Park—upstream of a residential neighborhood at risk of flooding. More broadly, the City proposed (through various funding sources) a series of related improvements along the creek to mitigate against erosion and potential for severe inundation. Some of these projects were (and will be) completed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) through their Emergency Watershed Protection Program. NRCS, a Federal agency within the Department of Agriculture, offers technical and financial assistance to communities affected by natural disasters where watersheds are impacted (and are subject to Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act, review).

Camp Creek drains a very large watershed originating in the steep, high-elevation Pike National Forest northwest of the project site. In 2012, the Waldo Canyon Fire burned twenty-two square miles of this watershed—destroying 346 homes and causing two fatalities and evacuation of 32,000 residents. Insurance claims totaled 450 million dollars. At the time, this was the most destructive fire in Colorado history. The burn scar resulted in high-risk potential for flooding of 200 residential and commercial properties downstream. Unfortunately, Camp Creek flows through a neighborhood of 2,500 residents and is contained within an inadequately-sized channel. The broad floodplain includes emergency evacuation routes, as well as schools, health care facilities, and businesses.

The site is owned by the City and managed by the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department. The 1300-acre Garden of the Gods Park was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1971 for its tremendous biological diversity and geological significance. Two million people visit the park each year.

The purpose of the Camp Creek Improvement Project is to reduce risk to life and property from future disasters. The practical fact from an emergency management standpoint is that the existing channel of the creek does not have capacity to handle runoff from large rain events without flooding and causing damage to a wide variety of infrastructure. The proposed detention pond construction was relatively simple. Approximately 150,000 cubic yards of soil would be excavated across seventeen acres to a depth of 6 to 8 feet. FEMA funding was provided under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance Act (1988, as amended).

In 2013, the City contacted the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) informing them of the proposed long-term drainage improvements and to discuss their potential to impact cultural resources. As part of the City's "due diligence" process, two cultural resource assessments were initiated in anticipation of future federal flood protection undertakings. Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Alpine) performed this work under a State Archaeological Permit—conducting a cultural resource inventory of a large area along Camp Creek. One area was centered on the proposed FEMA detention pond (and is the focus of this report). The other area was located about a mile downstream of the FEMA construction. The combined inventories covered 150 acres mostly within the park, but some on private property. The objectives were to locate historic properties, evaluate significance, and to make management recommendations.

Twelve historic sites were identified: a ranch complex, a school, linear sites relating to water conveyance, a bridge, and artifact scatters. One site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and two

were recommended eligible for the NRHP. The remaining sites were determined not eligible (including “midden scatters” within or adjacent to the area of NRCS streambank restoration and the proposed FEMA detention pond).

The City provided SHPO a copy of the archaeological reports in July 2014. SHPO responded that Section 106 review did not yet apply because there was no specific Federal involvement. SHPO otherwise found the reports acceptable—concurring with the consultant’s findings and recommendations. However, SHPO stated that once a Federal agency engages, it is their responsibility (per 36 CFR Part 800) to determine if the Undertaking will have an effect on historic properties.

Fast forward two years, when construction scopes-of-work for the detention basin were finalized, and when FEMA initiated SHPO consultation and prepared an Environmental Assessment pursuant to Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Based on the consultant’s previous recommendations, FEMA issued a determination of “No Historic Properties Affected” for the detention basin project—and SHPO concurred.

The NEPA “Finding of No Significant Impact” was issued in March 2016 encompassing all other environmental, socioeconomic, and social justice issues related to the project. During this two-year time period the City and FEMA contacted the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and Southern Ute Indian Tribe regarding both the NRCS and FEMA projects. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers asked that work adjacent to the Creek be monitored, indicating sensitivity for the presence of burials since as late as 1878 many Utes made their summer encampment in the park.

In November 2016, NRCS began a relatively small streambank stabilization project adjacent to the (much larger) proposed FEMA detention pond. The NRCS Undertaking consisted of installing rock to regulate water flow and to stabilize erosion from previous flood events. Their work included access roads and staging areas. NRCS consulted with SHPO prior to construction. NRCS was aware of the midden sites previously identified in and surrounding their Area of Potential Effects, and assumed the conclusions and recommendations of the 2014 cultural resources inventory were correct, especially that the historic midden (5EP7352) adjacent to their impact area was determined non-eligible, allowing their project to proceed without further review or consultation.

Site 5EP7352 is a midden previously described by Alpine as a moderately dense historic artifact scatter (secondary deposit) dating to the 1920s, and about a half an acre in extent at 6400 feet elevation. The non-eligible determination was based on post-depositional disturbance from clearing, long-term recreational use and maintenance, and a limited diversity and paucity of material. At the time of discovery, the midden was not associated with a significant historical event or person, and was otherwise thought to lack potential for buried deposition/stratification. No further research or investigation was recommended.

However, an inadvertent discovery of historical artifacts was made later in November 2016 during revegetation of a NRCS construction access road and equipment storage area (immediately after the NRCS project concluded, and shortly before the FEMA construction project was to start) caused this midden to be re-evaluated. City archaeologist, Anna Cordova, was present on-site as a monitor at the request of the two Colorado Ute Tribes. Although NRCS had its own archaeological monitor, he was overseeing other projects and not in the area at the time. The work was stopped at which point Cordova recorded the deposit and made a small collection of historical artifacts and faunal remains.

NRCS equipment disturbed a foot or so of the midden along a 12-foot-wide stretch, spanning ca. 100 feet along its eastern side. The types and density of material recovered from the impact indicated a much more significant cultural deposit than identified sixteen months earlier. Items uncovered included lightbulb filaments, porcelain enameled bricks, bottles, portions of books, faunal remains, and ceramics, and quickly led to a reevaluation of the site’s significance. Subsequently, based on preliminary artifact analysis and

background research conducted by Anna Cordova and staff historians of the nearby Glen Eyrie historic site, the midden was dated between 1870 and the early 1900s – when the property was owned and occupied by William Jackson Palmer—Civil War General, founder of Colorado Springs, industrialist, railroad magnate, and philanthropist.

Palmer and his family resided at the spectacular 19th-century mansion, Glen Eyrie a [Tudor Revival-style](#) manor house, located a short distance north of the site, and listed on the NRHP. The discovery of the buried site component and its association with General Palmer were quickly reported to NRCS, the City, Colorado OEM, SHPO, FEMA, and various interested parties. The following two months entailed consultation and field meetings—culminating in Phase II evaluation work by NRCS in the Spring of 2017 (using the original archaeological contractor, Alpine).

Boundaries and representative data content were established, and Site 5EP7352 was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D—association with the founding and development of Colorado Springs; direct association with General Palmer; and potential to yield information regarding upper-class Victorian household material culture. NRCS, in consultation with their Federal Preservation Officer, SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the City, and FEMA, determined that construction impacts resulted in an adverse effect to the site (although minor). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was quickly developed and signed by NRCS, the City, and SHPO in May 2017 explaining the project’s adverse effects and addressing the consequences.

FEMA participated in the re-evaluation of site 5EP7352 as a “consulting party.” FEMA, in consultation with NRCS, the City, SHPO, Colorado OEM, and the ACHP (and in the spirit of the newly established Unified Federal Review process) immediately decided that the second, (similar) historic midden (Site 5EP7334 – about an acre in extent) within the impact area of the proposed detention basin and lying close to the “NRCS midden” should also be re-evaluated—since Phase II testing at site 5EP7352 recovered over 4,500 artifacts, and the site was determined to be significant.

Alpine conducted the re-evaluation of site 5EP7334 for the FEMA project. Work was conducted in the Fall of 2017 and a report issued the following January. The location of both middens was reexamined through updated construction drawings and engineering data and it was clear that impacts to the sites would result from the construction. FEMA, the City, SHPO, and the ACHP were confident that the other previously identified adjacent historic-period sites in the area would not be impacted by construction.

The upcoming construction start date for the detention basin could not be easily changed. FEMA quickly re-initiated Section 106 consultation in March 2018 for the Undertaking. As lead Federal Agency, FEMA determined the two middens (Sites 5EP7352 and 5EP7334) eligible for listing in the NRHP, and further determined the Undertaking would have an adverse effect on them. Due to topography and other constraints, the basin could not be moved or otherwise re-engineered to avoid impact. Both sites would be destroyed as a result of construction. Under Section 106 the project required archaeological data recovery. All parties concurred with the revised determinations. FEMA, NRCS, and the City met with SHPO and the ACHP (in record time) regarding the way forward to mitigate adverse effects of construction.

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (including a detailed archaeological research design and treatment plan) was written and negotiated between FEMA, the City, NRCS, the Colorado OEM, SHPO, and the ACHP. This document was also reviewed and approved by the Colorado Ute Tribes, the CCPA, the Glen Eyrie site historians, and the (local) Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum. FEMA assumed responsibility to fund all archaeological data recovery activities, including those addressing the NRCS adverse effect. The MOA was signed August 2018. Alpine Archaeological Consultants conducted the data recovery excavations the following October and November, including additional historical research; excavation of a representative sample of data; in-depth artifact analysis; public involvement and publicity of the project (including site



Alpine crews excavate in Garden of the Gods.
Photo courtesy of Charlie Bello.

tours, non-technical publications/presentations, display of recovered artifacts); and interpretive signage. A little over one hundred excavation units were investigated and about 60,000 artifacts were recovered.

Construction started in the spring of 2019. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) required archaeological monitoring of initial construction grading which was completed December 2019 – no burials or other sites affiliated with Native American occupation were found. The final report has been submitted by Alpine.

Coverage of this large archaeological data recovery project was featured in a variety of Colorado media outlets, including NBC News and Colorado Public Radio. FEMA Regional Administrator stated, “finding these artifacts connected with General Palmer is a great example of why environmental and historic site reviews are an important and necessary part of project development. Without such review, this valuable piece of history would be lost. This is a great example of why there is an environmental and historic preservation element in the work we do.” Facebook pages of the Archaeology Channel and the CCPA carried information about the excavation. The site was also visited by various university classes. A “Media Day” and site tours for City/State/FEMA staff, stakeholders, and the public were held over three days in mid-November 2018, with over 400 people attending.

Alpine organized a symposium related to the data recovery excavations at the January 2020 Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting (Boston). The symposium was titled: “The Glen Eyrie Middens: Recent Research into the Lives of General William Jackson and Mary Lincoln “Queen” Palmer and their Estate in Western Colorado Springs, Colorado.” The Symposium abstract is as follows:

As a result of Federal flood mitigation projects in 2013, significant Victorian-era archaeological deposits have been uncovered on the western side of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The deposits are associated with the occupation of the Glen Eyrie Estate by railroad magnate William Jackson Palmer, his wife Mary Lincoln Palmer, their daughters, and the estate staff between 1870 and 1916. Research has identified an extensive artifact assemblage that demonstrates the wealth of the Victorian-era industrialist family, including construction debris from the estate, importing of foreign and exotic foods (including a variety of seafood and European-produced goods), cutting edge Victorian technologies (such as early fire suppression equipment and electrical power), and vices including various tobacco products and a variety of European wines and liquors. This symposium describes the recent work conducted by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., the City of Colorado Springs, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to mitigate and research these unique historic middens.

Participants included:

- **Charles A. Bello and Anna Cordova:** Camp Creek Garden of the Gods Flood Mitigation Facility and Downstream Improvements Project, El Paso County, Colorado: A Unique Intersection of the Section 106 Process between Two Lead Federal Agencies
- **Sara A. Millward:** A Look at the Everyday: Early Estate Life at Glen Eyrie
- **Michael J. Prouty:** Examining Wealth and Technology of the Palmer Family at Glen Eyrie
- **Shannon D. Landry:** Finest Fare: Faunal Analysis of the Glen Eyrie Midden Assemblages

- **Abbie L. Harrison:** Beyond Diet: A Plethora of Plant Evidence from Middens at the Glen Eyrie Estate
- **Ray von Wandruszka:** The Chemical Secrets of the Middens
- **Jessica D. Starks:** The Glen Eyrie Estate Time Capsule – Curation of Artifacts from Excavations along Camp Creek
- **Anna Cordova:** Public Archaeology and What the Palmer Middens Tell Us About Past and Present Colorado Springs

This has been a most interesting project! Despite all the twists and turns (and some missteps), in the end we figured it out—and together worked to make an outstanding contribution to the history of Colorado—and with broader import. It was a pleasure working with such great colleagues: City of Colorado Springs, Colorado OEM, NRCS, SHPO, Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute tribes, ACHP, interested parties, and Alpine Archaeological Consultants. Finally, I can say I got to know and work a great deal with City archaeologist Anna Cordova and the staff of the City Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department and look forward to more (but less administratively complicated) projects in the future!

Two Colorado Projects Recognized!

At the 2020 American Cultural Resource Association’s (ACRA) conference (held virtually September 24–25), two Colorado projects were awarded Industry Awards in the Public Sector. To receive an award, the project must be nominated by an ACRA firm whose client has gone above and beyond the normal requirements of the laws and regulations of cultural resource management.



A youth group tours a pithouse found during excavations. Photo courtesy of Dave Guilfoyle.

Colorado Department of Transportation

Congratulations to CCPA Member, Dan Jepson of the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) for being recognized for his work on the CDOT 550/160 Connection Project! Dan and CDOT were nominated by Alpine Archaeology for the implementation of the treatment plan for the 550/160 Connection Project. As part of the mitigation plan, Alpine and CDOT collaborated to develop a Tribal Education and Outreach Program (TEOP) that would provide tribal youth and young adults access to archaeological and traditional training alongside archaeologists and Tribal elders and cultural leaders, respectively. This program was conducted in addition to the traditional Section 106 consultation process. CDOT approved the plan with the goal of integrating Tribal members to a possible employment track and fostering shared, collaborative preservation goals. The TEOP served as an excellent opportunity to expand tribal outreach outside of typical Section 106 consultation through culturally appropriate means. It celebrated successful collaborations while acknowledging room for improvements. The program not only engaged Tribal interns in archaeological training but also involved non-archaeologists and tribal youth who conducted activities that were sanctioned by Tribal leaders in areas beyond archaeological sites and without archaeologists present. The TEOP could serve as a model for future tribal outreach programs across the country. CDOT’s willingness and diligence in ensuring the outreach

program's success is highly commendable and deserves national recognition. CDOT went above and beyond the basic legal requirements for tribal consultation, and has far exceeded that goal. CDOT has funded a successful mitigation project that will provide exciting new information for archaeologists researching Ancestral Puebloan populations in southwestern Colorado. It has also developed and funded tribal outreach efforts that will continue to educate Tribal youth and young adults through training in archaeology and traditional culture, and sponsored a film that will entertain and educate the general public for years to come.

City of Colorado Springs and FEMA

Congratulations to CCPA Members, Anna Cordova (City of Colorado Springs) and Charlie Bello (FEMA), as well as Matt Mayberry (City of Colorado Springs), for the ACRA Public Sector Award! Alpine Archaeology nominated the City of Colorado Springs (the City) and FEMA in recognition of their work on the Garden of the Gods Flood Mitigation Project in Colorado Springs. The project, described in detailed in this newsletter, impacted two NRHP-eligible sites directly associated with the City's founder, General William Palmer. As part of the project's data recovery research design and treatment plan, FEMA and the City strongly advocated for public outreach programs and the resulting Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) outlined multiple options to facilitate interactions with the wider public during the archaeological investigations, including public tours, local news outlet stories, and university anthropology department visits. It was also recommended that interpretive materials be produced for placement within Garden of the Gods after construction was completed to further inform the public about the project and the results. Other post-project outreach recommendations included presenting the results at professional meetings.



Tour groups visit the sites during excavations. Photo courtesy of Charlie Bello.

During the project, the City produced a series of short publicity videos and Facebook posts that served to outline Palmer's legacy, inform the public about the archaeological project, and promote the site tours. Over 400 members of the general public and approximately 140 anthropology/archaeology students from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, and Colorado College toured the sites during excavations. In addition, local and regional news outlets visited the excavations and interviewed individuals participating in the project. Continuing the exemplary public outreach efforts, the City of Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum incorporated the excavation findings into temporary and permanent exhibits about General Palmer, most notably at the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum. The City, FEMA, and archaeologists from Alpine

presented papers at the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the CCPA. Additional public presentations have been given by the City's Lead Archaeologist to standing-room-only crowds. Selected artifacts collected during the excavations that did not meet the project's curation requirements will be distributed for exhibit at the Glen Eyrie Estate and across the City for incorporation into teaching collections at local parks, schools, and universities. These artifacts will enhance the experience of visitors to Glen Eyrie and provide instructors and students the opportunity for hands-on learning about archaeology and the City's history. Both FEMA and the City strived for a very transparent and thorough approach to making sure members of the public were fully engaged throughout the project and will benefit from the project for years to come.

A Relic of the Past Soars Into the Final Frontier

By Steve Nash, Senior Curator of Archaeology and Director of Anthropology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science

This piece was originally published on Sapiens.org, on Feb. 22, 2017.

Republished from <https://www.sapiens.org/column/curiosities/clovis-point-space-station/>

Dek: What object would you choose to send into space?

In 2014, Steve Lee, a space scientist at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS), approached me with an interesting proposition. An astronaut friend, [Kjell Lindgren](#), was going to the [International Space Station](#) and could take along a small container of personal effects. Lindgren had graciously asked the museum for a contribution.

In deciding what object to send into space, the first criterion is size. The object has to be small, so many intriguing options (like an [Egyptian sarcophagus](#)) are immediately ruled out. Redundancy is a second criterion—you don't want to send a unique specimen (say, the [Liberty Bell](#)) in case it gets lost, broken, or destroyed. A third factor is resiliency—a rocket's launch, re-entry into Earth's atmosphere, and landing involve a lot of vibration. Maybe it goes without saying, but you wouldn't want to send a fragile glass vase on a space mission.

Ultimately, the museum's anthropology staff decided to send a 13,000-year-old stone spear point from Illinois.

Why? The point is small and lightweight—only a few inches long and weighing less than an ounce. It is redundant—it's one of many such artifacts in the DMNS collection. And it is resilient. Made of stone, it survived being used, lost, buried, and exposed over the eons before it was discovered in the mid-20th century.

Beyond these practical matters, we believed that the artifact symbolized something essential about humanity.



The Clovis point in the International Space Station, taken by NASA Astronaut, Kjell Lindgren.

Picture the scene: A highly skilled flintknapper sits with his family in camp, preparing for his next hunting trip. Like many hunters, he has his favorite gear, including a lucky spear point he has managed to keep for several months—far longer than average—as his group crossed from their summer to winter hunting range, following herds of big game. Because the point has been in his tool kit so long, he's resharpened it several times, so it's now about 2.5 inches long and close to being too short to use. Channel flakes (or flutes)—the kind his grandfather taught him how to make—run along both flat sides of the thin, symmetrical point, making it easy for him to attach the blade to his spear. Using pine pitch and fine leather straps, he'll lash the point to a new wooden throwing spear. Unfortunately, it's the last time he'll use his special point: He loses it on his next hunt.

Imagine another scene: A 20th-century farmer tilling his fields in Pike County, Illinois, spots a sliver of white against the fertile, black loam. It's a white chert spear point roughly 2.5 inches long. Although the spear to which it was attached has long since decayed, he recognizes what it is and admires its beauty. He

adds it to the large and growing collection of artifacts he has found over the years. It was donated to the Museum in 1991.

What crossed the barrier between these two worlds? It was a beautiful, functional artifact that archaeologists call a Clovis point.

In 1932, archaeologists working at [Blackwater Draw](#), 11 miles southwest of Clovis, New Mexico, made an astonishing discovery—distinctive spear points and other stone tools associated with the bones of large ice age animals, including woolly mammoths, camels, horses, bison, and ground sloths (collectively known as megafauna). The only possible conclusion? Humans had successfully hunted and eaten ice age mammals at some time in the distant past.

Although [radiocarbon dating](#) did not exist at the time, later analyses suggested that the Clovis site was about 13,000 years old. The people who butchered animals there had to be some of the first inhabitants of North America. These people were so good at hunting, armed exclusively with Stone Age weapons, that they may have had a hand in the extinction, via overhunting, of ice age megafauna—but that’s a story for another day.

The spear points found at Blackwater Draw were unlike anything archaeologists had seen before so they were given a new name: “Clovis.” Clovis folk may have primarily hunted big game, but circumstantial evidence suggests that they must’ve used and eaten plants too, not to mention fish, shellfish, and other food sources. (Nutritionally, reliance on big game alone just doesn’t work for humans except in extraordinary circumstances.) Thus Clovis points constitute only a small percentage of the artifacts their makers must’ve made and used.

Clovis sites have been found from Alaska to Florida and in many places in between, all radiocarbon dated to the same relatively narrow time period—from 12,900 to 13,200 years ago. Clovis therefore represents a unique, distinct, and possibly pivotal phase in the history of North America because it constitutes one of the few times that stylistically similar technologies—Clovis points—have been found all across the continent. Despite the range of Clovis sites, only a portion have been professionally excavated. That means that we don’t know as much as we would like about the people who made them. Nevertheless, even a simplified Paleoindian narrative has a certain romantic appeal: small, nomadic bands of aesthetically inclined hunters on the move and taking massive (and angry) ice age beasts with nothing more than stone-tipped spears. In my experience, that narrative has particular appeal to men of European descent in the American West, for it conveys ostensibly masculine qualities, the enduring pioneer and frontier spirit, and no small degree of [Manifest Destiny](#). Clovis points have, for them, become a symbol of human dominion over nature. Given this, a Clovis point therefore seemed an appropriate object to send across another barrier—into space, the final frontier.

And what about the International Space Station? By any measure it is a scientific, technological, and political marvel. Six decades after the [Russians first sent Sputnik](#) aloft, a rotating team of international scientists and astronauts now live in orbit more than 200 miles above Earth, conducting experiments and learning more about life in orbit. In 2015 Lindgren, and the museum’s Clovis point, [spent 141 days on board](#), arriving on July 23 and departing December 11.

Whereas our Paleoindian forebears moved into and across North America, where few to no humans had previously lived, astronauts have taken our species off the blue planet and into space, where no humans had previously lived. Clovis points and the space station are tangible symbols of human wanderlust and the ability to break through physical, technological, and psychological barriers. In sending a Clovis point to the space station, we contributed to a transcendent human experience.

Colorado State Archaeology Permits

by *Becca Simon, Assistant State Archaeologist*

This is just a friendly reminder that permitting reporting for 2020 is due December 31, 2020. The Office of the State Archaeologist is working remotely indefinitely, so please submit all reporting, applications, and inquiries digitally. If you are in need of a secure option, please contact the Assistant State Archaeologist for those instructions.

Otherwise...ALL PERMIT-RELATED THINGS should be sent to hc_archpermit@state.co.us (multiple staff have access to this address and is the best way to deal with permit things).

Updated materials, applications, and information live here: <https://www.historycolorado.org/permits-statutes-regulations>. Please refer to it and use the updated options before contacting our office.

Who are those Masked Archaeologists?

Answer on page 15!



Test Your Knowledge and Investigative Skills!

By Marilyn A. Martorano and Jon Horn

Guess what these two artifacts are and what were they used for in historic times. Check your answers on page 15.

A



B



Canyon of the Ancients ARPA Arrests

By the Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Colorado

On May 12, 2016, BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security Region 4 – Durango initiated a proactive developmental investigation to identify unknown person(s) using motorcycles to illegally access the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) and adjacent National System of Public Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Tres Rios Field Office (TRFO), Dolores, CO. Information gleaned from multiple investigative sources, investigative techniques and DNA analysis of physical evidence collected at archaeological site crime scenes later identified multiple persons of interest who were suspected of looting Ancestral Puebloan [archaeological] burial sites within CANM.

The Montezuma County Sheriff's Office, Cortez Police Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Marshals Service Violent Offender Task Force, and the Colorado Bureau of Investigations Forensic Laboratory assisted BLM OLES and TRFO Rangers throughout this investigation.

On March 2, 2020, one of the identified Subjects pled guilty to one Class C felony count of violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 based on overwhelming evidence including DNA matches from physical evidence collected near and within a large looted Ancestral Puebloan burial site within CANM.

On June 10, 2020, the Defendant was sentenced in U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado to one year and one day incarceration and ordered to pay \$3,765.54 in restitution to the Bureau of Land Management.

For more information, visit: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-co/pr/cortez-man-sentenced-federal-prison-damaging-archeological-resources-canyons-ancients>

Twenty-Five Years Ago in Colorado Archaeology (Fall 1995)

- Plans were well underway for a southwestern Colorado 1996 annual meeting with the Anasazi Heritage Center and Crow Canyon co-hosting the events. Planned activities included a symposium on the Current State and Future of Archaeology within Colorado and a used book sale to benefit the Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund Scholarship.
- CCPA's voting membership fee for 1996 was \$20.
- Current Research: The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (UCCS) had recently completed an intensive inventory of the US Air Force Academy. The survey covered more than 15,000 acres, including the academy's recreation area north of Woodland Park. The crew, under the direction of Bill Arbogast and Tom Wynn, consisted of UCCS students who had completed the university's field school. This work resulted in the documentation of 193 sites and 242 isolates representing both historic and prehistoric period activities. An unexpected finding was the extent to which the western side of the academy was used for lithic procurement: large areas appeared to have been sources of the expedient procurement of chert and quartzite.
- Current Research: University of Northern Colorado's (UNC) 1995 fieldwork continued its program of testing and excavation in the West Stoneham Archaeological District, Pawnee National Grassland. Excavation at Three O'clock Shelter (5WL1997) yielded three components ranging from mid to late Plains Woodland occupations to more poorly preserved Upper Republican camps and a short-term

Plains Apache (Dismal River) occupation. Testing was also carried out at the Hilltop site (5WL1849), whose ridge top location provides a 360 degree view, including Pawnee Buttes nearly 20 miles to the northwest. Hilltop is a shallow, multi-component site with Late Archaic through Early Historic manifestations.

Treasurer's Report

By Jody Clauter, CCPA Treasurer

Since the CCPA conference in March, recent expenditures have included the reimbursement to Metcalf Archaeological Consultants for its publication distribution costs from 2008–2019, \$6,052.75, and the *Ancient Colorado* royalties owed to David Noble for the same time period, \$168.90. CCPA paid the accounting firm Wall, Smith, and Bateman \$1,500 in fees associated with preparing tax filings, transitioning the CCPA accounts to online QuickBooks, and program training for the CCPA Treasurers. Kelton Meyer received \$750 for the Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship, and Jenna David and Carlton Gover each received \$750 for the CCPA Native American Scholarship. Congratulations to these three! Also, CCPA donated \$1,000 each to the John Hopkins Center for American Indian Health and the Adopt-A-Native-Elder Program for Covid-19 relief and response. The City of Pueblo sales taxes from the 2020 conference were submitted, as was our quarterly sales tax to the State of Colorado in June. With the continued submission of membership dues, purchased publications, and earned interests, our account balances stand as found in Table 1.

Table 1. CCPA Account Balances.

Account	Balance*
Checking	\$50,739.37
Money Market	\$19,913.82
Project Archaeology	\$524.94
Publications	\$14,534.44
Ward Weakly	\$41,019.49
Total	\$126,732.06

* As of September 10, 2020

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 or call him at 303-748-0321 and he will be glad to help you out.

Native American Initiatives Committee Update – Fall 2020

By Greg Wolff, Committee Chair and CCPA President-Elect

The two recipients of the 2020 CCPA Native American Scholarship, Jenna David and Carlton Gover, have summarized their CCPA-supported activities for this newsletter.

Jenna David is a member of the Hopi Tribe and an undergraduate Anthropology major at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. CCPA supported her participation in a field practicum in applied archaeology conducted by UCCS earlier this summer at a site in Garden of the Gods near Colorado Springs.

Carlton Gover is a member of the Pawnee Nation and a Ph.D. student at the University of Colorado at Boulder majoring in Archaeology with a minor in Museum Studies and Indigenous Studies. CCPA supported his collection of oral histories this summer from Pawnee elders in Oklahoma for dissertation research regarding Pawnee migration and prehistoric settlement locations in the plains of Eastern Colorado and Eastern Wyoming.

In other news, since I was elected this past spring as CCPA President-Elect, Bridget Ambler has graciously agreed to chair the Native American Initiatives Committee in the interim. She recently coordinated outreach to various tribes regarding CCPA support during the present Covid-19 pandemic, as reported by CCPA President Charlie Reed. As we typically do when we enter the last quarter of the calendar year, the NAIC will focus its efforts on spreading the word about the CCPA Native American Scholarship with hopes of supporting the professional development of Native American students interested in archaeology once again next summer.

Update from Jenna David - 2020 CCPA Native American Scholarship

By Jenna David

Please allow me to express my sincerest appreciation for the support you and the CCPA provided to me recently through your Native American scholarship. With your support, I was able to attend the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs 2020 Field School where we studied a late 19th century site, which contained a home site as well as curio shop and beer garden. Being able to immediately apply the techniques we were learning in the course really made the material come alive. Using surveying, shovel probes, and excavation techniques, my team and I were able to explore a water catchment, which served as a refuse pile when the original structure burned down. The artifacts that we found were so cool! I can't wait until this fall in my Advanced Lab Techniques class when we will have the opportunity to further explore their history.

The opportunity to attend field school deepened my interest in ultimately making archaeology my long-term career. I am sincerely grateful for the opportunity and for the CCPA's support of Native American students in archaeology. With the deepest gratitude I thank you!

Update from Carlton Shield Chief Gover - 2020 CCPA Native American Scholarship

Pawnee Nation Oral Tradition Documentation and Preservation Project

By Carlton Shield Chief Gover

The original purpose of this summer's fieldwork was to collect oral traditions regarding pre-Columbian migrations and conflict from Tribal Elders. I traveled to Pawnee, Oklahoma at the end of July where I stayed for a week documenting stories from the Pawnee Nation. I collaborated with the Pawnee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and Cultural Resources Division (CRD) in developing questions and

identifying potential interviewees. Covid-19 precautions were critical in documenting oral traditions from Elders. The last thing I wanted was to be the source of an outbreak that infected our Tribal Elders.

Upon arriving to Pawnee and meeting with the CRD and THPO, I was informed that after some preliminary investigation on behalf of the CRD, it appeared that I was thirty years too late to interview individuals who were direct children of Pawnees that took The Long Walk. The Long Walk is what the Pawnees refer to as our Trail of Tears from Nebraska to the reservation in Oklahoma. We decided to continue the research and interview Tribal Elders who were known for their knowledge in Pawnee Culture.

I ended up collecting oral traditions from six individuals. I recorded the interviews through a Canon DSLR and lapel microphone audio device. During the interviews I came across a commonality between the interviewees. Where most Pawnees went to the Indian Boarding School where they lost their language and culture, the cultural leaders of the Nation went to a local Indian school that allowed them to return home every day. The Pawnees that went to the local Indian School did not lose the language and were actively engaged in Pawnee culture every day. Each of the individuals I interviewed continued traditional practices such as mourning feasts, naming ceremonies, Wichita and Arikara visitations, and pipe ceremonies. All these practices were passed on from relatives that took The Long Walk and that they have passed on to future generations.

I collected over ten hours of interview footage/audio over the course of my visit. Rather than using the media to create a written report or publication, I plan on creating a self-produced documentary that showcases the resilience of Pawnee culture in contemporary society. For documentation and archival purposes, I am editing the interviews into smaller segments that are topic-focused so that they are more readily accessible.

Membership Committee Report

By Jon Horn, Membership Committee Chair

2020 has not been the year that we expected and has been challenging in many ways. I hope you have all been able to stay healthy and get the fieldwork done that you need to do without terrible disruption. Even with the challenges that we face, I am very pleased to see that we have 203 members current on their dues. This includes 20 new members that the membership committee has approved. As good as that is, we have only had two applicants for membership since March. You could keep the membership committee a whole lot busier if you can talk up CCPA to your colleagues and employees. I am hoping we get a flurry of applicants from students pretty soon because we sent out fliers to college professors to drum up excitement among their students to join. Students that join this fall will have their memberships valid through the end of 2021.

If you recently received a dues reminder and responded, **Thank You** for doing so. I only send dues reminders to people that have not renewed, so don't wonder if it applies to you if you got one. If in doubt, you can always check with me. Something that I dislike having to do each year is transfer folks that have not renewed into my dormant member database. If you end up on the dormant list, you can always reinstate yourself as an active member simply by paying the current year's dues.

The easiest way to renew your membership is by using PayPal on the CCPA website <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/membership/>. You can also renew by mail by using the renewal form at the end of the newsletter. Membership applications can also be found on the website or by using the form also at the end of the newsletter. Please feel free to send me your applications directly (don't forget a current vita) by email for fast service: jon_horn@alpinearchaeology.com.

Education Committee Updates

By Becca Simon, Committee Co-Chair

Project Archaeology!

The Education Committee completed a multi-year assistance agreement with Colorado Bureau of Land Management in early September. The Committee and Colorado Project Archaeology State Coordinators spent the last of the funds to build a Project Archaeology Resource Library with books and room maps. History Colorado will store the resources for now, but if you would like to utilize these resources, please contact the Colorado Project Archaeology Coordinators, Elena Jimenez: elena.jimenez@usda.gov and Tami Coyle: coyletami0@gmail.com.

“Public Archaeology Days” in the Works for 2021!

The 2021 *Society for Historical Archaeology* (SHA) Public Day will be virtual. It is calling on all members to act as our local partners and submit a 2 to 5 minute video. These will be made available on SHA's YouTube channel and promoted by the Public Education and Interpretation Committee during the conference in January. Please note the Public Day is geared towards members of the public who may be interested in archaeology but are not necessarily archaeology professionals. You can submit a short report about your research or try on one of the following questions--What does Historical Archaeology mean to you? How has your work shaped our understanding of the past? What are some common misconceptions about archaeology you'd like to address?

If you are interested in participating in the Public Day, please email Sara and Kevin at peic.sha@gmail.com.

The *Society for American Archaeology* Education and Outreach Manager, Beth Pruitt, is planning for a virtual Public Day for the 2021 SAA meeting. To make up for the Austin cancellation, they spent a week sharing resources and making [videos](#) instead. That can be done again, but since there is time, she is looking for ideas. If you have them, feel free to contact her directly at elizabeth_pruitt@saa.org or (202) 789-8200 ext. 106

Answers to Marilyn and Jon's Mystery Artifacts

A: Log roller - this homemade log roller is constructed from a large-diameter pine tree trunk and was used on a ranch north of Buena Vista, Colorado when they were planting lettuce. The roller pressed the lettuce seeds into the ground to promote germination. Buena Vista was once reportedly called the lettuce capital of the U.S. before California started growing lettuce commercially.

B: Carbon rod - this is a carbon rod from a large dry-cell battery. The carbon rod ran through the center of the battery and the top was the positive terminal (cathode). Surrounding the rod was a cathode paste mixture made of ammonium chloride, manganese dioxide, and carbon that was contained in a zinc case, the bottom of which was the negative terminal (anode). The sides of early batteries were often covered with paper or cardboard that had the label printed on it. We usually only find the carbon rods because the paper covers decompose and the zinc and internal paste degrades. Modern batteries have plastic or metal covers. Batteries of this sort were fairly common for devices at farms and homes that did not have electricity, typically from the 1900s to 1930s, but are still in use with more durable covers. They were used to power telephones, flashlights, radios, and other small devices. The metal connector that can be seen on one end in the photo is where a wire could be attached to the positive terminal. This carbon rod was found with one additional rod at a small historic hunting camp on a bluff above the Arkansas River north of Buena Vista.

Masked Archaeologists Answer

Adrienne Anderson, Meg VanNess, Michelle Slaughter, and Marilyn Martorano

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	\$ _____
Total Due:	\$ _____

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 2020–2021

Charlie Reed

Past President 2020–2021

Angie Krall

President-Elect 2021-2022

Greg Wolff

Secretary 2019–2021

Michael Prouty

Treasurer 2020–2022

Jody Clauter

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

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Kevin Black

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Membership Committee Chair

Jon Horn

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Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship Committee Chair

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Bonnie Gibson and Rebecca Simon

Finance Committee Chair

Marcy Reiser

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

Want to Volunteer on a CCPA Committee?

Contact: Michelle Slaughter at 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.

Mailing Address

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

Online

www.coloradoarchaeologists.org

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.

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

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