



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

Volume 20 Number 3

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Editor's Note

I apologize for the lateness of this edition of the newsletter. I had intended to get it out at the beginning of November, but continuing fieldwork made this too difficult. So, here it is Thanksgiving and I'm trying to sneak this newsletter out before the end of the month!

I received all of seven responses to the computer/internet access survey I sent out in the June newsletter. Before reporting the results, I'd like to encourage a few more members to dig out the survey, fill it out, and send it in!

There's a copy of the CCPA membership application form included in this issue. Perhaps you've met or employed people this field season that would be interested in joining our organization - please pass it on! Also, please send in descriptions of your current or recent projects - everyone enjoys reading them. Thanks to everyone who submitted material for this newsletter!

Carole Graham

Colorado Historical Society

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Summary of the Cultural Resource Information Survey of July 1998

The survey was mailed to individuals who have used the OAHHP database in the last 18 months (January 1997 through June 1998) and to consultants and agency cultural resource personnel listed in the *Directory of Cultural Resource Management Agencies, Consultants, and Personnel for Colorado*. Approximately 24% (77) of the 326 surveys were returned.

Geographical Distribution: Of the 77 respondents, approximately 45% are from the six county Denver Metro area and 12% are from out-of-state. The west-central and northwestern parts of the state are poorly represented.

Organizational Affiliation: Contractors / Consultants comprise 48% of the users who responded to the survey, 29% are government agency staff, 15% are associated with a university or college, and 8% are otherwise affiliated.

Profession: Of the institutions that responded to the survey, 51% have archaeologists on staff, 30% have historians, 8% have environmental consultants; 5% have architects, 4% have planners, and 1% have paleontologists or museum staff.

Hardware: Approximately 75% of the respondents are PC users, 8% are MacIntosh users, 3% use both, and 14% don't know what type of hardware is used or don't use a computer.

Software: A wide variety of software packages were noted but due to differences in reporting it is not possible

Percentages for questions 1-9 are based on the quantity of *Often / Very Frequently / Always* responses.

1. How frequently does your organization use the information at OAHP for each of the following activities?

The information used at OAHP is most often used for compliance purposes (54%), less frequently for research (29%), and only occasionally used for planning (23%).

2. How do you currently receive information from OAHP?

Information is most often received through the mail (62%) and over the telephone (51%). Less frequent methods of communication include visiting the OAHP office (31%), using the fax machine (20%), exchange of computer disks (9%), and by e-mail (2%).

3. What types of management information do you currently use?

All four types of information listed on the questionnaire (Project Name, Name of Lead Agency, Name of Contractor Involved, and Date of the Project and Various Actions) are mentioned about equally (62-64%).

4. What types of Document Information do you currently use?

Information uses under this category fall under three primary groupings. The most frequently used document information included:

- Project Location (74%)
- Maps of the project / survey area (73%)
- Associated cultural resources (71%)

These were followed by:

- Author Name (62%)
- Document Date (60%)
- Number of Acres (58%)

Document Name (39%) and Document Number (41%) were least frequently noted.

5. What types of cultural resource information do you currently use?

This question, perhaps more than any other, strongly reflects the occupations of the respondents. That

information which is used by most types of cultural resource personnel rate high:

- Site Type (78%)
- Maps of Resource Location (74%)
- Location / Address (74%)
- Eligibility (73%)
- Site Number (69%)
- Name (66%)

The information of general interest to the largest group of respondents (archaeologists) clustered in a middle group:

- Culture (62%)
- Artifacts (59%)
- Dates of Construction / Use (59%)
- Archaeological Features (58%)
- Recorder / Organization (58%)

And those of most interest to historians and architects (a smaller group of respondents) rated lowest:

- Architectural Elements (53%)
- Architectural style (52%)
- Architect (39%)

Additional important information, as noted in the comments for this question, include site integrity, temporary site numbers, history, absolute dates, cultural landscape and district potential.

6. General comments concerning current use of OAHP cultural resource information.

See summary at end of document.

7. What types of information do you need that are not currently listed under questions 1-6 above? Be as broad or as specific as you wish.

See summary at end of document.

8. In the future, how would you like to receive information from OAHP?

E-mail (82%) and the internet (81%) are both considered preferable methods for the OAHP staff to transfer information to the users. Sending hard copies (73%) and mailing computer disks (52%) are not nearly as desirable, and using a telenet system (38%) is not very popular.

(Continued on Page 3)

9. In the future, how would you like to provide cultural resource information to OAHP?

E-mail (80%) and hard copy (78%) are the most preferred methods to provide information to OAHP, followed by computer disk (69%) and internet (64%). Once again, telenet (35%) is not very popular.

10. General comments concerning desired future use of the OAHP cultural resource database.

See summary at end of document.

NOTE: Percentages for questions 10 - 13 are based on the quantity of *Moderately Agree / Strongly Agree* responses.

11. File Searches

The majority of users (90%) feel that the file search information provided by OAHP is useful and that information is provided in a timely fashion (84%).

Approximately 50% of the users note that the backlog of un-encoded data is a problem with nearly 38% having no opinion or being neutral on this issue.

Surprisingly only 49% feel that incomplete data is a significant problem, with 37% neutral or no opinion.

Only 42% indicate that the file search printout format is easy to read, but again, a large percentage (29%) are neutral or had no opinion.

12. Charges / Billing

The majority of the users (58%) felt that the fees for file searches were a good deal, with 31% no opinion or neutral.

The idea of having a subscription service, a monthly billing service, or paying by credit card appeals to between 34% - 50% of the users, with 38% - 53% of the respondents having no opinion or being neutral on each of these.

13. Staff Assistance

Between 93% - 95% of the users feel that the staff is responsive to needs, courteous, and professional (with

very few neutral or no opinion). Approximately 65% believe there is need for additional staff with 31% having no opinion or being neutral.

14. Photocopying

Between 53% - 65% of the users indicate that photocopying charges are fair, turn around time is reasonable, and the quality of the copies is good. For each of these three categories, 31% - 35% are neutral or had no opinion.

15. General comments concerning desired future use of the OAHP cultural resource database.

See summary at end of document.

16. Additional comments or suggestions.

See summary at end of document.

Below is a categorical summary of the most frequent comments provided by the users. A complete list of comments is available upon request.

1. Staff is appreciated (25 comments)
2. Would like to have direct electronic access the database and/or forms (16 comments)
3. Expressed concerns about security of information on the internet (9 comments)
4. Would like to have more environmental information available and/or have a GIS (7 comments)
5. Noted that the more available information the better - wanted data in all the fields (4 comments)
6. Stressed the need to always maintain hard copies of documents and site forms (4 comments)
7. Complained that file search printouts are difficult to read (3 comments)

(Continued on Page 4)

- 8. Expressed a desire for more paleontological information (3 comments)
- 9. Mentioned that there is still a great need for personal contact with the staff, either in person or over the telephone, will always be important (3 comments)
- 10. Don't record IFs the way it is done now (3)
- 11. Staff provides poor service (2)

Other individual comments include requests for more information concerning administration, absolute dates, if a site is in a district, Western Slope architecture, eligibility, grants given to property, and archival sources.



PLEASE REMEMBER

If you have changed your mailing address, or need to change your membership status, please send those changes to the CCPA Treasurer/Membership Chair (Mary Sullivan) - not to the Newsletter Editor.



OSAC Activities in 1998

Among the field activities of the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC) this past summer was continued survey of a State Land Board-administered tract surrounding the well-known Trincheras Cave site east of Trinidad in Las Animas County. This was the second season of inventory in this area, encompassing two sessions in June and August of 1998. The purpose of the survey is two-fold: to provide training for volunteers in OSAC's Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), and to raise OSAC's visibility in the area as one step toward stemming the unfortunate increase in vandalism at Trincheras Cave. The study area is a school section, 640 acres total, of which about 170 acres have been covered thus far.

The terrain ranges from gently rolling plains in the northwest quadrant of the section, to rocky canyon rims and slopes along Trincheras Creek and its major tributaries. Terrace development is inconsistent but locally important along the perennial creek; numerous springs and seeps in both side canyons and along Trincheras Canyon broaden the local water supply.

Vegetation throughout this area is a patchy juniper woodland interspersed with grassland-sagebrush openings, with short-grass prairie dominant in the northwest quadrant. Fruiting shrubs are particularly common along Trincheras Creek. Elevation of the surveyed area ranges from 5,460 to 5,560 feet, but the presence of a small aspen grove at the northeast edge of the project area exemplifies the diversity of local microenvironments within this narrow elevational band.

Volunteers were instructed by Kevin Black, Assistant State Archaeologist, in the methods used to inventory such terrain both for prehistorical and historical archaeological sites. During the August session detailed mapping, photography and rock art recording also was completed at the previously recorded Trincheras Cave site for baseline data due to the aforementioned vandalism problems there.

As expected, archaeological remains have been very abundant in the parcel. With about 27% of the school section surveyed, we have recorded a total of 35 sites (including Trincheras Cave) and eight IFs. Most sites and IFs are of American Indian affiliation, with Middle-Late Ceramic period remains (AD 1000-1700) among the most common ones recognized. Stone enclosure sites are well-represented on benches and promontories above the east canyon rim, and small rockshelters are even more common throughout the surveyed area. However, neither rock art nor obvious evidence of vandalism has been found apart from that documented at Trincheras Cave.

Diagnostic artifacts have been fairly common, with both plain and punctate ceramics discovered during the most recent stage of work. Fifty-two artifacts have been collected thus far, including two metal arrow points, 19 plain micaceous sherds possibly from a single vessel, and tools made from non-local obsidian and Alibates dolomitic chert. Historic period sites and materials range from early-mid twentieth century homesteads to Hispanic(?) sheepherder camps containing worked glass, and pictographs of American Indian equestrian and tipi camp scenes at Trincheras Cave.

With the vandalism at Trincheras Cave continuing at a seemingly accelerated pace, discussions on actions to stem this activity were held following the survey with several interested parties. Dr. Michael Nowak of Colorado College has made preliminary plans for initiating a field school at Trincheras Cave in the autumn (Continued on Page 5)

of 1999, which in itself might help to deter future vandalism there. Our office plans a third, and final, season of survey on the school section next summer with at least some time spent within the as-yet unsurveyed open prairie area west of Trinchera Cave.

Site recording and test excavations also have been performed by OSAC personnel in compliance with the "Unmarked Human Graves" provisions in state law. While our office has received reports on the discovery of human remains in twenty cases thus far during 1998, staff has been involved in field work at only five of these. In three cases (5PE527.6, 5PE2927 and 5MT13241), surface recording and mapping was the extent of OSAC involvement. In two other cases excavation of remains was involved.

At 5PE2928, staff archaeologists Bridget Ambler and Mary Sullivan salvaged a portion of an American Indian skeleton exposed in a roadcut. No artifacts were found in association. Dr. Susan Collins, State Archaeologist, assisted Mona Charles of Fort Lewis College in excavations at 5LP4991, a Basketmaker II site near Talus Village containing architectural features in addition to human remains. Modern house construction threatened this site on private land, necessitating data recovery work.

Finally, several opportunities to visit petroglyph sites in eastern Colorado were extended to OSAC this summer, and Kevin Black made three such visits in June, August and September. Most sites observed are in southeastern Colorado, including a few known to have been recorded by Robert Campbell and reported in his (1969) dissertation. New site forms were completed on some of these sites and added to OAHP files. One other site was visited in Weld County near Fort St. Vrain, where Colorado Archaeological Society volunteers led by Steve Main have been recording numerous panels in great detail.

Preservation & the World Wide Web

According to January 6, 1998 issue of *PC Magazine*, there are approximately 18 million US households connected to the World Wide Web - five times the number since 1995. By the year 2001, IBM estimates that number will grow to 550 million people. Those who want to surf the web are no longer limited to using home-based computer, but can get online at school, the local library, work, or at a cyber café. The web has

arrived in a bigger way than anyone could have imagined. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) currently administers two web sites that address Colorado's cultural heritage - The Colorado Preservation Information Network (CoPIN) and the official OAHP web site.

With this established audience of millions and a tremendous growth potential, the web provides an excellent opportunity for businesses, government agencies, organizations, and individuals alike to promote their causes. It seems that you can find just about anything on the web - from a virtual tour of the White House to purchasing clothing at Lands End. Cultural resource agencies have certainly not been immune to this rush into cyberspace. The National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the National Trust for Historic Preservation are just a few in the field who have excellent web sites. The use of the web enables agencies to provide quick and efficient distribution of information; encourage communication and collaboration between constituents; and allow visitors to request further information without having to locate hard-to-find telephone numbers.

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) recognized the opportunity of the Internet, and with the assistance of the ACLIN Information Resource Development Project began work in late 1996 to create a web site. Initially containing only basic information, the site today provides a comprehensive look inside OAHP through the view of a computer monitor. The OAHP site features an office overview; recent news items; preservation publications; downloadable forms and nominations; Colorado State and National Register sites; *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*; Program for Avocational Archaeology Certification (PAAC); State Historical Fund Application; a directory of Colorado cultural resource personnel and examples of completed preservation projects. In the future we will have the entire OAHP database online in a user-friendly searchable format. You can visit the site today at www.aclin.org/other/historic/chs/index.html.

The Colorado statewide preservation plan, *Colorado Preservation 2000*, emphasizes the tremendous potential the Web can have on transmitting information from those who have it to those who need it. Outlined as one of the eight major goals in *Colorado Preservation 2000*, the Preservation Information Exchange (PIE) launched (Continued on Page 6)

in 1997 with a mandate to provide efficient access to preservation related information to the full spectrum of Colorado citizens. The vision articulated for PIE is to fully develop and continue a statewide preservation network that encourages the exchange of ideas and information in a form, time and place most useful to all Colorado citizens. Phase I of this project resulted in the creation of the Internet component of PIE, known as the Colorado Preservation Information Network (CoPIN). Funded through a State Historical Fund Grant, CoPIN is a tool for everyone interested in Colorado preservation issues, funding and assistance.

The CoPIN site provides a listing of recent news items; links to Colorado and national interest sites that offer technical, educational and financial preservation assistance; examples of community preservation plans; list of workshops and conferences; online presentation of "Colorado's Most Endangered Places" (a Colorado Preservation Inc. project); summary of statewide preservation projects with auto report form; links to over 100 downloadable technical preservation publications; and a list of statewide preservation partners. Plans for the coming year include expanding illustrated examples of preservation projects, community preservation plans, an online version of a historical guide to Colorado architects, and a preservation bulletin board. You can visit the site today at www.copin.org.

Preservation partner input is a crucial element in achieving the complete vision for PIE. We welcome your input about preservation-related news and activities around the state. You can fill out the auto form at the site, phone (303) 866-4678, fax (303) 866-2711 or e-mail us at pie@sni.net. Together we can achieve the shared vision of preserving Colorado's heritage.

10 November 1998

Dear Colleague:

The staff at OAHP has established this system of e-mail communication to keep you informed concerning OAHP news and events. The e-mail addresses of individuals, agencies, companies, and organizations who frequently contact OAHP have been compiled into a master distribution list which will be used periodically to disseminate information.

Starting about November 23th, and continuing through the end of the month, there will be various degrees of

service disruption at OAHP. This is due to the much-needed recarpeting and painting of the Colorado History Museum (no, the carpet was not always that lovely shade of green). We will have access to the computerized database throughout this period, but we will have only limited access to site forms, documents, and files. Although a staff member will be responding to phone calls, it may be difficult to immediately reach a particular staff person. We will let you know exact dates of this project as soon as possible.

The Colorado Historical Society will also be installing a new computer network sometime in the late spring/early summer 1999. This will be a tremendous improvement over the current system and will greatly expand our technological abilities. As with all computer transitions, there will be downtime for installation, in addition to staff adjustments to a new system and the ubiquitous bugs that always seem to accompany new systems. We will inform you of the dates of this upgrade as the time grows closer.

We hope this method of distributing information is of use to you. Please let us know if you have comments/suggestions or would like to have your name removed from the distribution list. Information that is sent out over this network will also be posted on the OAHP web page:

www.aclin.org/other/historic/chs/index.html

Thank you for your cooperation and please don't hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

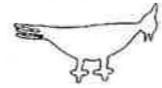
Meg Van Ness
303-866-4670
pie@sni.net

KAREN S. GREINER ENDOWMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGY

Annual Report

Department of Anthropology
Colorado State University

Summer 1998



Endowment Status - Summer 98

The Greiner Endowment grew by about \$12,000 during the 1997/98 fiscal year, another good year for the Endowment. Most of this increase came from growth in the value of the investment, and by returning unused funds from the annual awards to the Endowment account. \$1750 of the funds set aside last year for 97/98 research grants were not awarded; so, these funds were returned to the Endowment. Approximately \$4500 of the growth will be withheld for research awards, while the remaining has been returned to the Endowment. The Greiner Endowment began the 1997/98 fiscal year with \$61,500 and ends the year with \$69,000.

Investment Income	\$10,250
Unused 96/97 research funds	1,750

Total 1997/98 Income \$12,000

Returned to Endowment	\$7,500
Retained for next year	4,500

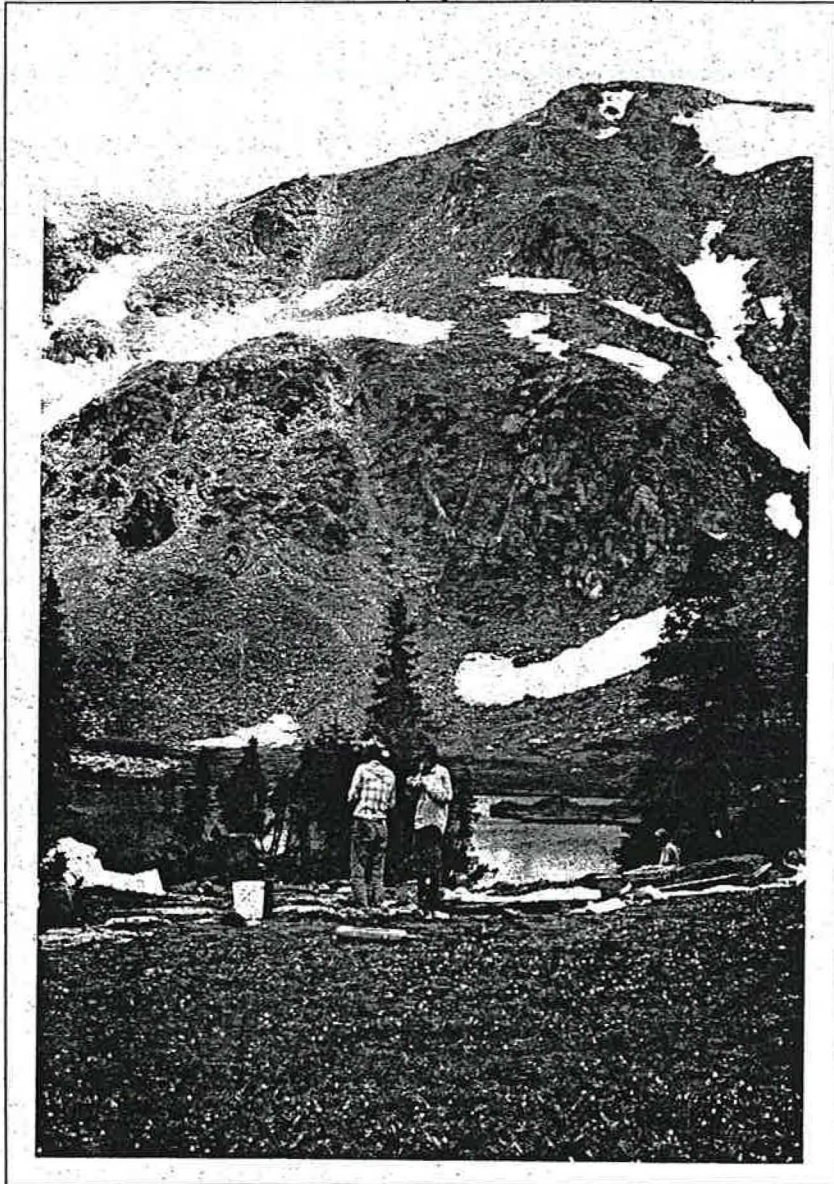
Total Expenses \$12,000

As in the past few years, the Selection Committee will encourage proposals up to \$1000 since the Endowment principal is large enough to earn substantial income.

Research Results Reported

1996 Greiner recipient Bonnie Pitblado has used her award to help fund special analyses of the material recovered from the Caribou Lake Site, an important high altitude Paleoindian camp site in east central Colorado (Figure 1). Projectile points and radiocarbon dates indicate that the site is multicomponent, not simply a single-component Paleoindian site. Researchers have recovered late-style projectile points (Figure 2) and radiocarbon dates as young as 650 rcybp. The main occupation remains, however, a late paleoindian one dating around 8000 rcybp (Figure 3).

Figure 1. 1996 Excavations at Caribou Lake Site. Based partially on the recent excavations conducted by Bonnie Pitbaldo, we know that Paleoindian elk hunters camped at the site about 8000 years ago



Using trace element analysis, specialists have determined the source for obsidian chips recovered from the site. All the obsidian came from the Jemez Mountains in north central New Mexico. Other specialists looked carefully at the projectile points and recovered a blood residue sample on one of the points that tested positive for elk antibodies. Other results from other points are still pending. A study of the Caribou Lake chert debris using ultraviolet light may prove useful in determining more securely the chert quarry locations, and microscopic analysis of hearth fill will hopefully give a good idea of the food and fuel used while camping at the site. Full results from the Caribou Lake Site excavations will be included in her dissertation at the University of Arizona.

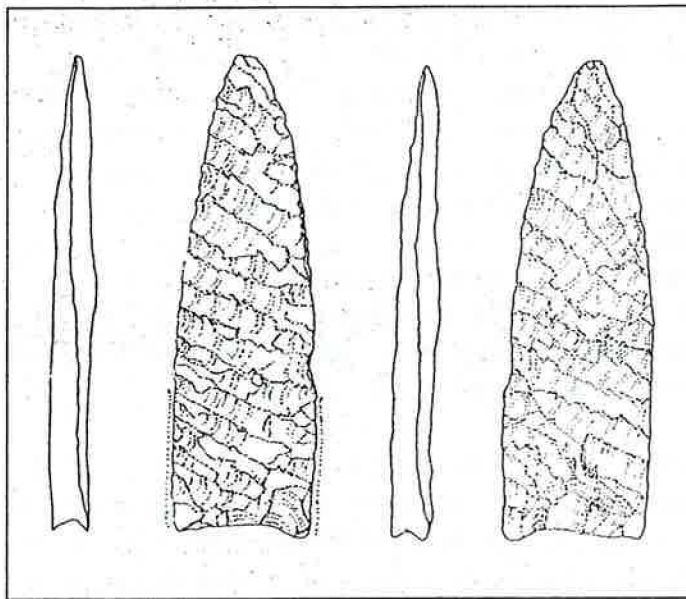


Figure 2. Complete Paleoindian quartzite projectile point found in 1995 are from the Caribou Lake Site. Associated with a hearth dated to 8000 rcybp.

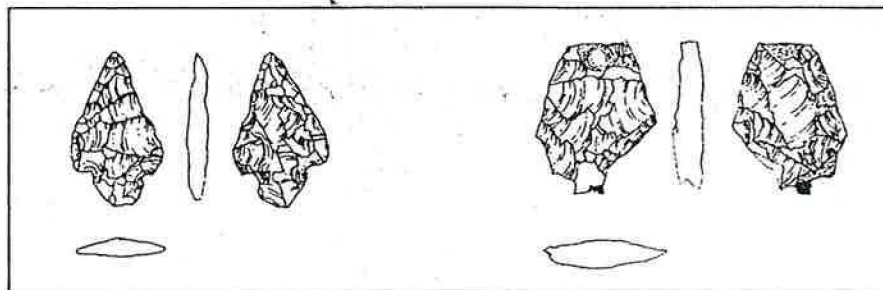


Figure 3. Small arrow points from a later occupation of the Caribou Lake Site.

Greiner Endowment Funds Two Projects for 1997/98

The Selection Committee decided to fund CSU graduate student, Jaynie Hirschi, in a study of radiocarbon dating material from Douglas Creek in western Colorado. Even though Douglas Creek has a rich cultural history, the dating of the cultural sequence is tentative due to the almost exclusive reliance on radiocarbon dates. According to many authorities, radiocarbon-based chronologies have been skewed toward older ages because the dates are taken from samples that were collected prehistorically as wood scavenged from old dead fall. The dead fall could be tens and hundreds of years older than the age of the actual collection and burning. Jaynie proposes an experiment to test whether the "old wood" problem might be skewing the age of the Douglas Creek chronology. She plans to collect dead fall wood, submit the samples to the University of Arizona Tree Ring Lab for tree-ring dating, and then compare those dates with the date of collection to determine the length of time "old wood" survives in western Colorado.

The Selection Committee also decided to fund the research of SMU graduate student, Jason LaBelle. Jason proposes studying the 272 paleoindian projectile points currently stored at the Denver Museum of Natural History and found in several private collections. He is interested in documenting the method of tool manufacture, tool function, and raw material source. Greiner Endowment funds will be used to purchase a portable ultraviolet light, scales and digital calipers.

Selection Committee Changes

Dr. Mary Van Buren has been asked to serve on the Selection Committee, replacing Dr. Diane Waddle who is on leave from Colorado State University. Dr. Van Buren has recently joined the Anthropology faculty at Colorado State University. The Committee membership is as follows:

Jeffrey L. Eighmy, Chair
Calvin H. Jennings
Larry C. Todd
Mary Van Buren

MINUTES

COLORADO INTERAGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND ANTI-VANDALISM TASK FORCE

August 31, 1998

The August meeting of the Colorado Interagency Task Force was held from 1:00 to 2:30 at the Colorado State Historical Society. Those attending were State Archeologist Susan Collins, Todd McMahon, Dan Jepson, Jim Rhett, Frank Hegner, Kevin Black and Adrienne Anderson. The focus of this meeting was selection of the general approach and illustration for the 1999 Colorado Archeology and Historic Preservation Week Poster.

TOPICS DISCUSSED

1999 Archeology and Historic Preservation Week

Based on last meeting's decision that it was time again for an archeology theme poster, but not something from the Southwest culture area, several ideas were presented by various members of the group. These ranged from non-structural, large obvious hearth areas within a National Register Archeological District to Apishapa Focus architectural sites from the southeastern part of the state. Dan Jepson showed several "artsy," spectacular slides of Apishapa architecture, which the group agreed would make a good, eye-catching poster for 1999.

At the end of the meeting, after the spirited discussion of vandalism reported below, it was agreed by the group that it would be appropriate for the 2000 Archeology and Historic Preservation Week poster to focus on vandalism, particularly cemetery vandalism as reported by Frank Hegner. It was believed that with two years' notice, a quality anti-vandalism poster could be developed.

Vandalism Issues

Colorado Cemetery Association representative Frank Hegner reported that cemetery vandalism, not only desecration and destruction but theft, is rampant. Vandalism, such as "tagging" of mausoleums and theft of statues, particularly children's headstones, memorial vases, and anything else handy (such as lions from a Denver cemetery and the gates to Fairmont Cemetery). Apparently, cemetery "art," particularly statues, is appearing in formal gardens and landscaping, especially in the east, and this type of grave robbing is big business. Commercial trafficking in cemetery items is extensive, and there is a large trade network that includes antique shops and Internet sites where such items can be purchased, generally by an unsuspecting buyer. Hegner shared an article on cemetery vandalism and theft in New Orleans from the magazine Stone in America that expanded on this type of desecration. This activity is particularly important to be aware of by those in agencies that have both historic and modern cemeteries on their lands.

Hegner also believes that the Colorado Criminal Code 18-9-113, Desecration of venerated objects, which includes public monuments, structures, and places of burial of human remains as revised in the 1990 amendment to the Colorado Historical, Prehistorical, and Archaeological Resources Act (CRS 18-9-113), has been helpful to the cemetery community.

Kevin Black reported on continuing and fairly extensive vandalism - real digging - in Trinchera

Cave. He had just returned from a visit and documented 10 or more larger craters in the site and an approximately 1 meter-high pile of back dirt. Apparently, this activity has accelerated since a pipeline went in somewhat north of the site. The USGS quadrangle name is Trinchera Cave. While the site is on a Colorado school section, access is across private land. This is of concern to the landowners/leasee, who have noted a number of vehicles from states immediately to the east. This apparently occurred after the pipeline construction. The Colorado Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation has met with the landowners/leasee and County sheriff. They are looking into protective signing and Colorado Air Patrol surveillance flights.

It was also brought up that there are a number of Internet sites where the selling of antiquities, prehistoric/historic items, true antiques, cemetery items and the like can be found. These often include pictures and detailed descriptions as well as price.

Teachers' Night

September 16, 1998 (5-8:00pm), the Colorado Historical Society, Denver Art Museum, and Denver Public Library hosted a teachers' night or "fair" to expose classroom teachers to a variety of teaching opportunities. This is the first of what is planned to be an annual event. Sue Collins found out about it only a few days before the task force meeting, but thought that it would be an appropriate arena for this group to explore for future participation. The group agreed that it would be a good place to focus some time and effort – particularly with assistance by Colorado Archeological Society members who have long attempted to become involved in teacher education.

Denver Gem and Mineral Show

The Denver Gem and Mineral Show, sponsored by the Denver Council of Gem and Mineral Societies, is to be held September 18-20. Jim Rhett reported that the Bureau of Land Management is hosting a booth at the show with the objective of educating participants about federal legislation, permit requirements, and protection/preservation of both archeological and paleontological resources. Rhett noted that this year's featured speaker is Jim Larson and that the show has traditionally included paleontological resources. He recommended that this is another location where anti-vandalism education is appropriate. He requested copies of the NPS Fragile Legacy brochure for distribution.

Mailing List

The task force group also reviewed its mailing list, which has been in use for a number of years. Individuals and organizations were added and/or deleted as appropriate. When the minutes of the last meeting were distributed, a request was made to contact Adrienne Anderson if the recipient wanted to be continued on the mailing list. An attempt has also been made to use electronic mailing when possible. The list will continue to be updated.

Next Meeting: Wednesday October 7. 1:00p, Colorado State Historical Society, 3rd floor conference room.



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COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

Revised April, 1998

NAME: _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS: _____

HOME PHONE: _____ WORK PHONE: _____ E-MAIL: _____

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP REQUESTED: _____

I certify that my vita is true and correct and that I have read and agree to adhere to the provisions of the Code of Ethics of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists as written in the Bylaws.

Signature: _____

+++++
Send application, membership fees and appropriate accompaniments to CCPA Treasurer/Membership chair. All membership applications are reviewed by the CCPA membership committee prior to admittance. All members agree to adhere to the CCPA Code of Ethics as outlined in the Bylaws.

Membership requirements, as defined in the Bylaws, include the following:

- **VOTING:** Professional resume or vita listing 12 months professional experience, 3 professional references and a BA or BS degree in anthropology or a related discipline. Annual voting membership fee is \$30.00.
- **AMERICAN INDIAN VOTING:** Sponsorship by any member of any recognized tribal organization, government, or by the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs. \$30.00 annual fee.
- **ASSOCIATE:** BA or BS degree or enrollment in a degree program, sponsorship by 1 voting, charter or fellow member and a professional interest in Colorado archaeology. Annual associate membership fee is \$25.00. Include a copy of vita or resume with application.
- **STUDENT MEMBERSHIP:** Active enrollment in a degree program. Annual student fee is \$10.00. Include copy of vita or resume with application.
- **FELLOWS:** Recognition as a senior scholar in archaeology or related discipline and demonstrated contributions to Colorado archaeology through both research and service. Sponsored by 10 Voting members, Charter Members or Fellows or nominated by unanimous vote of the membership committee and accepted by the majority of Voting, Charter and Fellow members.

Mail to: CCPA Membership Committee
P.O. Box 40727
Denver, CO 80204-0727